

The Deseret weekly

Church of Jesus
Christ of
Latter-Day Saints



TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THE

DESERET WEEKLY

Pioneer Publication of the Rocky Mountain Region.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

VOL. XLV.—June to December, 1892.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
1892.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Anti-Option Bill.....	50
Admiral "The Just".....	78
Admiral, The Meaning of.....	125
Animals, Memory In.....	95
Atlantic, Gossip from the.....	85
At Its Old Business.....	187
An Unwarrantable Attack.....	161
Arizona Territorial Conference.....	162
Arizona, Meeting In.....	164
Always at It.....	174
Anarchists, No Sympathy For.....	200
Anarchy, What Is.....	260
Anarchy, What Is.....	260
Alabama, A Spirit of.....	204
Alabama, The Election In.....	204
Aristocrats Snubbed, Brutal.....	253
Ascending Figures.....	263
American Flag, An Ancient.....	264
American Flag, Insulted.....	264
Americans In Europe.....	290
Approximate Numerical Equalities of the Sex.....	400
Atlantic, To Cross the—In 72 Hours.....	328
Act in the Living Present.....	328
Abnormal Breathing.....	342
Assessment of Bank Property, Legal Opinions on the Another Scheme.....	852
Ashley Valley.....	863
Adding Horrors to Horrors.....	863
And Cholera Preventions and their Effect.....	863
Arnold, Sir Edward.....	425
Annoyed Press, The.....	459
As to Ourselves.....	459
Awful Condition, A.....	492
Amid Eternal Ice.....	648
Asking for Too Much.....	553
Aspirin Science.....	585
An Author in a Dilemma.....	585
Amplified of the Campaign.....	882
Admirable Slot Invention, A.....	789
Alarming Report, An.....	689
As to Dramas.....	689
Armed Peace Abroad.....	645
An Interpreter's Experience.....	667
A Viking Bold.....	661
Australian Ballot.....	208, 618
A Voice from the People.....	624
A Question Answered.....	717
Amazons in War.....	726
A Question of Air.....	740
Another Horn of the Dilemma.....	747
Agile Kanna.....	746
Almost at the Bottom.....	784
After Rare Books.....	800
All for the Best.....	815
Brown, Arthur, Interviewed.....	5
Butler's Book.....	8
Be These Mistakes.....	44
Bores, of Towns.....	47
Halfacre a Man of Mark.....	58
Better Bear Defeat in Silence.....	77
Harris, Andrew, Divorce Suit.....	94
Best Sugar Industry.....	184, 206, 721
Beaver City, At.....	197
Best Elder States Conference.....	215, 721
Bear Adventure.....	235
Barbarism, A Relic of.....	235
British Parliament.....	235
British Foreign Trade Declining.....	235
British Flag, Assault to the.....	397
British Mission.....	417
British Primaries.....	417
Borden, Lizzie, Charge With Murdering her Parents.....	427
Borden, Lizzie, Case.....	427
B. Y. College, The.....	271, 339
Room for Beaver.....	758
Book of Mormon.....	771

	PAGE
Builders, Lesson for Dishonest.....	810
Brussels, What is Doing at.....	816
Bending the Twig.....	827
Bear Lake Conference.....	279, 280
Hannock Conference.....	308,
Hutler's, John, Resignation.....	381
Rigger Bid, A.....	464
Behring Has Heard from, The.....	86
Brewery Development.....	464
Baskin, Mayor, Makes an Appointment without.....	319
Brevity is Best.....	528
Business on hand, The.....	529
Business on the Sails.....	693
Blizzard in Western Wyoming.....	549
Bismarck's Pertinacity.....	552
Boutlers Agitator, A.....	582
Bankruptcy Law Needed, A.....	588
Ball of the Ballots.....	590
Before the Battle.....	632
Breakers ahead.....	649
Big Money for Trotters.....	618
Board of Education, The..... 29, 98, 126, 158, 192, 222,	
255, 288, 317, 351, 383, 416, 447, 463, 511, 542,	
674, 697, 640, 671, 702, 738, 787,	831
Best Sheep for Utah.....	739
Common Enemy, The.....	6
Convention of 1880, The.....	7
Conciliatory Policy the Best.....	11
Cord, A.....	24
Chicago, Situation In.....	18
Convention and the Campaign.....	45
Czar's Tyranny.....	49
Cleveland Climbing.....	49
Coming Struggle.....	62
Carriage, a Voice from.....	65
Cour d' Alene Riots.....	119
Clute's Shortage.....	120
Cornegie.....	130
Coming Issue, The.....	132
Country in Danger, Our.....	139
Contrivance, an Effective.....	137
Constitutional Amendments.....	137
Congress Proceed, Let the.....	137
Carcass, A Girdling.....	189
Census Job, Proposed.....	141
Crematory, The Proposed.....	200
Crime, The Increase of.....	203
Contradicted Call, A.....	208
Canon Lloyd on Betting.....	228
Cool Headed Woman, A.....	265
Comparative Criminality of the Sexes.....	293
Catch, Plaintful.....	305
California Boundaries.....	311
Center Street Guard, The.....	323
Collapse of the Senation.....	354
Colored Vote, To Limit the.....	360
Curtis, Geo. William.....	362
Coke Region, A.....	394
Canada, Excellence In.....	407
Crimes, Nurseries of.....	424
Clay, Rev. B. F.....	460
Carelessness, Evils of.....	485
Cumbersome and Costly Scheme.....	485
Coyote, A Plea for the.....	492
Cotton Field, The.....	600
Court Proceedings.....	604
Conference, The.....	620
Care and Resolution Needed.....	625
Catching Octopus.....	635
Confidential, The.....	655
Cannon, David Hoegland.....	661
Cyclone in Mauritius.....	675
Calcutta, Pauperism In.....	678
Care of the Ark.....	678
Columbus Day.....	499
	677

	PAGE.
Columbus, In Memoriam.....	695
Columbus, Attacking.....	698
Columbian Portraits.....	595
Columbus.....	828
Crooked Jos.....	708
Commission to the Front, The.....	647
Cord, A.....	661
Condon's Will.....	611
Complication Possible, A.....	612
Cabinet, A Word as to the.....	716
Complaint from Japan.....	718
Chamber of Commerce, To the.....	720
Concerning the Comet.....	741
Chicago and St. Louis Enterprise.....	748
Carroll of Robbery.....	780
Capturing a Kitten.....	781
Court Proceedings.....	802
Constitutionality of It, The.....	810
Correction, A Slight.....	810
College Youth, The.....	812
Contrast, By Way of.....	813
Coal Combine.....	825, 772
Coal Criminally, The.....	774
Coal Resources of Utah.....	725
Coalville Too asle Case.....	778
Coalville has a Newspaper.....	828
Conference Notice.....	884, 420, 451
Campaign Tactics.....	330
Campaign, The.....	659
County Officials, What will they Do.....	207
County, Shall We Bond the.....	261
County Bond Election.....	280
County Bond Election.....	293
County, Is the, Safe.....	353
County Superintendent, Election of.....	359
County Teachers.....	602
County Superintendent of Schools.....	628
County Assessment Rolls, The.....	312
Capital and Labor.....	278, 297, 247
Change Demanded, A.....	248
Change Needed, A.....	270
Change Must be Met.....	299
Chinese Exclusion Bill.....	172, 301
Chinese and the Exclusion Law.....	395
Chinese Will Not Go.....	462
Cour d'Alene Riots.....	138, 148, 182
Chicago, Hot Weather In.....	203
Chicago as a Seat of Learning.....	208
Chicago Tragedy.....	397
Chicago Great Day.....	690
Chicago Satisfied.....	264
Colorado, Political Activity in.....	184
Colorado, The Situation In.....	204
Colorado Politics.....	423
City Council—23, 60, 91, 124, 155, 187, 220, 251, 283, 315, 347, 373, 411, 442, 475, 508, 540, 571, 605, 638, 669, 699, 781, 778, 796, 829	
City Ordinance, An Absurd.....	152, 236
City Taxation, The Rate of.....	152
City and County Building Corner Stone Laid.....	218
City Council's Work.....	459
City Council Work Objected to.....	619
City Council and the Mayor.....	827
Christianity, Modern.....	169
Christianity, A Singular Sort of.....	326
Christianity, A Question of.....	366
Christianity and Court.....	381
Christian Conversion and Doctrine.....	384
Congress, Utah Matters In.....	79
Congress and the Presidential Electors.....	108
Congress, Liquor In.....	264
Congress Adjourns.....	287
Congressmen Intoxicated.....	205
Congressional Appropriations.....	269
Church and State.....	102
Church University.....	208
Church Bull.....	362, 365
Church Personal Property Decision.....	711
Church Cases, Decision in the.....	678
Catholic Church and Emigration.....	128
Catholic Aggressiveness.....	484
Catholicism in the East.....	488
Catholicism.....	503
Cholera Spreading.....	72, 104
Cholera, Asiatic, Remarks About.....	206
Cholera Moving Westward.....	234

	PAGE.
Cholera, Precaution Against.....	277
Cholera, Assistants to.....	294
Cholera Increasing.....	828
Cholera, The.....	338, 368, 401, 437, 471, 499
Cholera At The Doors of the Nation.....	361
Cholera Inoculation.....	423
Cholera in the Country.....	425
Cholera Cure, A.....	459
Cholera, How It Affects Prices.....	486
Cholera Freaks.....	499
Cholera in a New Light.....	581
Dillon Sidney.....	7
Dangers of Science.....	49
Defeat Follows Them.....	72
Denver "News" Bolt, The.....	76
Disintegration, Signs of.....	170
Disintegrative Force, A.....	184
Dilke, Sir Charles.....	201
Duelling, A New System of.....	208
Drink Demon Encouraged, The.....	277
Deputies, Faint-hearted.....	277
Dramatic Incidents in Social Life.....	278
Delegate, Our.....	294
Depths of the Sea, The.....	322
Daily Nuisance, A.....	324
Deism and Philosophy.....	343
Dehomer, Life In.....	353
Drowned While Bathing.....	378
Disaster, on the Verge of.....	492
Diaz President of Mexico.....	482
Disorderly Meeting, A.....	488
Duty and a Pleasure, A.....	490
Drowned While Bathing.....	496
Dallons, The Last of The.....	525
Deseret Sunday School Union.....	533
Differences There Must Needs Be.....	581
Distinguished Even Among Journalists.....	597
Death-bed Incident, A.....	592
Dry September, A.....	594
Denver & Rio Grande Strike.....	608
Dramatic and Lyric.....	749
Displeasing the Negro Vote.....	757
Dangerous Pair, A.....	758
Desecrating Soldiers' Graves.....	768
Demonstrative Journalism.....	689
Dream of Wealth, A.....	701
Desirable as Emigrants.....	704
Debate Between Rawlins and Cannon.....	658, 644
Dangers of the Deep.....	648
Destroying National Relief.....	615
Dwarf Tribes South of Mount Atlas.....	629
Deacon Case, The.....	716
Deliverer Wanted, A.....	718
Dark Continent Mania.....	775
Drugs, Danger of.....	809
DEATHS.—White, Parker, Thomas, Gibbitts, Pui- pher, Thornley.....	82
Roca, Groo, Huffaker, Siowell, Smart, Al- blon, Pascoe, Smith.....	64
De Moraes, Marquis.....	78
Corbitt, Hicks, Miller, Lindsey, Olive, Fitzgerald, Penrose, McKensie, Owen, Black- burn.....	96
Wilkes, Holland, Halland, Burton, Lin- ton.....	128
Wales, Tondreen, Watson, Marchant, Sirlins, Lowry, Pratt, Simons, Wright.....	160
Watson, Hall, Langton, Wilcott, Shells, Davey, Wilder, Screason, Terby, Whitaker, Twitcheil, Smith, Kinnersley, Smith, Henderson, Goutman.....	256
Miller, Dame.....	288
Lomax, Cushing, Richards, Robinson, Simpson, Parsons, Stowell.....	320
Scorgie, Fuller, Eager, Price.....	352
Schluter, Wiseman, Wignall, Irvine, Wag- staff, Armstrong, Shirling, Pratt, Rhoner, Hil- ton.....	384
Levell, Duffin, Rigby, Rasmussen, John- son, Chatterton, Edwards, Pickett, Swan.....	416
Syme, Cutler, Clayton, Wells, Harding, McGregor, Kleinman, Woodli, Larsen Farnes, Scott, Taylor, Morrill, Walters.....	448
Weiler, Smith, Manning, Roberts.....	480
Burbridge, Stoddart.....	512

PAGE.	PAGE.
Riding, Shewee, Freckleton, Reinsmar, Johnson, Bacon, Peterson, Schupbach, Papworth, Walker, Hunter, Martin, Smith.....	574
Maxwell, Baguley, Thackeray.....	576
Evans, Cummings, Sermon, Peck, Stowe, Wilson, Smith, Walker, Davis, Ellsworth.....	608
Stewart, Gorringer, Fullmer.....	672
Jacobs, Alston, Taylor, Johannesen, Olsen, Scroggie.....	640
Rees, Katz, Morela, Turnbull, Smith, Wood, King, Van Dyke, Kimber, Brinton, Morris, Harnes, James, Lewis.....	704
Arthur, Raybould, Stoddard, Pickering, Taylor, Larsen.....	768
Bowen, Jorgeson, Walker, Mellor, Arnold, Jones, Alder, Harris, Peterson, Paxman, Packard, Jorgenson.....	800
Dahlgren, Matheson, Engberg, Gabbott, Bruneage, Stewart.....	882
Death of Elizabeth C. Whitmore.....	789
Death of Emmons Blaine.....	713
Death of Moah L. Shurtliff.....	76
Death of Willis D. Johnson.....	250
Death of Dr. John F. Weld.....	276
Death of Sarah D. Payne.....	302
Death of C. M. Harrocks.....	312
Death of Sister M. N. Allred.....	314
Death of Peter W. Conover.....	453
Death of Almira Laud.....	480
Death of James W. Burbridge.....	480
Death of Kenan.....	491
Death of Elder Adolph Haag.....	497
Death of Otto Chipman.....	508
Death of Tennyson.....	525
Death of Lucy M. Smith.....	544
Death of Rev. Eather N. F. Hoellan.....	549
Death of Bishop Funk.....	640
Death of John B. Smith.....	675
Death of James Caldwell.....	702
Death of Susan B. Young.....	722
Death of Ellen W. Winder.....	655
Death of Susie E. Jacobs.....	611
Death of Bishop Robert Dalnes.....	753
Death of Mrs. Agnes J. Davis.....	768
Death of E. Plenson.....	792
Death of Robert Parry.....	792
Death of Hon. S. N. Fenn.....	805
Democratic Wigwag.....	2
Democratic National Convention.....	21, 35, 143
Democratic Ratification.....	93
Democratic Convention, The.....	557, 569
Democrats Sweep the Deck.....	585
Democracy, Social, in Germany.....	169
Discourse by President Willford Woodruff.....	583
Discourse by President George Q. Cannon.....	257, 385, 449, 545, 617, 801
Discourse by President Joseph F. Smith.....	239, 697
Discourse by Apostle Franklin D. Richards.....	705
Discourse by Apostle Francis M. Lyman.....	737
Discourse by Apostle Heber J. Grant.....	769
Education, Sex in.....	10
Education, of Girls.....	576
Error Corrected, An.....	74
Est Approaching, The.....	88
Enemy in Disguise, An.....	103
Encounter with a Bear.....	116
English Elections, Women in.....	143
England, The Situation in.....	178
England, Politics in.....	326
Emery Stake Conference.....	279
Eight Hour Bill, The.....	292
Educational Ideas.....	302
Election Difficulty, An.....	323
European Gold Conspiracy? Is There a.....	361
Election of School Trustees.....	396
Extraordinary Movement, An.....	422
Epidemic in 1848, The.....	423
Epidemic Spreading, The.....	424
Escaped from Quarantine.....	426
Europe, Financial Panic Imminent in.....	431
Europe, Reciprocity in.....	425
East Tennessee Conference.....	512
Election of School Trustees.....	558
Escape Instinct.....	574
Electoral Vote, The.....	582
Ended Without Trouble.....	689
Emery Stake Conference.....	702
Elder Haag's Death.....	652
Electoral Vote, The.....	683
Electoral College, The.....	609
Ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch.....	816
Ending a Career with Failure.....	745
Election Returns.....	751
End of a Celebrated Case.....	783
Ex-Editor's Saturday Talk, An.....	781, 816
England, Letter from.....	809
Famine, Status of the Russian.....	18
Flowing Wells in Utah.....	6
Floods, Destructive.....	51
Fish, in Relation to.....	71
France, Anti-Jewish Feeling in.....	75
French Anarchists, The.....	75
Foreign Labor Question.....	77
Funny Affair, A.....	103
Frick, Pinkerton and Sheridan.....	173
Frick's Life, A Black On Mr.....	175
Frick, The Attempt On.....	202
Frick, Henry Clay.....	206
Fruit, About Preserving.....	256
Families, Decrease in.....	293
Farmers, A Few Words to.....	298
Fatal Defects of a Story.....	200
Fruit as a Medicine.....	344
Frenzied Populace, A.....	384
Faith in the Operations of God.....	384
Fire Island Drama, The.....	400
Future Sight, The.....	400
Fire Island, All Well on.....	423
Full Blast Again.....	430
For Town and Country.....	455
Fuel, A New Kind of.....	469
Filth in Farming Districts.....	479
Famous Traveler's Widow, A.....	490
Female Pugilist, A.....	485
First University, The.....	508
Famous Old Novels.....	504
Freight Discriminations.....	528
Firmness is Wanted.....	530
Forests and Rainfall.....	537
Fine Foon, A.....	537
Famous Victory.....	521
Far North, The.....	581
French in Dahomey.....	614
Freight Rates.....	625
Funeral of Mrs. Harbord.....	627
Finland in Relation to Crime.....	459
False Report, A.....	742
Fire District Cut Down.....	750
Furious Storm, A.....	758
Fortcoming Message, The.....	776
Fight With a Panther.....	780
Failure in Education.....	804
Graphic Sketch, A.....	5
Gladstone's Campaign.....	46
Gladstone's Falling.....	72
Gold Exports.....	78
Glass Works for Utah.....	82
Governor on the Situation, The.....	104
Going Down With Its Party.....	108
Granite Ward Conference.....	214
Gerrymander Must Go, The.....	234
Great Cure, The.....	266
Glided Vice.....	292
Garfield Beach, The Danger at.....	324
Great S. L. Railroad.....	327, 332
Give the Windbag a Show.....	329
Gladstone Mr., on Silver.....	399
"Globe-Democrat", some Blunders of.....	430
Gilmore, Patrick Barfield.....	464
Gold, Not Paid in.....	472
Gold, Where Does It Go to.....	482
God and Man.....	478
God Still Moving Abroad.....	333
Great Land Case, A.....	486
"Green Goods".....	489
Give Him a Back Seat.....	530
God's Will Be Done.....	553
Great Men, Two.....	589
Garbage Ordinance, The.....	558, 598

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Getting Around the Law.....	687	Indian Woman, Fate of an.....	47
Great Decision, A.....	689	Interesting Find, An.....	72
Going to the Bear.....	647	Industrial Revolt, An.....	74
Gas Stock Sale, The.....	615	Indian Mission.....	101
Governor's Report, The.....	614	In a Bad Way.....	103
Gratitudes due.....	613	Insomnia.....	128
Give Us a Chance.....	613	Is It a Trust.....	299
German Persecution of "Heretics".....	712	Improvement of Your Thoroughfare.....	272
Gentle Remarks, A few.....	718	Important to Voters.....	411
Genius in the Colored Race.....	719	It's Best to be Just.....	325
German Crisis.....	757	Important Suit, An.....	327
Goal Still Unattained, A.....	757	Investigation Required, An.....	331
Green, Sister Amlra.....	772	International Repitals.....	333
Gould, Jay, is No More.....	777	Irrigation, What It Has Done.....	423
Gould Will.....	805	India, Silver In.....	427
Grand County Election.....	787	Illit's, Dr., Predicament.....	431
Garner's Interesting Expedition.....	810	Insuperable Nuisance, An.....	432
Gravity Sewer System, The.....	818	Intolerant Discrimination.....	441
German Armament, The.....	823	Illit's, Dr., Error.....	463
Hatch, Presl, Illness of.....	10	Independent Candidate, An.....	528
Hill, David Bennett.....	46	Irish Home Rule.....	541
Hooey by Heat.....	47	Important to School Trustees.....	561
How a Young Man Succeeded.....	170	Interesting Relic, An.....	555
Homicides in 1890.....	171	Indiana Conference.....	590
He "Ought to be Asamed".....	174	Injany Revived, The.....	593
Hunting the Pictureque.....	239	Iowa Conference.....	596
Health Dept., Salt Lake.....	299	Iron in Southern Utah.....	599
Historical Reminiscences.....	277	India Ter. Conference.....	648
Horrocks, Catharine M. Sletel.....	300	It's Feble but Bull Kicks.....	547
Hypocrite or a Martyr.....	311	In Woman's Sphere.....	633, 638
Harrison's, Presl, Proclamation.....	330	Important Stuff by Chief Justice Zane.....	619
Home Industry, Against.....	356	Isis Case, The.....	614
Hawalian Colony, The.....	355	Impudent at Least.....	714
Historical Times.....	397	Items from Chester.....	750
Health of Salt Lake, The.....	400	Information as to Utah.....	735
Historical Homestead, An.....	420	Idaho, Politics in.....	829
Howard, Cardinal, Dead.....	432	Idaho Test Oath, The.....	843, 535, 618
Hypocrite, Falsifier and Traitor.....	454	Idaho, The Real Issue In.....	395
Hamburg, The Plague Stricken.....	455	Idaho Injany Obliterated.....	527
Hill's Predicament.....	458	Irvine, Trial of.....	532, 570, 592
He Could Not Come In.....	458	Irvine Acquitted.....	591
Horse Talk.....	489	Jersey Cow, Improving the.....	9
He Arises to Explain.....	529	July in Salt Lake for Eighteen Years.....	72
He Saved Walseley.....	536	Justice Demanded, Only.....	103
Haag's, Elder Adolph, Letter.....	565	Jews from Rums, Emigration of.....	178
Hughes, Deputy Watermaster, Shortage.....	572	Just Stake.....	225
Hirsch, Baron, as a Journalist.....	589	Johnson's Island.....	264
Homely Yawn, the Usual.....	634	Jordan River, The.....	452, 495
Happy Selection.....	634	Jews, Marriage Among the.....	435
How we are Injured.....	645	Just Stake Conference.....	531
How Spongers are Made.....	659	June Field to Retire.....	743
How Silver Stands.....	812	Jefferson, Mr.....	755
Harty's Bishop, Bonds.....	708	"Knocked Out by a Trick,".....	75
How They Take It.....	712	Kansas, Prosperity In.....	76
Honors of War, The.....	717	Kearl as, Obstructionist.....	76
Hurrying Through Life.....	718	Kearl Case, the.....	162
Hammer-Head Snake.....	768	King, of Tennessee, the Case of.....	299
Holy Sepulchre, The.....	774	Kanss Stake Conference.....	419
He Wants to Know.....	777	Kentucky Conference.....	567
Healthfulness of Utah Climate.....	795	Kendall's Calculations.....	591
He Must be Mistaken.....	816	Literature, Public Taste In.....	10
Hardy, Mr., Explains.....	821	Lost and Won.....	9
He Pulled Through.....	832	Long and Good Rain, A.....	51
Home Rule, Opposition to.....	63	Logic and Liberality.....	78
Home Rule Bill.....	107, 169, 129	Lost Its Grip.....	75
Home Rule Bill, Debate on the.....	135	Legitimate Fruits.....	182
Home Rule for Cuba.....	173	Liquor and Law.....	194
Home Rule and Ballot.....	422	Latter-day Saints College, The.....	108
Homestead, The Battle at.....	105	Law and Order Agitation.....	204
Homestead Riots.....	108, 145, 179, 218, 240	Law and Order Movement.....	228
Homestead War and Pinkert n.....	172	Liquor Traffic, a Scheme to Settle the.....	229
Homestead Trouble, What It Suggests.....	198	Local Signs of the Times.....	295
Homestead Arair, Thoughts on the.....	267	Lehigh Valley Strike, The.....	305, 279, 322
Homestead Trouble Again.....	270	London, Shopping In.....	328
Harrison's, President, Letter.....	338	Long Distance Reading.....	395
Harrison's, Mrs., Illness.....	422	Little Grand Valley.....	445
Harrison, Mrs., Dying.....	588	Let Them Furnish the Proof.....	495
Harrison, Mrs., Gone.....	590	Letters of Acceptance.....	491
Harrison, Mrs., Death of.....	594	Let the Pole Alone.....	552
Harrison, President.....	710	Looking Backward.....	666
Harrison's Message.....	751-755	Literary Champion Wanted, A.....	581
Illinois, in Northern.....	43	Life in the Lake.....	548
Illinois, Education in.....	334		
Ireland, Campaigning in.....	48		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Lesson of Homestead.....	777	Mortality Statement.....	869, 806
Loud Advertising Posters.....	777	Mr. Withers' Dress Coat.....	583
Let us Have Glamour.....	782	Milwaukee Fire, The.....	623
Land Decision, A.....	792	Marlborough's Death.....	710
Logic of It, The.....	784	Mythology, Use of the.....	711
Logan, News from.....	818	Mercier, The Case of.....	712
Labor in Puritan Days.....	199	Modern Affairs of Honor.....	742
Labor Situation, A Mixed.....	324	Metebrie Shower.....	744
Labor Strike, A Peculiar.....	360	Monetary Conference.....	758
Labor Day.....	805	Morgan Stake Conference.....	721
Labor Problem.....	395	Millard, Items from.....	806
Labor Strike.....	425	Mirage, Lured by a.....	824
Labor League, The.....	820		
Liberal Defeat.....	26	Newspaper as a Detective.....	7
Liberal Police Force.....	24, 59, 67, 98	Not that Kind of a Man.....	8
Liberal Methods, Sample of.....	49	"No Compromise".....	8
Liberal Conference.....	142, 163, 172	National Convention.....	61
Liberal Bolster.....	141	Needs no Public Encouragement.....	61
Liberal Juggery.....	180	Narrow Escape.....	135
Liberal Corruption, The Rules of.....	169	Not Properly Endorsed.....	143
Liberal Disease.....	169	Norway, Political Struggle in.....	177
Liberal Progress.....	231	Norway's Alternative.....	202
Liberal Council, What Next Will It Do.....	487	Nearing Desperation.....	245
Liberal Convention.....	562	New Zealand, Letter from.....	245
Liberal Wrong Doing.....	563	New Zealand, A Word from.....	263
Liberal Party, History of the.....	597	New Zealand, Letter from.....	294
Liberalism Discomfited.....	46	New England Murder, A.....	267
Liberalism.....	228	Not Puritan.....	326
Liberalism, Decay of.....	276	New York, the Heat in.....	282
		New York, 150 Years Ago.....	837
Mormon People.....	1	Newspapers in Persia.....	308
Mexican Settler.....	4	Nation's Sympathy, A.....	424
Mexican Colonists, For.....	721	Niagara Harnessed.....	493
Mexican Mission Conference.....	408, 787	New Zealand, Letter from.....	494
Missionaries Assailed in Chile.....	12	North Carolina Conference.....	588
Missionaries Mobbed in the South.....	282	New Industry, A.....	562
Maceer's, Dr., Lectures.....	14, 33	National Woman's Relief Society, the.....	554
Mormon Agent, Not a.....	46	Not the Utah War.....	552
Mormon Energy and Thrift.....	181	Nansen's Polar Ship.....	586
Mad Monarch, The.....	51	No Need to Starve.....	591
Maricopa Stake Conference.....	80	New Lights in London.....	694
Money, Coin.....	98	Normal Sunday School.....	694
Mexico, Information from.....	102	Notes.....	534, 587, 680, 698, 767, 799, 807, 827
Mexico, The Republic of.....	107	Needed Reform, A.....	846
Mexico, Letter from.....	441	New Mineral Treasure, A.....	860
Melbourne, Depression in.....	134	New School of Actors.....	851
Myrtford and Statehood.....	143	New Orleans Strike, The.....	664
Mining Congress, The.....	174	North Alabama Conference.....	625
More Excellent Way.....	198	No Excellence Without Labor.....	616
Malad Stake, The.....	82, 209	No Dallying.....	613
Men and Women.....	215	Norwegian Governor, A.....	708
Mars, the Planet.....	230	Needed Amendment.....	710
Mars.....	305	Not Exactly Appropriate.....	719
Mars at the Nearest Point to the Earth Today.....	287	News Items, Western.....	727
Montana Legislator Arrested.....	234	National Weakness, A.....	740
Moran's Eight Hour Ordinance.....	254	No, Sir.....	747
Married Women, Disqualifications of.....	264	Not all Sunshine.....	759
Missionary Work, Up-Hill.....	267	Navajo Reservation, The.....	792
More Violence.....	279	New York Only Incidental.....	816
Morgan Stake Conference.....	291		
Mining troubles in the South.....	300	Old Age Denuded of Its Terrors.....	88
Mysterious Picture, A.....	325	Old Folk's Day.....	88
Mayor, A Socialistic.....	328	On Our Honor.....	185
McCluskey, The New Constitution.....	328	Onyx Discovery, The.....	141
McDonald and Hill Freed.....	341	Organized Labor, Mistakes of.....	164
Minute Men Discharged.....	395	Organized Labor and Politics.....	196
Make a Wise Choice.....	400	Omaha Convention, Incidents of the.....	175
Miracles and their Uses.....	410	"Out of Its Own Mouth" Again.....	286
Morgan City and County.....	419	Ought to be Stopped.....	260
Mojo Rule and Home Rule.....	421	Ought to be Removed.....	282
Mormon and Home Rule.....	422	Ocean Race, A.....	325
Magnificent Programme.....	469	Opportunity Suggestions.....	337
Marshall, The New.....	468	Ogden Bond Election, The.....	433
Manuscript Found, A.....	464	Ogden Possibilities.....	282
Martindale by Apache.....	453	Ogden Items.....	305, 729, 751
Maricopa Stake Conference.....	512	Ownership of Aerolites, The.....	553
Murderous Apaches.....	823, 595, 779	Open Letter, As Who Will Stay.....	580
Murder, The.....	532	One Officeholder Who Will Stay.....	583
Mower Law Constitutional, The.....	538	Only a Beginning.....	648
Marland County Items.....	564	Old Mormon Cemetery, A.....	759
Maybrick Case, The.....	584	Ordinance Revision.....	749
Middle Tennessee Conference.....	600	"One of These Little Ones".....	783
Mississippi Conference.....	681	Obloin in Utah, A.....	773
Monument for Reflection, A.....	686	Official Success Once More.....	812
Memorial Services.....	690		
Merely a Duty Done.....	646	Prospecting, Faint On.....	7

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Presidential Electors.....	10	Political Matters, Not Reference to.....	177
Princely Practices.....	10	Political Excesses.....	199
Pearly Polar Expedition.....	14	Political Pendulum.....	301
Pinkertonism, What Is.....	5	Political Work, A Valuable.....	824
Plain Case, A.....	8	Political Education.....	298
Powers' Allocated Defeat.....	9	Political Situation.....	359
Powers Want Some Money.....	123	Political Murder, An Alleged.....	498
Parowan Stake Conference.....	48	Political Hate.....	582
Police Circles, Rottemness in.....	47	Political Wisdom.....	646
Polkman Convicted, A' Blackmailing.....	47	Political Prophecy.....	21
Prehilarior People, A.....	64	Politics, Expediency in.....	45
Pleasant Home.....	73	Politics, Fatal.....	325
Premature Pyrotechnics.....	87	Politics in England.....	376
Patriotic Order Boycotted.....	128	Paving a Ward, The.....	396
Pinkerton Evil, The.....	132	Paving Question.....	363
Prepared for Conflict.....	173	Paving Trouble.....	653
Presbyterianism in the United States.....	178	People's Party, Position of.....	72
Pioneer Day Anniversary.....	178	People's Party Convention.....	83
Party Without Principle, A.....	195	People's Party.....	151
Popular Effort, A.....	200	Priesthood Meeting.....	129, 253, 510, 689, 798
Perils of Travel, The.....	200	Presidential Electors, The Choosing of.....	78
Proper Motives.....	201	Presidential Electors and Congress.....	178
Protection, A Proper Kind of.....	204	Presidential Election.....	493, 659
Paupers and Criminals.....	208	Presidential Religions.....	711
Parowan Stake.....	220	Prohibition Convention.....	80
Pitiable and Contemptible.....	234	Prohibition, Does It Prohibit.....	330
Peculiar Case, A.....	235	Prohibition Party.....	261
Prophecy, Fulfillment of.....	236	Provo School Census.....	294
Provo School Census.....	254	Provo Points.....	376
"Personal Liberty".....	289		
Potato Crop, The.....	303	Ratification and Disappointment.....	23
Pathways Through Life.....	321	Russian Affairs.....	53
Plagues from the Standpoint of Prophecy, The.....	321	Russian Religious Persecution.....	173
Palpable Blunder, A.....	327	Retrospection and Moral, A.....	52
Proposed Profit Sharing.....	332	Review of the Contest.....	52
Parsons, U. B. Marshal.....	341	Ravachol to Die.....	45
President Who Openly Violated the Law, A.....	344	Ravachol Executed.....	143
Profit Sharing Plan, The.....	344	Religion, A New Departure in.....	76
Pole Trouble, That.....	346	Record Is Ready, The.....	76
Prize Fights, Ancient.....	397	Revolutionary Sentiments.....	104
Plague Prospect, The.....	416	Race War, The.....	119
Perilous Effects of Cheap Fiction.....	427	Records, More from the.....	176
Peculiar Controversy, A.....	428	Ridiculous Test, A.....	202
Party Government on Trial.....	432	Rabbit Plague, A.....	202
Politician, Why She Is a.....	456	Reading Coal Combine, The.....	206
Practice vs. Profession.....	493	Reward for It.....	281
Pacheco, At Columbus.....	256	Russian Enroschment, Renewal of.....	235
Potato, Legends About the.....	256	Robber Met His Match, A.....	286
Parker's Col, Lecture.....	260	Refuted Itself Once More.....	268
Prompt Action Wanted.....	261	Russian Aggressiveness.....	268
Famir Unpleasantness, The.....	268	Race Conflict Development.....	268
Pleasure Hunting.....	271	Royal Proclamation, A.....	294
Parker, Col., Lecture on the Child.....	238	Retaliation, Is It.....	297
Pope, General John.....	403	Revival.....	297
Primary Fair at Neph.....	409	Revival Meeting.....	420
Panguitch Stake Conference.....	512	Religious Revival.....	327
Parowan Stake Conference.....	512	Russell's, Edward Lecture.....	333
People Will Choose, The.....	524	Reform of Humanity, The.....	348
Proper but not Practicable.....	524	Reason for It, The.....	359
Point of View, The.....	529	Real Question at Issue.....	398
Pacific Cable Wanted.....	544	Rabbi, on the "Revival," A.....	426
Protestant Episcopal Council.....	551	Reservation to be Opened, A.....	430
Prisoners' Inventive Ingenuity.....	558	Roman Catholicism, Reform in.....	431
Powers of County Courts.....	591	Rectifying a Wrong.....	532
Place for Fruit Growing, The.....	592	Read the Scriptures.....	543
Professors in Politics.....	651	Russia, Another Famine in.....	550
Pennsylvania Conference.....	654	Rascally Business.....	594
Prize Essays.....	662	Result, The.....	595
Professor Allen's Position.....	610	Roll of Honor, A.....	602
Provo Letter.....	627, 726, 754, 758, 803	Religious Congress.....	694
Perhaps the Law Might Help.....	712	Return of a Reminiscence.....	698
Palestine, Railroad Building in.....	714	Running Chicago Down.....	650
People's Party, The.....	715	Resolutions to J. H. Parnass.....	792
Panama Scandal.....	741	Rainmaker, The.....	788
Poary to Try It Again.....	742	Reform, A Needed.....	810
Prisoner's Statement, A.....	766	Rome Redivivus, Ancient.....	811
Pinkerton, The.....	785	Robbery Is Rife.....	816
Peculiar Case, A.....	774	Rode Over Niagara on Blondin's Back.....	832
Panguitch Stake Conference.....	788	Republican Candidate for Vice President.....	11
Payson, Items from.....	806	Republican Demonstration.....	30
Parkhurst Sensation.....	811	Republican National Committee, Chairman.....	38
Pentateuch, The Genuineness of the.....	818	Republican Convention, The.....	438
Protecting High Buildings.....	819	Republican Adversement, The.....	617
Political Straws.....	10	Reciprocity, The Knights of.....	48
Political Conventions.....	50		
Political Conundrums.....	88		

	PAGE.
Reciprocity, Progress of.....	492
Railroad Property.....	246
Railroad War Imminent.....	456
Railroad to Morgan County, A.....	486
Railroad Traction.....	487
Railroad Commission Sustained.....	488
Railroad Disasters at Home and Abroad.....	488
Railroad in Trouble.....	488
Railroad Accidents.....	488
Religious Sunday Services—25, 67, 89, 121, 153, 185, 217, 249, 281, 313, 345, 377, 408, 505, 538, 600, 664, 682, 760, 792.....	825
Reframed Elders.....	
John R. Booth, Robert Duke, James Smith Nelson, T. P. Coleman, B. Heerjes.....	43
Carl Hansen, James Cook.....	50
Moreno England, A. M. Porter, James M. Campbell.....	120
Richard Williams, H. E. Booth, J. J. Ben- nett.....	152
Henry Moyle, John Trimble.....	184
Brigham Johnson, Nephi Edwards.....	246
H. M. Rawlins, Frank F. Merrill.....	278
John D. Williams, Joshua P. Bean.....	312
John Middleton, J. G. Webster.....	371
Thomas H. Gardner, W. A. Walker, J. B. Grosbeck.....	407
M. W. Dalton.....	480
M. Borgeson, Frederick Dietele, P. H. Peters.....	612
S. K. McMurdie, Thos. F. Welch, Thos. C. Stanford.....	644
Joe. B. Stack, James Paxton.....	567
A. C. Sorenson, E. H. Anderson, David Stoker.....	599
Geo. T. Mumford, R. A. Jones, Jos. B. Grosbeck, S. S. Hammond.....	628
Timothy Metc, James H. Anderson.....	672
Wm. Salter, Geo. Bangiola, Albert F. Haycock.....	708
John Pearson, Geo. A. Whitehead, James C. Lambert, Daniel Moss, Hugh J. Cannon.....	724
O. C. Dunford, Peter M. Folkman, Harry A. Bramwell, Joseph Seeley.....	751
Race in Education.....	10
Spread the Fact Widely.....	49
Sanction, This.....	49
Southern Silver Half Dollar.....	50
Stevenson, A. E.....	52
School Book Convention.....	56
Settlement in Distress.....	73
Small's, Sam. Name.....	77
Sacred Buildings.....	77
Scandinavian Mission, The.....	82
Stanley, the Explorer, in London.....	88
Shooting Stars.....	93
South Carolina.....	100
Slow, Something About.....	138
Sailor Lake.....	139
Society, A. Fraternity.....	154
Sex, Color and Alienism in the South.....	173
San Francisco and G. S. L. Railway.....	175
Schools and Armies.....	178
Salutary Check.....	200
Spile, More Petty.....	201
Street Sprinkling Tax, The.....	205
Straight Blander.....	207
St. Mark's Hospital, Corner Stone Laid.....	211
Showing Himself Up.....	228
Smacks of Humberg.....	229
"Salaried Horses".....	229
Smith, Lot, in Life and Death.....	230
School Law Discrepancies.....	231
Speaker on Veracity.....	233
Summer School, The.....	242
Serbs and the Attorney, The.....	248
Secret Societies, Benefit and.....	301
Sewerage Question, The.....	261
Summer School.....	273
Sanitary Situation, The.....	275
Sacrifice.....	283
Sanpete Stake Conference.....	291, 721
Storage-Battery Street Cars.....	292
San Francisco and S. L. Railway.....	294
Significant Incident, A.....	294

	PAGE.
Slaughtering Bee.....	294
Salt Lake Dispatch, Another Sample.....	298
Star Valley, News from.....	320
Sorry Situation, A.....	331
Stupendous Work, A.....	344
Bears, Br. Mr., Exonerated.....	354
Sea Sickness, A New Remedy for.....	360
Salt Lake Conference.....	371
Bad Story, A.....	376
September Weather.....	376
San Juan Stake Conference.....	376
Sanitary Question, The.....	394
Speck of Trouble, A.....	397
Sonora, Mexico.....	409
Scandinavian Mission.....	598, 418
Scout, Eight Hour Day in.....	425
Sanitary Ordinance, The.....	428
Society as it is.....	428
Shoemakers of History.....	429
Souvenir Coins, The.....	432
Scandinavian Conference.....	440
Sanitary Inspection.....	455
Spirit of Man, The.....	484
Subsidy a Failure.....	486
Spain, A Credit to.....	490
Speed the Parting.....	490
Searchers of Genealogy.....	532, 499
Sewerage Nuisance, The.....	499
Spirit of Man.....	499
Bad Incident, A.....	499
St. Joseph Stake Conference.....	515
Semi-Annual Conference.....	515
South Carolina Conference.....	523
Stanley, Trying to Overthrow.....	527
Stake Conferences.....	535
Suicide Clubs.....	552
Still They Come.....	554
Salt Lovers Abroad.....	557
Sensational Murder Cases.....	557
Seventh Quorum of Elders.....	567
Some Royal Bon-Vivants.....	575
Sweet Milk.....	575
Serious Situation, A.....	585
Six Million Dollars on His Word.....	787
"Sun" Shines Askant, The.....	759
Samoa Mission.....	778
Social Progress.....	778
Speed the Work.....	779
Some Sense in This.....	782
Snowflake Stake Conference.....	788
San Juan Stake Conference.....	788
Snow Storm, A.....	808
Sensors, A Hint for Would-be.....	812
Squibbles, Is the Truth But a.....	814
Salvation Army, The.....	816
Students' Society.....	817
Shot By a Mob.....	817
Silver Prospect.....	12
Silver Controversy.....	162
Silver Hill at the Front.....	188
Silver in the Treasury.....	171
Silver the Talk of the Nation.....	201
Silver Conference, The International.....	398, 492, 764
Silver, Mr. Gustave on.....	399
Silver in India.....	427
Silver Statue of Justice.....	485
Silver, As to.....	554
Silver Flute, The.....	680
Silver Question.....	780
Sugar Beet.....	780
Sugar Prospect, Lehi.....	806
Sunday Pastime.....	13
Sunday School Jubilee.....	117
Sunday Order, The Lessons of.....	132
Sunday Saloons, The.....	134
Sunday School Union.....	273, 474, 564, 681, 724
Sunday School Superintendents.....	291
Sunday is here.....	612
Sunday School Union.....	188
St. George Stake Conference.....	24, 419
St. George Jensen.....	86
St. George Temple Notice.....	875
Statehood, A Bill for.....	207, 808
Statehood, The Cry of.....	553
Statehood Again, As to.....	588
Strikes at the Antipodes.....	262

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Strikes in the United States	268	Utah Agricultural College	53
Strikes, An Explanation of Prevailing	362	Utah and the Mormons	109
Salt Lake, June Weather in	85	Utah Weather for June	171
Salt Lake, July Weather in	261	Utah Weather for July	207
Salt Lake State Conference	298, 371	Utah World's Fair Bill	201
Salt Lake, The Health of	371	Utah Stake Conference	661
Salt Lake Railway	433	Utah Election	744
Salt Lake Shippers, Take Courage	624	Unfair Treatment of Opponents	12
Salt Lake Prosperity	315	University of Utah	45, 311
Salt Lake Chinatown	708	University Interests	74
State and Federal Rights	183	United States, Color, Sex and Nativity in	88
State Street Paving	170	U. P. Telegraphers	233
State Attorney General, A Lady for	171	United Labor and National Guard	295
State Constabularies, Disciplined	301	U. S., The Students and Soldiers of the	358
States, Names of the	335	Utah, Honor to	333
		Utah at the World's Fair	357
Tuscarora Defeated	67	Utah Women, Advice to	396
Truth, Let The, Come Out	76	Utah Commisison, The Trick	467
Testimony of the Fact	77	Use for Old Paper	585
Transaction, Not an Honorable	78	U. S. Supreme Court, An Important Case for the	550
Twenty-ninth School District, The	104	Unwilling World, An	558
Temple Notices	123	Unpopular Statesmen	744
Thrilling Experiences, A	178	Utah Stake Conference	850
Temperance Mass Meeting	183	Unknownable, Speculating on the	811
Trick of the Trade	205		
Terrestrial Disturbances	206	Venice	660
Terrible Commerce Destroyer, That	206	Viking Bold, A	661
Tooele Stake Conference	210	Valuable specimens	631
Temperance	215	Vexed Question, That	778
Taxpayers, Address to	221	Vile Imposition, A	778
Truth Condensed	232	Venison Supply, The	782
Tomato Seed	234	Very Impressionable	785
Trifle, A Remarkable	250	Values, Decline in	380
Transatlantic Passage	295	Venezuelan Question The	421
True Church, Which is the	286	Vile But Common Habit, A	420
Tennessee Situation, The	300	Virginia Conference	448
Tennessee War, The	309	Valedictory	484
Tennessees, Latest Outbreak in	285	Volcano Activity	178
Tobacco	314	Veto was Right, That	232
Tennessee Mining Trouble	326	Valuable Train, A	288
Tooele Stake Academy	342		
Teacher the Cause of It, The	353	Wigwam Disaster, The	9
Trust to be Investigated, A Huge	360	Wigwam Incidents, Those	51
Taxes, A Proposed Increase of	361	Work, A Very Useful	11
Tax Rates, The	421, 497	West, Bishop, Using the Bogus Address Again	12
Transcontinental Association	424	West Sermon	59
Taylor, President John, Life of	428	Wealth of the Nation	24
Temple Notices	453	Weber Stake Academy	63
Tax, Protest Against the Added	458	Wool Market	75
Tax Rates, to Test the	458	Wait Awhile	154
Territorial Fair	498	Woman Meets an Emergency, A	186
Talmage, Dr., Discoveries by	532	What Is False?	142
Territorial Fair, the	523	Washington, Irrigation in	144
Treason Against the State	531	Washington, George, on Religious Liberty	170
Tabernacle Choir, The	561	World's Fair, Ancient America at the	171
To Bring the Moon Close to Us	567	World's Fair Bill	212
Trouble in Scandinavia	584	Wool Growers' Meeting	190
Typical Defamer, A	644	Wool Markets	333
The Sign Can't Fail	644	Wool Trade	197, 365
That Dollar Fare to Chicago	644	Wool Convention, Interstate	344
To Restrict Emigration	649	Wasatch Stake Conference	254
Tooele Stake Conference	635	Worlds, Are the Inhabited?	270
True Date of the Discovery	627	Walking by Faith	298
Twenty-five Years Ago	713	Wales, Earthquake in	391
Tilting at Windmills	718	Wild Man, An Alleged	380
Thanksgiving Story, A	725	Workers at a Disadvantage, The	332
Thorough Sweep, A	714	World's Fair Dedication Ceremonies	334
Tabiti, Letter from	738	World's Fair, Utah at the	359
Thanksgiving Day	740	World's Fair, School Teachers at the	359
Tornado in Deseret	766	Whittier, John Greenleaf	393
Take Things Moderately	777	Where Lies the Consistency?	399
Trouble Among Our Neighbors	782	Woman Reformer, A Noted	425
Too Much Smoke	783	Workmen and the World's Fair	429
Trying to Influence the Conference	784	Writing Paper Advancing in Price	472
Texas, Church Influence in	815	West Virginia Conference	483
Train Wrecked on the U. P. Ry.	820	What's in a Name	491
		Wonderful If True	493
Useful Pamphlet, A	685	Walking on the Water	502
Unfortunate Hamburg	649	What a Queen Cannot Do	503
Unostentatious Funerals	650	Wandering Jew, The	523
Utah's Fair Building	670	Work and Winds	526
Utah's Part in the Fair	714	Why not be Decent	529
Utah Commission	73, 79, 132, 139, 161, 195, 457, 465, 482, 486	We are Passing Along	529
Utah Weather and Crops	12	Wine Glass Incident	544
Utah, In Southern	97	With Intent to Deceive	550
		Word of Explanation	555

INDEX.

(x)

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Who shall Succeed Tennyson	557	Waterway Wanted A	713
What are We Coming to In Fiction	559	Word as to the Cabinet	713
World's Fair, L. Co. Assn. of Women	564	What is Money?	720
World Moves, The	587	William's Will	720
What will the Harvest Be	587	Western News Items. 496, 536, 505, 629, 657, 755, 789, 821	821
Wealth from Real Estate	685	Weighty Political Factor	745
Worse than Ever	685	Weather for December	799
Women Voting for President	687	What are We Here For?	592
"Wildcat" Currency Scare, The	608, 675	Weber Stake Conference	182, 593
We Live and Learn	651	Woman's Sphere, In	601, 761, 793, 826
Wasatch Stake Conference	652	Word as to Health, A	805
Work in California, The	654	Y. L. M. L. A. Conference	809
Wreck of Roumania	628		

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY. JUNE, 1850.

NO. 1.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

THE MORMON PEOPLE.

The following statement from the Utah Delegate to Congress appeared in the Pittsburg, Pa., *Dupatch* June 12th:

"From the first the Mormons have contended that they were not understood by the world, that neither their religion nor their conduct was investigated by those not of them, but that judgment was passed and execution issued upon an ex parte statement of the case.

"It was known that Mormons believed in and practiced polygamy, and as the Christianity and the civilization of the age were both opposed to plural marriage, what we term enlightened mankind turned against the Mormons without taking the trouble to inquire as to the extent of the so called evil or to ask what manner of people these Mormons were outside of their marital practices. It was assumed that all Mormons were polygamists, that the women were of the offensive class, that the Oriental harem was the prototype of our homes, that immorality was prevalent and sanctified by religion, and that the cornerstone of our faith was lust.

Yet, as a matter of fact, polygamy was practiced by such a small percentage of the people as to make it little more than an incident in a great community numbering 200,000 souls. The Mormon homes are and always have been as pure as the homes of other people; Mormon wives are as virtuous and modest and Mormon men as careful of the marital vows and obligations as the wives and husbands in any other Christian society.

THE PUBLIC NOT INFORMED.

Proof that the American people are deplorably and inexhaustibly ignorant concerning our community is furnished in the recent savage assault upon President Eliot, of Harvard University. Dr. Eliot did not applaud or justify polygamy; he did not even speak tolerantly of it. On the contrary, his address was in the nature of a congratulation to the country and to the Mormons themselves that polygamy had been discontinued. He did, however, say a good word to and for the Mormons, not on account of their polygamy—which no sane man should charge him with approving—but because of those spiritual and material virtues of the Mormons of which ordi-

nary people have so persistently refused to learn.

HOW PRESIDENT ELIOT REASONED.

The doctor saw in Utah pretty and prosperous cities and thriving towns; he saw stately business blocks and magnificent residences; he met men and women who were in no respect inferior to the educated and cultured people with whom he is in the habit of associating elsewhere; in short, he saw that a vigorous young American commonwealth had sprung up in the wilderness of a few years ago, and he very naturally concluded that what he saw could not have been achieved by a depraved and immoral people. It takes earnestness and integrity, honesty and devotion, brains and brawn and withal a sincerity of purpose to accomplish what a generation has brought forth in Utah. President Eliot knew this and he is broad enough to recognize these virtues, courageous enough to acknowledge them and mainly enough to commend and applaud them.

It has been asserted among other things that the Mormons are largely foreign born and are alien in sentiment. It is sufficient answer to this that the founders of the Church were New Englanders, most of the early leaders being of Puritan stock. The successive census reports prove that the percentage of foreign born population is lower in Utah than in many of the older States. The community is essentially American in birth and none the less so in sentiment, training and education.

MORMON PATRIOTISM.

Within a few hours of the arrival of the pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young and a few of his handful of followers climbed a lofty mountain overlooking the site of the present Salt Lake City and erecting a flag-staff thereon, swung to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. That mountain has since been known as Ensign Peak. The flag of the Mormons always has been the flag of the American Union. It has waved continuously over all that broad land since the July day in 1847 when it was taken from the box in which it had been carefully transported over a thousand miles of trackless wilderness and raised in an enemy's country. The national holidays and events inspiring enthusiasm in American breasts have been celebrated in Utah as elsewhere throughout the land, the common-

ative bonfires burning as brightly, the cannon roaring as merrily, the addresses breathing as deep patriotism and the masses "enthusing" and applauding as heartily and sincerely as in Massachusetts or Virginia.

All this talk which has been dinned into the ears of the American people for the third of a century to the effect that the Mormons are aliens and wanting in patriotism is malicious slander, which has been disproven every day, though the evidence has been rejected by many professing patriots.

THEIR BELIEF IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States has been the boast of Mormons always, and you will hear from the pulpits and in the lowliest cottage the confident expression of belief that the greatest of human enactments is an instrument inspired by the Almighty. Indeed, it is the patriotic belief religiously held that it is a part of the mission of the Saints to preserve inviolate that sacred instrument and protect it, by force of arms, if need be, against desecration.

Brigham Young was an American through and through. His ambition was to build a commonwealth which would excite the admiration and command the respect of the nation. He laid the foundation in Americanism, and built thereon to the time of his death. The structure, so cleverly designed and with which he made such remarkable progress, has been carried forward upon the original plan largely under the inspiration of the founder. The Utah commonwealth, which is no longer a Mormon commonwealth, as some still insist is the case, is destined to become the foremost, the grandest and altogether the best in the great interior West. And this will be so because of the honesty, the devotion, the religious sincerity and the broad Americanism in which the foundation was laid and on which the edifice is being erected. Recent events will accelerate the growth and development, and in my opinion strengthen and improve the structure.

POLYGAMY HAS GONE.

The Mormons, having withstood for half a century an almost universally antagonistic sentiment, have seen the unwisdom of longer continuing the contest and have gracefully yielded. They have forbidden plural marriages and given obedience to laws which they thought were unconstitutional, but which they now respect, since the

authority to interpret and decide has upheld them.

Polygamy could no more be resuscitated in Utah than could slavery in the South. The Mormons have accepted the decree of the great arbiters to which all must bow, the law and popular sentiment, and, having placed themselves in their civil capacity in harmony with their fellows, the commonwealth which they founded and in which all the good people of Utah, without regard to creed or party, are proud of membership, will go forward with mighty strides.

The antagonistic elements, which clashed so furiously during the long contest and which had a more or less injurious effect upon the State, are fast disappearing, the former opponents coming together and working harmoniously in the building of the great State upon which all our hearts are set.

ON PROSPECTING.

Many of your readers know but little as to the manner in which gold, silver and other metals are discovered—by whom, with what anxiety, privations and hardships, and the different classes of men that follow prospecting—how they live, year after year, with hope deferred. Most of the old prospectors are bachelors, men who have been "disappointed in love." Many went to California and had their ups and downs, making and losing money and never having enough to satisfy them or retire on. Some took to gambling to help them along in their eagerness to gain wealth. Loss was the consequence. Drink followed to drown sorrow. The mines in Nevada held out inducements for the prospector; hence he would go there and purchase some bacon, flour, yeast powders, sugar and coffee, a frying pan, coffee pot, and sometimes a camp kettle, these constituting the outfit. With pick and shovel and a few blankets he would take to the hills, and sleep where night overtook him, little thinking or caring about the rattlesnakes, tarantulas, scorpion and centipede, which were often found in close proximity to the bed. Indeed, many a man has found the "rattler" in his blankets in the morning. Nothing daunted, he took his meal and packed his horse, or burrow, or if he had neither, packed himself, and went along whistling or humming a low tune, with his eyes upon the ground, looking for rock that looks likely to contain gold, silver, or lead—often stopping to examine the country, to see what the formation is and where is the most probable place for mineral to be found. For days, months and years this labor is pursued with the same care, diligence and hope. Years pass on, letters ceasing to reach his friends so often, "the girl" gets tired of waiting and marries some one else. Some kind friend writes him; the letter finds him after a long time. He swears never to trust another woman. He finds a mine, goes to the nearest city, sells, sometimes goes to California, into the States and may take a trip to the old world, and have "a good time" while the money lasts. When this is all gone he returns, to find that mines have been discovered in

many other States and Territories and with his former good luck he can get a stake from any of the old miners to go prospecting. Having found it once he can find it again, they will say. But alas! the country has changed; there are now many prospectors where there were few before. He is getting older, and frequently feels discouraged. He settles down in a cabin and goes to work on a prospect. Here he toils alone, eats alone, and gets so sour with the world that he wants to be in solitude. I know of one who was disappointed in love who has lived in the same cabin for fifteen years. This cabin is fourteen feet long by twelve wide. He has lately added some improvements thereto; he put in a window where hitherto he had only a chinking out. He is perfection in neatness; with him it is "a place for everything and everything in its proper place. The last time I was there he had eleven boxes nailed up to put things in, besides four shelves to stand things in. Bottles of all kinds, cans of all sizes, adorn the shelves, and woe to the man who moves one! He will let anyone wipe the dishes but never wash any. You must see that you put the cloth in the place where you found it, or incur his displeasure.

It is a sight to be in the evening at a cabin of the miners and prospectors when they come in from work, to see with what eagerness every piece of rock that has a sign of mineral in it is scanned, turned over and discussed. The magnifying glass is brought out, and the questions asked, "How much is there in the vein in sight—how deep?" One would think, by the looks and action, that they never had seen one before. When these men get into a cabin they are "good livers," and in most cases cleanly. Sunday is washing and mending day. They are well read and posted on almost all topics of the day. All take a lively interest in politics. The majority of them follow "Bob" Ingersoll and read the "Truth Seeker." They are kind-hearted, full of charity, and generous to a fault, hopeful and brave. Gloom is only for a time; fear they never have; they discover the mines that benefit their fellow man, but seldom get much benefit out of them for themselves. They get much blame through the middle man, who is the swindler if there is wrong-doing. These middle-men are in almost every mining camp. They take a bond from the prospector for a nominal sum. If there is anything crooked or any roguery going on, the middleman does it, and often the miner gets the censure. The prospector's daily life is this. He usually rises early, eats his breakfast, takes a can of water, a pick, and sometimes a little lunch. He starts out on the hill or mountain, looking for something he never lost, but something he must find. He looks as closely as anyone would for a lost diamond, for that rock containing mineral. This once found, he begins to scour around for the ledge. Many times this rock is a long way from where the ledge is located. This is his daily, weekly, monthly and yearly life.

The city dude prospector must not be overlooked, for he cuts quite a figure cut here. He comes with a new wagon,

carriage, tackboard, and in some instances a livery team, with "boots" on the horses, a case of eggs in the buggy, and plenty of provision—canned goods principally. He has plenty of new tools, a new tent, portable cooking stove, powder and fuse, bedding enough for a camp meeting, feather pillows, and in one case (he being an only son) his mother gave him a feather bed. He, of course, parts his hair down the middle, and has a tooth brush with him. A new pair of miner's boots adorns his feet; he wears a very "brimmy" hat and a woollen shirt. I saw one young man with a sky-blue necktie over a dirty woollen shirt.

The old form of clothing looks funny, but can be worn, out here. The amateur prospector brings a few bottles of acids, a blow pipe, a box of cigars, chewing tobacco and a large store of cigarettes. When the cigarettes and the eggs are gone he receives word that he is "wanted in the city!"

This camp is working now on eight mines, all looking well; and if there was a railroad there would be many more working. The cry would be "Give us more cars," as it is—"Give us a railroad."

H. J. FAUST.

SPRING CREEK, June 5, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

The great structure in which the Democratic National Convention is to be held is one of those feats of rapid building for which the Lake City is noted. Perhaps in no other place would so great a task have been undertaken as a pledge to have it completed and properly appointed within so short a time. The nature of the case was such that hurried work had to be done, and this and other circumstances combined to make Chicago the point for holding the convention, although previous to the meeting of the national committees of the two parties it had made no bid to them nor they to it, for the reason that it already had the World's Fair and that was considered honor and prominence enough for at least one decade.

The manner in which the consummation named was brought about is told in an interesting manner by a recent number of the Chicago *Tribune*. While admitting that the reason for the choice of that city by some of the committee may have been the fact that it has such great railway and hotel facilities, and that long experience had fully qualified it for the satisfactory entertainment of any number of guests, it is still claimed that the primal reason was because greatness is thrust upon some cities just as it is upon some men, and Chicago is a conspicuous instance of the former. It is also stated as a fact that the National Convention felt that a candidate placed in nomination there would start off in the race with a peculiar prestige, a certain indefinable and favoring influence which no other city could impart.

"St. Louis hoodooed" us in 1888," said one, and he expressed the views of many. In 1884 Grover Cleveland had been nominated at Chicago, and it was against the wishes of nearly one-half of the committee that St. Louis was selected in 1888. "We don't want to take any more risks. We're going to

to win, and we want every advantage possible to secure." This was the position of a majority of the committee, and although Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, and other cities made a gallant fight for it, and Chicago did what she could to help along to realization the aspirations of her neighboring city on the lake, the latter city was chosen.

It had been a hot fight. Milwaukee's supporters, more persistent than any others, stuck by her to the last. Fourteen ballots were taken. On the first Chicago had one, Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 13. That was the highest vote Missouri's second city received. On the eighth ballot Indianapolis received 22, and on the eleventh Milwaukee received the same number.

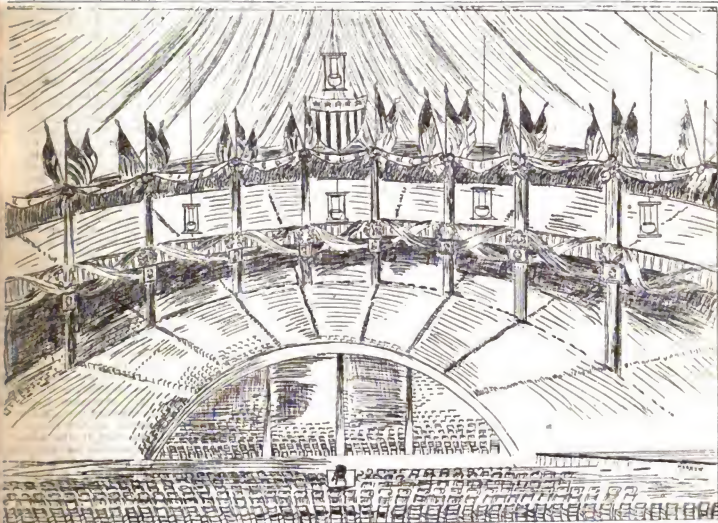
future; visions of the campaign that had begun the day the convention ended its labors, nor did it end till the grand victory of November—reflections such as these could only result one way—on the fifteenth ballot Chicago received twenty-seven votes and was declared the winner.

But the local Democracy, now that it had its prize, did not know what to do with it. The old Exposition building, famous for its national conventions and especially notable as the place in which was named the successful standard bearer in 1884, as well as the defeated knight from Bar Harbor in that same eventful year, had been ordered razed to the ground, and its destruction would be complete before convention time.

But the convention was coming and

ing the Auditorium would result in providing 8,000 seats. All the other cities had agreed to furnish sittings for no less than 15,000. The Auditorium was declared out of the question. So the committee of arrangements determined to build a hall for the special accommodation of the convention which would seat not less than 20,000 people. To more effectively carry forward the great undertaking, the committee of arrangements appointed two other committees, finance and building.

The next great consideration was raising the necessary money and doing it without loss of time, it being estimated that \$50,000 would be required altogether. With the building complete and equipped, it was considered, and reasonably, that the sales of tickets would return the expenses of the con-



INTERIOR OF THE WIGWAG.

There were 50 votes in the committee, 26 necessary to a choice. There was a deadlock, and no way to open it seemed at hand. Then Brice, Carlisle, Gorman and Henri Watterson got together to talk over the situation. The result of the conference was a telegram from Chairman Brice to Potter Palmer:

"What will Chicago do for the convention, if it comes to you?"

Potter Palmer consulted with a few of the leading hotel men and wired back to Mr. Brice:

"Will do as well as we did in 1884."

That settled it. Visions of the generous entertainment accorded the delegates in that year, so memorable to Democracy, so full of promise for its

had to be arranged for. Potter Palmer called together a number of prominent Democrats, and the result was the appointment of a committee of arrangements, with Judge John P. Altgeld as chairman; James C. Strain, secretary, and A. F. Seeburger, treasurer.

The committee located its headquarters at No. 25 Palmer House, and here Secretary Strain is to be found, looking after a thousand and one details of the approaching convention. The committee was nonplussed, at the outset, to know what to do for a hall. The Auditorium was considered, but that would not do. A Chicago convention means that not less than 20,000 people demand accommodation. An estimated expenditure in remodel-

vention itself and more. It should be understood at this point, that when the Chicago committee concluded terms with the other, the arrangement was that the former were to provide for seating 15,000 persons, including the delegates; but since the building has been under way, the plans have been changed somewhat and a gallery with a capacity of 5000 persons has been put in; all this room goes to the local committee, and if the convention should last as long as that at Minneapolis—that is, four days—with every seat sold every day at more or less "fancy" prices, it can easily be seen that the chances are much better for a surplus than a deficiency.

The building committee energetically took hold of the gigantic task of

erecting in time for the convention a building so large, so well arranged, and capable of sustaining, as well as accommodating, such a vast concourse of people. The site on Michigan boulevard, just north of Battery D, between Madison and Washington streets, was engaged for the purpose. In the person of A. M. Allen, architect and contractor, a young man full of vim and spirit, was found a man of ideas of the right sort and the ability to execute them. His plans were adopted and his figures accepted and he was authorized to complete the work so that June 21 the convention hall should be in complete readiness for the convention. Nearly 200 men have been employed, one way and another, on the building.

The Wigwam, which promises to be historic for its connection with the success and growth of the Democratic party, has a frontage on Michigan avenue of 456 feet. Its depth is 250 feet, or a total ground size of 114,000 square feet. The building will be 60 feet high, well lighted and ventilated. The interior is one vast amphitheater. The area or pit will be seated with 840 arm-chairs, and here the delegates will sit. They will face the west or Michigan avenue side. Directly in front of the chair will sit the official stenographers, and flanking the chair on either side will be the press representatives, 175 on each side—351 in all. Directly

there will be 19,400 chairs in the wigwam and fifty boxes. The cost of the building, exclusive of decorating and lighting, will be \$23,500.

The recent flurry which "downed" the centre pole of the Wigwam has necessitated some changes, and these were of course made after our accompanying pictures were drawn. They were not, however, so extensive as to materially change the general appearance inside, or at all outside, the front elevation being as here given. The pole has been kept out of the reconstruction, and in its place are several others distributed around in such manner as to render everything perfectly safe, which the building, as a whole, is now pronounced to be by the committee in charge.

SOME OF THOSE WHO WILL BE THERE.

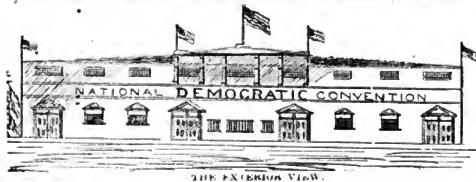
"There will be more clubs in attendance upon the convention than ever before graced a national convention," says the *Times*. "Boies clubs from Iowa and Gray clubs from Indiana, Hill clubs from New York and Cleveland clubs from all over the country will vie with each other in the work of creating enthusiasm for their respective idols. All the arrangements are not as yet completed for the reception of delegates and visitors, but this much is settled—the superb Democratic Marching Club of Chicago, with its incomparable leader

I say further, designedly, for four months in a Mexican prison awaiting trial is a punishment of itself. Considering the magnitude of the offense committed, that of murder connected with a genuine rebellion, the fewness of the culprits who are to pay the penalty occasions some surprise. But the submission of the rebellious was so entire, and the success of the authorities in catching the offenders so complete, that the government could afford to be magnanimous toward these not really guilty of murder. Four of the five were sentenced by the district judge to capital punishment, the other to thirteen years and four months at hard labor; the other forty-one were declared exonerated by their early submission to the State authority. But the sentence must be confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of the State before they will be allowed to return to their homes.

The funny part of the whole affair was the catching of the rebels. First a few were apprehended and after preliminary examination were released on their own recognizance. The example of these, together with the proclamation, induced some more to surrender who were, in like manner, released. Then the large majority mustered courage from the leniency apparently shown, and surrendered in a body; then those who had been released were gathered up, and the victory was complete.

In a few weeks the great scarcity of provisions in this neighborhood will be at an end, for a tolerably fair harvest of wheat is assured, unless it should rain so much and so continuously as to ruin it.

The eldest son of our Bishop, Wm. D. Johnson, Jr., is the sufferer from the strange freak of a coyote. The young man is about twenty-one years of age, and being used to roughing it, like almost all country-raised "Mormon" boys, entertaining no fear of the traditional coward of all cowards, the coyote, makes his bed on the ground wherever night overtakes him. On the evening of the 3rd inst., while on a trip on horseback on the range, after stock, while sleeping in the same bed with his companions, he was rudely and painfully awakened by the viselike grip of the fangs of a coyote fastened on his chin, the upper fang biting through his lip. A groan that escaped him in his struggle with the brute awakened his companions, who were obliged, though both of them well-built young men, to exert all their united strength, which broke the coyote's jaws before they could make it release its hold. With great presence of mind they held in such a way that no blood was drawn on either of the other two, except a very small place on the thumb of one of them, until the sufferer himself cut the animal's throat, they never losing their hold on its jaws. This done, the sufferer fainted, and is at writing, in a precarious condition. The poison in the animal's bite was so strong that the almost invisible mark on the thumb mentioned above, immediately stiffened it, and it remained so for some hours. One of the young men had the curiosity to examine and dissect the dead coyote afterwards, by daylight. He found no outward sign of rabies in eyes or mouth and absolutely nothing



THE EXTERIOR VIEW.

back of the chair will be seats for 300 special guests, and rising above these will be private boxes two tiers high. Surrounding the pit or arena seats will gradually rise in amphitheatrical form to the walls. There will be 12,000 seats, divided into four sections and divided by broad, commodious aisles. Encircling the entire interior, the upper tier of private boxes on the west forming a portion of it, will be the immense gallery. This is fourteen feet high at the front and rises to eighteen feet in the rear. The delegates will enter the hall through doors opening from Michigan avenue into passage ways on either side of the platform, leading to aisles which surround the pit. The main entrances will be at the end of the building. On both the north and south ends of the building will be broad walks leading to the rear and at the rear corners will be thirty-two foot stairways leading to the interior. The entrances to the gallery will be independent.

A large room directly under the platform in the rear of the chairman's desk will be fitted up for the use of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, and at both ends will be commodious rooms, one for the use of the Western Associated Press, the other for the United Press. Altogether

and drill master, Captain James H. Farrell, will meet and escort all clubs that come to the convention to their respective hotels.

"The marching club is now a brigade 700 strong, and as many of the clubs are likely to arrive simultaneously, the "brigade" will doubtless have to be divided in order to meet and greet them all. But none knows better than Captain Farrell how to accomplish the desired results and give to the visiting organizations a taste of real Chicago hospitality. Several clubs already have notified Captain Farrell of their intention to be present, and the handsome appearance of the local club, headed by a band, escorting the visitors to their temporary homes, promises to be one of the features of the convention not the least interesting."

A MEXICAN LETTER.

It was conjectured at the time of the revolt in January last, in our neighboring town of La Ascension, that swift and certain would be the vengeance of the ruling party on the rebels, but all who so expected have seen it delayed for once four months, and now only five of the forty-six arraigned are singled out to receive further punishment.

except a few cottonwood leaves in the animal's stomach. The recovery of the young man is topped and prayed for by our whole community.

We have had general good health in our colony for some time past.

EDMUNDO.
COLONY DIAZ, Chihuahua, Mex.,
June 4, 1892.

ARTHUR BROWN INTERVIEWED.

The following extract is from an interview by a representative of the *Ireald* with Arthur Brown, of this city:

"Nice time; busy time; my share of it. Got interviews with nearly all the delegates; saw all of the credential committee—except five or six. All favored except Cleveland of Nevada, and possibly Idaho and Montana, though from the first favored the plan feeling both delegations. The outcome was all owing to the rush. The convention was made with patience to hear from the credential committee and only ten minutes were devoted to Utah, and it was a very close vote. We had the organization already and all that Goodwin and Allen could do was to whisper their half vote for Harrison. I had been put on the national committee by the unanimous assent from our side, but at the last moment Goodwin came to us and said that if I was left he would make a fight. They said should name any man except McFie and myself and they would accept him. I named Salisbury; thought it was the best man we had."

"How did Goodwin get on the committee to await on Harrison?"

"Cannon did that when Goodwin was out of the hall. We held out the olive branch all the time, but I thought it a mistake, as they wouldn't accept it in the spirit it was offered."

"Did the report that you favored line work against you?"

"As long as I was there I didn't say for Blaine or Harrison, either. I went to the Indiana headquarters where I asked me if we were for Harrison. We said that we were for Utah if they said they would help us and we did, as did Maine and Michigan. Here I have some special friends. I used to take any part or parcel as to candidates. It was understood at Frank Cannon would vote for Blaine and Salisbury for Harrison. Then it was seen that Harrison could not nominate the two votes of the delegation were cast for him. The day part that Goodwin and Allen had the convention was to whisper that they voted their half votes for Harrison, and the only possible thing it seems to be is the impression it will be at home."

"Why did you yield your right to a place on the national committee?"

"Because the contestants abandoned my claim they had to a separate organization and I thought that being out of a man as good as myself was better than taking any risk however slight. I want to unite the party if I can and if I am in the way want to get down and out."

"What were the general results of the convention?"

"They all talked good-naturedly and the anti-Harrison people bore their defeat calmly—they are the men who do their fighting before and in the convention and not after it is over. We'll go into the campaign with a united front with a good show to win."

"Did you hear any expressions as to the Democratic candidate?"

"Many of the Republicans seemed to think that if we nominated Harrison that the Democrats wouldn't nominate Cleveland and that if we named Blaine they would. There is, however, a good strong feeling among the Democrats for Cleveland."

As the reporter got up to leave, Mr. Brown with the most plastic elegance, assured him that they had always offered the olive branch to the people who hated and vilified them, and as they did down there they will do here. "All we ask of them is to come in and help build up the party. They will do it sooner or later and the best of them will before fail." Most of them are hangers back on personal jealousy and hate."

WHAT IS PINKERTONISM?

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois, while campaigning for his present place, acquired much of his popularity from the vigorous anti-Pinkerton speeches he delivered. During the great railroad strike in New York a few years ago Pinkertonism entered largely into it, and Governor Hill, by his open hostility to it, gained some popularity with the working classes. Congress has taken up the subject, and its workings and methods have been for some time subjects of investigation. Massachusetts has at present an anti-Pinkerton bill under consideration. Several States have already adopted measures of an anti-Pinkerton character.

Pinkertonism is the term usually applied to the system of hiring private watchmen and policemen during strikes by the owners of railroads, factories and such corporations. It derived its name from Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, who established a detective agency in that city in 1852. He also established a corps of private watchmen which in time became a semi-organized police-force. In times of labor troubles his men were in especial demand. The sheriffs of counties and the chiefs of police owing to political entanglements could not, it was claimed, render effective service in opposing organized labor.

During the great strikes in the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania Pinkerton was given charge of the property. He organized a regular police force there, bringing the material from Chicago. He succeeded in enforcing the will of his employers. It being largely by his aid that all the English speaking workmen were forced to leave, and that their places were filled by Italian, Hungarian and Slavonic laborers. After this Pinkerton was called to other States where labor troubles existed. But others took up the private police system and practiced in the same way. However, the name Pinkertonism, became attached to the system, and now it applies to the write of any person using police or executive powers without being a constituted officer of the State or town in which he serves.

Allan Pinkerton was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1819. He was son of a police sergeant. At the age of 21 he became identified with the Chartist movement, and after the Birmingham riots fled the country, arriving in America about 1842. He drifted to the town of Dundee, Illinois, where he started a copper shop. In 1852 he moved to Chicago and entered on his police work. After that period he was closely identified with the criminal history of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic States. He lost five men in trying to capture Jesse James. He established agencies in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis and Denver. He died in 1884, but the business still goes on, conducted by his two sons William and Robert. They are immensely wealthy and, being more aggressive than their father, they are not so popular as he was.

Allan Pinkerton was not an educated man, nor was he even a good talker. He worked some very heavy cases. One of his peculiarities was that he would never engage on any case where rewards were offered. His plan was that he should be employed by some responsible person at a stipulated salary per day or week, and would not even promise success. He agreed to do the best he could, and he generally gave satisfaction.

Pinkertonism ought to be abolished. Its existence is a confession of weakness and inefficiency on the part of the regularly constituted authorities under the law.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The following is quoted from an article that appeared in the *Ogden Post* (non-Mormon):

"Of all the cheeky political frauds that have been inflicted upon the west, Powers is the chief. In a speech at the Knutsford hotel, Salt Lake, just before starting to Chicago, he said: 'The fight we are about to make is a partisan one, but it is a fight for American principles against the Asiatic.'"

"How long * * * is this Territory to be afflicted with this blatherskite, this man whose daily conversation is a studied insult to thousands of ladies and little children living in this Territory?"

"The very fact that this defamer of the Mormon people, by wholesale and without any discrimination; this vandal who attacks the homes, the wives, the children of thousands of Mormon gentlemen who have never been in polygamy and whose wives and little ones are as dear to them as life itself, is allowed to daily traverse the streets of Salt Lake, without being molested, goes to prove that the Mormon people are a peaceable people."

"The *Post* knows of plenty of Democrats, who are not Mormons, who would kill him for a like offense. And then to think of a lot of * * * following this man Powers around from place to place, applauding this defamer of character, and in order to attract a gaping crowd dressing up a few ward strikers in Navajo blankets with eagle feathers plastered on their heads, the outfit being accompanied by a brass band."

"What is the object, the purpose of this street walking and talking freak? Why, the Salt Lake *Tribune* has blown this fellow up so full of wind that he imagines he is a great man; that he is a leader; that he has cowed the Mormons and now proposes to wear the scalp of the Democrats at his belt."

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-five Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . June 25, 1892

THE TUSCARORAS DEFEATED.

It will be seen from our report of proceedings in the Third District court today, that Judge Zane has overruled Justice of the Peace Lockrie's learned(?) decision, and sustained the demurrer of the Democrats against the Tuscaroras complaint. That is to say, the "Liberal" outfit is knocked out, and their game is played without scoring a point. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the sham savages will start for Chicago under a cloud.

The whole Tuscarora arrangement is a bit of senseless display, and a bold attempt to secure by assumption and impudence a position to which it has not a vestige of substantial right. The Lockrie nonsense was one scene in a miserable farce, without even the merit of wit or anything to provoke even a hearty laugh, except the folly and the airs of the actors who tried to pose as real players with fudge as a real play.

Boss Powers has made a fizzle of this piece of clap-trap, and his striped umbrella show is likely to meet with similar success. The learned opinion of "Chief Justice" Lockrie would have done for a cloud for each cigar store Sagamore on his way to Chicago, if a competent court had not knocked a hole through it so big that not even enough is left of it to lean on or tie to.

The question is now, will the overruled Justice bring a libel action against Judge Zane for thus deprecating his judicial abilities and exposing him to the ridicule of the public?

SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

The question has been asked "When do the school elections take place?" and a reply has been requested through the DESERET NEWS.

Under the statute approved March 10, 1892, three school trustees are to be elected in each school district in the Territory, except in cities of the first and second class, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in 1892. These are to serve for one year. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1893, and biennially thereafter, three trustees are to be elected in each school district with the exception named, who are to hold their office for two years. The registered voters only are to vote at these elections. Notices are to be posted as usual by the trustees, and the elections are to be conducted as under the provisions of the former school law. The present trustees will hold office until the new trustees are elected and qualified.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

WHAT the Park City Record says does not matter a great deal, but when its utterances are copied by more important papers they may perhaps be considered as likely to carry some weight; that is why we clip from it the following paragraph reprinted by a morning paper as a knock down argument:

"If there is one thing more than another that shows how firmly Mormons are still bound together and that all this talk about division on party lines is a shallow subterfuge, it is the glee exhibited by every paper of Mormon extraction, whether Republican or Democratic, at every report of adversity with which the Liberal Republicans meet in their struggle to secure seats in the National convention. It is amusing to see the vehemence with which the Mormons assert the movement is bona fide, and then give themselves the lie direct by a combined shout of pleasure when the Liberals meet with an apparent reverse. Try as they will they cannot hide their spots, and the people outside of Utah will find it out sooner or later."

Now if this pleasure when the "Liberals" meet with a reverse as apparent as that at Minneapolis, is proof that the "Mormon" Republicans and Democrats are "firmly bound" together, how is it that "Gentile" Republicans and Democrats of the most pronounced character are equally delighted at the same result? Every true Republican and every real Democrat in this Territory is glad when the common enemy meets with a reverse. For what is called "Liberalism" here is the enemy of both Republicanism and Democracy.

It is the incongruous element in the Utah organism. There will be no permanent health in the body politic until it is purged out. Whatever good purpose some people may think it has served is accomplished, and it is now nothing but an evil, without use and without excuse. It is merely an obstruction. It blocks the way of the Republicans, it tries to beat down the Democrats. It slanders the one party and vilifies the other. It is unscrupulous, untruthful, malignant and without a spark of generosity or a particle of magnanimity. Rule or ruin is the policy, and nothing but its destruction will secure peace to Utah and that progress which her friends desire.

The only fault that can reasonably be found with the "Mormon" in reference to their political divisions is that it runs to too great extreme in some places. It ought to be conducted without bitterness and carried on without that exaggeration or misrepresentation which has marked its way in certain localities. "Mormons" ought to be sufficiently "bound together" on general principles of fairness, honor and brotherhood, as to discuss political issues in kindness and justice to each other. When they impute motives to opponents that do not exist, and dive into the domain of intention which they cannot understand, they violate their religious principles and obligations and expose themselves to severe criticism from all fair-minded people.

What the "Liberal" papers may say about their sincerity does not count. Everybody whose opinion is worth anything knows that those papers are

only lying. They are not merely mistaken in what they say. They wilfully and purposely lie, in malice and wrath. But it will only hasten the doom of "Liberalism," which is bound to go down and that speedily.

Every decent Democrat and every respectable Republican remaining within its ranks ought to come out, now, while it can be done without discredit, and "be separate and touch not the unclean thing." Utah needs sound Republicans and sincere Democrats to work for her political redemption, each on their own party lines, but having in view the common welfare. "Liberalism" is antagonistic to both parties, and it is only natural and right that they should exhibit a common "glee" when the vicious thing receives a vital blow.

STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

THE present status of the Russian famine exhibits a striking feature. The State department, at Washington, is in possession of information to the effect that the famine is practically ended. The Russian government has issued a ukase authorizing the free exportation of maize. A similar authorization is expected to be announced by the 1st of July in relation to all other grain except rye. The result is a drop in prices throughout the empire of from 80 to 100 per cent.

This situation has brought the fact to light that while gaunt hunger and consequent grim death were stalking through wide districts of country, speculators were hoarding up vast quantities of grain, which are now being uncovered. It is the old story of "man's inhumanity."

It appears from these developments that there was scarcely any need for famine in Russia. If there had been a humane distribution of breadstuffs, but Russia is largely afflicted with a class of financial vultures with which every country, this included, is more or less afflicted. They are heartless creatures who make the misery and misfortune of their fellowmen their choicest opportunities for self-seeking. If the speculative hoarders had offered their produce at a moderate price to the benevolent who interested themselves and expended their means for the relief of their starving people, the time of scarcity might have been bridged in the afflicted districts without much suffering or loss of life.

In the contemplation of this subject as it stands, no small degree of satisfaction can be derived from the declension in the prices of Russian grain, not only because it will ameliorate the condition of the people of the famine districts, but also because it will largely deprive the stony-hearted speculators of the immense profits they expected would accrue to them from the unfortunate situation of a large proportion of their fellow-creatures.

Another notable incident connected with the famine in Russia is the sailing, on Saturday last, of an American ship from Brooklyn with a cargo of food for the Russian sufferers. According to the information about the boards of

grain in that country, this seems like "taking coals to Newcastle." Instead of shipping, would it not be as cheap and feasible for philanthropic Americans to subscribe money to the relief fund and let their agents take it to Russia and there buy bread at the present reduced prices from Russian speculators with which to feed their famishing countrymen?

THE CONVENTION OF 1860.

Now that the agony is over at Minneapolis, the politicians and statesmen of the Republican party are settling down to effective campaign work. On the other hand the agony is just commencing on the part of the Democrats, and for the next ten days surmise, conjecture and opinion will be rife. The names of Cleveland, Gorman, Carlisle, Whitney, Palmer, Boies and Gray will be talked of as old acquaintances, or long lost friends once more restored.

Any reference to a National Democratic Convention, naturally takes one back to the eventful period of 1860. In that year two conventions were held. The first assembled at Charleston, S. C. April 23rd. Every State then in the Union was represented. Slavery was the issue of the time. The question of extending and protecting it in the Territories gave rise to irreconcilable dissensions. The delegations from seven Southern States withdrew. After fifty-seven ineffectual ballots to adopt a platform, the convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on June 18th.

Meantime the National Republican Convention met on May 18th, at Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin on a platform calling for the preservation of the Union, State control of State affairs, reprobation of slaveholder's administration, slavery not warranted by the Constitution in the Territories, condemnation of the "Kansas-Nebraska act," and the admission of Kansas as a free State.

The allusion to Kansas was definite enough on the part of the Republicans. It was the peculiar situation in that Territory which caused dissensions among the Democrats. When the adjourned Charleston Convention re-assembled at Baltimore on June 18th, the Northern Democrats decided on definite action in relation to slavery. It was finally agreed on by them that the United States Supreme Court should be the arbiter on all issues arising out of slavery, and Stephen A. Douglass and B. Fitzpatrick were the nominees. The latter declined, and the National Committee substituted H. V. Johnson.

The Southern Democrats would accept neither the platform nor the candidates of their Northern brothers, and seemed to hold a convention of their own at Richmond, where John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane were nominated. A platform was adopted by the seceders who called themselves Constitutional Democrats demanding the right to take slaves into the Territories, and to protect them there, also characterizing States obstructing the fugitive slave law as revolutionary.

In the subsequent election thirty-three States participated, the total electoral vote was 308. Lincoln carried

seventeen States, giving 180 electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,865,852. Breckenridge carried eleven States giving seventy-two electoral votes with a popular vote of 845,768. Douglas carried only two States, giving twelve electoral votes, but his popular vote was 1,375,157. The "American" candidate, Bell, carried three States, giving thirty-nine electoral votes, and a popular vote of 559,581.

This election well illustrates the anomaly of what is known as the Electoral College. Douglas who had a popular vote of over 1,375,000 got only two States and twelve electors, while Breckenridge who had only 845,000 of a popular vote got 11 States and 72 electors. Bell who had a popular vote of 559,581 got three States and 39 electors. These figures show that the Democratic party with its 1,375,600 vote for Douglas did not, as a party, intend to disrupt the Union. The Breckenridge adherents can no more be called Democrats than were the Henry Clay Whigs who voted the Seceders' ticket.

SIDNEY DILLION.

A FEW days ago we made some comments upon the death of Sidney Dillon, but were unable, in the absence of data, to present any details connected with his career. The following brief sketch from the *Chicago Mail* is quite interesting:

"Recognizing the almost destitute condition of his father's finances young Dillon at the immature age of seven determined that he would be a burden to his progenitors no longer; as he since expressed it, 'I wanted to strike out for myself.'

"Leaving the paternal roof he sought and obtained work on an eastern branch then being built, of the Mohawk & Hudson road, between Albany and Schenectady. The road is now known as the New York Central.

"His first duty was to carry water to the laborers building the road and for his services he received the sum of \$1 per week and his meals.

"Frugality being his chief inheritance he managed to lay aside the greater part of his earnings in order to carry out a compact made with himself that 'one day I will start for myself and I will become richer than any squire I know.'

"Forty-eight years ago he determined to marry, and on a visit to Amherst, Mass., he met a young and brilliant woman, a member of one of the village's most respected families. To his wife Mr. Dillon owed a great part of his success. She did not come to him with any large dowry, but brought him a wife's love and encouragement.

"When quite a young man Mr. Dillon came to New York city. He still devoted his attention to carrying out railroad contracts. It can safely be said that few men in this country have undertaken larger contracts. It was he who built the Fourth Avenue Improvement tunnel from the Grand Central depot to Harlem, New York city. This enterprise was completed at a cost of \$7,000,000.

At the small village of Promontory, seventy-five miles west of Ogden, Mr. Dillon in 1869 assisted in laying the last rail on the Union Pacific railroad. From its inception he has been connected with the road. When Horace F. Clark died, in 1874, Mr. Dillon was unanimously elected the executive chief of the road, he was instrumental in building, and held this position for the ensuing ten years.

His family consists of two married daughters and a number of grandchildren. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, attorney for Jay Gould, is his nephew."

THE NEWSPAPER AS A DETECTIVE

NEW YORK CITY has a case that in some respects resembles that of the notorious Carlisle W. Harris, the medical student who was convicted of murdering his young wife a few months ago. The evidence obtained against Harris was principally through reporters, and the present case is entirely in the hands of New York World reporters.

It appears that a few weeks ago the wife of Dr. R. W. Buchanan, a prominent physician of New York City, died under rather peculiar circumstances. Two reputable physicians certified that the cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage. Soon after it was ascertained that Dr. Buchanan married another woman. The reporters got scent of what promised to be a sensational affair. They soon discovered that the woman whom the doctor married was a wife from whom he was divorced some years previously. It was also learned that the dead wife was once the keeper of a house of ill-repute in Newark, New Jersey. Further disclosures revealed the fact that Buchanan, a married man, was in the habit of frequenting the Newark house, and finally succeeded in marrying the landlady, after procuring a divorce from his wife. The Newark woman had a large fortune amassed in her objectionable calling. Before marrying the doctor had her make a will, bequeathing her fortune to him in case of death. After her decease he remarried his first wife.

On the 6th inst. the body of the Newark woman was exhumed, and an autopsy held by prominent physicians under the direction of the district attorney. The brain was found to be free from all signs of disease, thus disproving the cerebral hemorrhage cause of death. By the advice of the examining physician, Dr. Buchanan was arrested, and remanded to await the result of the chemical analysis of the stomach. The supposition is that the woman's death was caused by poisoning.

THE TUSCS' DEFEATED.

THE final decision of Judge Zane in the case of the Tuscacoras was a death blow to their impudent attempt to gain some recognition of their bogus organization. It was the ringing down of the curtain over the silly farce in which Justice Lochrie assumed so peculiar a part.

It is difficult to determine which actor cut the most ridiculous figure—Powers, Hiles, Newton, Lochrie or Duke. If it can be determined who wrote the plot, that is, who made out the complaint and pleadings in the case, the question will be settled as to which made the worst exhibition of himself.

Hiles declared in court that the pleader did not know how to plead. Newton's name appears on the papers,

but it is said he claims that Powers made them out and he signed them. Powers, it is understood, lays the blame on Hiles. Hiles would scarcely proclaim in court that he was ignorant himself of the rules of pleading.

It is a very pretty quarrel, and may develop some more libel suits, or at any rate the exhibition of bad blood, the issue of which might be beneficial to some of the Tuscororas before they start for Chicago, particularly if the stories of the amount of fire-water and kindred liquors already provided for the trip are in any degree authentic. The Tuscs depart with a bad defeat as an men.

A PLAIN CASE.

The interview with Mr. John Morgan which will be found in our issue of today, explains the true inwardness of the Utah situation at Minneapolis. It was just as we understood but additional details are given which make the matter very plain.

The pretended satisfaction with which the defeated "Liberals" regard the result is not very creditable to their good sense. Their veracity is always questionable. But they ought to be shrewd enough if not truthful enough to make at least an appearance of consistency. What they really obtained was an empty honor, the mere shadow of the substance which fell to the lot of the regular Republicans. If there had been any intention to give the "Liberals" real recognition they would have had the national committeeman. This place being given to the Republicans settles the question as to which party is recognized in national affairs.

The including of C. C. Goodwin in the *Tribune* in the committee to inform President Harrison of his renomination, it will be seen, was a courtesy extended by the regular delegates, Messrs. Salisbury and Cannon. We regard it as a mistake, because it will not be appreciated in its true spirit, and will be misrepresented by the very persons whom it was intended to please.

There is now only one course for consistent men in this Territory calling themselves Republicans to take. That is to drop local factional disputes and unite under the recognized Republican organization. If the men sent to Minneapolis by the "Liberals" organization act in good faith on their return, they will advise this and be followed by all the decent men that belong to it. The lower elements, which are nothing if not anti-Mormon and malignant, can go their way and fight the wind, and live on the carcass of dead feuds as long as they can hold out. What they may do will not count in the sum of Utah's future affairs.

NOT THAT KIND A MAN.

The following is self-explanatory:
Editor Deseret News:

"A man calling himself 'Charles Ellis,' and saying that he had been lecturing through Utah and in Salt Lake Theatre, has been in Leadville, Colorado, recently denouncing the Mormons. Do you know if he was the Charles Ellis who has been so long fighting the Liberal party?"

CITIZEN.

The person to whom our correspondent refers is not Mr. Charles Ellis who is so well known to the public on account of the lectures he has delivered here and in other parts of Utah, on local subjects. It is fair to presume, however, that, for some reason at present unexplainable, the man at Leadville personated the gentleman with whose name the Utah public is so familiar. This presumption is based on the fact that no other person named Ellis except the latter has delivered lectures in this city. We have information as to the identity of the perpetrator of this mean deception, who circulated, while in Leadville, a large amount of absurd anti-"Mormon" slander. We are in possession of information to the effect that his name is E. C. Ellis, and that he is employed as an agent for an eastern firm which deals extensively in patent medicines.

The following is a description of him, furnished by Messrs. J. R. Stephen and H. J. Benson, of Leadville, both of whom heard him tell his anti-"Mormon" tale: "He has a short goatee; will weigh between 175 and 180 pounds; has one or two fingers off one hand—think it is the right; is full faced; has gray hair and beard; has two front teeth out."

We presume that our correspondent will be satisfied, from the foregoing, that the Leadville fraud is a very different kind of a man from the Charles Ellis who has struck so many telling stalwart blows for justice in behalf of the majority of the people of Utah.

BUTLER'S BOOK.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER in his recent work, "Butler's Book," gives a graphic account of the Democratic conventions of 1860. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Charleston convention, which was predated over by Caleb Cushing. He says:

"Having become satisfied that there was danger of an attempt to sever the union of the States upon the slavery question, I sedulously devoted myself to an endeavor to keep the peace, and keep the Democratic party together, because I looked to that as the only source of safety to the Union. Upon the slavery question Mr. Douglas was the leader of that part of the convention which advocated the principle known as 'squatter sovereignty,' that is, the right of a people who settle in any part of the territory of the United States, to organize themselves under such laws precisely as they choose to enact, and then to be admitted into the Union without being subjected by Congress to any conditions or any provision as to freedom or slavery in their stead."

Gen. Butler did not fully endorse the "squatter sovereignty" idea. He believed that the time had come when another slave State could not enter the Union under any conditions. He also believed that Congress should retain power of admission over new States. The committee on resolutions of the Charleston convention consisted of thirty three members, of whom Gen. Butler was one. Sixteen of these favored the Douglas platform. Sixteen others were in favor of leaving the question of slavery as a State institu-

tion to be decided by the Supreme Court. Butler did not favor either. The decision of the "Dred Scott" case illustrated what the result would be should that court be made arbiter. It "satisfied neither party, and was derided by one and trampled upon by the other."

Here Butler endeavored to act the part of compromiser. He introduced a resolution, which was the exact platform of the Cincinnati National Democratic convention of 1859, and on which Buchanan was elected.

The result was that these reports were presented to the convention, one a Douglas platform, another anti-Douglas, and a third the Cincinnati platform pure and simple. Each of the sixteen members on both sides spoke in favor of their respective platforms, and finally the doughty general, got the floor to speak for his minority report of one. To his surprise he carried the convention, and with the exception of South Carolina his resolutions were adopted. This caused the Carolina delegation to secede, leaving the hall in body. The convention then adjourned for dinner, on reassembling balking began. Butler voted seven times for Douglas, and on the eighth ballot voted for Jefferson Davis, and continued to do so on 58 subsequent ballots when the convention resolved to adjourn, and meet again at Baltimore on June 18.

The "Squatter Sovereignty" platform came up again at Baltimore, then Caleb Cushing, who was presiding, vacated the chair and withdrew from the Convention. Several Southern delegates also withdrew; even Butler himself left. Finally Douglas got the nomination, and the seceders organized a Convention of their own.

"NO COMPROMISE."

Just before his departure for Chicago last night, the head of the "Liberal" party announced that, like the Spartan youth going to war, he would return with his shield or upon it. Of course this is not the exact language of the "hoax;" his time has been too much absorbed by the stricter commonplaces and more practical affairs of life to admit of reading up on the classics; but he gave expression to an idea conveying as much, only, in his case, it sounded a great deal more like sheer buncombe than the declaration of a determined and courageous man. "There would be no compromise accepted," he also said. Very well.

If we are not mistaken, similar language was used by the head of the other wing of the "Liberal" party, when he also was contemplating a political pilgrimage east. There must be no half loaf in the matter—it was worse than no bread, because involving a sacrifice of principle. And yet, as the sequel shows, he and his colleagues on that errand were very awfully glad to go in at the rear entrance of the convention when it was half over, take such seats as they could find, receive no other recognition than their half vote each, obtain no mention in the official record, and finally be ignored altogether by the National Committee, the little honor that was subsequently bestowed upon the gentleman particularly spoken of being the generous gift of his two successful opponents.

POWERS ANTICIPATES DEFEAT.

THE Tuscarora bogus Democrats left last night for Chicago. O. W. Powers, the leader of the "Liberal" alleged Republicans as well as the sham Democracy, made a farewell speech at the depot, immediately before the departure of the train. He came down from the lofty perch of exultation from which he had, up to date, enunciated windy prognostications of a Tuscarora victory at the national convention. Last night he spoke in a tone which indicated anticipated defeat. He uttered these ominous words:

"I do not promise you that we shall be victorious, but I do promise you that our colors shall not be trailed in the dust, and there will be no compromise."

It is too close to the contesting point now for the leader of the "Liberal" Republicans and Democrats to reiterate the promises of victory which he has heretofore held out to the Tuscarora wing of the compound party of which he is the chief. This was well enough when he sniffed the "smell of battle from afar." As the scene of conflict is approached, dependency takes the place of boasting. We believe and trust his forebodings are well-grounded.

LOST AND WON.

THE New York World took a pretty high flight during the Minneapolis convention, by having as its special correspondents Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and John C. New, of Indiana. The former was the leader of the Blaine forces and the latter headed the administration column. Mr. Platt telegraphed as late as Thursday that the nomination of Blaine was absolutely assured, while Mr. New announced that the President was actually safe and certain of re-nomination. The World now announces that, while it is greatly obliged to the New Yorker for his promptness, his lack of accuracy was such as would make his further employment by that paper out of the question; while the other it says that when he is ready to step out of consular affairs and partisan politics, he can take a steady job on the Gotham luminary. The defection of one and the exultation of the other over this outcome must be considerable, both men being party leaders and independently wealthy.

THE WIGWAM DISASTER.

THE tender, free of charge, to the Democratic party by Minneapolis of the grand hall in which the Republican convention was held, assuring at the same time accommodations for 100,000 guests, is magnanimous to a degree; yet, notwithstanding the undoubted good feelings and generosity which prompted the offer, it is not likely to be accepted or even thought of, for several reasons. One of these is, that such acceptance would emphasize yesterday's disaster at Chicago, an account of which appeared in the telegraphic columns of the NEWS. The great centipede, ninety feet high, which supports the canvas roof of the Wigwam,

fell with a crash, and inflicted considerable injury, the event causing no little dismay, not because of what was but what it is feared may be done before the angry winds prevailing so extensively of late have subsided. Those at a distance and some not so far away will be inclined to regard it as a dangerous place to get into, the incident referred to giving it the appearance of having been hastily constructed and making it therefore correspondingly flimsy. An adjournment to Minneapolis or elsewhere would thus, of course, be a partial if not full admission of all this.

Again, the Democratic party would start into its Presidential campaign handicapped with a *contretemps* from the beginning, and the time of the press and orators, that should be spent upon the discussion of national issues, would be too much taken up extricating themselves from the web of ridicule which the Republicans would surely weave about their opponents because of the misfortune. Even in this light, it would not do at all.

Another consideration is the immense loss of money, labor and prestige which a removal of the convention would entail. The Wigwam is a temporary structure designed for this occasion only, and everything invested in it would be a dead loss; while the changes that would be required not only as to transportation for delegates, visitors and others, but otherwise, with the trouble involved would be considerably increased and aggravated by the very brief time in which it must all be done. This phase of the case alone, if there were no others, will be sufficient.

IMPROVING THE JERSEY COW.

PERHAPS many of our Utah agriculturists and cattle breeders may take an interest in the following circular:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held May 4, 1892, it was directed that fifty prizes of \$25 each should be offered for acceptable essays on Jersey cattle. This competition is to be governed by the following rules:

"1. Subject, Jersey Cattle.—Anything pertaining to their history, value, usefulness, care, treatment, peculiarities of product, etc. It is desired that these essays shall cover as far as possible all the points on which present owners, intending buyers, persons who do not but who could profitably keep Jerseys, consumers of milk, butter, etc., would naturally desire information.

"2. Size.—No essay shall contain less than 600 nor more than 900 words.

"3. Time.—All essays must be submitted on or before September 1, 1892. They may be sent earlier, and the committee request as prompt attention as is practicable.

"4. Conditions.—All essays submitted are to be the property of the American Jersey Cattle Club, regardless of prizes. No essay will be awarded a prize unless it is considered by the committee to merit publication.

"5. Competitors.—Forty of the prizes are open to competition by men. Ten of the prizes are open to competition by women, and, in view of the great interest taken in Jersey cattle by women it is confidently expected that many will submit valuable essays.

"6. Awards.—Prizes will be awarded

and paid within sixty days after contest closes.

"7. Committee.—Well-known gentlemen will act as judges in this competition.

"8. Suggestions to New Writers.—Write plainly and only on one side of the paper. Write simply, just as you would talk. Don't criticize or attack other breeds. There is more of value to be said about the Jersey than can be put in any one essay. Don't try to cover too many points, take one part of the subject and make it complete. If you wish to write more, put it in another essay. Competitors may submit as many essays as they choose.

"Should you desire circulars for your friends, they will be sent on application. "Address all communications on this subject to the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 11 Broa way, New York, N. Y. Yours truly,

R. A. SIMLEY, President."

It appears that the club above referred to makes a special study of the Jersey, and is doing everything practicable to improve the breed, and to instruct the public on the proper care and treatment of that valuable little animal.

AN ILLOGICAL THEORY.

SOME men noted for learning and who are credited with being unusually intelligent, sometimes express ideas that are conspicuous for self-evident absurdity. It appears that Dr. Briggs, the noted non-conformist Presbyterian, who has created a great flutter of late among the clergy and ranks of that denomination, has been sitting himself illogically, by laying down an incongruous proposition. According to the dispatches, he gave, in the course of a lecture, delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., expression to the following:

"Let it be distinctly understood that there can be no unity without diversity. A great many people confound unity with uniformity and in attempting to force uniformity really create a division. Unity demands variety, and in uniformity there can be none, therefore no unity."

The first sentence amounts to stating that there cannot be similarity without distinction; no unity without a difference.

In reference to the latter sentence of the statement, the Doctor holds, on account of unity and uniformity being confounded—the difference between the two conditions is very slight—a division is created by an attempt to enforce uniformity. The absurdity of this idea is apparent. The fact that one party seeks to enforce uniformity shows that the division existed previous to the attempted enforcement. The effort to enforce is based on the existence of a division.

"Unity," says the Doctor, "demands variety." If he means that he can be united with his co-religionists while holding views which they repudiate, his idea of harmony may be unique, but they are not consistent.

Some of the views which this noted Presbyterian non-conformist entertains, and wherein he differs from the great body of his brethren, are, in our view, harmonious with revealed truth. This is especially the case in respect to his opinions in reference to opportunities for salvation in the future life. They are uniform with revealed truth

enunciated in the Scriptures. According to the logic of his theory in regard to harmony of religious thought, however, if he held views opposed to scriptural doctrines, there could still exist a united condition between his conceptions of truth and the expressions of the Bible. His reasoning is decidedly tortuous. His own situation as a non-conformist is a flat contradiction of the theory he announced at Syracuse.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

RECENTLY the University of St. Andrews in Scotland opened its doors to women absolutely on the same conditions as to men. This step has been widely commented on, and for the most part favorably. An eminent scientist named Sir James Crichton Browne has, however, taken exception, and characterizes it as a downward or retrogressive movement of a disastrous nature. In a lecture recently before the London Medical Society he endeavored to show that women were physically unfitted to enter the lists in the higher walks of education. His main contention was that the female brain is lighter than that of the male, that its specific gravity is also less, and that in the male the blood supply is chiefly directed to the promotion of intellectual, volition and ideality, while in the female it is directed to the portions of the system concerned in the sensory functions.

A prominent medical man in this country promulgated a theory of a similar character a few years ago, and stated that if we were to have highly intellectual and university educated women, it would be at the expense of the physical and mental characteristics which are now esteemed woman's greatest charms.

PUBLIC TASTE IN LITERATURE.

THE St. Louis Public Library contained on July 1, 1891, about 80,000 volumes. The circulation for the year ending with the date mentioned showed a home issue of 122,000 volumes, and a library reading room issue of 78,000, making a total issue of nearly 200,000 volumes. Of the home issue nearly 53 per cent. of the volumes were fiction, and only 37 per cent. philosophy. The total number of philosophical works taken home for use was 694, and consulted in the library 791. These figures prove that St. Louis is not a city of philosophers. In theology it is not much better. Only 1 per cent. of the books taken home were theological, and of these consulted in the library about 2 per cent. were of the same class. History runs up to about 7 per cent., and juvenile literature about 25 per cent.

The statistics pertaining to the St. Louis public library will apply mostly to the average library in all American cities. Fiction is the chief mental food of the present time. Even of the books consulted in the library 18 per cent. were fiction, while only 14 per cent. were cyclopedias, magazines and books of reference. And yet with all this voracity for fiction St. Louis has not produced a novelist, except Mr. McCulloch of the *Globe-Democrat*. His letters about Utah can perhaps be classed as fiction.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A GOOD way to acquire an idea of the steady growth of the United States is to take a retrospective glance at Presidential elections. The Electoral College this year consists of 444 votes. The Constitution provides that the number of Presidential electors from each State shall be equal to the number of Representatives and Senators from the State in Congress. Under the recent apportionment the aggregate number of Senators is 85, and Representatives 359, which will compose the next Congress, making a total of 444. In the political conventions of both the Democrat and Republican parties the usual basis of representation is two delegates for each elector. Though Territories are not represented in the Electoral College, yet they are in the conventions.

At the first election in 1789 the total electoral vote was 73. In 1792 it was 135, in 1796, 133, and the same in 1800. It kept on steadily increasing until 1834, when it numbered 401 votes, and the same in 1838. This year it has increased by 43. Six new States have been admitted since 1834, which, in addition to the increase in congressional districts, through the new apportionment, accounts for the augmentation. Benjamin Harrison in 1888 carried twenty States, with an electoral vote of 233. They were as follows: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The vote for these states this year will aggregate about 249. Grover Cleveland carried 18 states with an electoral vote of 168. Fifteen of these are known as the solid south, while three others, Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia, are more or less doubtful. The popular vote for Cleveland aggregated 5,536,524, for Harrison 5,441,923, thus showing a majority of nearly 100,000 for the beaten candidate. This illustrates the anomaly of the electoral college.

The constitution provides that each state shall select its own electors in whatever way it chooses. The 12th amendment to the constitution provides for the method of casting this electoral vote. Electors have been chosen in the past in various ways, but latterly the system of electing by the vote of the people at large from each state has prevailed. Hence the popular majority in a State decides the issue, no matter how the Congressional districts may go. It is possible for a State to elect a Democratic Congressman next November out of a total of fourteen, and yet that State may have fourteen Republican electors in the next college.

An issue has just been decided before the Supreme Court of Michigan on the very point. The legislature of that State passed a law providing for the election of presidential electors by Congressional districts, and dividing the State into two districts for the Senatorial electors. The constitutionality of this law had been questioned by the chiefs of the Republican party, and they asked for a decision in the matter. That court

affirmed the constitutionality of the law, according to a dispatch in last evening's News.

PRINCELY PRACTICE.

In the southern part of India is a State or division called Travancore, which is presided over by a maharajah, equivalent to a governor of one of our States, except that the former's power is not so restricted and he subjects himself to a custom which could never obtain here. This consists of being "weighed in the balances" (literally) every year, about the beginning of June, and his weight in gold is then distributed among his loyal subjects who have assembled about the palace gates. It is a fair presumption that there are not many absentees on such occasions, and that those who can't come are generally represented. This performance has recently been repeated and is chronicled as a success. Doubtless.

We can thus see how greatly it is to the people's interest to keep the sovereign in good condition throughout the year and in extra good order about weighing time—a state of things mutually beneficial.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

THE genuine Republicans will ratify the Presidential ticket nominated at Minneapolis, at the Theatre tonight. There is a suggestive feature connected with the announcement of the gathering. In the list of speakers who will address the meeting are the names of two gentlemen who have heretofore traipsed with the "Liberal" faction. If this fact signifies anything, it means that they have wisely concluded to conform to the inevitable—renounce local factionalism and join with the national party, represented in Utah by the "straights." The fact that such men as Secretary Selie and Mr. E. W. Tallack have come to this conclusion, signifies that numbers of others who have been holding aloof have reached the same determination. Let the good work go forward in its relation to both the great national parties.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT HATCH.

THE friends of President Abraham Hatch, of Heber City, Wasatch County, will regret to learn that, on last Sunday morning, he was seized with a dangerous illness. The Wasatch Wave states that the complaint resembled Asiatic cholera. The symptoms were nausea, accompanied by severe cramping of the back and limbs. The paper from which this information is gleaned is dated the 14th inst. On that day Brother Hatch was, although still confined to his room, recovering. The exciting cause of the attack is supposed to have been overwork. He had been overwhelmed with business of late, and had applied himself to it from early morning till late at night. We hope soon to hear of his regaining his usual health.

A VERY USEFUL WORK.

In the educational movement in politics now in progress throughout this Territory, we know of no more useful work than the little book recently issued from the press under the title of "The Practical Politician." It gives a succinct account of the foundation and principles of the great political parties of the country and fairly defines their differences. This is not done in a party spirit, but with a view to convey the very information that many new students in politics desire. Present issues and also past disputes between the parties are treated of. A list of the chief officers of the nation, from the beginning down to the present, forms a useful feature of the work. The manner of electing the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives is clearly described. And the closing part of the book is devoted to a narration of the organization of parties in Utah, and a review of the local political situation. It is written in good style and the book is neatly bound. All the political clubs in the Territory should secure it, and our young people, particularly, will find it a profitable book to read. It is written by Mr. S. A. Kenner. We recommend it to everybody interested in the subjects of which it treats.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHELEW REID, the Republican party candidate for vice-President, was born in Ohio in 1837. He graduated from the Miami University in 1856, and in that year made speeches in support of the new Republican party and its nominee for President, John C. Fremont. He began life as editor of the Xenia (O.) News, and in this capacity soon made himself felt. In 1860 he pronounced for Lincoln in preference to Chase for the Presidency. Lincoln during the campaign visited New York, and on his return west met Reid at Columbus, Ohio. Both proceeded to Xenia, where Reid introduced Lincoln to his townsmen, and ever since the former has been a prominent figure in Republican party politics. He wrote for several Ohio papers, and finally became city editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. At the breaking out of the war he went to the front as correspondent for that paper, and soon acquired a national celebrity.

Mr. Reid's success as war correspondent under the nom de plume of "Agate" brought him offers from other papers. The Gazette people learning of this gave him a proprietary interest in the paper, which became the foundation of his immense fortune. In 1862 he went to Washington and corresponded for the Gazette and also for the New York Tribune. Here he became acquainted with Horace Greeley and a warm friendship sprang up between them.

At the close of the war Mr. Reid engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana. In 1866 he published a work entitled "After the War." In 1868 he published another work entitled "Ohio in the War." This latter is accorded a high place in the literature of the civil war

period. During the imprisonment of Andrew Johnson he was Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, and in this capacity added new laurels to his fame as a journalist and historian.

While in Washington this time Horace Greeley induced Mr. Reid to accept a position as editorial writer on the New York Tribune. From writer he soon became managing editor, succeeding John Russell Young in that place. In 1872 Horace Greeley died, and Mr. Reid then became chief editor and principal owner of the Tribune, which was at the time, perhaps, the best newspaper property on the Atlantic seaboard. He soon became classed as a millionaire in wealth.

In 1880 Mr. Reid was a Blaine supporter, but after Garfield became the nominee the latter was warmly supported by the Tribune. In 1884 Mr. Reid again espoused the cause of Blaine, and fought for him all through the campaign. In 1888 he supported Harrison, and had the satisfaction of seeing his political idol come out triumphant.

Mr. Reid never held any public office until appointed minister to France by President Harrison in March, 1889. He had been offered places by both Hayes and Garfield, but declined. It should be stated, however, that he was elected a regent of the University of New York in 1878, by the State legislature. As minister to France he succeeded in securing the admission of American pork into that country, from which it had been excluded for years.

In 1881 Mr. Reid married the daughter of D.O. Mills, the Californian millionaire. In 1888 he purchased the Villard mansion, on Madison avenue, New York, for \$400,000, though its original cost was \$1,000,000. He also has a magnificent country estate outside of New York city. He is well known as a society man, an after dinner orator, and a natural born politician. He acted for years as president of the Lotus club, of New York, a 400 organization of the most azure tint.

A CONCILIATORY POLICY THE BEST

The Republican ratification meeting held in the Theatre last night was large and enthusiastic. Its object, according to the statement of one of the speakers, was two-fold. The meeting was not only convened to ratify the Presidential ticket nominated by the Minneapolis Convention, but also to endorse and emphasize the action of the same body in its recognition of the division in this Territory on national party lines. The National Committee and the Convention have decided, by recognition, that the non-"Liberal" Republicans are the only members of the party in this Territory, and it was therefore fitting that this act should be ratified in connection with the enthusiastic endorsement of the selection of Benjamin Harrison and Whiteley Reid as candidates for the support of all good Republicans at the election in November.

The complexion of last night's meeting indicated strongly that many who have heretofore divided on mere local issues, will soon wheel into line with

the national party. It is logically impossible to see how those of them who wish to be identified with Republicanism can do otherwise. By remaining disconnected with the national division's they simply maintain a position of self-alienation and repudiate an action taken by the representatives of the party at large, and they can have neither lot nor part with the great organization.

It appears that the factionalist delegation to Minneapolis was thoroughly convinced that this was the situation, while the convention was in progress. Reliable statements to that effect have already appeared in this journal. They have been of such a character and from such sources as to be beyond the reach of successful refutation. It has also appeared that the real Republican delegation met this recognition of the status in the only consistent disposition that could be exhibited—the spirit of conciliation. Steps were taken in the interests of peace, that the way might be opened for an understanding to be reached upon local differences, which have kept men apart who ought to operate in union.

We do not believe that any other course than that inaugurated by the regular Republican delegation to Minneapolis will be conducive to the rapid and healthy growth of the national political division—with reference to either of the two great parties. Political utterances of "regulars" with reference to factionists ought to be temperate and conciliatory. They should be free, as was almost entirely the case with the speakers of last night's gathering, from the spirit of coercion. Anything in the shape even of an implied threat at once arouses the antagonism of the persons against whom it may be directed, and the effect is to retard the amalgamation of party forces.

There is one feature of the proceedings in the Minneapolis convention which was significant. It ought to have due weight in this Territory. That body signified that the party as a whole is opposed to the existence of political distinctions on religious lines. The convention had an excellent opportunity to assert itself in that regard so far as the "Mormons" are concerned. The statements of the "Liberal" delegates were of such a character that one of the gentlemen belonging to the regular representation from Utah was, by the natural course of the proceedings, impelled to make the declaration that he was a "Mormon." That great body, representative of the Republican party, showed that it did not consider that the religious position of the gentleman was a matter that affected his political status. He was entitled to sit with the convention on his political merits. This fairness and justice ought to have weight with the class who have been agitating the old threadbare anti-"Mormon" question. Nationally it has no existence in either of the great parties. Local conditions must necessarily conform to the consistent disposition of the national political organizations. The growth in that direction will perhaps be gradual, but each progressive step of the parties as a whole necessarily gives it a fresh and irresistible impetus. Let the good work go on.

UTAH WEATHER AND CROPS.

MR. SALISBURY'S Utah weather and crop report for the week ending Monday, June 13th, 1892, says that the growth of corn, vegetables, grain and grass was seriously retarded by cool weather. There were slight frosts in exposed localities on the 4th and 5th which did not, however, cause any considerable damage. There was hail at several points on the 10th. Strawberries are ripening and other fruits doing well.

The following rainfall was reported for the week mentioned: Smithfield 87 inches, Farrington 30, Lake Park 30, Salt Lake 34, Soldier's Summit 14, Randolph a small shower, Provo 36, Mt. Pleasant light snow, Richfield a trace of snow and the same at Beaver.

At Levan the week was very changeable in temperature, varying from the freezing point up into the seventies. Still, grain is doing well, and irrigation is the order of the day. At Richfield the week has not been beneficial to vegetation. It was too hot, windy and dry. The first ripe strawberries of the season were in market during the week. At Beaver vegetables were much retarded by frosts, but grain and fruit are doing well. At Parowan tender vegetation was somewhat damaged on the fourth by frost, but on the whole the week offered fairly growing weather. At Paragonah on the ninth, frost slightly injured lucern and grain. There was hail on the tenth. At Farmington the week was rather cold for corn and vegetables. Lucern cutting began.

MISSIONARIES ASSAULTED IN CHINA

THE steamer "Gaelic" which arrived in San Francisco on the 11th inst. brought Hong Kong news up to May 18th, and Yokohama advices to May 28. The Shanghai papers contain details of outrages on Church of England missionaries in Fukien. In many parts of China an intense anti-foreign feeling prevails. Publications inflaming the people against missionaries and other foreign residents and travelers are being scattered broadcast. It is said that even the better classes are encouraging the crusade.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reproduces the reports of the riots and outrages from the Chinese papers. On April 27th, the house occupied by the members of the Church of England mission in Chingho was attacked by a mob headed by a leading local military officer. The inmates, among whom were three ladies, were with difficulty rescued. The Emperor's proclamation guaranteeing protection, which was posted in front of the building, was torn down, the house wrecked, and loud yells of disgust given vent to because the inmates escaped alive.

A little mission hospital and dispensary in the city of Kienning was also attacked. The doctor in charge, a man named Egg, escaped almost miraculously. It is said that this riot was brought about by the foremost literary man of the place.

In other parts of China a regular boycott is practised towards foreigners.

Natives will not sell them food nor drink, nor can they obtain shelter of any kind. Where the foreigners succeed in obtaining shelter the natives do not dispossess them, but take the tiles off the roof, and leave the occupants exposed to the weather. The North China *Daily News* anticipates a general outbreak against foreigners all over the country.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF OPPONENTS

WE have heretofore taken occasion to point out the unfair treatment accorded by some of the partisan journals of the Territory toward their political opponents. The excuse generally put forward in extenuation of this species of injustice is that "everything is fair in politics." Those who act upon such a contemptible motto are not likely to be straight in other respects. Honest treatment is two-fold in its operation—it is every man's duty to accord it and every man's right to receive it. This should be recognized in politics as in every other department of affairs.

The disingenuous partisan practice to which we refer consists principally in the misconstruction of the statements of an opponent, causing him to appear to have said what was evidently foreign to his intention. As an instance, attempts have been made to show that one of the Republican delegates to the Minneapolis convention cast reflections upon the "Mormon" community, so far as relates to their past history. Superficial people—especially those who have great faith in whatever appears in type—might be misled by such tortuous constructions. When they are examined, however, in the light of circumstances which called forth the expressions thus twisted from the intent of the gentleman who uttered them, their true character stands out conspicuously.

In fighting before the committees in seats in the convention, the "Liberal" factionists resorted to the old worn-out anti-"Mormon" tactics. They raked up the ashes of the dead past. They had piles of books containing sermons delivered in the early times of the settlement of this region. These were copiously quoted. But they had not the remotest reference to present conditions and issues. The expressions quoted belonged to the ancient history of the Territory, and had as much reference to the present status of Utah as the sayings of leading men of colonial times would have to the present condition of the American nation.

When the regular delegate from Utah obtained, on the floor of the convention, recognition from Chairman McKinley, he could not know that the same courtesy would not be also accorded to a delegate of the "Liberal" faction.

If the latter had been permitted to follow, it goes without saying that he would have rebashed the stale and stalemate stuff he had inflicted upon the committee. This being the case the regular delegate shaped his speech so as to break the force of the trash alluded to. The gentleman consequently spoke to the expectation that quotations would be read by his opponent

from statements made in the long ago. He showed that the opposing delegates were "back numbers," and, referring to the fact of their resurrectoring old sermons, stated ironically that they were living in the past and uninformed on the conditions of the present. Incidentally he said that they did not know Brigham Young was dead. To claim that there was any intention on his part to cast a reflection upon the memory of that great man is an absurdity upon its face. Yet such an intimation has been made. A construction of that character is manifestly unjust.

'DEATH OF EMMONS BLAINE.

A DISPATCH received this afternoon states that Emmons Blaine, son of Ex-Secretary Blaine, died at Chicago today, from blood-poisoning, caused by an affection of the bowels. This distinguished family has, of late, met with a notable series of misfortunes. The heart of the nation will go out in sympathy to the distinguished statesman and his family on account of this new affliction.

SILVER PROSPECT.

THE prospect for silver seems brightening. For the week ending June 11, *Bradstreet's* has the following in relation to that metal:

"In the first half of the present week silver prices were firm to steady on a light demand, and in the last few days the market had a sharp advance, followed by an equally rapid reaction, attended by increased activity. The quotation for the bars rose from 88½c to 91c, per ounce, the London figures moving from 40½d. to 41½d., the reaction carrying the price to 90c, and 41¼d. respectively. Some fairly large foreign orders for silver were executed in this market, and the movement is explained as being due to heavy purchases of India exchange by banking concerns in London with East Indian connections. Speculation in bullion certificates was more active, the quotations following those for commercial bars. In London, bars sold on the 10th inst. for 41½d. and in New York for 89½ cents per ounce. Bullion certificates sold on the same date for 89½ cents.

USING THE BOGUS BISHOP WEST SERMON.

WE learned yesterday afternoon, over the wires, that Powers and his gang were using, for campaign purposes at Chicago, the notorious "Bishop West Red Hot Address." Accepting this as a fact, we are not now in a position to refute the doctrine of total depravity in special individual cases. We were not prepared for proof that even Powers was so lost to every principle of manhood and justice as to resort to such unmitigated villainy in order to attain an object. Yet we credited him with ability to stoop as low for that purpose as any man of whom we ever had any knowledge.

In resorting to this base subterfuge, the Tuscarora trickster relies upon the impracticability of his political opponents covering his slimy trail in endeavoring to break the force of the calumny he is spreading. He trusts to

shortness of time to counteract the effect of his work, hoping thus to gain a point. Were it otherwise the "Bishop West" business would prove a boomerang that would rebound upon him and his motley crowd. The very means by which he is seeking to carry a point can be used to exhibit his own boundless rascality, and the perfidy of the leading workers of the clique with which he is connected.

The so-called "Bishop West Red Hot Address" was first published in the Salt Lake *Tribune* of March 15, 1884. It purported to have been delivered by a "Mormon" Bishop named West, in the little town of Juab, in the obscure portion of this Territory. This obscure hamlet was evidently selected as the scene of the delivery of the alleged sermon in order to prevent the too early discovery of the fraud, as it was intended that Governor Murray should take copies of the *Tribune* containing it east with him on a trip to Washington to secure anti-"Mormon" legislation by which he would have obtained the power to fill every office in the Territory by appointment.

The address recommended the assassination of those who opposed the "Mormon" community. One of the objects of the wrath of Bishop West was Governor or Eli H. Murray. The speaker told his audience that it was their duty to seize His Excellency, and tread him down until his bowels gushed out upon the streets, and that those who should succeed him should be similarly treated if they did not comport themselves properly toward the Saints.

This clumsy and diabolical forgery was quickly and easily exposed. There was not at the time, neither had their been for many years, any bishop in the "Mormon" Church named West. There was no meeting held at Juab on the day on which the *Tribune* said the address was delivered. No address of that kind was delivered at any time or place in the whole history of the community.

When the Salt Lake *Tribune* was confronted with the proofs of its perfidy, it said that it had been deceived by one of its friends who had supplied it with the manufactured report. On a subsequent occasion that paper used this language in reference to the scandalous forgery:

"The case of the 'Red Hot Address' has been cited, which was corrected as soon as the managers of this journal found they had been imposed upon."

This bogus sermon—evidently manufactured in the office of the Salt Lake *Tribune*—was circulated over the United States, and especially in the South, where numbers of missionaries were laboring. It so influenced the minds of the populace of Lewis Co., Tennessee, that in that part of the country an armed and masked mob broke into a house where a number of Elders were preparing to hold divine service and cruelly murdered four persons—two Elders from Utah (Brothers Gibbs and Berry)—and two young men who were residents of the locality. Mrs. Condon, wife of the proprietor of the house where the bloody tragedy occurred, was also shot and maimed for life.

It appears that the murder of four innocent men and the wounding and maiming for life of an unoffending woman was not enough villainy for

this manufactured, fiendishly concocted "Red Hot Address" to produce. The forgery must be resurrected and do additional service for those who depend upon the re-usage of lies for purposes of attack and defense. Perfidious Powers knows that the Bishop West address was bogus, and its use at Chicago for campaign purposes shows that he is ambitious to fully duplicate in Utah the scandalous record he made in Michigan.

Some of the features of the Utah contest at Chicago seem to be a sort of parallel to incidents that occurred during the contest at Minneapolis. The editor of the paper which furnished to the world the vile concoction now known as the "Bogus Red Hot Address," with unblushing effrontery stated to a committee that if the "Mormons" had not been afraid to attack him he would have been killed because of his opposition to them. He knew when he made the slanderous statement that it was as false as the "Bishop West Address," which was manufactured to prejudice the nation against the "Mormon" people for political purposes. It would be the crowning act of injustice in his anti-"Mormon" career were he now to defend the present use by perfidious powers of the *Tribune* bogus sermon.

One would suppose that every "Liberal" having the slightest degree of self respect would withdraw forever from a party which has recourse to such infamous methods to accomplish its ends.

FLOWING WELLS IN UTAH.

BULLETIN 193, of the Eleventh Census, is devoted entirely to artesian wells for irrigation in the States and Territories forming the western half of the United States, including the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. The total number of artesian wells in this area in June, 1890, was 5097. The average depth 210 feet, average cost per well \$245, average discharge 54 gallons per minute; 50 per cent. used for irrigation, average area for each well 13 acres, total irrigated area 52,000 acres.

California comes first with 3210 wells, and Utah second with 2524. In this Territory small flowing wells are found in the lower part of Cache valley, in Cache county, and along the Malad Valley, in Box Elder county. Along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, in the western and Weber County, in Davis County, along the southern shore of the Lake into Tooele County, and in the neighborhood of Grantsville large numbers of flowing wells exist. They are found also in the counties of Utah, Juab, Sevier, Sanpete, Millard and Salt Lake.

In most if not all these localities the tubing or casing of the well passes through alternations of clay, sand and gravel, the two last named layers being usually filled with water, which from the basin-like structures of the beds, is under pressure sufficient to bring it to or above the surface of the center of the valley. The well consists of a pipe from 1.25 to 4 inches in diameter forced down to the water-bearing strata, a distance of 100 to 150 feet. The lower end of the pipe is perforated for the purpose of admitting the

water, which is usually clear, cool, palatable, and suited for domestic uses. It is found occasionally heavily impregnated with mineral, and in some cases salty. Comparatively few wells are used for irrigation in the broad sense, that is, for field crops, but a great majority of those not near houses or barns are in pastures or meadows occasionally used for pasturage.

Deep drilling, that is, beyond 400 or 500 feet, so far as has been ascertained, has been unsuccessful in obtaining fresh water. With increased depth the water is liable to be brackish or even heavily charged with saline matter. In some of the wells along the eastern shore of Salt Lake inflammable gas has been found, and a small amount of petroleum has been reported.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

AMID the clouds of uncertainty and speculation which the Associated Press causes us to see as prevailing in the neighborhood of the great Wigwam, there appears the form and outline of one tangible conclusion—President Cleveland will be the next candidate of his party. This is an outcome that now amounts to more than mere surmise or speculation; it is the natural result of the law of addition.

An article in yesterday's *News* showed that Mr. Cleveland, in addition to the guaranteed solid vote of Illinois, needed but that of Ohio (46) and Indiana (30), to bring him to the winning post; at this writing the former is assured, and indications strongly favor the latter doing likewise. But there are a number of other States from which the delegates are instructed, but with certain discretionary power; it is known that many of these, otherwise directed by their constituents, are for Cleveland; and when it becomes evident that he is to be the candidate these will undoubtedly avail themselves of their unwritten privileges by falling in with the procession, thus making the majority more nearly three-fourths than two-thirds.

The Vice-Presidential situation is unchanged, except that a new possibility in the person of Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, has appeared upon the scene.

SUNDAY PASTIME.

As a general proposition there is no fault to be found with the game of baseball, or any other athletic game per se. The only, or at least the principal, trouble is that such sports are sometimes permitted to encroach upon time which should be devoted to other objects, and this course followed upwards in the disregard of proper conditions, rightful times and appropriate places.

For two or three years past, the game of ball has been played in or near this city on the Sabbath day; the example has become contagious and has spread to other localities, the law in the case being completely set aside if even thought of. The first offense of the kind, we believe, was prosecuted and a light fine imposed, but it must have been a decidedly half-hearted

proceeding for it has so far had but one practical effect—that spoken of above, of increasing and spreading the practice.

The spectacle of a public game of any kind is immoral in itself, and has a demoralizing effect, in that it lessens the respect for the day and gradually extinguishes it altogether, this applying not only to participants but spectators as well, and it draws away those who otherwise might engage in more commendable exercises or in proper rest. It is all wrong and ought to be stopped.

PEARY'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

The latest Polar expedition was that of Lieut. Robert E. Peary, which sailed on the steamer "Kite" from Brooklyn on the 6th of June last year. The novelty of the case was the presence of the lieutenant's wife, who constituted one of the party, she being the first white woman to undertake the perils and hardships of the Arctic latitudes. Besides her there were a full crew and the members of the North Greenland Exploring Expedition of the Academy of Sciences. These were all landed on the east shore of McCormick's bay, only some 700 miles from the Pole (it being latitude 77 deg. and 45 min.) on July 27 following. The lieutenant and his party all disembarked at this point and built themselves a house to live in, as a sort of nucleus for further movements, and the "Kite," bearing its crew and the Academy party, returned home, leaving the explorers with sixteen months the provisions and seven tons of coal, besides plenty of kerosene and alcohol.

There are generally two phases to an Arctic expedition, and this one was no exception to the rule; they consist of the expedition proper, followed within a more or less limited time by a relief expedition. The latter phase of the Peary exploit is to leave Philadelphia on Saturday next on the steamship "Mirand" for St. Johns, N. F., from which point the "Kite" will sail on July 22, bound for the point where the lieutenant was left.

An item of general interest concerning the party comes from Philadelphia, in a dispatch dated the 18th, and published in the New York World of the following day. It says that a man giving the name of S. B. Brandt had reached that city from New York a day or so before claiming to have recently arrived on the steamship "Grenada," which had just finished a trip to Greenland. Brandt said that thirty days ago the ship was ice-bound in the Arctic regions and while there smoke was discovered some distance away. The captain of the "Grenada" with one of his officers sledged to the point and upon returning said it was inhabited by Lieut. Peary and his party of explorers. All were well. Mrs. Peary had left for Denmark three months before on a whaling vessel. The naval pay officer says Brandt seemingly told a straightforward story and was thoroughly conversant with polar geography.

We suppose these "dashes for the Pole" will go on in the future as they have in the past, and, in the absence of some presently unknown agency of

science or nature, or Providence, will result similarly—the objective point will not be reached and some if not all of those who undertake the task will fall by the way and be seen no more with mortal eyes.

DR. MAESER'S LECTURE.

My Brethren and Sisters:—As last evening, so to-night, I trust I shall have the assistance of your faith and prayers to guide me in my remarks.

First, grading: As already stated in a previous lecture, there are three (or more, as the circumstances of school may require) departments in the Sunday school, a primary, an intermediate and a theological. These departments consist of pupils arranged in the main according to some standard of classification. The process of finding out the proper place for each pupil, and arranging the whole work of the Sunday school in such a way as to enable the pupils to progress by a logical succession of studies to become familiar with the plan of salvation—is called grading. This part of the work corresponds with the design of the architect, the principles of a lawgiver, the plans of a statesman, and constitutes the master piece of teaching. The way the grading is done shows either a master-hand or a bungling man. It calls for the exercise of wisdom, discernment and experience on the part of the superintendent and his assistants, and should be undertaken only with the consultation of the respective teachers, for no one has a monopoly of truth. And every superintendent as well as principal of any school, or any vice-ruler, should always endeavor to avail himself of the best counsel and advice obtainable from every source. There is still another motive or reason why the superintendent should consult with his associates, i. e., no superintendent is immortal; he is not placed there forever; and his aim should be to train his associates to conduct and qualify them for the same work which he is now called upon to perform. Give them a chance to express their views, interchange ideas, so that at any time he should be called to another vocation or duty, or be temporarily absent, there will be found those in the school prepared to go right on in the same line understandingly and intelligently.

Second. This means also establishes a confidence and love in the superintendent by his co-workers for his wisdom and good judgment in recognizing their services. Anything favoring arbitrary or despotic rule always counteracts the best efforts made, though such disposition of authority may mean well.

If once started right one half of the success of the work is secured, but if serious mistakes are made in starting the whole work may be spoiled.

Third. Some superintendents have attempted to grade exclusively according to age, while some, disregarding all conditions of age, considered only mental attainments, and others again left it to the choice of the pupils. These modes of procedure having proved unsatisfactory, however, in many cases, some superintendents have given up bothering themselves any

longer on this point and let things shape themselves as best they could. This last named course has led in many cases to a very deplorable state of confusion, dissatisfaction, insufficiency, and threatens the decay of the whole school.

The greatest care and good judgment should be used in grading, and a love for learning instead of a distaste should be cultivated. The geographical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual conditions of our communities are subject to such varieties as make it impossible to formulate a universal standard of grading applicable to all schools; that is impossible. You cannot make a shoe to fit all feet, but a few suggestions may not come amiss, in order to guide our co-laborers in this all-important part of their work. It is suggested, therefore, that every new pupil, on entering, should be referred to the head teacher of the department to which his age would naturally assign him—to the primary about to the age of 10; to the intermediate to the age of 16 about, and older ones to the theological. But this may be subject to a great many modifications, especially between the ages of 10, 12 and 14 years. Their previous preparation may have advanced them to enter a higher department than their age would naturally suggest, or, on the other hand, their want of any kind of previous training may necessitate their being assigned to a lower grade.

The head teacher of the respective departments should find out of the new comers if they are capable of entering into one of the existing classes in his department. It is the head teacher of the respective departments—not the superintendents—business to find out the capabilities of the "new comers," whether they are able to enter this department or go to some other. One, two or three leading questions will suffice to form an idea of the ability of such pupils; this is left to the good judgment of the head teacher. The student should then be registered accordingly.

Here another important matter presents itself to my mind. There should always be a teacher at the door to welcome the students on Sunday morning, to give them a kindly welcome, a "good morning," a "How are you and the folks?" etc., so all who enter feel welcome and at home, not as is often the case with strangers entering Sunday school, left to themselves entirely—not recognized at all.

There are two kinds of children we have to deal with in Sunday school, i. e., one kind that grows up in an atmosphere of love, tenderness, where kind words, gentle and tender care and loving hands are always seen and heard. Their nature shows it by their sweet smile and ways. It is natural for such to captivate the teacher, ingratiate themselves into the good wishes and graces of all. But there is another class of children, and in their behalf I plead before you teachers and superintendents—I have seen them by the hundreds; this class are starving for love, for a kind word, a loving expression. The atmosphere in which they have grown up is cold, chilly—many times unpleasant. There is no one at home who gives them a kind word. These are like the flowers that grow up in the cellar, where the rays

of sunlight never smile on them. No wonder they lack the sweet smile, gentle ways and bright countenances and heads of those who grew up under that paternal love of God's sunlight. These starving children are the ones that need our care, our love, our devotion. But too often it is the case we heap the love upon those who are "running over with it."

The moment we take charge of a class we are as messengers from our heavenly Father—as His representatives—and we have the mission of an angel to perform. If we see persons starving for food, we give them food. If they are destitute we give them clothing. Why not give that food of love and clothing of gentleness to those who need it? It is our mission. It is the children that need our kind attention even more than the subject.

In case of the necessity of a transfer to a higher or lower department the pupils should be referred to the superintendent, with the necessary recommendation. In case of pupils of more advanced age, but not prepared to enter a high department, special classes with work suitable to their comprehension should be organized. Whatever changes between pupils of classes in our department may be deemed advisable by the head teacher, should be made by him directly, but transfers from one department into another should not be made except upon the authority of the superintendent.

The head teachers and superintendents should meet a few moments before school convenes to perform any work, make necessary assignments on any work that will help improve the school and advance the pupils. This should be our aim and study. This is necessitated because the material we have to deal with is like a living humanity and intelligence, constantly changing. Like the clouds of heaven we look upon them now, and in five minutes they put on a different form—continually changing as they travel. So the young intelligences before us, they constantly need new ideas—ways of explanation, and different ways of dealing with them. Be prepared for every emergency.

In taking up a book, or reading, we should read one line, or to a stop—one sentence which expresses an idea—never pass on until every point is understood, then take up another sentence and explain everything, and so on, asking questions and drawing out the ideas from the minds of the pupils. They will then understand as they read, and will remember the ideas expressed in what they read.

The grading of the work itself throughout all the departments for either one term or for the whole school year should be sketched out by the superintendent and then discussed and adopted by the faculty of all the teachers before beginning of the work, so that every teacher understands the work required of him for at least the next three months. Every teacher should work to advance his department, as these several operations are but the parts of the great whole.

THE INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

This department constitutes generally the main body of the school, and is composed of the greatest variety of pupils, both in age as well as in capacity. These children are in a

transition period and at a time of their life when animal spirits are overflowing without sufficient development of judgment to control them. Especially is this the case with the boys, while the girls at this stage of development are generally quicker in learning, and causing inexperienced teachers to become unjust by bestowing unjust praise on one side and blame on the other, when they should consider that they have to deal in such instances with a mere natural phenomenon. The personal influence of the teacher substituting many other contrivances for the maintenance of discipline is for these above stated reasons more essential in this department than anywhere else in the Sunday schools. The "Guide" has wisely recommended a division of this department into Nos. 1 and 2, the first one of which might be called with great propriety a preparatory department, as it is designed to prepare for the work in No. 2.

There should be no break in the gradation of the work from the primary department into this one, although a different set of teachers is now in charge. The separate class work constitutes here the main feature of the programme, as we have to deal with rapidly-developing individualities that need our ever watchful guidance. Hence the organization of large classes must be avoided now, and about ten should be the greatest number of pupils in one class in order to give the teacher a chance to bestow close attention to every individual student.

Although, as in the Primary department, oral teaching should be the prominent feature, there is to be introduced now occasionally the reading of passages, paragraphs and verses. Whenever resorted to, however, care must be taken that no more than one sentence be read at a time. Every sentence expresses an idea, which should be brought out by questions either from one of the pupils or from the teacher, that the spirit of legitimate inquiry be cultivated. There are two kinds of spirits causing to ask questions; one is the spirit of inquiry, seeking after truth, illustrated by the people coming to the apostles and asking, "Ye men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" That spirit is the one to be encouraged and cultivated. The other is the spirit of inquisitiveness, shown by the Pharisees asking Christ if it was right to pay taxes to Caesar; that spirit must be rebuked whenever it makes its appearance.

Whenever incidents from sacred, profane, or natural history are introduced in Sunday school, it should always be for the purpose of illustrating some principle of Divine truth. The mere knowledge of events, facts, names, or dates, without some application, is of no value whatever.

Text Books.—While it is not designed that the pupils of the primary department should use any text books, except the little picture charts, as auxiliaries to the large charts in front of the whole class, the pupils of the intermediate department No. 1, or preparatory department can use the little works of the Bible Stories, Book of Mormon Stories, Faith Promoting Series, and selections from the historical parts of the New Testament, Sunday school Leaflets, Doctrine and

Covenants, Voice of Warning and the Story of the Book of Mormon to great advantage, with the proviso that they are read here in the manner above alluded to, and that only one subject at each recitation is taken through, reviewed, repeated in the pupils' own language, and the moral illustrated by it thoroughly impressed upon the mind of the children. Partial use of the Leaflets in this department illustrated.

Intermediate Department, No. 2.—This section of the intermediate grade should constitute the real intermediate department and comprise the finishing course in Sunday school work for the children of school age. It should, therefore, be the design of the superintendent and of his associates to furnish the pupils in this department the opportunity of obtaining not only a thorough theoretical knowledge of the history, principles and ordinances of the Gospel, but also, and that is the more important part, a living and practical testimony of its truth. From here the greater portion of the pupils enter into the practical duties, of vicissitudes and responsibilities of life, which, in order to meet them, require a substantial preparation. The examination of pupils for their qualification to enter here should be as thorough as practicable, in order to raise gradually the standard of the whole department. Only well qualified teachers should be selected for the work to be performed here, and the studies not only selected with great care but also arranged and graded corresponding to the standard of the department.

Children should be drilled in hunting chapters and verses in the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and other Church works by the teacher. Asking, for instance, the students to find the 15th chapter of St. Mark—"Where is it? Who has it?" The 24th chapter of Matthew—"Where is it to be found? Who has it?" etc. This will cultivate a habit of close observation, and ability in hunting passages and telling where they are to be found.

It would not be expedient in most communities to lay out plans for the whole year in this department, inasmuch as, especially in Sunday schools in the country, many pupils are prevented from attending all the year round. A course for one term should be made as complete, therefore, as possible.

There should be a Bible class in this department for the purpose of training the pupils in finding passages and becoming acquainted with the general outline or arrangement of the Bible, and of the Book of Mormon, with some instruction on Bible and Book of Mormon geography, with references to maps. (Here the speaker illustrated the way to conduct the several classes on leaflets, treating the ordinances of the Gospel and the orders of the Priesthood, classes in the Compendium and Church works, etc.) Each recitation in each of these classes should close with the bearing of testimony by one of the pupils. The subject for next Sunday's recitation should always be given at the close and pupils be encouraged to prepare and ask questions on the given subjects. Prolonged questioning is not as to be encouraged. The head teacher of this department

had better have no class to teach, but keep going around among all the classes of his department. The temptation of falling into speculative theories is already making its appearance more or less among pupils and teachers in this department, and must be guarded against with much watchfulness on the part of the head teacher.

The subject of Dr. Maaser's lecture last evening was "The Theological Department," and the speaker said:

I trust, my brethren and sisters, that as on the former occasions, so I will tonight have the benefit of your faith and prayers, for your sake as well as my own, that what is spoken may meet the approbation of our Heavenly Father, and that what is received may be strengthened by the Spirit of the living God.

The subject for this coming evening is the Theological Department. This department generally comprises two classes: one for members of the Priesthood and one for ladies; it is in reality normal classes for religious workers in Sunday schools and the various orders of the Gospel. I wish to forcibly impress upon the minds of my hearers the fact that the theological classes are intended to be normal classes, for religious instruction in the various features of the Gospel: Sunday schools, primaries, mutual improvement associations, religious classes, missionaries at home and abroad in all branches of the ministry. This broad conception has not been understood by many of our theological classes which have been engaged thus far in more theoretical dissertations, expoundings and discussion of principles, doctrines, and scripture.

A normal course implies not only theoretical but also practical training. The former, as already stated, has received a partial recognition, but the latter has scarcely been thought of. Many of our lady theological classes have never looked upon their classes as a normal theological class, but rather as an advanced class of the intermediate department, while the truth is the ladies should fix their minds upon this point as well as the brethren, in order to prepare themselves for their portion of the ministry. Are not these sisters expected to labor in the Primary, Y. L. M. I. A., as teachers in the Sunday schools, as instructors in our religion classes? Of course; and all this work requires preparation in a certain amount of normal training until this whole people become a people of teachers and trainers, which will be but the beginning of making us what we ought to be—the wisest, the best, the purest people on the face of the earth. We have but commenced. It makes no difference how high the mountain top we have to climb—no difference how close to the foot of that mountain we may now be; we have got to climb to that mountain top step by step, rising altitude after altitude, until this people come up to the summit, where they may all commune with Jehovah as Moses did. There was a time when Moses mournfully exclaimed, "Would to God that all Israel were prophet;" but that same Israel remained at the foot of the mountain and were stricken with fear and fled when God's majesty revealed itself to Moses. But the day has now

come when we have got to rise upon the mountain height to commune with our Father in Heaven, and we have to teach these things to our young.

The "Guide" furnishes us a suggestive outline of some theoretical work before a theological class, to which I may be permitted to add some additional suggestions, as follows:

After about half an hour has been spent in the course suggested in the "Guide," each of the two named classes of this department should take up the consideration of the work of some of the above named branches of the latter day work and have some one previously appointed for the purpose make some opening remarks on the subject, followed by questions and additional remarks by members of the class. Person should be appointed from the class to speak on a given subject for the following Sunday. After he has finished speaking, bringing to bear all references from Church and historical data, and fully explaining the meaning and bearing of each quotation on the subject, then questions should be asked, as some perhaps may have different ideas and suggestions to offer. These questions and remarks should come under "additional remarks" heading. But we have here to be very careful, extremely careful, that there should be no debating; because God's Holy Spirit is never in such proceedings.

It should be understood by every one entering the class as a member that he is expected to respond willingly to any call made upon him by the superintendent of the Sunday school to act as substitute for an absent teacher. I wish to illustrate this by an incident. In my visits to a certain Sunday school I found six teachers absent and the classes left to take care of themselves. I asked the superintendent if there was a theological class. "Oh, yes, we have a beautiful class—they are doing fine, they are doing a fine work." "Why don't you call on some of the members of that class as teachers? The children are playing and some are doing nothing. One of the most dangerous things a child can do is 'nothing.' This must be guarded against." "Well, Brother Maaser," said the superintendent, "they won't leave their theological class—they are so interested they won't come for me, for love or money." Said I, "Would you give me permission to go and speak my mind to them?" "Oh, certainly, that is what we expect of you." I went, listened to the very interesting exercise—questions and answers and points upon the "Sermon on the Mount." The teacher was well informed and handled the subject in an excellent manner. The class numbered about fifty young men and women. After he got through the exercise the teacher asked me to speak upon the subject in hand. "Thank you," I said, "but you will pardon me—I would like to say something else." So I said: "My brethren and sisters of the theological class—I have listened with interest to the exercise this morning. But I come here to show you some principles which you seem to be neglecting. Thus far you have fulfilled not yet one-half of the object you came here for. Here you are sitting Sunday after Sunday, being

instructed—what for? Preparing yourselves for active work in the Kingdom of God—for any calling made upon you? But your superintendent tells me that you will not respond to his request to teach the children who are without teachers. "I don't care," I said, "how much of the Gospel you learn, if you fail to respond to the call of your teacher your learning is a failure. As long as you are unwilling to respond to those in authority, I care not how much learning you may have on the theory of the Kingdom of God, it will not weigh much before the Lord. You have not learned the first letter of the alphabet of the Kingdom of God—obedience to the call of the servants of God. Let us be faithful in small things first and we may be worthy to respond to greater things. If the superintendent needs a teacher, you should consider yourselves honored with the privilege of responding. Always manifest your willingness to respond. You will be the gainers by so doing. You will gain the confidence of the children and be strengthened in the Gospel.

This will illustrate the mission of the Theological Class.

If now comes one into the class, let it be understood that they are willing to respond to any call made upon them by the superintendent. This is what they are there for. All should enter that class with the spirit to do good—to labor when they may be wanted. If this were the case, we would not hear of so many sad cases, so many branches and associations dying out; we would see more young men in Sunday school. Members of this class should take turns in visiting the different classes in school, also other schools, to become acquainted with the workings of the same, and if called upon they will then be efficient to respond. Each member should make it a point to take a practical interest in all the various theological organizations of our Church and obtain a thorough knowledge of their operations, in order to qualify himself to become a practical worker, which is one of the objects and aims of a theological class in our Sunday schools.

Our Sunday schools have been established by divine inspiration, by the word of God. It is a sacred, it is a holy work. It may be somewhat inefficient, and may be compared with the small ditch made to receive the water from the mountains, as it runs; it is distributed in the garden until it reaches every tree and shrub in the garden. But sometimes a heavy flood comes, and these ditches are too small to contain the water, and it comes rushing along, overflowing the ditches and destruction sweeps along with it. Therefore greater precautions have to be made to forestall such a calamity. This is coming upon us now. There was a time when our Sunday schools were sufficient, and they would be now if parents would have given their support to them, if teachers had been prompt and obedient, and at their posts. But today we are under different circumstances. There is a flood of infidelity, of evil influence, crowding upon us, bearing heavily upon the youth from every side. It is a mighty flood, and the Sunday schools alone

can not avert the dreadful results that may follow. From Monday morning to Friday night, thirty hours in the week, these children are in a dangerous influence, in many instances one that is opposed to our faith. The teachers may be efficient, and with the respect of their pupils—their word is law; and all the time they are devoting to Sunday school is from three quarters to one hour one day in the week, where the children receive special training. It is not sufficient to counterbalance the other influence working against the progress of the Kingdom of God; hence, religion classes, young men's mutual improvement associations, primaries, etc., have been established throughout Zion. But it is the Sunday schools that we look to as the central point—the focus—of all this great work. It is from the Sunday schools from which ramify the different workers of the Church. It is here we train the officers for the Y. M. M. I. A. primaries, relief societies and religious classes. The Sunday schools are established in every Bishop's ward and are doing a noble work. God bless the Sunday schools; and in them we should train and drill the young for the various departments of the priesthood.

Another important feature in the programme of proceedings is a drill in the handling of the various text books and charts throughout all the departments of a Sunday school. One member of the class, appointed by successive rotation, should be appointed for each Sunday, to give about a ten minute exercise or explanation on one of the text books. We must give opportunity to the members of the Theological class to become trained in all the duties of the superintendent, so that at a moment's notice any of their number could take charge of the school and go on with it. Let the members of this class take charge of a class, and then listen and make suggestions, and in a little while all who are interested may become teachers, for teachers we need badly now; and in the class persons appointed to speak should be thorough, and all points well considered. Questions should be encouraged. A quarter of an hour, perhaps, alternating with the preceding suggestion, may be profitably spent in disposing of at least one of the questions on theological subjects handed in by members approved of and assigned by the committee to some other member to answer.

The Faith-promoting series are splendid to read.

Wild speculation theories and deep questions not understood should be discouraged; but legitimate questions that will do good should be encouraged. There is plenty to learn without going into subjects on which we have but little light and which, if understood, would do us but little good. We should never soar away in the clouds upon speculation, but always sail close to shore where we know we are safe and have a sound bottom to rest upon. Leave philosophizing alone.

In the consideration of questions that may be asked, a committee should be appointed to consider them, and allow only those to be taken that are proper. Where questions arise which the class cannot answer, the teacher should at once say: "Brethren and

sisters, let us put this aside; drop it here; don't argue upon it, etc." Debating does but little good and "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

The most important work in our Sunday schools is perhaps the "Compendium;" for it is a collection of all subjects contained in all the Church work. It should be used as a text book, a work of reference; from its adoption a great amount of good may be obtained. Lectures can be given up very well and give all a chance to express his or her mind. Quoting passages without an application is of little value; it must have an application to be of value; and the application given by the speaker may cause inquiry in the minds of others, and shortly all will become interested and desire to speak. This is the principle upon which a theological class should be conducted.

My brethren and sisters, it is somewhat with trepidation that I arise before you this evening to speak on the subject assigned me, inasmuch as the nature of these subjects will compel me to come down to specific points, referring to individual courses and labors; and some of us, among whom I am one of the foremost, will have to take this right home to ourselves.

The first subject is: "The Officers of a Sunday School." All the officers of a Sunday school constitute a faculty, that is, a homogeneous body of instructors combined for a common purpose and agreed upon the pursuits of certain methods to attain those ends. Although each one has his separate work to do, they all must keep elbow feeling, as it were, with one another—like the members of an orchestra each playing a different instrument, but each must keep time and key with the rest. Somewhat similar it is with the members constituting either the faculty of a Sunday or a day school. None of them can afford to strike out for himself regardless of the nature, work and methods of his co-laborers in the other classes. Now, as in a choir or orchestra, it becomes necessary for some one to give the keynote, or beat time, so it is necessary for such a faculty of teachers conducting a Sunday school to have some one lead out—give the keynote; that person is the superintendent. He occupies the most important position in the whole school, and the old proverb is to some extent applicable to this case, i.e., that "a herd of lions commanded by a lamb is easier to be beaten than a body of lambs commanded by a lion." This means a body of lambs commanded by a lion will be more successful than a body of lions commanded by a lamb. So it is with the Sunday school. Give me a body of inefficient teachers, but directed and presided over by a very efficient superintendent, and in nine cases out of ten that Sunday school will be a success. But place in a Sunday school a number of very efficient teachers, presided over and conducted by a superintendent who does not understand or perform his work efficiently, and there is great danger that that Sunday school will go down. Hence the duties and characteristics of a superintendent, and the nature of his work must be thoroughly under-

stood, by him at least. He is to find out and select teachers in consultation with the Bishopric. Many superintendents are satisfied with any volunteer, but it is his privilege, his duty, it is a portion of his mission, to look around in his ward for the very best material that can be found, and labor with those selected, to persuade them, influence them by prayer, by faith, and by all legitimate means and induce them to come and be active and energetic. A good superintendent will exercise such a magnetic influence, as it were, in his Sunday school that will reach far beyond the walls of the building where the school is held; it is felt far beyond the day the school assembles. It is felt throughout the whole ward. It places him in communion with the best material—the most desirable one—within reach, and by the cultivation of the Spirit of the Lord influences them to come to school and assist him in that God-blessed and divine work. He is to study the interests of the school in regard to influence, finances and efficiency. The interest of the school with him must be foremost. In all his other work there is no holier and nobler work than the training of the young and rising generation—even the missionary who goes to the nations of the earth for two or three years and possibly succeeds in bringing a few to the knowledge of the truth; still, the labor in a Sunday school are far beyond, in their results, that of such a missionary. Therefore the general efficiency and development of the school should be centered upon the mind of the superintendent. Also the financial condition. All these matters should be familiar to him.

These are but a few of the duties and opportunities the superintendent has to do and perform. The Spirit of the Lord will suggest many means and ways for the good of the school. But above all things there must be before him constantly written in his mind's eye, in letters of gold, that great and important principle of all teaching, that "we can never give what we ourselves do not possess." He must keep this maxim before him. Whatever he desires his teacher to do, and to be, whatever he desires his pupils to do and become he himself must set the example. He must be reliable in all things; he must be at his post. He is the captain of the ship. He may not attend to all the detail work himself, for he is not a wise ruler that divides and splits up his energies and wastes them in the exercise of detail work; but he gives directions, has a guiding hand over all the school. This is his duty; it is the duty of his appointees to do the detail work. He calls into regulation all associated with him. He must be punctual, for he is a poor leader who suffers others to walk before him. He should be the first at the school house (excepting perhaps the janitor), see that all things are in readiness by the proper time, and if possible he should be the last one to leave the room. He should be left free to perform his duty and not called to other duties away from the school. There is no other work nearly so important as this, and he should never neglect it. He should set an example for his scholars to follow, for this is the great lever that moves the hearts of the children. He should plan out courses

for a term or more, and all classes should work to it; and as he gets more experience he may lay plans for the future of the school. He must be thoroughly familiar with the school in all its ramifications. It is not the place of the superintendent to go and build fires, carry coal, etc., when others are around; he has enough to do in directing the whole school. It is a mistake to do these things. A leader teaches others how to do things right. He should cultivate the spirit of public responsibility and public duty. He should call boys to act as deacons, to do all little errands and have them where he can put his hands on them at a moment's notice. Where the superintendent does all the little work in the Sunday school there is not order. Some one is not doing his duty. Some one does not understand his duty. Where there is confusion in the school, somebody is neglecting his duty. And all should be taught their duty and fulfill it. The deacons should keep order. If any one whispers in the room or makes a noise, it is the duty of that deacon to go to such person and ask him to be still. It is his duty; he is acting within the province of his calling; he is acting in the range of his Priesthood. He should understand public responsibility. The superintendent should also divide his work among his assistants. If the superintendent is busy, one of the assistants should take up the labor of general supervision and go on with it in the meantime; for whatever I have said of the duties of the superintendent also applies to the assistant superintendents. They must be at their post ready to do as the superintendent may wish. If any teacher or officer is absent a legitimate excuse in writing should be requested, to take the place of their presence.

The superintendent should always have a kind word, an encouraging look for his teachers and scholars, for they are extremely sensitive. They should visit the classes and exhort all to be diligent, suggest ideas and encourage the children. They should tell the children how glad they are to see them at school, how well they have recited their lesson, or read, or how well they spoke, etc. "Now, sister or brother, you have done splendidly; I was delighted with the way you conducted that exercise or the way you spoke or read, or what it may be. That person will do better next time." Everyone likes a little encouragement, a kind word, a gentle smile, a "know that's right," "you are doing well," and so on. This is the duty of the superintendent and assistants.

The "Guide" furnishes excellent suggestions regarding the duties of this officer, and to those instructions I simply wish to add. In reading minutes, only about three out of ten persons read them as they should be. There is no need to be too loud; good reading lies not alone in the strength of the voice, but rather in the execution of distinct consonants rather than the vowels. Many, in reading, seem to pronounce all vowels. A secretary should read steadily aloud, speaking every syllable distinctly and clearly, the prefixes as well as the affixes, the last syllable as well as the first.

Again, the secretary should always

attach his signature to the recorded minutes. Never neglect this, because in time to come we may want to know who is responsible for the things contained in those minutes.

The librarians of today are doing excellent work. They should classify their books, keep them in proper order, have little boys and girls to distribute them to the different classes and return them to the librarian. He should study his duty, keep posted in regard to the books needed and suggest to the superintendent any needs in his department. He should be able to give any information concerning library matters. At the teachers' meeting he should always make a report of the condition and needs of his department.

Our singing in the Sunday school is one of the most pleasing features. We have leaders, generally, today, who take a pride in their work, and sing among the schools is progressing finely. I do not feel competent to criticize in this department.

The head teachers hold the key to their department, and should study and be thoroughly posted in regard to all going on in the class. He should suggest this change or that addition, "This girl is capable of entering a higher department; or that boy is not capable of remaining in this class, etc." In making corrections of the other teachers, he should always do it privately, never before the pupils. He should have brief meetings with his fellow teachers to talk over the needs of his department.

There are three characteristics which every religious instructor should possess, and in the proportion as he lacks in any one, two or more of these, his efficiency is impaired. First he must have a knowledge of the subject which he is to deal with. Not alone the bare subject, but a great many others which have a bearing and which may arise. His range of vision must reach farther than the one he is presenting. He must be like the man selling apples—have a large assortment from which to select; then he will have something for all the students. The second characteristic is sincerity. Sincerity comes from the heart. Fine rhetoric, choice words, beautiful figures of speech and oily language cannot be a substitute for sincerity. It must have the true, genuine ring of the metal in it; and no one understands it quicker and has a keener sense of sincerity than innocent little children. Instinctively they feel that that kind word either comes from the heart, or from the lips merely. There is something tells them if it is not genuine. The genuine teacher speaks to the heart and never misses the responsive chord. He always brings the hammer down fairly on the nail—it is the heart that speaks. There is a law that every kind of spirit hegets only its own kind, speaks only to its kind. If you were to go in the shop of an instrument maker, there might be many kinds of instruments hanging on the wall and around in the room; you strike a note, say of a violin; there may be ever so many other instruments ready to receive a touch, but the responsive chord comes only from the violin and reverberates the sound of that instrument, while the rest of the instruments are perfectly silent. This

is a physical law, and it is the same in the spiritual world. If you are sincere in what you say to those beautiful intelligences before you, you will strike a responsive chord in their hearts and it will reverberate the sound to the enlivening to action. Their innocent and pure vibrations will respond to the sincerity of your immortal soul.

The example of a religious teacher should be consistent and always on the increase for good. He cannot get up an example for the occasion. It must be every day in the week, month, year. He cannot put on a sanctimonious face and speak with an oily tongue today, and tomorrow commit some deed unworthy of a teacher. His example should bear out every word he speaks—it is far reaching in its results. It may be impressed upon the little mind for eternity; therefore, it should be the best and noblest possible to set before the young.

It is a glorious purpose the Sunday school missionaries have undertaken. They go forth among the Sunday schools, carrying the experience they gain from time to time and give other schools the benefit of it. They go as teachers, offering suggestions, giving encouragement and teaching principles. They should not be too exact and lay the "plummet to the line." Their momentum sometimes carries them beyond the bounds of good judgment and wisdom, but it is for the want of experience. They should always be faithful to their appointments. If they accept of an appointment they should do it with their power to fulfill it. Everything else must bend to it. Disappointment must be out of the question. Never disappoint children; always do as you agree with them. Gain their confidence as missionaries; and when they hear of a missionary coming to visit their schools they have such confidence. Don't break this confidence, but strengthen it. This is the kind of man a missionary should be—true to his promise. When they go in a Sunday school they should walk right up to the stand and report themselves as missionaries, find out all they can about the school and give encouragement. Never find fault.

The Teachers' meetings are a very important feature of the schools. They should be held regularly whether weekly, semi-weekly or monthly, as the circumstances of the school may demand. At these meetings a strict roll call should be had and any absent teacher should have his written excuse. There should always be three reports expected from every teacher at such meetings and I have classified them under three "B's."

First—I would expect a report on the Statistics of the class, how many present, how many absent, how many newcomers and how many left school.

Second—The Studies pursued, the plan laid out, how it is working, whether too hard or too easy, whether more or less can be given; any suggestions regarding text books or the way of using them, whether you would recommend a change of books or not, etc.

Third—Students—how they deport themselves, whether refractory, whether any are capable of going into higher grades or deposed to lower.

Concerning these three items every

teacher should report. Also any other business for the good of the school.

All officers—secretary, librarian, treasurer—all should make reports of the condition of their respective departments. Each officer should be made to feel the responsibility of his position, for on it depends to some extent the progress of the school. This every worker should have in view.

I have seen some Stake superintendents consider themselves like registration officers, keeping statistics, records and reports. True, this is a very important part of their work, but the smaller part by half. It can not be neglected. The giving and keeping of correct statistics is very important and every school should do it, so general reports may be made up at the end of each year from which to compare the progress with previous years.

The superintendent of the Stake should continually keep in rapport with the Sunday schools throughout the Stake either by personal consultations, visits, or correspondence, by calling Stake conferences reviews and jubilees; but the most important of the duties of the Stake Superintendency is the appointment, training and instruction of the Sunday school missionaries, who are their representatives to the schools. The Superintendency of the Stake cannot visit every school as often as would be desirable, and these missionaries should be trained for that purpose. They should give these missionaries instructions and say: "Brethren, you are expected to lay this or that matter before the schools you visit, until we meet again to give reports," and by any other suggestion the Spirit of the Lord may suggest. All things should be done in our Sunday schools by love, kindness and common consent.

There should be no force, no compulsion. It should be done by the power of love and light that shines from the presence of God, and we should reflect that light upon the schools we visit, and make its influence felt, as does the full moon at night reflect the light of the glorious sun upon the earth. So must be that love that we show and reflect—it should be the reflex of our Eternal Father. This is the kind of love we should bring with us to the children of the Sunday schools, and then God will accept our labors and multiply them to the good of the young and rising generation. That we may do this and have our influence felt from one Sunday to another, until we learn to thank God and praise His holy name that He has found us worthy to be counted as laborers in His vineyard, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

It was announced that as Dr. Macer's lectures contain so many excellent instructions, the regular Stake Sunday School Union would be postponed for one month.

The Doctor said: Again tonight, my brethren and sisters, I earnestly solicit an interest in your faith and prayers to guide me in my remarks, for the subject assigned me this evening to speak on constitutes the main feature of all the Sunday school work, the whole basis upon which it is grounded, the focus around which it works, the

ground plan according to which the work is to be conducted. I therefore desire the assistance of the Spirit of the living God, even more than on any previous evening during this course of lectures, that I may say no superfluous word, or advance one wrong idea, or express myself in any way undecided or vague.

A normal training means a training of a long time—many days, weeks, months, even years—of hard and incessant labor. It is even impossible to speak upon it in its fulness in the lectures of this week, but I have merely sketched out some of the leading items and features of the work to aid my fellow laborers in their noble work and added to these suggestions the Spirit of the Lord, day in and day out, month after month and from year to year in this sacred work, and you will do a mighty work.

A Sunday school is a very complex organization, its constituent parts differing in sex, age, disposition, intellectuality, habits and a variety of other influences, all of which have to be directed, harmonized and controlled by a general system of procedure that at the same time studies the necessity of cultivating the sound development of the individuality of the pupils. In order to accomplish this in some measure various considerations have to be kept in view by the superintendent and his associates.

1. Conditions: There are localities where Sunday schools are the best patronized in summer on account of their scattered condition, making it extremely difficult for many children to come to Sunday school in winter, while others have their best season in winter, their children being scattered in summer time in the mountains and on ranches, which circumstance must be taken cognizance of by the superintendent, and his plans be shaped accordingly for the advantage of the greatest number, not neglecting, however, the duties toward those pupils that are more favorably situated.

2. The material on hand in the shape of rooms, furniture and utensils, maps, books and charts constitute a very important factor in his planning out the work for the year. If several large and commodious apartments are at the disposal of the superintendent, the labors of the Sunday school are materially facilitated in regard to the various classifications; but where the rooms are few and inadequate to accommodate the children, the problem for the superintendent to solve becomes a correspondingly difficult one.

Where these accommodations of large rooms, good libraries, proper furniture, etc., are wanting, it takes considerable study and contrivance for the superintendent to plan out the best course. And especially is this the case in many of our country schools, where the room, perhaps, is small, the children crowded together and there are many obstacles to work against. In such cases, if the superintendent does not have good judgment and make the most of every available material within his reach, that school is very apt to taper out. The children will get weary, the teachers discouraged. The school has but little attraction, and there is a falling off.

Furniture also plays an important part in the matter of discipline. Little

children in some of our schools have to sit on high benches, their feet hanging down and their little legs soon get tired and they get weary. There are no rests for their backs, and many teachers and superintendents commence scolding these poor little children for not keeping quiet when it is almost impossible under such unfavorable circumstances. Instead of being scolded, they should rather draw out our sympathy towards them. The stove is also a very dangerous neighbor to many of our children. In some places it is too warm in the room; while at other places it is too cold. The superintendent should have this remedied by the deacons attending to the matter. These are a few of the drawbacks met with in Sunday schools, and the superintendent will have to draw on his ability and ingenuity to adopt devices for the improvement of his schools.

The condition of the maps and books is a subject of earnest watchcare for the librarian on account of example. The janitorial department in regard to ventilation and temperature should be studied. Maps and books should be kept clean, whole, and in their proper places. Too often is it the case that the maps are torn, dirty and in a wretched condition, books with backs off, pages gone and the material for teaching correspondingly bad. I would rather have no maps at all than such as are above described, for the example it sets before the children. The condition of the room should be neat and orderly, floor clean and devoid of litter, desks dusted and everything orderly, clean and inviting even to the angels. The librarian should have his books classified and properly put away—not thrown out of sight—but laid carefully in their proper place.

In regard to order in the schoolroom there should be, as already stated, a body of young deacons appointed and assigned certain duties to perform in keeping the house clean, maintaining order, attending to fires, seeing if anything is wanted in any of the classes, so nothing may destroy the harmony of feeling that should characterize a Sunday School. A log hut or a tent kept clean and everything in order is more acceptable to God and more inviting to the angels than a palace or marble halls if disorderly kept; and if these young deacons are properly trained, there will be but little difficulty in the future in keeping our places of worship clean and having order and harmony in our public assemblies. It is in the Sunday School where these things should be learned.

The superintendent should be at school, as stated, on time and if he cannot attend, one of his assistants should take up the labor and see that everything is in order.

3. After all these preparatory items of the Sunday School have received due consideration, the superintendent has to turn his attention to the matter of the Sunday school itself, the nature of the work to be performed there, its classification, its gradation, and its appointment in regard to teachers, text books, and methods of treating it. This requires much labor and thought, large experience and extensive acquaintance with the work in question, and the superintendent should have the

plan of the entire exercise for that day before him; he should learn what is needed in this department, what mistakes are to be corrected in that, what changes in the others. He should know if the classes are progressing nicely, whether there is any dissatisfaction in any department, and give counsel and encouragement to all.

Closely connected with this is the appointment of teachers. The difficulties here are far more greater than in any other schools. In district schools, seminaries, etc., every teacher has to undergo a certain examination, which shows his qualification for teaching, but it is different in Sunday schools, for the superintendent has to take what material he can get. The only qualification many a teacher has is in the willingness to do the best he can. "God bless you for your willingness and good spirit," and other superintendents will often have to be up under any inconvenience, exercise patience and cultivate the Spirit of the Almighty. He should not be satisfied, however, with what is given him, but should labor and in the ward, find out the best material and work with the ward authorities until he obtains that person or those persons.

In regard to pupils. The chief incentive, the key to the attendance in Sunday schools, is in the expression of "I will" from the child. We must get their voluntary attendance, their desire to attend, make the school so they not only want to come, but that they long to come, that they are hungry and thirsty for the Sunday school. This can only be done by kindness, love and having the proper spirit running through the discipline of the school. The discipline is the climate of the school; the spirit there breathed is the atmosphere. If there is the spirit of kindness, gentleness, love, devotion, peace and order breathed within that sacred organization—if this is the atmosphere, there will be a desire to attend. Everything impure will be discountenanced, and the attraction will reach far beyond the confines of that schoolroom. It will make itself felt through those same children by every fireside in that ward where these children come from; it will exert an influence in the whole community for good.

We cannot live in a district but what our system partakes of the atmosphere there found, whether unhealthy or pure. If pure, it will build up our blood, cleanse our whole system, invigorate our being, make our voice clear, our eyes bright, our cheeks aglow with health. But if this atmosphere have material fumes wafted to us, our system will be vitiated and disease will follow. This same law prevails in the spiritual and intellectual and moral world. Place children in the atmosphere of love, truth, gentleness and moral attainments, and they will be sweet, lovely, gentle, good and far from doing anything evil. It will beam forth from their very countenances.

There are several characteristics to be observed in every Sunday school which will form a very arid criterion of its efficiency. Punctuality and regularity are two of the main levers. Every teacher and officer should be at his post at the proper time.

Example is what they will learn from. If you want anything done, set the example. If you want them to attain anything, give them the example. Talking will not do it, scolding will not accomplish it; example alone will secure it. Teachers should remember to be punctual, on hand and prepared. Learn to establish confidence in the little ones, and they will do anything for you. It is the most glorious and powerful characteristic of any man or woman; wealth cannot be compared with it. You may leave your children fortunes of wealth as an inheritance, but they are but beggars if they have no good standard of example to follow; but leave them poor in wealth but rich in good, noble example, and impress it upon them by the spirit of honor and truth, and you can depend upon their future. This is greater than fortune. Your example wields a power for good or evil, for the weal or woe of those among whom you mingle.

The order and conduct of children should be studied also. There must be order in and out of school, before, during and after school. These are five propositions which should be observed. Orderly coming, orderly while in, orderly while they pass out, and orderly around and about the grounds. If the children rush out and commence making noises, tell them this spot is holy, a sacred spot; it has been dedicated to the worship of the Lord, and upon it you should act sacredly. If they learn these things in Sunday schools there will be little trouble in years to come in having order in all our public meetings. Around and in our sacred edifice nothing but a holy and sacred spirit and atmosphere should prevail. Scolding is not a good thing to do; but speak kindly and use that potent influence for gentleness and love; but scolding arouses feelings of anger, contempt and hate. The spirit used always begets its own kind.

Courtesy is another essential, good manners and respectful treatment. Teach the children to reverence sacred places by doing it yourselves. Teach them to take their hats off just before entering a place of worship and not replace it on their heads until they are out of the door. Teach them to respect and bow to their teachers and the aged wherever they meet them. These may seem small things, but our lives are made up of such little things. If you must teach from books, then use them in the right way; but example is the golden guide; books are merely the scaffolding, methods and plans, aside of which we build the structure, and after we complete it we remove the scaffolding and the building remains solid and firm. In our Sunday schools we are cultivating the immortal soul of the rising generation, training our sons and daughters in the truths of God, and preparing them for the mighty future.

Our Sunday schools need support from the parents and ward authorities. They should encourage their children to be at school in time to get their lessons, to be all that the teachers are trying to make them; for next to parents are the teachers. The public must assist with means and in whatever way is necessary. Our schools will then be what we aim they should be. Parents should ask their children how their teacher is, how they are getting along,

and encourage them to always be prepared—no do as some I know, allow their children to go and be taught month in and month out and never so much as know who their teacher is, what he is, or what progress their children are making. They will attend closely to their cattle, and if one of them is put in a pasture or is herded, the man will soon find out the feed in the pasture and the kind of treatment his precious cow receives; but too often they allow their children to drift and do for themselves in these matters, until often it is far too late to do the good they might have done when the children were younger. No parent should allow any teacher to work upon the hearts of his children without knowing what he is doing. We all have to work, we all should work for the good of the community. If we have to make a few sacrifices, all right; we know not how far reaching good may be the result thereof. The ward authorities should stand by the superintendent and teachers, support them with all their energy and power and by their faith and prayers. There is no greater and holier work, even in going to the nations of the earth to convert those in darkness, than that of training innocent and lovely children.

Teachers, between themselves, should cultivate love and good feeling; all desirous for the progress of the school; should sustain and help one another, and counsel with each other and the superintendent. If he is not what he should be, try and help him to be better. Strengthen his hands. None here on the earth are perfect; heaven is the place of perfect being. Let all be educators among the youth, and all understand that one great principle of teaching is that what he desires others to do he himself must do, that when he gets too high to be taught—when he knows it all—he is past the standard of teaching and should be released. Self-sufficiency is a dangerous thing, and a person having this is not fit for a teacher. There are some who are pedants—regular fossilized, stereotyped, petrified pedants—who walk in the old groove and can be taught nothing. Like the tree that fails to put forth any new shoots when spring comes, it is past bearing, it is dead and is no longer worthy to live; cut it down and give place for a live, active one. So is the teacher who is beyond progression, who has fossilized ways and grooves he should be replaced by one who is pliable. Also we should avoid criticism. Speak good when you find it right, but don't criticize unless it is in the kindest spirit and it is received in the same spirit; rather than censure my brethren and sisters to injury, I would have my tongue cut from my mouth. Instead of finding fault, bid them God-speed upon their efforts, but don't stand in the way of others doing good; don't do it.

There are other drawbacks to the Sunday schools. Interference of quarterly stake relief society and young men's conferences, private funerals, etc., during which time the schools are broken up, the children left to do as they please. Sunday schools should be held regularly. There should be no interference. It is wrong. It breaks into children's progress and learning.

As in the morning, a "welcome" should be given to the children, so at the close of school the children should leave with a good, happy feeling; after the exercises are over, the books put away nicely and orderly, the students quiet, the house orderly, the sacrament dishes arranged as they should be; then closing services should be exceedingly pleasant, and children should leave with a "sweet taste in their mouths." All teachers are now with their classes, the choir in its place, the superintendent and assistants on the stand and everything quiet, and there is a spirit of gentleness, of peace, good-will, a heavenly influence, a reverential spirit; now the choir renders a lively, yet gentle, sweet, appropriate song, one that is soothing and expressive of joy and peace—words suited to the beautiful tune; then comes the benediction, a short, succinct and model prayer of one or two moments at the longest. Now the superintendent arises and taps the bell, only once gently, not harshly, and the teacher of section one, with his pupils, are still. At the second tap of the bell they arise quietly, and at the third the students arise, the organist commences playing some appropriate march, the children begin to get step with the music quietly, and now they march, two by two, to the door, where they bow to their teacher. Everything is orderly, quiet and gentle. As soon as out they march away quietly, no yelling nor screaming, but they leave the house and grounds orderly. In this way one class after another goes out marching to the music, and they carry with them that sweet influence, that kindly feeling and breath among those of their associates. In this way a hallowed feeling grows up, children love to go to school. Its influence is felt, and the schools and meetings of the future will be better, the influence stronger, and we will do more good than ever before.

Perhaps there may be some in your class who are determined not to abide by what you say; they may pass out with a yell, a sneer or a mumbling remark; watch them as they leave the building and offer up a silent prayer to God—"God bless those dear little ones—Bless Johnny, he is wild; rough; I wonder what will become of him; he goes home and receives no kind word of welcome, no smile; what dangers his immortal soul is exposed to—he is left to cultivate himself or go without. Father, is there no help for him? Will you not let angels guard him or protect him from evil? Bless all these children, that they may grow up in Thy fear and grace." And don't you think our Father will listen to that prayer?

I close my remarks tonight with this testimony of my own experience, that God has rescued many a one from unavoidable destruction in answer to my prayers that I have sent up concerning some of these. I have learned more of the characteristics of my students in watching them after they left the room and got on the playground than for weeks before me in the class room. I have prayed many hundreds of times for God to guard this or that one safely from destruction and He has done it; He will do it for you. I know this is the truth. I have witnessed it myself. Yes, you will feel that sweet influence of an

answered prayer many times if you do this. I have had them come to me and thank me for my intercession with God. They have blessed me, and I testify to you tonight that it will come back to you as bread cast upon the waters to return after many days; and oh! how sweet that bread has tasted! It will be so with you; and that each one of you may find out for yourselves how sweet it is, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

(To be Continued.)

EXPEDIENCY IN POLITICS.

EUGENE FIELD in the Chicago News prepared two articles in anticipation of the result at Minneapolis. It could not, of course, be foretold who the nominee would be, but in case Harrison triumphed, the following was prepared and ready for insertion the moment the announcement would be made:

"THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

"The careful observer is not surprised at the result of the balloting for the Presidential candidate at Minneapolis. It has been evident for some time that the business interests of the country—and they are paramount interests—demanded an intermeddling of and a continuance in the practice of the conservative policy of the national administration. The sentiment evoked by the erroneous impression that Mr. Blaine might, in certain contingencies, consent to become the party's standard-bearer—this sentiment did credit to the thousands who properly admire the transcendent genius of that veteran statesman. But—and wisely, we think—sentiment gave way to calmer, more deliberate and grave considerations. Reason demanded loyalty to that prudent leader who has conducted the republic through four years of unprecedented national prosperity, conserving its financial and commercial interests, conducting a patriotic and just foreign policy, enforcing respect abroad and inspiring a feeling of security at home. The prospect of a perpetuation of the Republican administration was never more brilliant than at this time, etc., etc."

In case the announcement should be made that Blaine was the victor, the following was set up and held ready for use:

"THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

"The careful observer is not surprised at the result of the balloting for the Presidential candidate at Minneapolis. It has been evident for some time that no promise considerations would be suffered to stand in the way of that enthusiasm which the mere mention of the name of James G. Blaine evokes universally. President Harrison's quiet, uneventful administration has prepared the country for that succession of patriotic and brilliant features which will characterize his successor's term in office. The convention did wisely, we think, in answering the country's demand for the recognition of that statesman who for twelve years has held the first place in the hearts and in the eyes of his countrymen. His candidacy will awaken an enthusiasm unparalleled in history; from Maine to California, from the forests of Minnesota to the everglades of Florida, shall sweep a vast tidal wave of rejoicing. And only this white-plumed knight this Bayard sans peur et sans reproche, this Nestor among statesmen, this idol of his countrymen, shall be raised, as it were, by acclamation, to the highest station of honor in this glorious land of ours."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Democratic Presidential ticket for 1892 will be Cleveland and Gray, or at least this is the general impression among the leading men of all factions at midnight tonight.

The anti-Cleveland people won the first victory of the convention. W. C. Owens, delegate at large from Kentucky, was selected by the National committee as temporary chairman of the convention. The victory, however, extends only to the membership of the National committee, and it is insisted by the Cleveland people to be no indication relative to the strength of the Cleveland and Hill factions among the delegates. In order to correct promptly any misrepresentations as to the substantial

ANTI-CLEVELAND VICTORY,

the leaders of the ex-President's cause announce tonight that although defeated in the committee, they will carry the fight into the convention and endeavor to defeat Owens for temporary chairman by placing an avowed Cleveland man in nomination. To Hon. Henry Watterson and the astute diplomacy which he displayed, is credited the preliminary victory of the anti-Cleveland element. Owens pretty well understood the dispute about the expediency of nominating the ex-President in view of the factional difficulties in New York, and although he maintained a discreet silence since his name has been discussed in connection with the temporary chairmanship, it is not denied that he is an opponent of Cleveland. The other claim made is that he will wield the gavel with an impartiality that will call for the approval of all sections. The Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, one of the valiant leaders of tariff reform in the House of Representatives, is understood to be the man upon whom the Cleveland people place hopes.

In the main, however, the events of the day have been such as to add hope to the Cleveland movement. Illinois has decided to cast forty-eight votes for him. Indiana, too, retires ex-Governor Gray, and will cast its votes for Cleveland. Of course all the other leaders declare that Indiana's change of front means that Gray will come in as a Vice-Presidential candidate and back in the favor of the Cleveland hosts.

Another knight errant, who has proudly worn the garments of a great political possibility, removed his regalia tonight and assumes a modest place among the truest Cleveland lieutenants. For the first time since the opening of the fray Gorman has avowed his belief in the nomination of Cleveland, and while he speaks portentously of the danger of such a result he waives from his ambition that has haunted his movements for the last three days and declares that no friends of his shall enter his name in the race.

"I do not think Cleveland's nomination advisable," said Gorman, "but as the matter stands it seems inevitable." But there are two men who stand undaunted, side by side with Governor Cleveland in the race for presidential honors, and few have the temerity to challenge the sincerity of their

position. Senator Hill of New York, with the seventy-two votes of New York behind him, and Governor Boies of Iowa, secure in the fealty of twenty-six devoted supporters, are still indomitable factors in the presidential conflict.

A TAMMANY NOTICE.

Tammany tonight issued the following official notice:

"Rooms of the New York State delegation, Chicago.—In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from States instructed to vote for Grover Cleveland, the delegates from New York with a deep sense of responsibility to the Democracy of the United States are constrained to make the answer that in our best judgment Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of the State."

It is true that there are many rumors that Tammany is exerting seductive wiles on the favorite sons of other States to hold secure their wavering forces in the hope that Tammany will at last come West with seventy-two votes for Palmer, Morrison, Carlisle or Gray. But the Tammany leaders still outwardly profess allegiance to the cause of Hill, and the gradual conviction is forcing itself upon every mind that the nomination of Cleveland will meet an eloquent protest from New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World will say editorially tomorrow: "The New York delegation to Chicago tied itself with a resolution to support Senator Hill as long as he should be a candidate, but is simply holding the delegation together as a means of beating Cleveland. The defeat of Cleveland has long been seen to be wholly improbable. It is now known to be wholly impossible. Why should the New York delegation lend itself to any effort to thwart the wish of the Democracy of the nation to defeat the one New Yorker who can be nominated? This is not Democratic; it is not good politics. The claim that Cleveland cannot carry New York is ill-founded. He can carry it if any Democrat can."

CHICAGO, June 21.—The opening of convention day finds the clouds of political dissension clearing away. It does not require the divine gift of prophecy to predict the nomination of Grover Cleveland on the first ballot. Indeed, this result is conceded, even by the friends of Hill and Boies, the only other candidates now in the field, though every indication is that they will go down to defeat with their colors flying, and the solid support of their respective States behind them.

The official announcement of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana that they have decided to retire their favorite sons and cast their aggregate of 142 votes for the ex-President has about removed all doubt from the situation. Then all dark horses, including Gorman, Morrison, Russell and Campbell with their followers are hastening to clamor into the band wagon of the victor.

The general expectation is that ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, Indiana, will be nominated for vice-president. It is understood that his withdrawal from the race for the first place was made on the assurance that the Cleveland men would support him for the second,

and as the Cleveland force is well disciplined there is little doubt that the compact will be carried out. The Cleveland people are so secure that they will make no fight against Owens as temporary chairman, though he is an anti-Cleveland man. This was authoritatively given out by the Cleveland managers this morning but the Tammany leaders are still sulken, and continue to maintain that Cleveland cannot carry New York. Some of the lesser lights even declare that they will not, as a protest, cast any New York votes against Cleveland on the question of making his nomination unanimous.

THE IOWA DELEGATION STILL FOR BOIES.

Every effort of the Cleveland people to persuade the Iowa delegation to desert Governor Boies has proven signally unsuccessful. Despite the almost certainty that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot, the Boies people have announced that their candidate will remain in the race till the end, not only as a matter of State pride, but as a protest against the nomination of a candidate not supported by his own State. Indeed Boies' followers are almost as bitter as the Hill men in their protestation against Cleveland's nomination.

The delegation this morning decided to cast the solid vote for Boies, even if every other delegate in the convention voted for Cleveland, and under no circumstances to allow the consideration of his name for the second place. They say there is no reasonable hope that Cleveland can carry Iowa.

It is generally believed now that the contesting delegates from New York will content themselves with formal protest and allow the Hill delegates to take the seats in the convention without a fight. A definite decision on this point will be reached this afternoon after the close of the first session of the convention.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A circus tent, greatly magnified with a dozen huge white pendants stretching from covering to floor was the appearance of the big Democratic wigwam from the interior today.

What appeared to be pendants were really stout posts supporting a mammoth circular canopy of wood raised some distance above the walls to admit light and air from all sides. Blue-silked banners distributed on the main floor and bearing the names of various States showed where the State delegations would be seated. Around and back of them, rising like an amphitheatre were tiers of seats containing spectators, the entire structure having room for more than twenty thousand people.

The Chairman's desk, the same over which Cleveland and Hendricks were nominated in 1884, was surrounded by huge bouquets of flowers. The great interior was wreathed with red, white and blue streamers, flags and banners. There were here and there, shields of different States and portraits of honored Democrats of the past.

The delegations were seated according to the alphabet, Alabama having the front row, New York well back.

The crowd began to gather as early as eleven o'clock, though the conven-

tion was not to be called to order till noon, and it was long after that hour before the actual calling to order took place. When the gavel finally fell, the great structure was completely filled with people.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Chairman Brice called the convention to order at 12.45.

While the convention assembled, the blue satin banner of the Horace Boies club, Davenport, Iowa, was borne forward at the head of the delegation of rugged men who will sit in the convention and vote for their governor to the last ditch. They were greeted with applause as were the Tammany leaders from New York, who followed closely. Then came Illinois and Pennsylvania. Then in groups, pairs or singly, the other States took their places.

It was high noon when a black shadow crept up from the north and overspread the sky and the great spaces in the galleries became dim and shadowed. A hush crept over the throng of white faces turned upward toward the opening beneath the light wooden roof. Was the roof again to be blown away? Would terrific winds come on growing black clouds? Was there danger? Would there be peril in remaining? But as the shadow gently enveloped the entire structure, luckily no cry of fear came, though the women's faces were white and the men's faces intense with anxiety. Then came a vivid flash of lightning and the booming report of thunder reached the anxious crowd. Darker grew the murky air. At length so great was the outer darkness that the news reporters were compelled to pause, unable to see. Quickly followed the rattling of the burst of rain upon the roof. Almost instantly the water flowed down through a crack directly upon upon the heads of the New York delegation. Umbrellas were hoisted and the storm was on. Furious wind, thunder rolls and rain dashes continued for ten minutes. Suddenly as the storm had come it passed away, and light followed. Within the great hall was a wall of faces.

Then Chairman Brice of the national committee arose and commanded silence.

Rev. John Rouse offered prayer. Secretary Sheerin announced the temporary organization: W. C. Owens, Kentucky, temporary chairman; S. B. Keenly, secretary; Nicholas A. Bell, Missouri, principal reading clerk; Richard J. Bright, Indiana, sergeant-at-arms.

Owens was conducted to the chair amid applause, and spoke as follows:

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OWEN'S SPEECH.

Two great dangers confront the Democratic party. One is external and the other internal. The one is the organization of the machinery of organized capital, supported by the whole power of the government. The second is the tendency among the Democrats to make issues among themselves.

Two needs, therefore, stand before us, indispensable to success—unity and harmony. If this chair and gavel stand as representatives of one, it remains for you to supply the other. In this spirit I greet you, fellow-Demo-

crats, as the advance guard of a grand army sent forward to blaze the pathway to victory.

How momentous is your responsibility, I need not tell you. If you work in wisdom, millions toiling in the shop and mine and field will rise and call you blessed.

The roll call of the Republic attests that its heart and conscience are with us; our war with the representatives of greed. The best thought in our party is the platform that challenges approbation and invites the support of the people. We can succeed; but we must do more, we must deserve success. Above the wreck, if need be, of selfish combinations, we must rear a temple to plain people and build a shrine so broad that every lover of his kind may kneel. The burden must be lifted from the back of toll and to that end, it has a righteous demand that whoever bears our banner must lift it above the smoke of conflict and the din of faction; that every Democrat of the Union may follow its lead in the exultant and irresistible combat. Let us not mistake the gravity of the situation. It demands the broadest patriotism and every needful sacrifice.

"Our work but begins here; under the sun of summer and in the frosts of autumn, we must carry it forward with unflinching courage to a triumphant close."

The speaker proceeded to characterize the coming campaign as one of education, to teach people everywhere their true relation to the tax gatherer. They must learn that no railroad president can champion the tribunes of the people, and no task-masters write our tariff bill. They must learn that for personal and political advantage their country has been menaced by threat of war, and will learn with shame and regret that on the day the warlike message of their President was read in Congress, the peaceful response of the little eight-by-ten-republic, Chile, accepting the terms of the Presidential ultimatum was read in every capital of the world.

The speaker proceeded to denounce the billion dollar Congress and closed as follows: "Impelled by the one purpose of the public good, we will free ourselves from the dickerings and heart-burns that characterized the Republican party when its Marshal Ney went down at Minneapolis before mailed legions of the bread-and-butter brigade."

At the close of Owen's speech, on motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committee on credentials, rules, order of business, permanent organization and resolutions. All resolutions and communications were ordered referred to the committee on resolutions.

CHICAGO, June 21.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS].—The first victory is won. The Democrats are seated and tickets have been issued for the Straights. The prospects are good for complete victory, as the members of the credentials committee are chiefly for the Regulars. The Tuscaroras are gloomy.

The controversy between the Democrats and Tuscaroras turns on the question as to which is the Democratic party of Utah. Both sides agree that up to May 5, 1888, the party was regu-

larly organized; that then S. A. Merritt was chosen Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee and A. G. Norrell secretary. That committee was composed of twenty members. At the convention of 1888, no Mormons were admitted. After the manifesto was issued both Democrats and Republicans made overtures to the members of the People's party. That party was thereupon disbanded, a movement that had been discussed by it for several years. On June 20, 1891, the Territorial Central Committee met on regular call. Seventeen of the twenty were present. One having removed from the Territory—Ben Shreks, and one having died—C. W. Zane, their places were formally filled in the committee; one old member was absent, leaving nineteen members present.

At this meeting it was resolved that as the People's party had dissolved, its former members, who so desired, should be cordially welcomed into the party. Five members dissented and tendered their resignations, which were not accepted but they left the room.

The Chairman of the Committee was authorized to call a convention when necessary. A convention was duly called for July 20th. This convention was composed of Mormons and Gentiles. A new Territorial Central Committee was organized with S. S. Merritt as chairman and E. A. Smith as secretary.

On April 2, 1892, a meeting of the Committee was called at which the five members of the old committee, who bolted in 1891, presented themselves—two in person and three by proxy, and demanded recognition. They had been displaced entirely by this time, a new committee having been organized. But not receiving recognition from the chairman they withdrew, went to the office of O. W. Powers, who was one of the proxies, and attempted to reorganize the old superseded committee, by constituting themselves a new committee, eliminating S. A. Merritt and others and filling their places up to ten members, which they supposed made a majority to form a quorum. But they did not even know the number of the old committee of which they claimed to be members. As we have shown it was composed of twenty, but only nineteen were present when the five bolted; so they, thinking the number was nineteen made a committee of ten only. And with this number they proceeded to call a convention at which O. W. Powers and Fred J. Kiesel were chosen as delegates to Chicago.

These Tuscaroras claim that the committee of 1888 was chosen for four years, and on that supposed technicality they base their right to still be members of it. The record shows that the committee of twenty was simply elected. It also shows that fourteen out of nineteen called the convention at which a new Territorial central committee was duly elected. And this leaves the sham committee without a peg to hang a claim on.

The Democratic Convention at Ogden, then, was regularly called by the regular successors of the committee which all agree was properly constituted and that convention elected Judge H. P. Henderson and Hon. John T. Caine delegates to Chicago.

All booms but Cleveland's are dying. It is likely that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot.

The heat is intense. Thousands cannot enter the Wigwam. The exclusion of National Committeeman Ferry is a new thing under the sun. Work has been hard and incessant.

(To be continued.)

RATIFICATION AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

To be disappointed is sometimes very serious, usually vexatious and agitating.

At the expense of considerable effort to overcome distance and adverse circumstances, I put in an appearance at the Republican ratification meeting, expecting to see and hoping to hear from that individual who was known in the late Minneapolis convention as the man who had lived in Utah since the time when "those who differed from the Mormons were destroyed," and "he would have been killed if the Mormons had dared." To see this prodigy of a man over whom the vilest plotting for his life had been fruitless plotting was to me the great anticipated interesting feature of that occasion. I was disappointed.

Since then I have been endeavoring to reason out the character of such a man. Not knowing what star he was born under, that his life should be secured to him under such desperate conditions, I am under the necessity of adopting the plan of reasoning from cause to effect, as when one fact is established reason may justly arrive at other facts as deducible from the established premises or ultimate fact acquired.

Being personally a stranger to the gentleman in question, I have no other means at command of forming satisfactory conclusions to take the place of disappointment.

As to his physical appearance, I am satisfied he must be very care-worn, gaunt, weak, lean and meagre, as no one under ordinary conditions could possibly endure so many years of constant excitement under anticipations of being waylaid by the innumerable assassins who were inflicting death upon all "who differed from them." These years must have been full of mental excitement, leaving its furrows of care upon the ghastly visage that was able to carry them, demanding the pity rather than the contempt of every beholder. I trust that today his appearance is not "a living lie" to the declarations in which he has so freely indulged. He certainly must have something to show for the fearful apprehensions which have ever attended him in the midst of veritable assassinations. The agony of soul which he endured must have been excruciating, and have left visible marks of despair upon both countenance and conscience.

But what of his mental condition? It is painful to contemplate the activities of the mind which must have been his constant tormentor, lest some one should so far forget as to "laurel" do the terrible deed. Imagination takes in these years of sleepless, dreamy nights, and the terrible exercise of that conscience that never sleeps gives him no rest, but makes his couch of repose one of despair and inconceivable wretchedness.

His power of endurance must have been more than human not to have wholly given way under such a strain of excitement. That dream of blood at the midnight hour, that unearthly vision that denies him rest and haunts his slumbers with death's despairing doom awaiting him, is enough in its ordinary consequences to unsettle the most glauk mud—a mind to which he makes no claim. I am not surprised that under this pressure reason has fled, but more surprised that any one should consider him capable of possessing a mind that can reason with the accuracy of truth or the logic of right.

To expect one who has been subject to such extreme tests of both body and mind to tell the truth, to be logical in his reasoning, or consistent in his imaginations, is expecting entirely too much. Ravings and imprecations may be expected from such a distorted mind, and even editors should not look for consistency from such a source. Such conditions have often led to dangerous proclivities, and institutions have been prepared where such may be kindly cared for and possibly reclaimed. Is this poor suffering specimen of humanity still at large? Has he not one kind friend to pity rather than censure his demented condition, who will assist him to the kindly care his case demands in this his dire extremity.

Has humanity fled the wings of the morning and taken to the uttermost parts of the earth, that he should fail to enjoy the soothing administrations which Christian civilization is capable of imparting to such worn and weary imbeciles as imagination pictures this human form to be? Were it not so late dreaded death might now be a desired boon, but even that is denied. No one can be found now, as in the past many years, who "dare" afford the remedy, and a pitiful life must be endured until some kind providence shall determine the bounds of his endurance.

Such is but a faint, brief sketch of what imagination pictures to be the condition of one who has lived in a community where none "dared" to permit a realization of an anticipated end, however much that end was merited, or a guilty conscience could have desired.

IMAGINARY REASONER.

THE "LIBERAL" POLICE FORCE.

If you will kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper, I would like to make a few comments and propound a few queries in regard to the sensational police developments of the last few days. The *Tribune* of yesterday morning, as is its custom when some of its benchmen are attacked, comes to the rescue of Albright and Johnson, and endeavors to make the public believe that these two men are very little short of being angels. In regard to Albright it attempts to make it appear that he is a much abused policeman and offers in evidence the alleged interview by its reporter of a friend of Albright's. The amusing part of that portion of the article, to one who is on the inside, is that this reporter has frequently been in the company of Albright and this friend for many months, and must have known how Albright was conducting himself.

It is understood that the scribe knows all that is going on among a certain faction—"the Albright faction" of the force, and I venture to say that there is not a man on the force "who has been there any length of time" that does not know all about this particular case as well as several other exploits of similar character. I can assure you that I, for one, have known of these things for two years, and also know that they have been talked over by the members of this remarkable body of men in the police office and upon the public streets all of that time.

As to Johnson, well, his interview is good, especially to one who has heard on several occasions speak of owning the furniture in the disreputable house on Commercial street. Another thing: Would it not have been well for Johnson to have given in his *Tribune* interview at least a partial list of the felons whom he has succeeded in capturing and convicting through information furnished him at this house of ill reput-? I have racked my brain to call to mind one case such as he speaks of, but cannot think of one, and I believe I am pretty familiar with the doings of the police since Johnson entered the service.

Another circumstance: When this woman, Willie Dougherty, opened this disreputable establishment, who was it that gave a colored man five dollars to buy some wall paper to use in said house? The said colored man, instead of buying the paper, got drunk with the money. And who was it who was going to arrest the coon for so doing? Another query and I have done for the present. I would like to have the deputy marshal, "In the interest of morality, and to assist Chief Janney in his great endeavor to discipline the force," give the public the exact location of the room, where he went with Willie Dougherty when he was sent out by the court, "on the night of her recent arrest," to get the money which she deposited for her appearance? Did she get that money from her trunk or that of someone else? More anon.

A. CORP.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 20, 1892.

ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

On the 11th inst. the quarterly gathering of the Priesthood and Saints of St. George Stake commenced with the High Priests' conference. This was followed by the Stake Priesthood meeting.

On Sunday and Monday, the 12th and 13th insts. the Priesthood and Saints met in quarterly conference.

In all these meetings we were favored with the presence and ministry of Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon. President Brigham H. Roberts, of the general presidency over the Seventies, was also with us at the first meeting on Sunday and remained till the close of the conference. The usual business was transacted in the publication of statistical and other reports, and in the presentation of the general authorities of the Church and the Stake authorities, all of whom were sustained without a dissenting vote.

In addition to the general meetings, the Sunday schools and improvement

associations of the Stake held joint quarterly conference, at which most satisfactory reports were made. The attendance at all the meetings was unusually large. The Saints were strengthened and encouraged in the ways of well-doing.

The Primary associations likewise held their quarterly conference. President Roberts convened the Seventies and as neither the Twenty-ninth or Ninety-ninth quorums were full, it was decided to unite the members of the two quorums in one, the Twenty-ninth. In settling this Twenty-ninth Quorum in active working order it was found that quite a number of the presidents and members were too aged to be called to go on missions, and it was suggested that if willing they might be honorably released from active Seventies' duty and be recommended to the High Priests' Quorum for ordination as High Priests. The suggestion was accepted.

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Clerk of Conference.

A CARD.

As impressions have been made upon the public mind through misleading press dispatches that I am engaged in founding "Mormon" colonies in Mexico, I hereby desire to say in the most emphatic manner that I am not employed by the "Mormon" Church in any such project; that what I am doing is entirely without connection with the Church, and that while I am endeavoring to establish settlements in Mexico and Texas, that work is without any direction, authority or assistance from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or its leading men.

ANDREW J. STEWART.

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION.

ACCORDING to the returns of the last census the assessed valuation of all property, excluding that of railway, was, in 1890, \$24,651,685,465 or nearly twenty-five billions of dollars. In 1880 it was nearly seventeen billions, in 1870 fourteen billions, and 1860 twelve billions. In thirty years we find the assessed valuation of all property more than doubled. The estimated true valuation of all property is put at sixteen billions in 1860, thirty billions in 1870, and forty-one and a half billions in 1890. Should the same relation between the true and assessed values of all property be found to exist in 1890, the absolute wealth of the United States may be put at about sixty-four billions of dollars in 1890, making a per capita of over \$1000.

The per capita in 1860 was \$514, in 1870 \$780, in 1880 \$870, and in 1890 over \$1,000. Figures show anyhow that the people of the United States are growing richer, but what would interest us more is to know whether a greater proportion of the people owned \$514 worth each, in 1860, than the proportion who own, each \$1000, in 1890. The trouble is that the enormous aggregation has, of late years, run into individual puddles, pools and lakes, having a great proportion of the masses on parched and thirsty ground. The aggregate sum is large, but its distribution fearfully unequal.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, June 12th, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Come, Come ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear,
But with joy wend your way;

Prayer was offered by Elder Samuel Friday.

Th choir sang:

Jesus, once of humble birth,
Now in glory comes to earth.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Sixteenth ward.

ELDER DAVID M'KENZIE

then was called upon to address the congregation.

The speaker said he felt weak, but relied on the sympathy and prayers of the Saints. This expression was not merely a matter of form, but it was founded on the firm assurance that blessings would be bestowed in answer to prayers.

It is necessary for the Saints to deal with facts rather than theories, to make themselves acquainted with their obligations to their Creator. For we are here on this earth on a probation. We are placed here, that we may obtain an exaltation by proving ourselves worthy of it. This makes it necessary for us to practice a religion which can elevate us and help us to progress in every direction. Speaking of progress, the speaker remarked that there was no record of savages ever having risen from a condition of savagery to that of civilization by their own power without aid from civilized races. Ever civilization exists. Where did it come from, if savages cannot civilize themselves, unless we admit the instruction by the Almighty of the first progenitors of the human race? We see that people who are excluded from civilization live in stagnant state. The inference is that without divine aid no progress can be made.

If it be true that the earliest inventions of our race are the greatest, who suggested these inventions? That man could not have made himself is held to be a proof of the agency of a Divine Creator; and that mankind could not in the first instance have civilized themselves is equally a proof of the agency of a Divine Instructor.

The Latter-day Saints would never have, of themselves, created the commonwealth we see today without aid from God. What man could by his own wisdom have invented a religion in perfect accordance with the Word of God. Our religion not only is in perfect harmony with the Word of God, but it has been antagonized in the same manner as the first Gospel. These things the Latter-day Saints can account for. We say God sent His messenger to preach the everlasting Gospel and proclaim it to all men and carry it to all nations preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man. This is what we say and have proved that we believe, under all circumstances.

The skeptic may be asked, How was this work brought about? Fanaticism is no explanation of it; nor is imposture, inasmuch as thousands have testified that God has again spoken, and this testimony has been abundantly confirmed in this day by accompanying signs as in former days. Joseph Smith was only a weak instrument. How can you imagine him an impostor? He placed himself in antagonism to all the world. His message contained the same truths, the same Gospel, the same morality as the Gospel of former days. How could he tell of his own learning that all the sects of the world had gone astray? His statement was practically an intimation that he was at fifteen years of age in a position to correct their errors. And in the organization that he was the instrument of effecting, we see the same arrangement of Apostles, Prophets, etc., as was instituted in the first Church of Christ.

The speaker pointed to the fact that the Church now is not making converts by the hundreds and the thousands as in the early days of the Church. Are, then, he asked, our Elders less capable than our early preachers?

If this work was the work of man, there would be as many chances to make converts today as formerly. It was not the preaching of man that had such marvelous results, but the Spirit of God working through them, and drawing thousands into the Church. This is the only intelligible explanation. The Elders today are more learned, but do not make more converts.

This work could not have been introduced and maintained on the earth, unless God had operated on His children so as to embrace the Gospel and gather here. The Gospel is free to all who will comply with the commandments of God, but only by the power of the Almighty can they be gathered into the fold.

It is evident that God had a purpose in the establishment of this work, and this was to prepare the world for the second appearance of the Son of Man. But we do not say that this preparation is the work of the Latter-day Saints alone. God uses all people in different ways to accomplish this grand purpose. But to His people His voice is, "Come out of Babylon!" Just as sure as in the days of Noah, He directed the preparation of an ark as a refuge for the faithful, so sure, in this day, He raised up the Prophet Joseph to prepare a place of refuge from the coming destruction. One of the principles of the revelation given was to prove to the world that our acts here have some bearing on a future state, that what we sow here, we shall reap there. This is in direct harmony with revelation. Some people have an idea that the limit of their obligation is to lead a moral life, whereas the truth is, that when God is represented as speaking, every one is under obligation to investigate the message and, if found to be what is claimed for it, to listen and obey it. The sense of obedience to the will of legitimate authority is inherent within all. But we can either conform to it, or rebel against it. Herein is man's agency. The promise is that those who will do the will of God shall know for

themselves. The fulfillment of this promise is an evidence of the truth of the message. Learning of man was not the characteristic of the Gospel as preached by Jesus. Our Lord proved himself a true Messiah by sacrificing Himself, and His followers did not go forth for the temporal rewards they received. They knew that they had to suffer for their faithfulness to the Master. Yet Christianity took a firm hold in the early centuries, notwithstanding the fact that its doctrines were obnoxious to the Romans. It is clear, if Jesus had been a mere man, His work would have been impossible. It was the Spirit of God that was working, and the result was the triumph of the Church.

This led the speaker to a comparison between the primitive Church and the Christian churches of today. Christianity of today, he said, is no more than a picture of the first system. The resemblance may be there more or less, but it is only a picture after all. That is the difference between Christianity then and now. Morality alone does not constitute Christianity. It is part of it, but not all. And a moral obligation is not more binding because it is part of Christianity. Truth is truth wherever found.

The speaker then said he was proud to be among the Latter-day Saints. He knew the day would come when the Lord would reward them for their faithfulness to Him. He wished to be taught the will of God and be enabled to do it, in order to be worthy to associate with noble beings in a celestial world.

It had always seemed peculiar to him, how anybody could believe that God had a people on earth but not a Church. Many think that the various sects are churches, but it is clear that the Church cannot exist without divine sanction. Where can we find the principles that Christ preached? He said, "Except a man be born again by water and the spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." No sect admits this except the Latter-day Saints. The speaker briefly explained what it is to be born of water and spirit, viz.: the immersion in water for the remission of sins and reception of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. This is the condition, without which none can enter the Church.

Again, who has Apostles and Prophets except the Latter-day Saints? The names some may possibly have, but where is the power of their authority to be found? Further, the promise was that certain miracles should follow in confirmation of the preaching of the Gospel. These are among the Saints, and this is another testimony which none can gainsay, that we are the living Church of God.

The speaker closed by expressing the earnest wish that those who had been able to see this and to embrace the principles of the Gospel might be faithful and obtain the promises which are made to all who live according to the principles revealed.

The choir sang the anthem, "God be Merciful unto Us and Bless Us."

Benediction by Elder J. M. Sjodahl.

THE "LIBERAL" DEFEAT.

The Ogden Standard has a lengthy account of the arrival at that town, of their return from Minneapolis, of the Utah Republican delegation. We take the following extracts from it:

"Goodwin himself stated before the sub-committee, appointed by the National committee, that in all justice they should be seated and therefore 'either give us our seats or fire us out.'" Yet they were satisfied with a crumb or two. They were knocked out before the sub-committee and the whole committee and only as a matter of conciliation were they given half the vote. The empty honor of notifying President Harrison of his nomination was given him by Salisbury and Cannon when neither he nor his right hand man were present. He was one out of forty-eight and Hammond was one of another forty-eight to notify Whitelaw Reid. The actual honor fell on Salisbury, who will take his place from Utah on the National committee. The failure to secure from the National committee the promise that the contest would be recorded, must have been a fearful blow and has forever dropped their side into oblivion.

"Mr. Painter stated that just before the committee on credentials met, Mr. Varian came to him and said 'we had better get together and see what can be done.' All that stood in the way, he said, was the appointment of a National committeeman that would be unobjectionable to the Liberal party. If we can agree on this point, he said, we are ready to quit fighting here and now."

In a brief interview, Hon. O. J. Salisbury, National committeeman from Utah, made his appointment to the position perfectly clear. He stated emphatically that it was not his desire to accept the appointment. Arthur Brown had unanimously been named for the position "and it was my desire to support him. I did so and even insisted on it, but inasmuch as conciliation and peace had been proposed in the organization of the Republican party in Utah, and Mr. Brown having withdrawn so that not the slightest obstacle should remain to prevent the accomplishment of this much desired state of affairs, I reluctantly accepted a position which Mr. Brown could so ably fill. This action of Mr. Brown was certainly magnanimous and appears the more so as his magnanimity and courtesy seemed to go wholly unappreciated by the Liberals. Mr. Brown's name was on the roll and was presented to the convention and accepted, yet in the interval of peace and conciliation he withdrew."

"How did Goodwin come to receive the appointment to wait on the President?"

"Mr. Cannon and myself were the only Utah delegates on the floor when the roll of States was called for the purpose of appointing that committee. In continuance of the proposed policy of fairness and courtesy we decided to appoint Mr. Goodwin to wait on the President and Mr. Hammond to wait on the nominated Vice-President. No request to that effect had been made nor had any consultation on the sub-

ject been held with Mr. Goodwin or any one else on his side. It was merely an act of courtesy."

Hon. Arthur Brown was asked his opinion of the situation. He said: "We have retained the organization and won a substantial victory. We only let them down easily out of courtesy. They were not permitted to take any active part in the proceedings of the convention. While we were recognized on the floor they were ignored, though they attempted to secure a hearing on two separate occasions. If we now stand together and work together we will have it in our power to remove every Liberal officer holding federal appointment in the Territory from the governor down to probate judges."

"Mr. Downey stated that in his opinion, the stand of Mr. Goodwin's paper, after all the professions of peace and talk of reform and the treatment given the Liberals by the Republicans, was the height of discourtesy, to use a mild form, but was perfectly in harmony with its former course."

The foregoing is harmonious with and fully sustains the statements made by Mr. John Morgan, in an interview with a representative of the NEWS, which appeared in yesterday's issue of this journal.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night President Loofbourn in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Simondt, Wantland, Beardsley, Heiss, Ewing and Moran.

Absent Kerrick and Hardy. The latter is now in the Deep Creek country looking after valuable mining interests in that locality.

After the minutes of the previous session had been read and corrected the following

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

Professor Hirsching sent in a bill for \$215 for analyzing the water from the Lehi wells belonging to the city. Committee on claims.

Frank W. Rose asked to be allowed to lay a temporary sidewalk in front of his property at 417 to 421 south Main street. Committee on streets.

F. Auerbach & Bro. asked permission to pile building material in front of their property at the corner of Second South and West Temple streets. Committee on streets.

Architect Kletting asked to be allowed to pile building material and dig under sidewalk in front of the building lot owned by Spencer Clawson at corner of A and Fifth streets. Committee on streets.

H. C. Hill asked permission to lay sidewalk at private expense. Committee on streets.

A petition from Mrs. J. D. Thompson for a similar privilege was referred to the same committee.

J. M. Coombs and others, property owners on the Kennedy ditch, asked that their proportion of the watermaster's salary be paid by the city. Committee on irrigation.

Robert Thompson asked permission to erect a boot black stand on West Temple street. Committee on streets.

J. S. Lewis asked for \$200 damage done to buggy and harness by an accident to same on Grape street. Committee on claims.

The Pacific Paving Company of Utah asked the Council to authorize the establishment of grade stakes on State street between First and Second South streets. Granted.

William Wolf asked permission to erect a fruit stand at the corner of West Temple and Second South streets. Committee on streets.

B. W. Alley protested against the payment of excessive taxes for water main extensions. Committee on waterworks.

Spencer Clawson and others asked that First street between State and A street be cut down to the established grade. Committee on streets.

Charles P. Taylor and others asked for an extension of water mains from a point midway between Second and Third streets along said streets to the west line of the military reservation. Committee on water works.

E. B. Tyson and others complained of excessive charge for water main extension and asked that the assessor and collector be requested not to force collection of taxes. Committee on waterworks.

D. Burnfield and others asked for an extension of water mains on Fourth West street. Committee on waterworks.

Oscar Groshell asked that Eighth West street be paved and put in a passable condition. Committee on streets.

HE WANTS MORE HELP.

City Auditor Raybould represented that he had several new books to open in his office and said that additional help would be required to perform the work. He asked that it be given him. Committee on finance and mayor associated, with power to act.

TEMPORARY GRADES.

The same official reported that he had, according to instruction, established a temporary grade on Fourth East street, in front of the First Congregationalist church; also on the west side of West Temple street, between Fourth and Fifth South streets, to which the cement sidewalk is now being laid.

In the matter of the petition of Walker Brothers for temporary grade along the west side of East Temple street, between Fourth and Fifth South streets, and of Dr. Taylor for temporary grade on east side of Seventh East street, between First and Second South streets, the city engineer reported that the request of the petitioners had been granted and sidewalks were being constructed accordingly. Received and filed.

A BITCH IN TIME.

In view of the fact that the paving of Main street between South Temple and Fourth South streets, and First and Second South between State and West Temple streets, is now assured and of the great amount of labor that will attend the reconstruction of street railway tracks before the work of paving can be commenced, the city engineer recommended that formal notice be given the street railway companies of the intended improvement and that they be requested to make the necessary modifications in their tracks that the

work contemplated may be done during good weather. Adopted.

OGDEN SUBDIVISION.

The same official reported that duplicate maps and profiles of Ogden subdivision had been filed in his office and he asked for instruction regarding approval of the same. Committee on streets.

STREET AND SIDEWALK GRADES.

The city engineer submitted profiles showing street and sidewalk grades over the following thoroughfares: On A street from South Temple to Sixth street; on A, C and D streets from South Temple to Seventh street; on E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N streets from Fourth to Seventh streets; on First street from State to A streets; on Second and Third streets from Canyon road to A street; on Fifth and Sixth streets from A to N streets; on Seventh street from B to N street. Committee on streets.

OTHER MARKET STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The same officer submitted the following estimates of cost of paving, curbing and guttering on Market street:

Asphaltum	\$ 9,374 80
Curbing	1,650 40
Guttering	1,408 00
Engineering and inspection	500 00
Total	\$12,932 30

Committee on streets.

COST OF CONSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS.

The same official submitted the following estimate of cost for constructing sidewalks on both sides of Market street, including grading and engineering:

Four inch cement	\$3,038 00
Four inch asphaltum	3,098 00
Four inch flagstone	5,351 50

Committee on streets.

RETAINING WALL ENCROACHMENT.

The same official reported that he had permitted the retaining wall now being built in front of the Roland Hall property on First street to extend into the street a distance of 2½ feet in order to secure a uniformity in improvements. A similar encroachment was allowed for a portion of the wall by the preceding City Council. Adopted.

FROM JUSTICE KESLER.

Police Justice Kesler's report for the month of June was read. It showed that 121 cases had been tried, and \$591 had been paid to Treasurer Duke, besides the fines collected by labor. Filed.

HOW MUCH ARE THEY ENTITLED TO?

John J. Riley and others represented that they are the owners of the Leadville sub-division; that they are entitled to the ownership and vested rights in certain streams of water controlled by the Council; that owing to the absence of any record they are unable to say what said streams are or the amount of water due them, and they ask that the city decide how much water is due them and make it a matter of record.

FROM THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The board of public works submitted this:

"We beg to ask for instructions as to whether or not we shall order the contractor in sidewalk districts Nos. 7 and 8, to proceed with the laying of sidewalk in front of what is known as the

Ontario hotel property on West Temple street. The portion of the work referred to is fenced in, but we have never been notified that the abutters were exempted from the sidewalk tax or granted permission to postpone the construction of the sidewalk."

Committee on streets.

FROM CORPORATION COUNCIL.

In the matter of condemnation of property for the purpose of widening Social Hall avenue and making that thoroughfare the same width at either end as it is in the middle, the city attorney reported that sufficient data had not been furnished him to draw up the necessary papers and he suggested that the city engineer make an estimate of the street as contemplated and have petitioners advance such amounts as will cover the expense of survey. This the attorney said was necessary before condemnation proceedings could be commenced.

STREET MATTERS.

In the matter of the petition of Murray C. Goibe for retaining walls on State street, the committee on streets reported that the case in question was one in which the city was not liable, and recommended that the petition be denied. Adopted.

In the matter of paving walks on Main, First and Second South streets the committee recommended that the city attorney be requested to prepare and the city recorder to publish a notice to the property owners directing them to make the usual water and sewer pipe connections. Adopted.

In the matter of paving works on Main, First and Second South streets, the same committee recommended that the superintendent of waterworks and city engineer be requested to submit a statement showing amount and estimate of cost of the water pipe necessary to be laid on the streets named, in advance of paving. Adopted.

The special committee, consisting of Alderman Rich, Lawson and Evans, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to investigate the delay of the paving work on State street: would report, that after a thorough investigation with the Salt Lake railroad and Rapid Transit companies; also with Mr. Swift and Mr. Reid, of the Pacific Paving company, we report as follows:

The Salt Lake railway and the Rapid Transit companies are so far in advance with their work that we cannot possibly see that they are causing any delay in the paving of the said street, but we do find that the Pacific Paving company has not a sufficient plant here in this city to carry on as required by contract; that they are not getting their material on the ground fast enough, neither do they carry any paving blocks at the quarry or screened gravel at the pits in advance of work.

That they have made no preparations for the completion of their work that they should have done before plowing up the streets and stopping traffic thereon.

We also find that in our opinion there is a system, or no one who seems to have charge in cleaning up the sidewalk and guttering after curbing and paving is done.

If this is attended to your committee believes that business men would not have half the cause to complain, as teams could drive in on the upper and drive out at the lower end of each block. By so doing it would benefit the business men and help to remove a good deal of the dissatisfaction.

We recommend that the Pacific Paving company be requested to at once increase the capacity of their asphalt plant and to crowd the preparation of all material that may be necessary for the completion of this work, and unless a united effort on their part is done to the satisfaction of this Council, we would recommend that they be held to the strict terms of their contract, and that no further extension of time be granted them.

We further recommend that the intersection of State and Third South streets be not disturbed until the paving and railway companies have all material necessary to complete the work on the ground, and that the work shall not be suspended until completed—night and day.

Horn moved that the Secretary of the paving company, who was present, be allowed to set forth the company's side of the question in the delay in paving State street, and that the report of the committee be received and filed.

Moran moved to amend that the report be recorded and filed and the committee discharged from further service.

Wantland asked that the secretary of the company be allowed to present the company's side of the question.

Horn—Serious charges have been preferred by this committee against the company, and I think their secretary should be heard.

Rich—I do not propose to occupy my seat in this Council and listen to any such statement as that just made by Mr. Horn, without protesting against it. What the committee did was done after full and complete investigation.

Evans—I think the integrity of our committee has been assailed by Mr. Horn, and I think his remarks are entirely out of place.

Lawson—I, too, was a member of the committee that drew up that report, and I consider it a mild one. This Council has been trifled with by the contractors. Those gentlemen should be brought to time. The assertion that our report is too strong is false, and I stand prepared to defend the committee's action.

I cannot see that the company is hampered in any way, they have two representatives in this council who seem to be doing all in their power to protect their interest. Wantland moved that the secretary of the company be now allowed to speak on the question.

The chair said that permission could be granted only by unanimous consent.

Folland inquired what the object was in letting the secretary talk, and if it was not simply to get up a discussion. Wantland replied in the negative saying that it would be good to hear from him on general principles.

Wantland wanted to know if Lawson insinuated that Mr. Horn and myself were representatives of the Paving company.

Horn also took the floor and indignantly asked the same question, but the chair could not allow the query to be pressed and Lawson remained silent.

The motion now prevailed to allow Major Silva, secretary of the company, to speak. That gentleman said that he was at a loss to know why the councilmen had been so urgent in obtaining permission

for him to talk. He had nothing whatever to say on the matter but would answer any question that might be propounded to him.

In response to a question by Mr. Moran he said that the work of paving would be completed on the west side of State street to Third South street inside of twenty days.

Councilman Bell asked if it was absolutely necessary to import the workmen employed in cutting the stone blocks. Major Silva replied in the affirmative saying that neither the necessary workmen nor tools could be procured in this Territory.

A communication from the Pacific Paving company, asking the council to authorize the establishment of grade stakes on State street, between First and Second South streets, was, on motion of Wantland, referred to the mayor with power to act.

Horn called Wantland to task for not addressing the chair, as a preface to his remarks.

Wantland claimed that he always did so, but his colleagues shook their heads and President Loofbourrow reminded the ubiquitous gentleman for the first that the formality mentioned by Alderman Horn should be observed.

APPROPRIATIONS

Inter Mountain Electric Co.	8 75
H. L. Myers	15 00
Utah Steam Laundry Co.	5 17
Fred Farallard & Carpet Co.	72 00
The United Electric Co.	15 00
Utah Paint and Oil Co.	1 00
Eureka Fire Hose Co.	20 50
Phil Kippie	12 50
Driehel & Franklin	36 65
John Regan	15 00
Moritz & Greenwood	12 50
Thomas Harris	3 00
E. Wells & Co.	21 00
Hirsch & Elberbeck	6 50
Nelson & Co.	106 75
Walker Bros & Fyler	18 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber company	5 16
Dahl & Cleland	5 00
Gedde, Pitts Drug Co.	5 00
F. Platte & Co.	2 25
Simpson Hill Drug Co.	18 50
Hospital of Holy Cross	125 25
Gaynor Electric Co.	39 25
R. M. Bell Telephone Co.	17 20
J. Pendleton	2 50
R. W. W. Railway company	1069 00
A. W. Caine & Co.	2 50
L. L. Pickard	25 00
Wadcomb & Co.	5 00
Neder & Cleland	5 00
Cohn Bros	11 85
Salt Lake Hardware company	17 25
E. W. Tilton	3 00
American Fire company	6 50
Gaynor Electric company	85 00
Paine & Lyne	192 75
Driehel & Franklin	192 35
Consolidated Implement company	2 35
Treyert & Company	16 40
J. Armstrong, Jr.	10 00
Consumers C. & T. company	51 10
U. M. Machinery company	8 13
A. W. Caine & company	1 50
Wadcomb & company	1 50
Western Drug company	8 15
E. C. Coffin Hardware company	42 04
J. J. Lowe	74 50
J. J. Duckworth	18 75
E. Wells & company	149 78
P. V. Coal Company	15 00
Kelly & company	15 00
Phil Kippie	6 75
U. M. & Machine Co.	35 80
Utah Lumber & Co.	28 25
A. M. Keller	4 00
R. M. Jones	22 50
A. J. Flynn	1 25
Filers Bros	26 50
Spiera Bros	2 65
Moritz & Greenwood	5 00
Pain & Lyne	2 10
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	26 45
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	19 45
Conington & Conington	2 00
A. J. Pendleton	11 45
W. P. Rowe	86 10
Burton, Gardner & Co.	22 30
C. C. Coffin Hardware	142 02
Mason & Company	2 70
C. H. Parsons	

J. W. Whittaker	287 85
Mrs. Wm. Gilbert	201 45
A. J. Burt	25 00
Remington, J. & Co.	25 00
Bleech & Elberbeck	12 50
Montt & Griffin	1,550 04
Mount & Griffin	1,050 00

An adjourned session of the City Council was held Friday night, June 17th, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Simondt, Hels, Beardsley, Wantland.

Absent—Karrick, Hardy, Moran, Ewing.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the minutes of Tuesday night's session had been read, amended and approved business was transacted as follows:

BOSTON OFFICIALS HEARD FROM.

The recorder read the following:

Hon. R. N. Baskin, Mayor of Salt Lake City:

Dear Mr. Mayor—I have been requested by the aldermen and other officials of this municipality who recently visited your good city, to extend to the city government of Salt Lake, through you, its honored executive, their kindest and most heartfelt thanks for the generous hospitality and courteous treatment extended upon that very enjoyable occasion, and to assure you that they trust in the near future to reciprocate their kind attention when they visit Boston.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. LEE,

Chairman of Board of Aldermen.

Filed.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

A telegram was read from the Train Dispatchers' Association of America, now in session in New Orleans, that they had accepted the invitation of the Council to hold their sixth annual meeting in this city in June next. Received and filed.

CLEAN THE SIDEWALKS.

Bel introduced the following:

Resolved, That the street supervisor be instructed to enforce the ordinance passed by the City Council September 29th, 1891, in regard to weeds on sidewalks.

Adopted.

PLAT K.

Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That the lands which belong to the city and which are situated south of the capitol grounds and between State street and City Creek, be subdivided into lots and blocks to be known as Plat K, Salt Lake City survey, and that the city engineer is hereby authorized and instructed to incur the necessary expense and to stake out and plat said lands accordingly.

Adopted.

THE DOG ORDINANCE.

An ordinance in relation to unlicensed dogs was read by title by the recorder. A motion to take it from the table was lost after which Lawson moved to postpone action indefinitely.

Rich—I second that motion.

The Recorder—Mr. President, I would like to say something on that ordinance before that motion is put.

Mr. Stanton then proceeded to say that the passage of the ordinance would do away with from 1000 to 2000 unlicensed curs which now are a nuisance to the community.

Wantland said that he was in favor

of postponing action until there was a fuller representation of the council. He had investigated the subject thoroughly the last ten days and he knew the passage of the ordinance would be beneficial to the city.

Lawson said the only reason for postponing the ordinance was that it would entail additional expense on the city. The dog-tax collector could already make from \$3,500 to \$4,500 per year. That was certainly sufficient to maintain the city's dog department.

Horn said he failed to see where the city would derive any benefit by the passage of the ordinance as stated by Mr. Wantland. If the dogs were cured and had no owners no tax could be collected.

Evans called for the reading of the present law. His request was granted, and after the recorder had finished Mr. Evans stated that he believed it stringent enough. It looked to him like a scheme to get more fees for the incumbent in office. It was like squeezing juice out of a lemon.

Folland said that he considered the proposition in the light of extortion and would oppose its adoption.

The vote to indefinitely postpone lost 6 a tie vote.

SEWER AND WATERMAIN CONNECTIONS.

City Attorney Hodge submitted a notice to property owners to proceed at once to connect the premises owned by them with the water and sewer mains on both sides of East and West Temple streets, from South Temple to Fourth South, and both sides of First and Second, South from West Temple to State street.

The recorder was ordered to publish the notice for ten days.

HARD ON VENDORS AND BOOTBLACKS.

The heads of the police department asked the City Council to abolish the practice of granting licenses to fruit vendors and bootblacks to erect stands on the outside of all sidewalks within the city. Granted.

RECEPTACLE FOR ASHES.

An ordinance providing for the erection of receptacles for ashes, and prohibiting sweepings to be put into the water ditches, and designating the penalties for non-compliance with its provisions, came up on its third reading and after considerable discussion went over until Tuesday night next.

PRIVATE SIDEWALKS.

The committee on streets reported favorably on the petition of Louis Cohn and others asking that property owners be allowed to lay their own sidewalks until the work was ordered done by the city. Adopted.

SEWER RESOLUTION AND ESTIMATES.

Councilman Lawson introduced the following which was adopted:

Be it Resolved, That the city engineer be instructed to return an estimate of cost of a sewer on the south side of First South street, extending from Second to Fifth East, the same being in and a part of sewer district No. 4.

From the same gentleman:

Resolved, That the city engineer be instructed to return an estimate of cost of a sewer located on the north side of Fifth South street, extending from East Temple to West Temple street, the same being in and a part of sewer district No. 6.

BY LAWSON.

Lawson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city engineer be instructed to return an estimate of the cost of a sewer located at the north side of First South street, extending from Fifth East street to the east side of Eighth East street, thence north on Eighth East street to the south side of Brigham street, the same being in a part of sewer district No. 4.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

In accordance with resolutions prepared by Lawson the city engineer submitted estimates of cost of sewers as follows:

On north side of Fifth South street, extending from East Temple to West Temple, a distance of 660 feet, \$2640 feet, or \$4 per linear foot.

On north side of First South street, extending from Fifth East to Eighth East, thence north on Eighth East to Brigham, a distance of 3168 feet, \$12674, or \$3 per linear foot.

On the south side of First South street, extending from Second East to Fifth East, a distance of 2376 feet, \$7128, or \$3 per linear foot.

On the north side of First South street, extending from Second East to Fifth East, a distance of 2376 feet, \$7128 feet, or \$3 per linear foot.

On the north side of First South, between Second and Third East, a distance of 2376 feet, \$7128, or \$3 per linear foot.

Adopted.

The city recorder was instructed to advertise the notice of intention to construct the sewers mentioned in the foregoing.

STREET SIGNS.

The following from Horn was adopted:

The board of public works having failed to take any action in accordance with a resolution passed by this Council in regard to putting up street signs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on Improvements be hereby authorized to have the work done as recommended.

Adopted.

WILL USE ITS OWN CARS.

The committee on streets made the following report:

In order to secure greater uniformity in the hauling and distribution of gravel for street repairs we have arranged to purchase from the R. G. W. Company fifteen narrow gauge cars at \$40 each and to rent from the Union Pacific Railway Company an engine at a rental price of \$6 per day. We ask confirmation of this arrangement and that the supervisor of streets be authorized to execute contracts with the railway companies accordingly.

The report was adopted.

ANOTHER BY LAWSON.

Be it resolved, That the city recorder be instructed to advertise the notice of intention to construct sewer in district No. 4, the same being located on the north side of First South and extending from Second East to Fifth East. Also, a sewer in sewer district No. 4, located on the west side of First South street, extending from Fifth East to the side of Eighth East street, thence west on Eighth East street to the south side of First South street, extending from Second East street to Fifth East. Also, a sewer in sewer district No. 6, located on the north side of Fifth South street, extending from East Temple to West Temple. Also, a sewer in sewer district No. 5, extending from West Temple street to Fifth South street on the east side of Third West street.

Adopted.

A TUSCAROARA INSPECTOR.

Rich wanted to know why the committee on streets had not reported on the alleged negligence of Gus Wood, the notorious State street paving inspector, who has obtained thirty days' leave of absence to accompany the Tuscaroras to Chicago.

Wantland replied that he did not think the committee's failure to report would seriously affect the questioner's health.

Rich—That is all very well, Mr. President, but it looks to me like that we have got a man here who is larger and more powerful than this council. I think we should assert ourselves in this matter and I move that the committee be instructed to report on this matter at the next regular meeting of the council.

Wantland intimated that the committee wanted more time.

Folland said that it was high time that something should be done in the matter at once.

Horn moved to amend by instructing the committee to report as soon as possible. Carried.

NEW WATER RATES.

The new water rates ordinance came up on its third reading but again went over to a future meeting.

Adjourned until Tuesday next at 7:30 p. m.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Education Thursday evening there were present—Colonel Nelson (presiding), Messrs. Alf. R. Lybould, Dooly, Newman and Pike.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED.

Superintendent Millsaugh sent in a communication calling attention to the desirability of employing a teacher of special ability and careful training to have supervision of the primary grades, under the superintendent. About half of the teachers are engaged in the work of the first and third grades and this number is large enough to occupy the time in supervision of one person. Mr. Millsaugh finds it impossible to give all the departments the supervision necessary and thinks it desirable to employ a sub-superintendent, which is the course pursued in Ogden and other cities. Referred to the Committee on school work.

QUITE SATISFACTORY.

The following was received in regard to the school at the University of Utah:

Gentlemen—The arrangements made with you last year regarding the Training School have been so satisfactory, and the result so beneficial to us, that we respectfully ask for a similar arrangement next year. Awaiting an early reply, we are,
JOHN R. PARK, President.
WILLIAM E. STEWART,
Principal Normal School.

Referred to the committee on school work.

ABOUT MUSIC.

The subjoined letter was next read and referred to the committee on school work:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—By suggestion of the officers of the Salt Lake Tonic Sol-Fa Society, several competent musicians of this city have respectfully made applica-

tion to you for appointment as vocal music teachers in the schools under your jurisdiction. Since then we have carefully read the report of business transacted at your meetings, but have seen no allusion therein to any disposition having been made of the applications alluded to.

Knowing the superior advantages of the Tonic sol-fa system as a means of rapidly and thoroughly educating children in vocal music, we are very desirous that the communications you have received from musicians, offering to teach it, should receive the consideration they deserve. Therefore, we respectfully request your honorable body to give the same your early attention.

Trusting that a favorable response will result, we remain, yours truly,

THE SALT LAKE TONIC SOL-FA SOCIETY.

Per HENRY GARDNER, Jr., President.

Mr. Pike asked what had become of the communication. He had never heard of it, and if such had been received it should have been read.

Professor Millsaugh stated that he had received several such communications, but none of them were addressed to the board.

SUPERVISION OF PRIMARY WORK.

Professor Millsaugh presented the appended communication:

Honorable Board of Education:

Gentlemen—I desire to call your attention to the desirability, as I regard it, of employing a teacher of special ability and careful training to have supervision of primary grades under the superintendent. About one-half of our entire corps of teachers are engaged in work of the first three grades. This number is large enough to occupy the time in supervision of one person. With 130 teachers I find it impossible to visit each room often than once in two months on an average. This is not sufficiently often to direct the work as it should be done. Moreover, these infrequent visits cannot be prolonged sufficiently to give the help which in many cases is needed. Where young teachers are employed it is extremely desirable that a supervisor visit them sufficiently often to guide their work in a right direction and prevent the formation of erroneous habits.

The plan which I propose is the one adopted in the greater number of our larger cities. In the neighboring city of Ogden where only forty teachers are employed such a supervisor is engaged in addition to the superintendent. This recommendation I have made after careful thought and after realizing fully the need in view of the experience which we have had during the past two years.

Referred to the committee on school work.

FINANCE.

The following statement of moneys received and disbursed from July 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892, was read:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
June 16th, 1892.

Honorable Board of Education:
Gentlemen—At the request of several members of the board, permit me to submit the following financial statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the public schools from July 1st, 1891, to June 1st, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

County School tax	\$28,625 92
City School tax	23,18 79
Fifth District	3 30
Rent of Hooper barn	10 00
Bonds, 450 sold	436,941 01
Received from Hardy on account refund taxes	226 82

\$ 512,124 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

School Expenses—	
Indebtedness, July 1st, 1892.....	\$ 26,200 66
General expense.....	10,199 41
Interest.....	1,967 46
Teachers.....	87,691 85
Janitors and supplies.....	12,311 65
School work supplies.....	1,039 68
Maintenance of school property.....	3,336 67
Rents.....	6,961 25
	\$123,543 57

SCHOOL PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Sites—	
James Chesney, Seventh site.....	\$ 2,400 00
Lincoln site.....	12,251 00
Jackson site.....	13,600 00
Washington site.....	9,500 00
Franklin site.....	9,935 00
	\$ 47,686 00
Buildings—	
Raymond and Rieben Seventh ward.....	\$ 2,035 00
Costlerian, architect.....	101 40
Sierra Nevada Lumber Company.....	1,507 39
Tenth Ward Lumber Company.....	65 25
Harbold and Rieben.....	187 22
William J. Taddenham & Co., Twenty-first ward.....	4,686 88
George S. Spohr.....	172 63
Mosheim, Bird & Froud foot.....	600 00
School furniture and apparatus.....	\$ 5,445 45
Miscellaneous (extended water mains, etc.).....	918 33
Old liabilities.....	728 21
Total disbursements to June 1st, 1892.....	\$226,491 64

Balance in Treasurer's hands, June 1st, 1892.....	\$117,114 05
Less warrants outstanding.....	1,214 24
Balance cash, June 1.....	\$ 315,929 54
	\$ 542,424 49

The following appropriations have been made since June 1:

General expense.....	569 10
Teachers salaries.....	9,867 50
Janitors and supplies.....	1,125 23
School work supplies.....	68 94
Maintenance of school property.....	27 75
Rents.....	635 00
Lincoln school paid on contract.....	\$ 1,374 65
Refund of taxes.....	69,432 39
Cash on hand, June 1.....	\$315,929 54
Paid since June 1.....	\$3,430 06

Balance on hand.....\$232,479 78

The following contracts for the erection of buildings are let to date:

Lincoln school.....	\$ 24,800 00
Lowell school.....	46,499 92
Bryant school.....	20,000 00
Hamilton school.....	31,550 00
Franklin school.....	30,990 00
	\$154,390 92

Bonds unsold.....\$151,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. MORETON, Clerk.

Statement showing the amount available for building purposes:

Cash on hand June 1, 1892.....	\$232,479 78
Bonds (after gold).....	150,000 00
Total.....	\$ 382,479 78
Amount due on contracts let to date.....	\$153,190 92
Amount due tax refund.....	15,793 43
Amount due school fund.....	35,421 97
Total.....	\$204,606 32
Leaving balance available.....	\$177,873 46

Both statements were ordered filed.

A NEW SCHOOL SITE.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they had examined a number of sites in the First precinct near Third East and Sixth and Seventh South streets and, after carefully comparing the locations and prices of the different sites, recommended the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Thomas Maycock, hereto attached,

for the sale of lot 7, block 19, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, the same being 10 rods front on Third East and 20 rods deep, for the sum of \$12,000, provided the title be found to be good and clear of all incumbrance. The south line of this lot is midway between Sixth South and Seventh South streets.

The committee recommend the plans of the architect for an eight-classroom building on this lot with such modifications and changes as your committee and superintendent of buildings may determine.

The report was adopted.

SALE OF OLD BUILDINGS.

The same committee recommended the sale of the old school building in the Twentieth ward to Messrs. Watson & Miller for the sum of \$50, this being the highest offer received. Adopted.

Mr. Raybould said he had turned in a note by Mr. Greene for \$150 as payment for the old building on the Sixth ward site.

MORE TEACHERS.

The following communication was made by Professor Millspaugh:

Hon. Board of Education:

Gentlemen—Hereby I have the honor to send you a second list of teachers who have during the past year been employed to the public schools, and recommend them for employment. The list includes those with whom or with whose principals I desired to confer before making recommendations to your committee.

I have had such conference since your last meeting and am convinced that their retention in the schools will be desirable.

These recommendations are made subject to the possession of a lawful certificate to teach by those named.

The list was read and filed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following bills were reported by the finance committee for payment:

H. H. Rowe, rent at Folsom's addition for May and June.....	\$ 30 00
J. Midgley & Co., slating blackboard at Twenty-first school.....	2 43
H. T. Duke, treasurer, for amount of special school tax refunded from April 25th to May 31st; increase.....	69,432 39
H. D. Woodcock Furniture Company, desks.....	15 30
G. M. Scott & Co., merchandise.....	1 33
Tenth Ward Lumber and Building Association, repairing roof at Tenth school.....	2 40
B. F. Allen & Co., cutting rails for Lincoln school.....	34 30
J. A. House, rent for May and June, Twenty-first school.....	100 00
Eighth Ward Eclectic Industrial Association, rent for May and June, Eighth ward.....	50 00
Utah National Bank, rent for May and June, "Whitney".....	140 00
Joseph E. Carter, rent for Hooper school for three months.....	360 00
George E. Blair, rent of Eagle Gate hall for June.....	35 00
Herald Publishing company, advertising.....	40 15
Deseret News company, advertising.....	6 15
George Harper, work done and material furnished Fourteenth ward.....	175 55
Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company, repairs at Nineteenth school.....	62 36
Sears & Liddle, glazing.....	6 43
Parker & Dupue, first payment on contract for Lincoln school.....	1,345 15
Total.....	\$71,967 51

Bills to the amount of \$207,736 were referred to the finance committee.

Col. Nelson stated that the finance committee had recommended the payment of the bill due to Messrs. Parker & Dupue, as contractors for the Sixth building, for \$1343.15. This payment had to be made and could not be brought before the board except by calling a special meeting. He asked

the board to direct as to like cases in the future.

Mr. Dooley moved that the committee on finance be authorized to make payments on contracts when due.

The matter was referred to the committee on rules to report at the next meeting a way to make payments to contractors.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Mr. Pike moved that hereafter any and all communications addressed to the board and received by any officer of the board be submitted by them to the clerk and by him read to the board. Mr. Dooley said it was useless, as the board has a private box and no one else would receive them.

Mr. Pike said that the Tonic Sol-fa system of teaching music should be investigated, as the board desired to know what system is the best.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A CLOUD ON IT.

Mr. Dooley said that there was a cloud on the title of the newly purchased site in the First ward, in that there was an unpaid water tax on the lot which was due when the lot was purchased.

Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

Adjourned for one week.

A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in the Salt Lake Theatre last night to ratify the Presidential nominations made at Minneapolis last week. The interior of the building was artistically decorated with flags and national bunting, while the circular base of the first gallery bore the following legends in letters of gorgeous colors: "We Recognize the Republican Party and No Other." "The Door is Open, Republicans Welcome!" "The Republican Party of Utah is Endorsed by the Nation." "Welcome Home, Salt Lake and Cannon." "We Shall Elect a Republican Congressman in November."

As Held's hand marched down the aisle discoursing a national air, the following prominent Republicans took their seats upon the stage: Judge Bennett, Arthur Brown, John Morgan, Arthur Pratt, W. F. James, Governor Thomas, John M. Zane, E. W. Tatlock, George M. Cannon, James Devine, Colonel Sells, Daniel Harrington, Harmel Pratt, Frank J. Cannon, Ben. E. Rich.

HON. JOHN F. LYNCH

was chosen chairman and in substance responded as follows:

I have just returned from Minneapolis where there were such vast crowds of Republicans that I was temporarily impressed with the idea that everybody in the United States were Republicans. (Laughter and applause.) In the enthusiastic demonstrations made there we became imbued with the idea that there should be but one party and that that should be Republican. With Benjamin Harrison at the head of the Presidential ticket victory is assured. From the days of Washington we have never had an administration that called out less criticism than the present one. On

Tuesday we believed that that grandest of all statesmen—James G. Blaine—(Cheers) would be nominated, but on Wednesday there was a turn in the tide, and when Harrison was nominated by Dewey it seems that three-fourths of the delegates were for him and it soon became apparent that he was the choice of the people. Protection will be the slogan of the campaign. We want a Republican party in Utah—have one already. I trust that every Republican in this Territory will work for the organization of Republican clubs in every hamlet and village. We are known in the East. All we need to do is to show our honesty and enthusiasm, and our factional fight will soon be over. (Applause.)

HARREL PRATT

at this juncture was elected secretary of the meeting, after which

JUDGE BENNETT

said: We have met here to consider for a brief time the work of the grand old party at Minneapolis in nominating a presidential ticket. We commend and ratify this action. Nothing better could be done than to nominate Benjamin Harrison to the highest position in the power of the people. We can point to his administration as one made up of singular success. It has maintained peace at home, power abroad. First, The protective tariff act is one of wisdom and great good to the people and has reduced the aggregate of taxes collected to the extent of \$50,000,000. Secondly, The reciprocity with the South American republics is applauded both at home and abroad as an act of justice. It gives us dignity and respect in the commercial world. Greater and purer patriotism has never been shown than that which has been exhibited in the present administration. It the settlement of the Chilean and Italian difficulties superior wisdom was apparent and so it goes through a long list of bright achievements. The second man on the ticket worked himself up from poverty to the high eminence of fame he now occupies. He convinced the country of his statesmanship and ability and was sent to France as a minister of the United States and we now would recognize him further. The platform of principles adopted by the Republicans at Minneapolis is worthy the support of every loyal citizen.

Judge Bennett then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and cheerfully ratify the nominations of Benjamin Harrison for the office of President and Whitelaw Reid for the office of Vice-President of the United States for the next Presidential term.

Resolved, That in the platform of principles, adopted by the late Republican National convention at Minneapolis, we recognize an excellent and statesmanlike document pledging our party to support and protect the best interests of the whole people of our country; especially do we heartily approve of the plank treating of protection to our home industries, reciprocity, restoration of silver to its former place as money, on a parity with gold, and statehood for the Territories, and most cordially do we join in its denunciation of the Democratic party for its efforts to destroy the tariff on wool and lead ores, two of the leading

elements of wealth and prosperity in our Territory.

GOVERNOR THOMAS

was then introduced and advanced to the footlights amidst a volley of cheers. He said he did not know until a few minutes before that he would be called upon to endorse the resolution offered by Judge Bennett, but could not now decline the honor. He was a Republican and with Republicans ratified the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid as President and Vice President respectively of the United States. He considered that the Republican party had been very fortunate in nominating such wise and able men. Its success in the coming campaign would be largely due to the magnificent administration given by President Harrison. He believed that the nominees would be elected. There was something about the present administration that appealed to the intelligence of the people. It had placed the business men of the United States in a stronger position in the markets of the world than they had before occupied. Republicans had just cause to be proud of their party. Its history was largely the history of the country during the last thirty years. No great act or broad measure had ever been drafted during this period but that had its origin in the Republican party. It made the people patriotic and taught them loyalty to law. It had no equal among the political parties of the world today.

It created love at home and peace abroad. It protects the workshop and those who toil therein. The Governor closed by predicting a sweeping victory for the ticket nominated.

ARTHUR BROWN

was next introduced as a man who was a Republican in every sense of the word and whose very physical and mental organization tingled with Republican enthusiasm. That gentleman was warmly applauded as he commenced his speech. He said that four years ago next November there was a rousing Republican meeting in Salt Lake City to ratify the election of Benjamin Harrison. It was full of enthusiasm. All factions of Republicans participated in that demonstration and were united at least for the time being. The time had again come when all should be one in deed, thought and purpose. Four golden years of prosperity during Republican rule had been recorded. Four years ago he had predicted without making any pretensions to being a prophet that Benjamin Harrison would be renominated and thus be President of the United States for eight years. The preliminary steps had been taken to make good his word. (Laughter and applause.) President Harrison has been met by many difficult and delicate questions. The President's chair is not a bed of roses. He has great problems to solve but our present executive has been equal to every emergency no matter how intricate it was. In Utah the silver question is a live and burning issue. We were producers of that precious metal in great abundance and to get its worth we cried for free silver. Able men had plead our cause in season and out. But there was one who had done more towards the accomplishment of

our desires in that respect than all others and his name was Benjamin Harrison. While Congress had been in doubt as to which was the best course to pursue he appointed a commission that were formulating a plan that would give us a market for that precious product and put it on a parity with gold at a proper ratio. (Applause.) The great masses of both parties were opposed to free silver but it was now on the highway to success. The Republican theory and practice were home markets for home products. (Applause.) The most philosophical enactment by Congress in this respect was the passage of the McKinley bill. Republicans inherited their ideas regarding protection from their Whig ancestors and they knew that the McKinley bill was an act of wisdom, but honor should first be given to him whose name it bears. Yet not to him alone for he was backed and supported by many a compeer. When Great Britain recently showed signs of ill humor President Harrison showed that government that he was able to meet them in diplomacy or upon the battlefield if they desired it. In the little friction with the South American barbarians he maintained the dignity of our flag. Republicans of Utah as elsewhere did well to ratify the ticket nominated, but never as long as memory lasted would they forget the great plumed knight, the greatest of them all, James G. Blaine. (Cheers and protracted applause.) Neither should General Alger of Michigan go unremembered, nor that dark horse, whom they would nominate four years hence, William McKinley of Ohio. (Renewed applause.) It would be well to keep in mind, however, that the safe ones had been selected. Harrison had for four years been tested by every crucible, and Whitelaw Reid (cheers) was more than a journalist, he was now deservedly wearing the mantle of him who created Republicanism—Horace Greeley. (Loud applause.) It was in the recollection of some of the oldest Republicans how the semi-weekly Tribune, of which that learned and distinguished gentleman was editor, went abroad with good doctrine and converted thousands upon thousands of people.

The speaker here called the attention of the audience to Republicanism in Utah. He said there was a peculiar condition of affairs existing here and the meeting in which he was speaking had not only been called to ratify the nominations of the presidential ticket, but also the action of the convention with reference to Utah. There was but one Republican party in Utah and that was endorsed by the nation. (Applause.) The action in allowing two other gentlemen to occupy seats in that convention, in addition to the regular delegates, was simply in the interest of harmony. The right hand of fellowship had been extended to them and he trusted that it was accepted in the same spirit it was given. Factionalism and "Liberalism" were now dead in Utah. (Prolonged cheering and applause.) The Brilliant Goodwin had been honored by being appointed by the regular delegates to wait upon the President and inform him of his renomination, simply as an exhibition of good will. The great bone of conten-

tion—the office of national committee-man was given to the staunchest of us all—O. J. Salisbury. He has ever been true to the star of Republicanism in Utah. He would do more towards harmonizing all factions than any other. He was the right man in the right place. He had ever been for Straight Republicanism in Utah and it would be well for malcontents to understand once for all that he could not be bullied. He was a man with nerve, courage and backbone in abundance.

Republicanism should govern this country and must govern Utah. Every office in the Territory within the gift of the people should be filled with Republicans. (Applause.) Carrying water on both shoulders would soon be a thing of the past in Utah. "The door is open, Republicans welcome!" was the motto for which all should work. Union of Church and State could not be tolerated in any sense. They were told before a committee in Minneapolis by a certain gentleman that certain church dignitaries has sent their delegates there with instructions what to do and what not to do. Had that been true the weikin would have been made to ring with the cry of church interference and every newspaper would have issued an extra. The provision in the platform favoring the entire separation of Church and State was a good one. It was put there for a purpose. It did not mean one church alone but all without distinction as to their creeds. The Republican party had before the people a platform of principles upon which they could all stand secure from Democratic invasion.

COLONEL ELIJAH BELLS

was the next speaker. He said that he was a Republican from the ground up. He had been an advocate of Republican principles in Iowa in 1855, the year before the party was organized. He wanted to go on record as fully endorsing and ratifying the action of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis. Next to his family the Republican party was nearest his heart. He had helped fight its battles and would continue to do so.

The Colonel here amused the audience greatly by the narration of one of his funny stories, in which, of course, the Democratic party was not made to figure to the best advantage. Continuing, he said the Republican party was the grandest political organization that had ever been brought into being. It had put down the rebellion and saved the nation. Its existence was replete with splendid achievements. Its record was one to be proud of. He advised the nomination of a Republican as D-delegate to Congress in November next. If proper methods were pursued he would be elected too. Hereafter Republicans in this Territory work hand in hand, otherwise they would not succeed. When union was once established Republicans would be made with great rapidity in Utah. (Applause.)

FRANK J. CANNON

next addressed the meeting. He said there was a band of enthusiastic adherents, for the late Secretary of State, who went from Utah to Minneapolis, who fought for the supremacy of Blaine principles, who remained awake nights planning for Blaine's

nomination and who marched under Blaine banners, but when defeated in their anticipation they made their way to Harrison headquarters, keeping time to Blaine music and declared that they had but one desire and that was the wish of the majority of the Republican party. It was a pleasure to nominate a ticket that you knew was going to win. Instead of having the fight of 1884 over again the Republicans had nominated a man who defeated Cleveland four years later, and who would do it again providing that gentleman was made the standard bearer of democracy.

The speaker here paid a glowing tribute to President Harrison, whom he declared had conducted himself in such a manner during his incumbency of office as to cause the greatest reverence for the name of America wherever it was spoken.

The nations of Europe, he declared would lend aid in the election of a Democratic President. Why? Because the Republican party had caused thrones to tremble and kings to grasp their royal diadems with nervous clutch, dislodging them from their unbolty seats of power. God's best gift to humanity was the government of the United States. (Applause.)

E. W. TATLOCK

made a strong characteristic speech in which he announced his fidelity to the Republican party of Utah. "In order that there might be no mistakes as to my position," said the speaker, "I mean the Republicans without an adjective." (Loud applause.) If a Republican should be nominated for delegate to Congress in November next—and he hoped there would be—he could assure him one vote at least. (More applause.)

JUDGE BOWMAN

said he, too, ratified the Minneapolis nominations and he did so without strings or adjectives. He knew but one party and that was the Republican.

He would unhesitatingly vote for a Republican Delegate to Congress if he had the opportunity. He had been invited to come into the Republican party—a live party and had done so. It was a party of living issues—the Democrats were imitators and had been camping in Republican graveyards for twenty years.

Harrison was one of the greatest men in the country, Blaine not excepted.

JOHN MORGAN

in a brief speech referred to some of the main events of the Minneapolis convention, and declared that he returned well satisfied with the results.

JOHN M. ZANE

was called for and said that there had been a great cry in this Territory about certain Federal officials at the Minneapolis convention, and the course they had pursued. He had been one of them. He had applauded and worked and cheered for Blaine until his throat grew sore and his voice husky and he didn't care who knew it. He found out afterward that he had made a mistake and was willing to acknowledge it. The convention was right and he was wrong. A National Republican was never known to commit an error. Harrison was undoubtedly the man. His character

was stainless and his integrity unimpeached.

He then made repeated humorous references to the Democratic party beginning with Tammany and ending with the Tuscatoras, whom he said had taken their name from the lowest, meanest and most despicable tribe of Indians that ever trod the earth. He would work for the best interests of the Straight Republican party of Utah.

JAMES DEVINE

It was now nearly 11 o'clock and there were frequent and loud cries for James Devine, who hesitatingly arose and briefly traced the history of Republicanism in Utah from its establishment in this Territory. The future was full of promise and other and greater victories would yet perch on the banners of the Grand Old Party in Utah.

MALAD STAKE CONFERENCE.

A quarterly conference of the Malad Stake of Zion was held at Malad City on the 12th and 13th insts. The stand was occupied by Apostle John W. Taylor, President of Seventies Seymour B. Young, and Brother Andrew Jensen, visitors; also a goodly number of Stake officers and Bishops as Stake ward representatives. President O. C. Harkins presided. During the conference Brother Andrew Jensen spoke on the need of keeping Stake, ward and even family records, explaining the methods that should be used, and giving some interesting and instructive historical sketches.

Apostle John W. Taylor treated on the subject of marriage. President of Seventies Seymour B. Young, in a pointed discourse, showed that the inventions of the day are the fruits of inspiration, and spoke logically on family training.

The Stake officers were unanimously sustained, and Brothers Richard Morse and Brigham Jones, and President of Seventies William A. McCrary appointed to fill vacancies in the Stake High Council.

The discourses were truly a feast of spiritual instruction, and it is to be hoped that the teachings will long be remembered by the Saints.

WM. ANTHONY, Sec'y.

DEATHS.

WHITE.—In this city, June 10th, of whooping cough, Alfred Thomas, son of John and Sarah White, aged two years and eight months.

PARKER.—In Salt Lake City, June 10th, of heart disease, John, son of Charles W. and Sarah Parker; aged 9 years and 4 months.

THOMAS.—In the Nineteenth ward of this city, June 13, 1892, of heart failure, Gilbert W. son of Moroni J. and Agnes Olsen Thomas; born March 6, 1886, in this city.

GABBITASK.—At Springville, Utah county, May 25th, 1892, George Gabbitask, formerly of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England, aged 49 years. Emigrated to Utah in 1864.

PELUPHER.—At Erastus, Arizona, June 3d, 1892, of congestion of the lungs, Ellen Grace, daughter of David and Elizabeth I. Pelupher; born September 31st, 1860.

THORLEY.—At Cedar City, Iron county, Utah, June 10th, 1892, Hattie F. Thorley. She was the widow of the late William A. Thorley, who died on the 24th day of last March, and her death was undoubtedly due to the effects of excessive grief caused by the untimely death of her husband and that of their first-born, a son, who died immediately after his birth on the 29th day of May last.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED



JUNE, 1850.

NO. 2.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DR. MAESER'S LECTURE.

My brethren and sisters, if at any time during the course of my ministry I have had cause to be thankful for the manifest assistance of the Spirit of the Lord in my endeavors, it has been in this present course of lectures in this building, during the week that is now drawing to a close. I must confess I entered upon the duty with much fear and trepidation—fear lest the interest in this work would not be made sufficiently strong to enable the young and those interested in the Sunday school cause to hold out to the end. But instead of my fears being realized, I have reason to be thankful for the increased interest among our people. This is the occasion of my joy and my gratitude.

It is no small credit to Sunday school workers and friends of this great movement in the midst of Zion, in this city and neighborhood, that they have been able to devote six successive evenings to this series of lectures, and not become tired. The lectures themselves are of such a character as not to admit of any flights of oratory, nor remarks of an entertaining nature merely; but rather it is the duty of the lecturer to bring out in bold relief and make clear every point and devote his earnest purpose for the benefit of all before him, in order to establish something, of inviting ideas, endeavors and understanding of those concerned in the work to be treated upon. I will now proceed to the subjects for this evening which will conclude my series of lectures.

The main features of the organization of a Sunday school and of the work to be performed having been dwelt upon in the previous lectures, there remains for me now only according to the programme these subjects—reviews, festivals, and the general board of the Union.

In regard to the first of these, I would remind my fellow-workers in the Sunday school cause of the ancient educational motto "*Repetitio mater studiorum*," which means: "*Repetition is the mother of studies.*" The importance of frequent reviews cannot be over-estimated. The process of learning any kind of truth, theoretically as well as practically, resembles very much the process of making chromos. When the artist proceeds to do this, the first impression made upon the paper as it goes

through the rollers is scarcely perceptible; the second time it goes through it becomes a little plainer; here and there fine outlines may be seen; the third time the outlines become more observable, and so on, until sometimes they pass through the rollers thirty to forty times before the finishing touch is given or the chromo completed. Now, somewhat upon the same process does the human mind operate. We may advance a principle for the first time. It passes over the mind and leaves its impression. It is said by chemists that by taking a key or any metallic substance and putting it for but a moment on a white sheet of paper, then immediately remove it, there remains upon that paper an impression for the time being which can through certain means be seen, though with the natural eye it cannot; so there are latent lines, according to the laws of optics, that leave their impressions upon substances without being discovered by the naked eye. So it is with the mental operations throughout all nature. Any kind of teaching once told is liable to fade away. It must be given over and over again, frequently repeated, and the more it is repeated the stronger the impression upon the mind becomes. Hence a teacher among the children should remember this, and if he uses pictures also it brings the second sense of sight into play, creating the same picture upon the mind through another means, making the truth, or picture, stronger and more lasting. If, also, we cause the children to make that picture with blocks, sticks or draw various object lessons, the sense of touch and feeling gives another impression of the same picture through the third sense. And so on; the more of the senses the teacher calls into operation the stronger that picture becomes. So it is with reviews. The ideas and principles should be repeated over and over again, until the teacher becomes satisfied that the pupils fully understand and will remember the same. Our teachers should not be deceived by memorized answers of the pupils, for sometimes these are deceptive and do not represent the knowledge and understanding of the pupil regarding that truth or idea. The testimony, the expression of the child in its own language—these become stronger and plainer upon the child's mind. A child may have a vague and crude conception of an idea.

Let it express it as best it can and behold that once vague idea is now plain, substantial and lasting. These are benefits of frequent reviews.

There are two kinds of reviews, incidental or special, and general. The former is conducted by their respective class teachers as often as they deem it necessary in his class. For instance, at the close of a certain section of a text book, every three or four weeks, or when certain principles or subjects have been passed over, or at the end of every principle. After the Lord's Prayer has been taken up and thoroughly handled, or the Ten Commandments, or certain of the Articles of Faith, the Life of Christ or any great prophet or certain period of Church history, whenever it is deemed necessary by the teacher to be convinced that his children understand thoroughly that which they have passed over, he should never give them more than they can digest. It is like taking stock. The merchant goes over the whole of his goods on hand to find out how much he has and what condition it is in. He makes nothing but reviews it all. So it is with reviews. There may be some who cannot always be present, and these reviews train all in the class in the same principles. These are the special or incidental reviews.

But these general reviews cannot be conducted to any great good unless there is a journal kept in every Sunday school wherein is recorded every principle that is passed over at the end of each session or term. There should be a column so ruled that each class may have recorded each day's work, or at least each subject. For instance, one Sunday the class is discussing faith, repentance or baptism, one of the ten commandments, the crucifixion, or any other subject. After the exercise the teacher should go to the journal and in his respective column simply enter the subject. Then whenever a review is desired, all the respective teachers have to do to obtain a good idea of what they want to review is to take up the journal and from its headings arrange the programme for the review. The superintendent may wish to visit a certain class and see what progress it is making. All he has to do is to turn to the journal, find out what subject the class had taken upon the previous Sunday and then he is prepared to talk or ask questions intelligently. He

should see that the teacher uses judgment in the connection of one subject with another. If anything is wrong he knows how to correct it. A teacher may be absent, and by referring to the journal the substitute can get right along in the same line of study without any break.

Then the students will progress; they will learn the order of the principles of the Gospel, consecutively, logically, rationally—like the plants grow, like all nature works, like our Heavenly Father does all things—in order. Always teach and instruct according to the eternal laws of sound reasoning. Whatever God does is in order; and in everything that we should keep that ideal, that divine Master in view as our guide. We do not know how things are done in heaven, but we know of the spirit which characterizes their actions there. It is the Spirit of God, order, love, kindness, gentleness; and these things should be held up before the pupils continually. It is the children that we are laboring for their good, progress and salvation, because their spiritual, physical, intellectual welfare is at stake.

General reviews should be held at regular intervals with the whole Sunday school and consist of an actual repetition of the work done—a rehearsal if you please so held that every class will have the benefit thereof. And in all these reviews, see to it that every child has an opportunity of answering questions—not leave one or two to do all the answering; for they are too much like "parade horses." It would be of great benefit to this Sunday School if the superintendent and his assistants should make it a point to hold a special review with at least one class every Sunday, until they become posted by direct observation with the standing of each class. These reviews, whether special or general, can only be of real benefit to the pupils when they are based upon the actual work done since the last review of the same kind. That can be done effectually only by having reference to the weekly journal, to be kept for every class in a general book. From every subject during the period to be covered by the review the superintendent or teacher should formulate at least one question. Some teachers are satisfied simply with the answer given; but every answer should be the inward expression of the student's knowledge and understanding.

There are two ways of teaching children to learn. One is by a compulsory means, the other by emulative means. In our Sunday schools the former cannot be used to any great extent, for we should rather teach by loving words and kind acts; therefore the best plan at our disposal is the emulative methods. Some teachers distribute prizes to induce pupils to exert and emulate one another, but I do not think this the best method. Our Father in heaven does not do it; why should we?

The next subject is "Festivals, jubilees." The object of these festive occasions of the Sunday school organizations is a manifold one. There is, however, one feature of them that has received, in some instances, too great prominence. It seems that some superintendents have the idea that these occasions are

gotten up for the sake of mere show and display, regardless of any positive educational tendencies. The symptoms of that misconception in regard to the nature of jubilees are noticeable in the arrangement of the programme of exercises. Recitations are sometimes allowed to be given that are not in the slightest degree illustrative of any moral or religious principle, and are chosen for the simple purpose of giving the reciter a source for some acclamatory display, although the attempt may be a long way beyond his capacity; as, for instance, the declamation of "Cattiline's Defiance" and similar pieces. The greatest mistake, however, is generally made in the selection of songs. We have such a fine collection of musical pieces from our own home composers that it is inadvisable to have at any jubilee from five to six pieces of music by foreign composers, to the almost entire exclusion of our own. The Saints are a musical people, and a characteristic style of Latter-day Saint music is rapidly developing itself, which should find due recognition at our Sunday school jubilees. I do not desire to be understood as opposed to occasional selections from the grand masters' music, inasmuch as such selections will stimulate connoisseurs and performers to renewed exertions in the "divine art," and direct them in the further progress of the work so nobly begun already. We must impress upon the youth of Zion that this people will lead in music as in all other branches of learning. I would love to see in all our jubilees the songs of Zion strongly impressed upon the youth of this people. For these beautiful strains of music will reverberate in their souls when they get old, and remembrances will spring up that will animate the whole being. "Why, that is the old song I learned in Sunday school when in my youth." In the hours of sorrow and grief, when temptation's hand is over you, when you are amidst storms and vicissitudes of a struggling, when they hear the songs of Zion they heard in their youth, their souls will be filled with joy and their hearts will be made glad. It will be one of the most sacred remembrances of their life. In drawing up the exercises for the programme for these jubilees, the entire faculty or staff of officers of the school, or schools, should be consulted and all work harmoniously together.

My next subject is "The Deseret Sunday School Union Board." As the name "Union" implies, there is no better word that could express any better the meaning. The Union, a unit, united together—a united organization—after the pattern of the whole kingdom. In my travels among the Saints the prophet of the Lord told me that in my visits to these organizations in Zion I was to impress upon them that all operations connected with the youth of Zion must be done after the pattern of the Priesthood. I understood what he meant. I worked to it constantly. There is no other organization as perfect as the Priesthood; it is an eternal one; it is the only organization that we know of that has not the seeds of dissolution in it.

No school should strike out for itself; everyone should seek the head—the Union Board—for guidance. The

Union and schools are like the grand pyramid, from the head extending wider and wider, from the General Superintendency, Union Board, Superintendent of Stake, Ward Superintendents, Teachers, etc., all forming the grand link that will hold us together—ramifying from a common head into the remotest parts of the earth. All point to the Union Board as their head—their guide. To this board all matters deserving attention should be presented.

This now brings me to the last point to be considered, i.e., answering the questions that have been submitted in writing.

First question.—What is your opinion in regard to teachers reading novels, letters or newspapers in Sunday school?

Answer.—I had no opinion. I did not think such a thing had been done. I did not think it possible for any one who had accepted the sacred calling of a teacher to ever suggest such a thing. If any one wishes to do so, let them remain away from the school, where the children will not be tainted by such an influence and spirit. They should not come to darken the spirit—God's sunlight—with such dark and evil thoughts.

Second question.—Would you recommend the dismissal of the primary department before the rest of the school? Is it supposed that each department will have its own opening and closing exercises? If so, would you have the sacrament administered in each department?

Answer.—That depends on circumstances. If possible, the whole Sunday school should be a pattern of union held together like the fern leaf with its main stem and all the ramifications. Break a part of it and it will still have a main stem from which the other branches or fibres radiate; still divide and sub-divide until it takes the power of the microscope, and still the main stem is visible—it resembles the whole.

This is the principle of the Priesthood in its least and smallest organization. It resembles that perfect order, still resembling the whole; or like the crystal, no matter how fine you crush it up, through the powerful glass can be seen the crystallized form still. So with the Sunday schools. Every class or department should be perfect, and a pattern of the whole, and therefore, wherever possible, they should all meet and separate from the same room. They will then all be animated by the same influence, partake of the same welcome and separate with the same blessed benediction. Where it is impossible, let them dismiss separately but in the same order, and certainly have all the ordinances as in the main school.

Third question.—In your, Dr. Maeser's, remarks the other evening you said that ten were enough for one class. I would like to know what you would do when the intermediate and theological classes have twenty-five or more?

Answer.—What I said applied simply to the two intermediates—that the students would learn more by dividing up into classes of say ten, after the regular lesson is over, and having teachers—all teach the same principles—preside over the subdivisions of the large class for about the

same time the whole class exercises together. This is merely a suggestion.

Fourth question—Is it proper in the theological class to enter into and discuss so-called mysteries; or should such subjects give place to the first principles of the Gospel?

Answer.—Many will try to fly to great heights, and climb to great altitudes, and forget that the Sunday school is not a "school of the Prophets." Teachers should confine themselves to the solid, staid, and well grounded subject—leave mysteries entirely alone—Sunday school is not the place for them. If they go beyond this they are beyond their horizon. They will get in deep water and are in danger of being drowned. Whatever subjects are authorized are legitimate studies. Leave all others severely alone.

Question.—"Will not the position you have taken with regard to our Sunday schools, that they should not be interrupted by other meetings, and that officers and teachers should not be called away to perform other duties, be detrimental to other organizations and interests in the Church?"

Answer.—"I think it is very hurtful to the Sunday schools to have them interrupted. It sets a bad example before the children. We want them to grow up to be depended on. The examples we set them will follow them through life. And if a person is needed where in one position than another he should be released from the one, that he might fill the other and throw his energies therein."

Q.—Has not a superintendent the right to conduct his Sunday school as he pleases, irrespective of any methods that may be considered by others an advancement?"

A.—No, he has not. No one has such a right, for two reasons. First—No one has a monopoly on truth, and when a superintendent or teacher has learned so much he cannot be taught further he is not fit for a teacher. Second—There is a Sunday School Union Board who are constantly working and laying out plans to follow. To this board we should go for all information. That is what it is organized for—to direct the movements of the schools.

I now close, asking my Heavenly Father to mercifully overlook any mistakes I may have made, and to bless every word that has found His approval to the good of the children of Zion.

May God bless the Sunday school work and those who labor in that sacred cause; that they may gather up treasures in heaven recorded in their favor for their labors among the youth of Zion, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the entire course of lectures and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Maecer.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 21.—The National Democratic Convention was in session two hours today and during that time the name of but one illustrious American was mentioned and that was James G. Blaine. By a singular coincidence the Democratic idol, Grover Cleveland, who is destined to be the nominee of the convention, was un-

mentioned throughout the session, while the name of Blaine called forth the most enthusiastic demonstration of the day. Mr. Caple, of Illinois, offered the following:

"Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in his heavy affliction which has befallen him."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Before its purport was known and immediately on the mention of the word "Blaine" the secretary was interrupted by a tremendous ovation which recalled the tribute accorded the name at Minneapolis. Equally pleasant was the incident which followed when Hon. E. C. Sweet, of Maine, arose and thanked the convention on behalf of his State for the resolutions adopted.

The indications are that the national convention of 1892 is not to be as tumultuous as was generally predicted.

The proceedings today were unanimously tame, but no action was offered to call forth any particular party enthusiasm.

Temporary Chairman Owen made the only speech of the day.

THE ONLY DISSENTION

which occurred during the day's proceedings was over an attempt of several delegates to throw open the vacant galleries to the crowds of eager Democrats who were standing outside in the rain. No one seemed able to explain the reason, but throughout the session there were 8000 unoccupied seats in the galleries of the convention hall, and there was a great popular inquiry as to who held the tickets for the seats. No one volunteered any information, but the national committee naturally came in for the most of the blame, and it was generally asserted that members of the organization or some of their favorite friends had pocketed the tickets to be used when the time comes in filling the galleries with cheers for some particular candidates.

Probably never in the history of American National conventions have press arrangements been so wretched and accommodations to active workers so inadequate. While there are 8000 vacant gallery seats there were over 400 hundred representatives of the press, half, it would seem, representatives of daily papers, standing on the outside and unable to gain admittance to the hall. The most of these gentlemen were from Western and Southern States and failed to secure the usual courtesies because of the matter being referred to the Washington Press Committee. Only 350 seats were accorded the committee. They quite naturally gave the preference to the papers having representatives at the National capital. The Congressional Press Committee maintained that as only 350 seats were allotted for the distribution, they certainly could not give accommodations to 2000 newspaper workers, and that they should not be blamed for lack of facilities, when the question was determined solely by the National Committee. Several vain attempts were made to open the vacant galleries to outsiders, and particularly to Union veterans of the late war, but the matter

was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The conviction that

CLEVELAND SHALL BE THE LEADER

Of the Democratic party had full possession of the delegates today, and so fixed were their minds that all other things were merely done to reach this result, and for which the convention will rush impetuously and with unanimity that must settle the helpless opposition and amaze the Republican party.

Two strong factors in the Democratic party, the South and Tammany Hall, will not play leading parts, as they want to do. The moment the South believed Cleveland could carry New York, the opposition in the South, headed by Watterson, melted away and the popular demand for the nomination of Cleveland grew to be irresistible.

This means that Tammany Hall is one of the obstacles to Cleveland's royal triumph. The fact is manifest that the broken Republican lines in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas infused courage into the Democrats. The doubtful Democratic States of the West are uniting on Cleveland. Neither the South nor the West can furnish a candidate for the Presidency in 1892. Indeed the efforts with brass bands and public parades to make candidates of Hill, Palmer, Morrison and Boies are no more successful than whisperings for Gorman and Carlisle. And while it is true that the ex-Federal office-holders are here in formidable numbers, still men like Gorman and Palmer, Boies and Gray are here to execute the will of the masses. Never was a National Democratic convention more thoroughly dominated by popular opinion against judgment.

The selection of ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, as the running mate of ex-President Cleveland, seemed probable last night and this morning, but later in the day it transpired that Gray might have opposition where least expected. There are various members of the Indiana delegation who are opposed to the selection of Gray and who have been disposed to construe his nomination as an affront to the people who have born the brunt of the battle in the Hoosier State in behalf of Cleveland and in opposition to the Presidential ambition of Indiana's favorite son. The discussion of this peculiar situation in the Hoosier State caused the entire question to be opened again. It is said that the Cleveland people of Indiana favor the selection of Congressman Bynum of Indianapolis if an Indiana man is to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency and the Georgia delegation is also understood to favor Bynum. Stevenson and Morrison of Illinois, Boies of Iowa and Campbell of Ohio, are also freely discussed, but despite the speculation Gray appears to be the favorite candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Those having tickets of admission to the Wigwam began to assemble early, and when at 11:30 Temporary Chairman Owens called the convention to order and presented Rev. A. H. Henry to offer prayer, 15,000 people occupied the great hall of the audience room. When the preacher ceased his prayer for a truer, broader, nobler Democracy, that

should work for the masses against the few there was hesitating handclapping, which finally grew to cheers.

The committee on credentials announced that they would not be ready to report till 2 p. m.

The committee on resolutions was called, but reported that it was not ready.

A committee was appointed to learn when the committee on credentials could report.

R. Q. Mills entered the hall greeted by shouts which ran from Mills to Hill, and on motion of a delegate, Mills was invited to address the convention. He reported that he was too ill to speak and soon left the hall. Then, on motion of the Michigan delegate, Senator Palmer of Illinois was invited to address the convention. When the gray haired Senator appeared coming down the aisle the cheer grew to a roar. Palmer put his hearers in a pleasant mood at once by a comical story and light comments on the crowd. The keynote of Palmer's talk was unity and co-operation. We want no skulkers in this great fight. Every man must work. The sentiment was cheered roundly. "Select a solid, firm Democrat for this contest, put the banner in his hand, then rally about him," said Palmer. "Hill is the man" came a voice from the gallery, and the name of the New Yorker was caught up and shouted from side to side. It grew and grew until the cheers and hisses died away. When the aged speaker claimed that Illinois would be Democratic the shouts were wild.

The credentials committee then announced they were ready to report. J. E. Lamb, Indiana, presented the report of the committee. Sitting delegate Barnard, first Ohio, was seated. In Utah, H. P. Henderson and John T. Caine were seated.

In New Mexico and Arizona the claims of each to six delegates was conceded; in Alabama the contesting delegation is given seats without votes. Morris and Davis were seated from the District of Columbia.

The committee on permanent organization reported W. L. Wilson, West Virginia, permanent chairman; S. P. Sheerin, Wisconsin, permanent secretary.

A committee was appointed to conduct the permanent chairman to the chair. When he was brought forward and introduced, he proceeded to deliver his speech of acceptance.

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall try to meet the duties of the high position to which you call me with a spirit of fairness and equality, that is Democracy.

This convention has a high patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure that there is an under dog to fight for, and that under dog is generally the American people. When that party is out of power, we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country, that stands for a class and not the whole people. Never was this truth

brought home to us more definitely than by the recent convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper; we are not in doubt as to the purpose of our opponents. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, they now propose to disarm us of further power to resist their exaction.

Republican success in this campaign, when we look to the party platform, the party candidates, or the utterances of the party leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills, in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills. Free government is self-government. There is no self-government when the people do not control their own elections and levy their own taxes. When either of those rights are taken away or diminished, a breach is made, not in the outer defenses, but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the great right to govern ourselves. The loss of one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer on the government the power of dealing out wealth, you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion dollar Congresses, corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After every victory, a new McKinley bill is to repay these contributions with taxes wrung from the people. For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is a question, Burke truly said, around which all great battles of freedom have been fought. It is a question out of which grow all issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, and justly, we build all other reform foundations of sand. We and the great party we represent are today for tariff reform, because it is the only gateway to a genuine Democratic government.

The distinguished leader who presided over the Republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Whoever said he did? Let us hope with that charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is truly as ignorant as he admits himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which was leaked out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see the meaning of the "Writ Large" today in the prostrated agriculture, in the shackled commerce, in the stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in the law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workmen and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience protection as a system of taxation, but as the old, crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government. They know by hard experience, protection as a system of tribute, but an old, crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is made the

private property of the few of the people.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom as long as any citizen is forced to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the tax payer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

Governor McKinley further charged that the Democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we to tax anybody else? With a continent for our country, and with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development we shall stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation. The Democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possession of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes frugality is an essential virtue of a free government. It believes that taxes should be limited to the public needs and be levied by a plain rule of justice and economy.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party, says Governor McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection when he framed his bill in the House, or rather permitted his beneficiary to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder he favors the reciprocity added by the Senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill. It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation, and the worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or follies of other people. It says to a few small countries south of it, "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people." And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle cry.

Already we are regaled with the pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor, going forth to battle for reciprocity on his plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle is only a true, realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley act. We are for protection that protects, and for reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of his labor, diminished only by his proper contributions for the support of the government, and we are for that real

reciprocity, not through bickering diplomacy and presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

In so large a convention as this it would be ominously strange if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy, some differences of judgment or preference as to the choice of candidates. It is a sign of free Democracy that it is many-voiced, and within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collars, it serves no masters.

It is not for me, gentlemen, an impartial servant of you all, to attempt to forebadow what your choice should be or ought to be in the selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only, I venture to say, whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the seas from castles of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the home of the laborer, from the home of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the commonwealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up the prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the monarch of monopoly before we can have ever again the people's government run by the people's faithful representatives.

Wilson's speech was received with frequent bursts of applause.

At its close W. H. English, Indiana, presented the report of the committee on rules to make the rules of the last National Democratic Convention the rules of this convention. Adopted. The unit rule heretofore in force, therefore holds good in this convention. Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, presented the chairman in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc as a protest against tariff on that metal.

The roll was then called for the naming by State of their national committeemen. While the list was being made up, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, in response to persistent calls, spoke five minutes, closing with "When November rolls around, keep your eye on Ohio."

CHICAGO, June 22.—The contest was decided unanimously in favor of the sitting delegates, Henry P. Henderson and John T. Caine.

This fight was precisely similar to the Utah contest at Minneapolis. The contestants belong to the old "Liberal" or anti-"Mormon" party. Caine and Henderson claim that now that the "Mormons" have relinquished polygamy there can be none but a regular Democratic and a regular Republican contest.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Every man, whether a spectator or delegate, who held a ticket knew full well as he went to the wigwam this afternoon that before the session was over the battle would be done. The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the galleries took off their coats. How women maintained life none but themselves know.

The New York delegation came first into the hall, and the genuine Tammany yell came from the braves. Immediately behind the alternates the cry of Hill went up, but the sound was like escaping steam. It shot from the floor and grew to be a whistling, hissing storm. The great throng, however, subsided when Chairman Wilson thumped on the desk, and the session began.

The Rev. Thomas Green offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the band rendered "America."

W. W. Vandiver, of Georgia, moved that the convention adjourn until tomorrow. The motion was lost and the announcement was received with cheers.

During the time which elapsed after calling the convention to order and before the committee on resolutions was ready to report, caucusing among different delegations progressed with great activity.

Then the chairman announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report. Howls of applause rose from all quarters.

Colonel Jones, chairman of the committee, mounted the platform amid great cheers and said:

"I am instructed to present the report of the committee and move its adoption."

Mr. Patterson of Colorado interrupted with the announcement that he represented a minority and wished to state that the minority expected to be heard before the previous question was put.

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin then began to read the report of the committee. The first mention of Cleveland's name brought forth such applause as freedom witnessed in a national convention. Nineteen minutes were consumed, when Vilas raised his powerful voice and pleaded for a hearing. After the uproar subsided, he continued reading the platform which was greeted with great applause throughout. Jones moved the adoption of the platform as read, but Neal, of Ohio, interrupted with an amendment to the section relating to the tariff, moving to strike out the section of the platform pertaining to the tariff and all words preceding the denunciation of McKimley and substitute the following:

AN AMENDMENT.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud. (Cheers.) A great majority of the American people labor for the benefit of the few. (Cries of 'Read it again.') We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

In pursuance of the request the secretary read the minority report amid applause. The secretary read the portion relating to tariff, after which Neal addressed the convention in advocacy of the amendment.

In response to a call Henry Waterson took the platform. His appearance was greeted with prolonged cheers. He had read an extract from a tariff plank in the national Democratic con-

vention of 1870 and afterward among other things said:

"When I listened to the minority's extraordinary essay this afternoon I asked myself whether we are indeed a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention (laughter and applause) revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler. For tariff planks we listened to some almost identical in principle to the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention of 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously. Either you should reject the monstrosity which is hurled among you and adopt in its place the simple bold amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, or if you don't want to do that, recommit the whole matter to the committee with instructions to clarify and purge themselves." (Cries of "No, no," and "Vilas.")

Mr. Vilas then took the platform and when the cheers had subsided, said:

"The resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution reported to the convention of 1884 and of all the eloquent voices lifted in behalf of it, none rang with such blissful joy as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky." (Long continued laughter and applause.) Waterson handed Vilas the report of the 1884 convention and said:

"Read that."

The best of feeling seemed to prevail between the great orators. Vilas read from the book and said:

"Gentlemen, on that occasion the distinguished Kentuckian said in reference to it: 'It is an honest platform, entirely so.'" (Laughter and applause.) "It is sound doctrine, eminently so." Vilas continuing said:

"I do not propose to enter into a debate or discussion on the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to tariff legislation."

Waterson replying, said:

"In 1884 the party seemed to be split wide open and after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee, the best that moderate and conservative members of the committee, myself among the number, could obtain as common ground, was the platform of 1884, but since that time we have had a second Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the message of the President in 1887, the great campaign of education in 1888, and I say to myself, 'My God, it is possible in 1892 that we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1884!'"

Jones stated in behalf of the committee on resolutions that it was ready to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as an addenda to the tariff section.

At this point he was interrupted by a tumult of hisses and applause and retired in despair.

Henry Waterson said the convention needed instructions as to whether it proposed to accept the amendment as a substitute, which he would support, or whether to take it in addition, which he would oppose.

The chairman stated that the committee on resolutions had offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform. (Cries of "No, no!" and "Question, question!" and "Call the roll!")

T. L. Johnson endorsed the amendment of his Ohio colleague, and the chairman put the question on Neal's amendment, which was a motion to strike out and insert, and a call of the roll of States was demanded.

Several demands for recognition were made, but were ignored by the chair.

After the commotion had lasted several minutes the band struck up, but this was not sufficient to cause any of the delegates crying for recognition to take seats. After the music subsided the chair recognized Mr. Morlow of Mississippi, who asked if the motion could be made to recommit the tariff plank back to the committee on platform. The confusion broke to sea again. Bourke Cockran left his place among the New York delegation and advanced to the platform, saying as he went, "I want to get into this confidential matter up here on the platform." The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," but the charm of music had no effect. The secretary then proceeded with the roll call on the motion to strike out and substitute.

The chairman announced the result of the vote as follows: Ayes, 554; nays, 342.

On the announcement of the result there was tumultuous applause. Calls for three cheers for Henry Watterson were given amid enthusiasm.

MR. PATTERSON OF COLORADO

representing the minority report of the committee on resolutions, said there was another matter of difference relating to the coinage plank, and it was embraced in the use of a single word "free." He offered a substitute, which was practically the silver plank, of the platform with the addition of the word "free" before "coinage." "I desire," he said, "for the information of the delegates, to read the substitute exactly as it stands."

After reading the silver plank with the addition of the word "free" the chairman put the question on the adoption of Patterson's amendment and it was declared lost. The next question was on the adoption of the platform. The motion was voted by ayes and nays and carried.

The Chair then stated that the next order of business was the call of the roll of States for the

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

for the office of President. The clerk started to call the roll when Fenland of Arkansas moved a suspension of the rules and that the convention adjourn. There was loud cries of "No! No!" and the chairman ignored the motion. The clerk called Alabama. No response. On calling Arkansas Fordyce announced that Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey. The clerk thereupon called New Jersey, when ex-Governor Abbott came forward to the platform, accompanied by enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention. A fresh installment of yells greeted Governor Abbott as he was introduced to the convention. When quiet was restored Governor Abbott addressed the body as follows:

GOVERNOR ABBOTT'S SPEECH, NOMINATING GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united Democratic vote of New Jersey,

whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful service to party and whose contributions to its success entitled it to a respectful consideration by the Democracy of the Union. Its electoral vote always has been cast for the support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates. I voice the unanimous wish of the delegation from New Jersey when I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention, a distinguished Democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom, in two great Presidential contests, the State of New Jersey has given its electoral vote.

He represents the great Democratic principles and policy upon which the entire convention is a unit. We believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the United States will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the land. We offer to the convention as its nominee the choice of the Democracy of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland, and we feel certain that every Democratic State, though its preference may be for some other distinguished Democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this convention. The man whom we present will rally to the party thousands of independent voters whose choice is determined by the personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles dear to him, and whose public life and policy gives assurance that they will secure an honest, pure and conservative administration and the great interests of the country be encouraged and protected. We stand today in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland. This sentiment is so strong an overpowering that it has affected and controlled the actions of delegates who would otherwise present some other distinguished leader of their own State with whom they feel victory would be assured.

I feel that every Democratic State and every individual Democrat has reason to rejoice and applaud these splendid successes. The candidacy of Grover Cleveland is not reflected upon others, not antagonistic to any great Democratic leader. He comes before this convention, not as a candidate of any one State. He is the choice of the great majority of Democratic voters. The Democracy of New Jersey therefore presents to this convention in this, the people's year, the nominee of the people, a plain, blunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland. [Prolonged cheer.] I have sublime faith in the expression of the people. When clear and decisive, it is incumbent upon us to obey their wishes. Then, having given them the candidate of their choice, they will give us their most energetic efforts to secure success. We confidently rely upon the loyal and successful work of the Democratic leaders who have advocated other candidates. We know in the great State of New York, now controlled by the Democratic party, there is no Democrat who will shirk the duty of making every effort to secure the success of the candidate of this convention, notwithstanding his judgment may differ from that of the majority. The Democracy

of New York and its great leaders whose efforts and splendid generalship have given to us a Democratic senator and governor, will always be true to the great party they represent. Their unquestioned Democracy will make them arise and fight as never before and with those they represent and lead, they will marshal the great independent vote, and we will again secure a Democratic victory in New York.

THE FIRST MENTION OF CLEVELAND'S NAME,

as indeed all the subsequent mentions, was received with storms of applause, and in the first instance the clamor continued fifteen minutes.

Governor Abbott proceeded with his remarks until he came to the allusion to Senator D. H. Hill. This was a signal for an outburst of enthusiasm from the New Yorkers. Governor Abbott could not continue his remarks or be heard for at least twenty-five minutes, and during a turmoil the New York delegation remained glum and silent. Now under the inspiration of Hill they arose and waved everything they could lay their hands on. Portraits of Hill were produced and there was evident determination on the part of the Hill men to equal the Cleveland demonstration. While the demonstration was at its height one of Chicago's thunderstorms passed over the hall and emphasized the demonstration for Hill. A Cleveland man sang out "Hurrah for Grover!" He was instantly assailed by a Hill man, and the police were summoned to quell the disturbance. The confusion was intensified by the thunderstorm which poured down torrents of rain through the open roof, and soon drenched the vast assemblage. The chairman had to abandon his position at his desk on account of the rain, and umbrellas were raised everywhere.

The secretary proceeded with the roll of States, beginning with California. Hon. George F. Patten responded on behalf of the delegation, seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland amidst applause. Colorado was next called and gave way to New York. Hon. William C. DeWitt, of New York, came forward and placed in nomination Senator David B. Hill. The continued rainstorm and confusion in the hall made it impossible for the speaker to be heard, and without a vote the chair declared a recess of fifteen minutes.

DURING THE INTERMISSION

the crowd amused itself by watching the glare of lightning and listening to the swish of the rain. When the recess expired, and after some confusion, Mr. DeWitt spoke nominating Hill.

At the conclusion of the speech the entire New York delegation cheered for Hill.

Hon. John R. Fellows came forward amid renewed cheering and addressed the convention, seconding Hill's nomination.

The conclusion of Fellows' speech was followed by loud applause and an outburst from the New York delegation.

The roll call was continued until Illinois was reached. When A. W. Green of Chicago seconded the nomination of Cleveland, Illinois cast forty-eight votes for Grover Cleve-

land," were his first words. The clear cut, terse announcement brought forth loud cheers, and then Green told why he did so.

When Indiana was reached, Hon. William E. Eggleish eloquently seconded the nomination of Cleveland in a few words, as substitute for Daniel W. Voorhees, who was taken ill.

The clerk called Iowa, and Hon. John M. Duncombe took the platform and addressed the convention nominating Boies.

When Duncombe mentioned the name of Boies as the candidate of Iowa the whole delegation of Iowa jumped from their chairs and sent up a yell, followed by South Carolina, Mississippi, New York and Texas. The Boies boom had nothing like the dimensions of the Cleveland and Hill demonstrations. It lasted only eight minutes.

COCHRAN PROTESTS.

Cochran of New York arose to make a statement for New York, protesting against Cleveland. "Our State is being threatened with invasion, and the invading force being of our own political house my associates in the delegation asked me to present to the delegation before it proceeds to take final action upon the great question now before it, a plain, friendly statement of the political conditions. Our statement is in no spirit of unkindness to any one, no desire to find fault with whatever may be the action of the convention, determined to promise in advance that whatever your wisdom may desire the Democracy of New York could not be disloyal if they tried. We came here and notwithstanding the fate to which we are about to be led, I state to you if it be decided so it will cast aside the precedent of the century; violate every notion of State rights, then we must submit."

Cochran denounced the mugwumps in unmeasurable terms. (Cheering and hissing.) Cochran said Cleveland's popularity in New York in 1884 was due to Dr. Burchard and not to himself. He spoke of Cleveland's great popularity—except on election day.

WM. S. HENSEL, of PENNSYLVANIA, seconding Cleveland, said Pennsylvania's five hundred thousand Democrats sent a representative here to make no demands, seeking only the selection of such men and the approval of such measures as will promote the best interests of their party and of the country. They anticipate an expression of the popular will that these interests will be best served by the re-nomination of Grover Cleveland.

W. H. Tillman, of South Carolina, seconded Boies' nomination, and O. C. Osbs of Tennessee and McDonald of Texas seconded Cleveland. Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia seconded Hill's nomination. Wilson of Minnesota and Wallace of Missouri seconded Cleveland, and W. A. Clark, in behalf of Montana, seconded Boies.

Thomas B. Fenton in seconding Cleveland's nomination for Kansas first assailed Ingalls, now a peetristan himself, for calling the Democracy the street walker of the Nineteenth century. By the unanimous vote of 120,000 Kansas Democrats he seconded Cleveland's nomination.

James McKennie of Kentucky made a characteristic speech seconding Cleveland.

HENRY WATTERSON

stepped upon the platform and seconded the nomination of Horace Boies.

Hon. J. T. Kernan of Louisiana seconded Boies' nomination.

When Massachusetts was called, Hon. Patric Colhins seconded Cleveland, saying: If my voice was on its last errand the request would be conveyed by it to every delegate: "When you are voting for a candidate for President heed not the voice of the locality, but the voice of the Democracy of the whole nation. I do not argue with the faction, I address myself to the entire Democracy. Today we have several candidates, but tomorrow we shall have but one, and upon whosever your choice falls I believe that any Democrat will see he bears the title of President of the United States, and among them all when you go to the people dismiss locality and forget individual friendship and you will find ninety-nine men out of a hundred will ask you to give them the chance to right the wrong and rectify the mistake made four years ago, by voting for Cleveland."

As Collins ceased tumultuous cheers arose from all parts of the hall, and the Massachusetts delegation delivered three cheers in a body.

The roll of States being exhausted, the balloting was then commenced by States, with the following result:

The Ballot.

STATE.	Cleveland.	Hill.	Boies.	Canfield.	Hamphill.	Morrison.	McKenna.	Conway.	Shields.	Watterson.
Alabama.....	27	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
California.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York.....	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio.....	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Territory.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TOTALS.

Total vote cast.....	909
Necessary to choice.....	607
Cleveland's vote.....	617

Hill's vote.....	114
Boies' vote.....	108
Morrison's vote.....	3

ADJOURNED.

At 3:32 a. m. Mr. Upshur of Maryland that Cleveland's nomination be made unanimous. Much confusion ensued and there were many changes of votes and motions, Texas and Indiana changed solid to Cleveland as did also West Virginia and Kentucky.

Daniel (Va.) then obtained recognition and made a brief speech for Cleveland. The motion to make the vote unanimous, nominating Cleveland was carried with about half a dozen "nos," which were greeted with hisses.

Cochran (N. Y.) said, there having been some expressions of dissent in the New York neighborhood, he desired to state to the convention that on motion to make the nomination unanimous the New York vote would be cast in full for the affirmative.

Chairman Shields of Iowa made the same statement for his delegation and on motion of Don Dickinson (Mich.) the convention at 3:45 a. m. adjourned until 2 p. m.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Democratic platform as unanimously adopted by the convention is as follows:

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long, illustrious line of successors in the Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of the return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when a tendency to centralize all the power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of States, that strikes at the roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

A WARNING.

We warn the people of the common country jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South and injures the colored citizen more than the whites. It means hordes of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the States; subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and reviving the races' antagonism, now happily abated; the utmost peril to the safety and happiness to all. The measure was deliberately and justly described by the Republican senator as the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate. Such a policy if sanctioned by law would mean the domination of a self-perpetu-

ating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first entrusted with the machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterances that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of a force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections of all States. Believing that the preservation of a Republican government is dependent upon the defeat of a policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country 100 years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge that the Democratic party will not only defeat the Force bill, but also the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied the overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF.

We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrine of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever the tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable. The impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen, and for the mere advantage of a few whom it enriches they exact from labor grossly unjust shares of the expenses of the government, and we demand such revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten the oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the government the taxes collected at the custom house have been their chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so any change in the law must be at every step regardless of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be the subject in execution. It is the plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted as a culminating atrocity of class legislation. We endorse the efforts of the Democrats of the recent Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods than enter into consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions in the wages of laboring men to one increase. We point to the failures in the country since the tariff went into operation, and point to the dullness and distress, wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the

best evidence that no such prosperity resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for the agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become

ENCUMBERED BY MORTGAGES.

There are over two thousand five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness, in one of the agricultural States in the west, and similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce the policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which luggs with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of a prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus product and exchange therefor commodities which include the necessities of life.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

We recognize in trusts and combinations, something designed to enable capital to secure more than a just share of the joint produce of capital and labor, the natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade; but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law and we demand the rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them together with such further legislation in restraining their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Republican party while professing the policy of reserving public land or small holding by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage until now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all the farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates alien and domestic and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully sold shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters as well as the author anxious for speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without dis-

criminating against either metal or a charge for minting, but a dollar of unit value of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards in legislation as shall insure the maintenance of a parity between the two metals, and the equal value of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that proper currency be kept a par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed. "A public office is a public trust."

REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National convention of 1876 for a reform of the civil service and call for honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire on free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of the party conventions in the States, and pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

THE FOREIGN POLICY.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with the neighbors in the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with ours, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is reliable at any time to confront us with the alternatives of humiliation or war. We countenance a navy strong enough for all purpose of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of our country abroad. The country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience sake. We condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon Russian and Jewish subjects, and call upon the national government in the interest of justice and humanity by all just and proper means to use prompt efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the Czar's dominion and secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy for those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government of Ireland.

IMMIGRATION.

We heartily approve of legitimate efforts to prevent the United States being used as a dumping ground for known criminals and paupers and we demand the rigid enforcement of laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign labor to reduce

wages. But we condemn any measures to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy foreign laborers.

PENSIONS.

We renew the expression of our appreciation of the part often of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for the preservation of the Union and in favor of just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and their dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other waterways so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater and when any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government we demand that such aid be extended on the definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. For the support of the national defense and promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grand undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence, and the freedom of education being essential to civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with on any pretext whatever. We oppose State interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine, that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and in favor of the early admission of all Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to ad-

minister the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, shall be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believe in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

THE LABOR QUESTIONS.

We favor legislation by Congress and State legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers. We are in favor of the enactment by States of laws for the abolishing of the notorious sweating system; for abolishing contract labor and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age. We oppose all summary laws as interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks for a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of the Constitution under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The convention was slow in assembling and it was nearly 8 o'clock when the chairman called the delegates to order. The Indiana delegation, bearing a Gray banner, were received with cheers, which were increased when a banner bearing the names "Cleveland and Gray" followed. Nominating speeches were limited to five minutes, and speeches seconding the nominations were allowed two minutes.

The call of States for the presenting of names for the Vice-Presidential nomination was immediately ordered. Arkansas yielded to Indiana and Lamb presented the name of Isaac P. Gray, which was received with prolonged cheering.

Colorado yielded to Illinois and Worthington nominated Stevenson of that State, predicting the success of the ticket if Illinois was represented on it.

Connecticut seconded Gray's nomination as did also Idaho and Kansas.

Kentucky seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Iowa and Ohio said they had no name to present.

Uhl of Michigan placed in nomination Judge Morse of that State.

When New York was reached Governor Flower, who was greeted with loud applause, said the Empire State had no name to present.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Stevenson of Illinois was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot.

CHICAGO, June 23.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—Before the convention opened this afternoon there was a procession in the wigwam of the Indianapolis band with Gray's banner and men following, each bearing the triple Gray plume with fine effect. There were shouts of Cleveland and Gray.

Henderson is on the committee to notify Cleveland.

After prayer by Rev. Thomas Green

of Iowa the chairman declared the order of business to be the nomination of a candidate for the vice-presidency. On a motion by Mr. Potter of Tennessee the nominating speeches were limited to five minutes and the seconding speeches to two minutes. When the roll call began Alabama had no nomination to make. Arkansas waived its place to Indiana and Hon. J. E. Lamb of the latter State nominated Isaac P. Gray in a brief speech.

California had no name to present and Colorado gave way to Illinois.

NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON OF ILLINOIS,

spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Delegates: Illinois presented no Presidential candidate to this convention. It has within its borders more than one favorite son whom it would have delighted to honor and who are worthy of all political honor that could be conferred upon them, but here in this great city of Chicago, in this great commonwealth of Illinois, bordering upon the lake and the Mississippi, in the center of this great Republic, Democracy, catching the vibrations of the ground swells that came from south and east and west, put aside its favorite sons for the time, buried its State pride, and echoing back to Texas, Connecticut and California with forty-eight votes, shouted the name of Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) But for the Vice-Presidency or the second highest gift of the people it has a candidate so fully equipped by nature and education that it feels that it would be a political fault to fail to urge his name for nomination before you.

I stand then here, gentlemen, to name as a candidate for that position a man that is known by every woman and child and every voter that ever licked a postage stamp in every village and hamlet in the land. [Applause.] A big bodied, big hearted, big brained man. A man of commanding presence, dignified mien, a man whose courtesy in his every-day manner is rarely equaled, and never excelled. A man who in the administration of his duties in the last Democratic administration has been the ideal of honest, honorable, useful and efficient Democratic office-holders. Like his great leader who bears your banner, he believes that "public office is a public trust," but he believes also that the Democrats are the best trustees of the public trust. (Cheers.) Nor can the pride of office make him proud or haughty. I appeal to every Senator and Congressman here if ever he found the haughtiness of office or the chilling indifference of a little brief authority in the atmosphere of the rooms of the First Assistant Postmaster General during Cleveland's administration.

Gentlemen, we have nailed our banner to the mast—a democrat never surrenders. We propose to make true what our Republican friends say of us, that we do our quarreling before the convention and fighting against the enemies afterwards. (Cheers.)

We believe every Democrat will put on his armour. We of the West have been making a magnificent campaign of the late years. We have been educating the people and are proud of the results. They are seen in Boyd of Nebraska, Boies of Iowa and Peck of

Wisconsin. (Applause.) They are seen in the grand old man who represents Illinois in the United States Senate. [Cheers.] They are seen in the reduction of the Republican majority from 60,000 to 15,000 in Illinois. They are seen in the election of a Democratic treasurer and superintendent of public instruction now in this State. We propose in this campaign to attack the last citadel. We have a governor we are going to elect. Will you help us give twenty-four electoral votes for Grover Cleveland? If you will vote for the man whose name I now present; a man who does not have to get a certificate from a labor organization to prove that he is the friend of the people (applause), a man we all love, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. (Prolonged cheers.)

When Connecticut was called Mr. Vance, chairman of that delegation, in a brief speech seconded the nomination of Gray. The roll proceeded until Idaho was reached, when it announced that the State seconded the nomination of Gray. When Iowa was called,

CRIES OF "BOIES! BOIES!"

were heard in different parts of the hall. Mr. Shields arose and said:

Iowa has said she has no candidate. I wish to say it is Governor Boies's wish, united with the wish of the delegates from Iowa, that he be not nominated or named as a candidate for Vice-President by this convention.

Great applause followed this announcement. Kansas being called, Hon. I. Scott arose on behalf of his delegation and warmly seconded the nomination of Gray.

Mr. Rhea said: I support Illinois' candidate because I understand that he is a Democrat who believes that to the victor belongs the spoils (cheers); because he believes further, that there are honest and competent men enough in the Democratic party to fill all offices (cheers), and I warrant the assertion that if he be placed in the high position the mugwumps and Republicans will have no quarters at his hand.

When Michigan was reached Hon. Edwin Uhl plied in nomination Hon. Allan B. Morse, chief justice of the Michigan supreme court.

When North Carolina was called Mr. Kope seconded Stevenson's nomination warmly, saying that while Stevenson lives in Illinois, North Carolinians claim him as one of them because his ancestors belonged there.

When Tennessee was reached Mr. Cunningham seconded Gray's nomination in a few well chosen remarks. On behalf of Texas Mr. Throckmorton seconded the nomination of Stevenson. Vermont seconded Gray and Virginia that of Stevenson. Washington announced that she was for Gray as the natural running mate of Grover Cleveland. When Wisconsin was called, Veteran General E. S. Bragg was put forward by his delegation to speak for the Democrats of that commonwealth.

He had just begun speaking when another terrific thunder storm burst. Rain came down in sheets and dripped through on the crowd within the wigwam. After a delay of fifteen minutes, during which the band played and the people in the audience amused themselves in various noisy ways, General

Bragg went on with his speech, making the nomination of John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

WHEN NEW MEXICO

was reached J. S. Fielder seconded the nomination of Gray. Oklahoma seconded Gray. At the conclusion of the roll call Alabama, which had been passed by request, was given a hearing. W. F. Candwall of that delegation made a stirring speech for the one-armed soldier and jurist of the State of Michigan, Allen B. Morse. (Great applause.) M. O. King of Alabama also warmly seconded the nomination of Morse.

The chairman then announced the four names which had been presented to the convention and directed the clerk to call the roll of States for a vote. When Colorado was reached the chairman of that delegation said:

"Colorado wants a candidate for Vice-President who can take the party in and out of the wet. It casts eight votes for Stevenson of Illinois. (Great cheering.)

When Iowa was reached Mr. Shields announced:

"Iowa casts her twenty-six votes for a man who needs no introduction to the Democracy of the United States nor any eulogy in the National Democratic convention; that Democrat of Democrats, that peerless son of a Kentucky Colono, Henry Watterson." (Loud applause.)

WHEN MONTANA

was reached two candidates were sprung in the persons of Bourke Cockran of New York, who got nine votes, and Judge Lambert Tree of Illinois, who got one. When New York was reached and Governor Flower cast their seventy-two votes for Stevenson, there was tremendous cheering and an evident intention to try to stampede the convention for Stevenson, the Illinois delegation standing up shouting and waving their hats. The attempt, however, was a failure. North Carolina immediately trailed in with twenty-two for Stevenson, and yelling was renewed.

The Gray men, who had been a little frightened, took fresh courage when Pennsylvania was called, and Hensel, after announcing that the individual preference was four for Mitchell, six for Morse and seventeen for Stevenson, but under the rule the sixty-four votes of the State would be cast for Gray. This brought the Gray men to their feet and they had a time. As the ballot proceeded there was evidence that the strongest candidates were Gray and Stevenson, and the adherents of each alternated with yells as their favorite candidate showed up with the highest votes from the State delegations. Shields of Iowa caused a great commotion by announcing that at the request of Colonel Watterson, Iowa changed its vote to Stevenson. Then Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Kentucky and Tennessee hastened to do the same thing. By this time the convention was in an awful uproar, which was intensified when Texas cast thirty votes solid for the Illinois man. The chair refused to recognize any one else until the confusion in some measure subsided. Then Minnesota changed to Stevenson and another wild scene followed.

Finally Delegate Cole of Ohio attracted the attention of the chairman, and moved that Stevenson's nomination be made by acclamation. Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted amid great cheers.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The business of the convention was then resumed, and a number of miscellaneous resolutions referring to the affairs of the national committee and tendering thanks to the various officers of the Chicago reception committee were disposed of. Then Patrick Collins stirred things up with a speech, declaring that he felt free to say that the time had come when a Democratic convention should be a deliberative body, and not governed by outside influence.

"If we could," said he, "be on exhibition in view of sixty-five millions of people and seven millions of Democrats who will vote the ticket, well and good, but what sense is there in having 15,000 people who cannot hear and can hardly see the proceedings of the convention and preventing it from being deliberative? It is not only an inconvenience but there is danger of wrecking the good work of a convention. We are face to face with it today, and have reached the climax of absurdity."

Mr. Collins then offered a resolution that the National Committee be instructed to provide accommodations in the next convention for the delegates, alternates, National Committee, members of the press and no others. A great howl of protests went up from the galleries, whereupon Collins informed the audience that it was here solely by the courtesy of the convention.

THE CONVENTION ENDS IN A PANIC.

While confusion reigned throughout the hall there was a crash of arc lights which had furnished illumination, and they were seen descending on the heads of the delegates. Something had given way above, and it appeared as if the numerous interruptions which had so ominously occurred at the hands of nature were about to be supplemented by one great catastrophe which should wipe out the whole national convention. Three lights immediately over the New York delegation came crashing down upon the Hill men. The globes were broken and streams of electric fire flashed from the carbon points. In a moment every one in the building was on his feet, and nearly every one was making tracks for the exit. The delegates tumbled wildly over one another and frantic yells of fear were heard. It seemed for a moment as if there was no possible way out of the panic which must result in the loss of a hundred lives. Fortunately, however, a number of cool heads among the delegates in the audience asserted themselves, and, aided by the police and music by the band, contrived to get the frightened people down. When quiet was restored, on motion of Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania, Collins' resolution was referred to the next national committee with an affirmative recommendation and power to act.

After some further routine business, on motion of Mr. Russell of Missouri, the convention at 5:17 p.m. adjourned sine die amid great applause.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held in the Parowan Meeting House on Sunday and Monday, June 19th and 20th. Present of the General Authorities, President Geo. Q. Cannon; B. H. Roberts of the presidency of the Seventies; President Uriah T. Jones and counselors, High Counselors and Bishops of the various wards in the Stake, Elder David H. Cannon of St. George Stake and Bishop George Mumford of Beaver Stake.

Conference opened at 10 a.m. on the 19th, President Uriah T. Jones presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, the following Bishops made reports of their respective wards: Bishop Wm. E. Jones, Paragutich Ward; Bishop Charles Adams, Parowan Ward; Bishop Wm. H. Carry, Cedar City Ward; Bishop Joseph B. Dalley, Summit Ward; Myron S. Rundy, Kanara Ward.

President B. H. Roberts occupied the remainder of the time, speaking upon the subject of Church government, the completeness of various organizations of the Church by the operation of which the Saints may be watched over from the cradle to the grave, and advised the young to shun the follies and vices of the world.

In the afternoon President George Q. Cannon spoke. He referred to the great responsibilities resting upon those who are called to important positions in the Priesthood, and desired to impress upon Bishops, Teachers and parents the necessity of their teachings being accompanied by good example. He gave very pointed instructions with regard to profanity, Sabbath breaking, etc.

The remaining time was occupied by President Uriah T. Jones, Morgan Richards, Jr., and Francis Webster, whose remarks were replete with instructions and encouragement.

In the evening the usual Priesthood meeting was held and the business pertaining to the Stake presented.

On Monday at 10 a. m. Elder David H. Cannon, of St. George Stake, and Elder George Mumford, of Beaver Stake, occupied a portion of the time, their subjects being the erection of temples and the ordinances therein performed, the first principles of the Gospel, and signs of the times.

President B. H. Roberts occupied the remaining time, giving an outline of the business usually transacted at these quarterly conferences and the importance that should attach thereto. He also referred to the success, advancement and blessings that had attended those who had rendered obedience to the counsels of God's Priesthood upon the earth, and the disaster and dissatisfaction that had seemingly overtaken those who had rejected and disregarded their counsels.

The time of the afternoon meeting was occupied by President George Q. Cannon in giving much counsel and general instructions to the Saints upon a variety of subjects. He explained some points of doctrine, and advised all the Saints to be very careful not to get into contention over points of doctrine that are not generally understood. His instructions were an important feature of the conference and listened to with much attention.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Cedar City.

WILLIAM H. HOLYOAK,
Stake Clerk.

IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

After a weary but interesting ride of five days, I find myself among relatives and friends in one of the loveliest spots in far northern Illinois. Gray's lake is situated about forty-five miles north of Chicago on the line of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and about ten miles from the Wisconsin State line.

Lake county, as its name indicates, has within its borders fully thirty-four lakes, many of them being of fairly large dimensions; several of them are in close proximity to the little village of Gray's Lake. On the banks of some of these are located huge ice houses, the property of Chicago meat packing companies, who thus store thousands of tons of ice each winter in readiness to ship as needed for their summer trade.

A Chicago schemer, realizing the inability of the World's Fair city hotels to accommodate the traveling public next year, has projected a plan which has good evidence of proving successful. Land has been purchased here on which he proposes to erect a large hotel with accommodations for the hundreds of visitors who will be anxious to leave the dust and din of the large city for a night or a few days, and enjoy the quiet and the scenery, boating, bathing and fishing which this locality affords.

Owing to incessant rains in May and June, a good portion of the crops have not yet been sown here, but those that are, look in excellent condition. The same may be said of the crops in Kansas and Missouri along the line of the Missouri Pacific railway. In Kansas, especially, the outlook should be bright and promising to the farmers who suffered so much from last year's drought.

The sad effects of the recent rise and overflow of the Mississippi river are startlingly visible after crossing the river from St. Louis. An entire village, very appropriately named Venice, is submerged and as far as the eye can readily distinguish are dwellings, churches and trees submerged in the waters. In some of the higher places, residents were able to stay in their dwellings by removing to the upper story, but with the exception of an occasional row boat and its occupants playing among the houses in search of household goods which may be rescued, the village has the appearance of being deserted.

Almost everyone whom I have met in this State and had conversation with makes inquiries in relation to the people in Utah. With those who have read or heard of the manifesto the general impression is decidedly favorable toward the "Mormons." Only yesterday, one aged farmer here who can remember well the troubles of the Saints in Illinois, declared very emphatically to me, that with "polygamy discontinued" and the "Mormons upholding the laws of the United States" they had as much right to practice their religion as any other sect has.

J. FRANC PICKERING.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder John R. Booth, who has been laboring in the Manchester Conference, England, returned home today, having left Liverpool on the steamer "Alaska" two weeks ago. He made the News office a call, and was looking and feeling well.

On Saturday last we received a call from Elder Robert Duke, of Heber City, who had just returned from a mission to the States. He labored in the Northern States mission, first in Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, where the Elders were well treated, but in Ohio, his next field, but little interest is taken in the Gospel by the people. Elder Duke enjoyed his ministry, but is glad to get home.

This afternoon we received a call from Elder James Smith, of Kayaville, and Elder L. L. Nelson, of Provo, both of whom had just arrived from missions to Europe. The former left home on the 4th of June, 1890, and during his entire absence labored in London (England) conference, with the exception of the last six weeks of his mission, which he spent in Birmingham.

Elder Nelson left Utah on the 9th of April, 1890, and labored in the Swedish portion of the Scandinavian mission. In the northern part of that country, the work of the Lord is spreading, numbers of people embracing the Gospel as preached by the Elders. Both these brethren are in good health and enjoyed their ministry abroad.

Elder T. P. Coleman, of St. Johns, Arizona, who left his home for a mission to Great Britain on the 24th of May 1890, called at our office last evening having just returned from the Old World. The first fourteen months of Elder Coleman's mission were spent in the Norwich conference. He was then transferred to the London conference, where he remained until return home. He met his mother in this city who is at the Holy Cross Hospital attending one of her sons who recently had the misfortune to badly fracture one of his legs.

Elder B. Heertjes, of the Twentieth ward of this city, called at the News office this a. m., having just returned from a mission to Holland, to which part of the world he went as a missionary in October, 1889. The first eight months of his mission were spent in the City of Rotterdam, where, with Elder Lewis Simons, also of the Twentieth ward, this city, he performed an excellent work. Next he labored in Arnhem for ten months, where he also met with good success. At the expiration of that term he was appointed as traveling Elder for the northern provinces of the Netherlands, in which capacity he labored until he was released to return home.

His homeward voyage across the ocean was extremely stormy, and occupied ten days. He returns in fair health and good spirits.

A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth \$150,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the World's Fair by a Helena, Montana, mine owner.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR

Saturday, July 2, 1892

BE THESE MISTAKES?

If an explanation be necessary for making reference to statements which, during the last few days, have had space in the columns of the anti-"Mormon" organ, published in this city, it is that occasions arise when it appears necessary to defend the innocent against the satan's attacks of an scrupulous defamer. To do this is one of the functions of the NEWS.

This is the reason why, in the first place, we denounced the use by O. W. Powers, at Chicago, for political purposes, of the bogus Bishop West address, which originated with the organ of the Tuscarora "Liberal" Democrats. The information regarding the use of this base forgery by Mr. Powers came over the wires. This brought his organ into the subject, it being the author of the vile slander. It rises in rage at the exposure of the inwardness of the matter which has appeared in this journal. Its fulminations of this morning are as passionate, illogical and incongruous as usual. We lay this assertion down as a proposition and will proceed to prove it.

The anti-"Mormon" organ remarks:

"The so-called sermon was published in the Tribune more than eight years ago; there was nothing remarkable about it, except its close similarity to a thousand Mormon sermons that have been delivered in this Territory; so close was the similarity that the Tribune believed it was a real address, and so published it, and immediately corrected the error as soon as it ascertained that it had been imposed upon."

If needful we will reproduce the vile forgery. That would be sufficient to prove that it is not like anything in heaven, on earth or under it. We will, however, reserve that point for the present. There was no possibility for any intelligent person residing here to have been deceived by a "subterfuge" the clumsiness of which was only surprised by its baseness.

The "Liberal" Tuscarora Democratic organ makes an assertion that has had no parallel for hypocritical effrontery except it be when O. W. Powers, in the course of one of his speeches, turns up his eyes with an air of sanctity and quotes the Scriptures. It says this:

"The News had been trying for twelve or fourteen years previous to catch the Tribune in a mistake of this kind. It has been trying through eight years since to do the same thing, but this is the only instance on record."

This is all wrong. We have not taken exceptions to the mistakes of our fanatical cotemporary. What we have objected to and still contend against

is the gross wrong it commits on purpose. Some excuse is admissible for blunders, but none for acts which are the outgrowth of malice prepense. We here benignly forgive our cotemporary for all the mistakes it has made and express our regrets for the injury it has inflicted upon itself by the many willful wrongs it has perpetrated.

When, in yesterday's issue, we reproduced a correspondence from a "Gentile" in which the writer denounced the manner in which our cotemporary distorted and misrepresented "Mormon" sermons delivered in the Tabernacle, our object was not to exhibit mistakes in that line, it was simply to show what it has done for many years willfully, wickedly and on purpose. No mistake about it at all. We have made no complaint whatever about mistakes.

Now we will give a little more non-"Mormon" testimony in relation to what our contentious cotemporary calls mistakes, of which it claims to be spotlessly free from making, except in one notorious instance. This is from the Salt Lake Times (Gentile) of about a year and a half ago.

"We are heartily ashamed of a species of journalism not to be found outside of Salt Lake City that revels in the most infamous, outrageous and blasphemous travesty in its reports of certain religious worship. We are ashamed of a species of journalism that ignores the difference between a devotional service to God and a political mass meeting. We are ashamed of it because it is calculated to advertise its broadcast as a horde of barbarians without sense of honor, decency or reverence.

When occasion requires it the Times does not hesitate to strike the most powerful blows at the Mormon hierarchy, and they are all the more effective because they fall direct; but it would no more think of invading the sanctuary of the people with foul language and cheap sport than it would of degrading the graves of its dearest friends. It takes a human jackal to do that. We would not even quote, in order to show the total depravity of Lannan's Own, any part of the report printed therein upon the Tabernacle services printed last Sunday. It is by all odds the most contemptible piece of journalism ever perpetrated in America.

"Of course Pat Lannan knows no better. Graduating from a beer bar and a butcher block to the position of an editor does not necessarily elevate one's morals or sense of decency. Beyond that, he is in distress. He has built up his organ on venom, and when that fails of effect, as lately does, the circumstances having changed, he ascribes that failure to a lack of malignity, and whoops up the boys to 'such vile, base practices.'

"The wonder is that Lannan's amenitis did not rebel against this degradation of a newspaper; this prostitution of a power, this defamation of a city. For shame!"

The nonplussed "Mormon" sermon manufacturer and distorter sprin, s this point:

"Again the News repeats the assertion that this address was circulated all over the United States, and especially in the South, where numbers of Mormon missionaries were laboring, and that it so inflamed the minds of the populace of Lewis county, Tenn., that in that county, where a number of Elders were preparing to hold divine services, an armed and masked mob broke into the house and cruelly murdered four persons. The News has no, and never has had, the slightest

evidence that one man in the house had ever seen the Tribune."

This last quotation embodies another mistake (?). That "Red Hot Address" was handed about in the locality where the massacre occurred, and wherever the Elders went they were confronted with it. It was specially used and circulated by a Baptist preacher named Vandever, of Hohenwald, Lewis county, Tennessee. He read it to the people and made it a text for his anti-"Mormon" sermons. A request was sent to Vandever by John H. Gibbs, one of the victims of the massacre, and William H. Jones, a survivor of the tragedy, now living in this Territory, but so far as known the said Baptist paid no attention to the solicitation for him to correct the injustice to which he had been a party. Following is an extract from a letter from W. H. Jones, published shortly after the massacre occurred:

This villainous, slanderous fabrication was circulated over the country. Parson Vandever worked up prejudice against us in that section by giving it (the "Red Hot Address") wide publicity, and by his pretended credence to the falsehood, causing great excitement. Elder Gibbs and I sent by mail to Vandever an exposure of the address in question, but he did not show it to anybody that we know of.

This proves that the News has had evidence of the circulation of the West address in the neighborhood where the massacre occurred.

We will give one more sample of the mistakes of our cotemporary. Our readers will agree that it is a peculiar one:

"He says the editor of this paper stated in a committee in Minneapolis that if the Mormons had not been afraid to attack him he would have been killed because of his opposition to them. That is altogether false. In reply to an insolent assertion by one of the Mormons present in that committee, that the fact that the editor of this paper was alive was a proof of Mormon forbearance, he did say, 'You would have killed me long ago if you had thought it worth the trouble; you thought it would cost you more eventually than it was worth.'"

This is singular reasoning, exhibiting the fact that the editor of our innocent cotemporary is much more adept at feathery word-painting than journalistic polemics. He denies the truthfulness of a statement and concludes by proving its correctness. For instance, he denies that he

"stated in a committee in Minneapolis that if the Mormons had not been afraid to attack him he would have been killed because of his opposition to them."

He immediately admits saying this in committee:

"You would have killed me long ago if you had thought it worth the trouble; you thought it would cost you more eventually than it was worth."

If there is any difference between the statement which is denied and that which is admitted, it is so slight as not to be visible to the naked eye.

When the editor asserted that there ever has been a disposition to kill him, on the part of the people he has so often and so outrageously maligned, he knew he was guilty of a Tribune mistake, which means something willfully and designedly done for a purpose.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CAMPAIGN.

The work of the Democratic National Convention is now before the country for acceptance or rejection. Before either of these is accomplished, however, the period of discussion will run its full and ample course, and those who are presently unenlightened as to what this, that or the other means, not only in what the Democrats have done but in the doings of all the other parties as well, will probably be thoroughly posted by that time.

The Democratic delegates labored under one disadvantage to which the Republicans were not subjected—they were exposed to the elements to a uncomfortable extent. It seems to rain almost periodically in the region of country surrounding the Wigwam, and at this season of the year the periods appear to be close together, all of which made umbrellas a necessity, albeit the delegates were nominally under cover.

It looks as though the coming campaign was likely to be a departure to some extent from most if not all of those preceding it, and it must be said that it is very fortunate it is so. Nearly all the Democrats admit that President Harrison is a man of ability and has given the country a clean administration; while Republicans concede that Mr. Cleveland is an upright man possessed of good general qualifications. Pretty much all that could be said against either as a politician and publicist has already been said and, under the circumstances, it would be a very difficult matter to rake up anything new; so the prospects for a campaign in which principles more than men and measures rather than those who advocate them will be the rule, are quite bright. It will be a refreshing change, whether it marks the beginning of a new era or not.

Just how much or how little importance the People's party will figure up in the contest remains to be seen. We shall know whom their candidates and what the declarations on which they rely are in about two weeks more.

NOT A "MORMON" AGENT.

STATEMENTS are repeatedly made through the press to the effect that the "Mormons," as a community, are procuring lands in Texas and Mexico, on which to settle, through the agency of Andrew J. Stewart. The most aggravating feature of this error is that assertions of that nature purport to come from the lips of Mr. Stewart himself. Following is a sample in that line from the *Journal and Courier*, of New Haven, Conn.:

"Texas is a big State, and the Mormons have an idea that it is big enough for them to find a place in. Mormon Elder Andrew J. Stewart, who has recently secured a concession of land in Chihuahua, says that the authorities of the Church are looking for lands in Texas on which to found a colony. They prefer an arid tract in the western part of the State, which can be bought for a song, and will depend upon irrigation, which they know more about than any other people, to transform the desert into

gardens and farms. They do not apprehend a conflict with the State authorities, for, says Elder Stewart, 'polygamy is a thing of the past.' The laws of the Church now require all its members to live in obedience to the laws of the country in which their lot may be cast.' Asked if the Mormons would allow others than those of their faith to join them in the new colony, the Elder said: 'We make no distinction whatever as regards religion. We allow all to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. All we insist on is a strict obedience to the laws of the country, the education of all children, and mutual assistance in securing homes for all. We want every head of a family to own his own house and land, and we are opposed to the tenant system that absorbs from the husbandman the lion's share of the fruits of his industry. In conclusion, let me say that as soon as we get well started the influx of colonists from Europe and the United States will astonish this country, and will spread over and bring under irrigation many of the arid districts of West Texas that are now but little better than barren wastes.'

We have several times stated the fact that Mr. Stewart is of no sense an agent of the "Mormon" Church or people for any purpose whatever, and think it appropriate to reproduce in this connection, the following card, which has heretofore appeared in this journal.

"A CARD."

"A. J. STEWART DENIES THAT HE IS ENGAGED IN 'MORMON' WORK IN MEXICO."

"As impressions have been made upon the public mind through misleading press dispatches that I am engaged in founding 'Mormon' colonies in Mexico, I hereby desire to say in the most emphatic manner that I am not employed by the 'Mormon' Church in any such project; that what I am doing is entirely without connection with the Church, and that while I am endeavoring to establish settlements in Mexico and Texas, that work is without any direction, authority or assistance from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or its leading men."

ANDREW J. STEWART."

FATAL POLITICS.

WHAT a great many people at first received as a piece of gratuitous sentimentalism, is now recorded by the *New York World* as a sad and regretful fact—Emmons Blaine died broken-hearted over his father's defeat at Minneapolis. He may have had an affection of that organ that became aggravated through his intense vigils and constant watchfulness during the convention; and it is said of him that he scarcely slept an hour during the whole of that eventful week, so actively did he work and so intense was the nervous strain upon him. When the work was ended and his hopes had fled forever, he returned home a thoroughly sick man, and with but slight interruptions steadily declined till his sorrows ended in death.

Horace Greeley was cut down in the same way, doubtless many years before his time; and so have many other men. Politics is too fickle a jade for any man to set his heart upon.

RAVACHOL TO DIE.

THE jury that tried Ravachol, the anarchist, today rendered a verdict of murder and he was sentenced to be executed. Either the cause to which he has been devoting himself has weakened, or the jury in this case has more nerve power than had the one that tried him before; for the old threats still survived and the spirit of hate was manifestly as rampant. Ravachol has shown by his acts that he is one of the most desperate and dangerous men that ever lived in Paris, which is saying a great deal; and his summary "removal" while it may anger his confederates, can but give the cause of law and order new hope.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

THE catalogue of the University of Utah for 1892-93 has been received. It is a pamphlet of eighty-two pages and contains the usual information pertaining to publications of that character.

On the 26th of February, 1850, the Legislative Assembly passed an act incorporating the "University of the State of Deceit." This act was ratified by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Oct. 4th, 1851.

According to the original charter, the government and administration of the University were vested in a chancellor and a board of twelve regents, appointed by the governor of the Territory for a term of two years, or until their successors were qualified. The first meeting of the Board was held March 13, 1850, with Orson Spencer as chancellor and chairman. The University was open to students in the November following. In 1867 it underwent a re-organization under the supervision of the late D. O. Calder. On the 8th of March, 1869, Dr. John R. Park entered into the superintendency of the institution, and under his administration it has become one of the leading educational establishments west of the Missouri river. In 1884 the Legislature amended the charter, giving the institution definite power to confer degrees and to issue diplomas. In 1892 the Legislature enacted a new charter and changed the name to the "University of Utah."

This recalls an incident which occurred here last winter. Prof. Eliot, of Harvard, in his address at the Tabernacle, alluded to the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay as having founded Harvard six years after the settlement of the colony. In this respect he stated that the Puritans were ahead of the "Mormon" settlers in this valley, because the latter did not establish a university for forty years after settling here. The fact is that the University of Deceit was established two and a half years after the first entrance to this valley by the Pioneers. President Eliot fell into the mistake naturally enough. The Legislature at that time had just amended the charter and changed the name. This caused the Professor to infer that the University was only recently established.

DAVID BENNETT HILL.

SENATOR HILL, whose name has been so enthusiastically heralded for the Chicago nomination by New York Democrats, is yet a young man. He was born in Havana, Schuylers County, New York, August 29, 1848. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 at the age of 21. Ever since he has combined politics and law. He was appointed City Attorney of Elmira a few months after his admission to the bar. He entered the State Assembly in 1871. In 1877, and in 1881, he presided over the New York Democratic State Convention of these years. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of Elmira. In 1886 and 1887 he was president of the New York State Bar Association. He succeeded Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York January, 1885, was elected Governor in November following, and re-elected in 1888. In 1891 he succeeded W. M. Evans as United States Senator from New York. His term expires March 3, 1897.

GLADSTONE'S CAMPAIGN.

MR. GLADSTONE has a hard contest on his hands and seems to realize the fact fully. He is actively engaged in his canvass in opposition to the Unionists, his appearances in the field being numerous. It is astonishing how well a man of his years bears with such uncomplaining fortitude burdens and trials such as have broken down many younger and stronger men; and in all these appears comparatively small diminution of vigor or earnestness—he goes right ahead and fills his appointments in all respects as of yore.

Gladstone spoke at Clapham, London, on the 17th instant, to an audience of non-conformists, and created an excellent impression, as, in fact, he seems to do everywhere. In his remarks he deplored that his assailants had seen fit to take the controversy out of legitimate political channels and turn it into a squabble over religious differences and animosities. It seems that the Unionists are acquitting with the Orangemen and other anti-Catholic organizations; and to such an extent has the situation gone and so heated have the opposition partisans become, that misrepresentations if nothing more serious have been rather freely resorted to. Some of these have been leveled at the "great commoner," one of them crediting him with saying that the Protestants of Ulster were fools or rogues. This he denied emphatically on the occasion referred to, and even without the denial very few people who know of Mr. Gladstone would believe any such statement; he is nothing if not dignified and argumentative, and such an expression would contain nothing of either dignity or argument.

The present is no doubt the last canvass Mr. Gladstone will ever make for several reasons; if defeated he will be forced into a retirement from which, all things considered, he will scarcely care to emerge; if successful the captain will have been placed upon the structure of an honorable and illustrious career and nothing more that he

may achieve in the field of abstract politics would make him any greater; and then each succeeding day adds to his weight of years, and it must needs be, in the ordinary course of nature, that his last speech will soon be heard, his final rally be dispersed. Either a Liberal majority or minority in the next House of Commons is fraught with grave consequence to him.

CAMPAIGNING IN IRELAND.

THEY have lively times campaigning in Ireland. On the 19th instant, at Killorglin, the anti-Parnellites were holding a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting, when a party of Parnellites descended upon them like a wolf on the fold; the platform was wrecked and the band driven off, but those who fled in dismay obtained reinforcements and returned, driving the disturbers hence. This reinforcing business, however, proved to be a game which two parties could play at, and the Parnellites, concluding no doubt that they had not had fun enough for one day, doubled their force and went back to the scene of action. After considerable disturbance of a general character, not amounting to a riot, things got warmer and finally the fighting began, clubs and stones being the weapons. The police were unable to stop the row; the chairman was knocked senseless, and everybody in either crowd had some sort of a remainder of the event to carry away with him, some of them being themselves carried away.

Hearing of the Killorglin incident started a similar one at Tralee, where a desperate and bloody row took place.

This all goes to show that our Milesian friends have a keen appreciation of the privileges and opportunities opened up to the energetic politician; but we should think that those who are detailed for campaign work in Ireland would procure some sort of insurance on themselves before starting for their field of labor.

"LIBERALISM" DISCOMFITED.

THE Tuscorara gang have been completely routed, the regular delegates of the Democratic party having been seated in the convention. The information gives general satisfaction in the community, without respect to national political opinions or predilections. The rank "Liberals" are of course disappointed and chafed, but Republicans and Democrats alike are pleased with the result of the contest, because it gives a blow to rabbleism.

ROTTENNESS IN POLICE CIRCLES.

YESTERDAY this journal published some striking facts connected with an informal investigation into the conduct of officials connected with the police department of this city. We have been informed of the existence of an appalling degree of rottenness in that branch of the municipal government.

Some of the leading officials of the administration are cognizant of the fact that the News is not ignorant on

the subject. One of the members of the Council (a "Liberal") remarked, a day or two since, to a representative of this journal, that it was due the public that it should, through these columns, expose the condition of the police department, with a view to having the gross wrongs corrected. He even intimated that if this was not done he would himself go before the grand jury and would to that body state that the News had information on the subject and failed to do its duty in the premises.

Of course this kind of talk was the veriest nonsense, especially when the source of it is considered. The work of rectifying such wrongs as exist in the police branch of the government and sweeping it clear of the filth that now clings to it, devolves upon the City Council, of which the gentleman who undertook to instruct the News in relation to its duty to the public is a member. Should he and his fellow councilmen and the Mayor fail to do their duty in the premises, then it would be time for this journal to get in its work, not only upon the transgressors in fact, but upon those who condone and foster corruption within the lines of the municipal administration by failing to root it out.

It seems however, that the police committee is at work on the subject, and we will give Mayor Baskin the credit of a belief on our part that he will not fail to properly act, according to the evidence that may be placed before him. He took prompt action in the case of Detective Johnson as soon as it was learned that he was conducting a disreputable house, by discharging him from the service. The mayor promises to do similarly in the pending cases, if the reports that have reached him are anything like true. He will find, in our opinion, that they can be well sustained. It is not only the chief of police who is concerned in the misconduct that is being uncovered, but also a police sergeant, a Detective, and a police justice.

During the municipal administration which preceded the present one, the police department was a disgrace and a scandal. It was divided into factions. The conduct of some of its members was debased, and the operations of the force so ineffective that criminals from all parts of the country flocked here, because they found it a paradise for their class. Thugs, highwaymen and burglars pursued their vocations with impunity. The climax was reached when the captain of police was shot down and killed on the public street by one of his own men.

The "Liberal" party has in many instances been singularly and deplorably unfortunate in the selection of its officers. This is necessarily the case, because the selections are made, as a rule, without respect either to efficiency or moral status. The leading qualification considered has been that the successful applicant for place has worked with prominent unscrupulousness for the election of "Liberal" candidates. Men who are dishonest in politics are not to be trusted in any department of affairs.

Let the police platter be cleansed of the putridity which now reeks at its head and among its members. The public peace demands that this shall be done.

HAVOC BY HEAT.

NINETY-FOUR degrees of heat in New York city means something that the mountain dweller has no conception of, and during the past week the thermometer has varied between 94 and 100 in that city. The daily death rate during the hot spell was from 170 to 200, and the prostrations from heat are beyond computation. The mortality among children suffering from cholera in autumn is fearful. It appears that the torrid wave is not confined to New York, as sunstrokes and prostrations are reported from all the New England towns as far north as Portland, Maine.

BOIES OF IOWA.

HORACE BOIES, of Waterloo, Iowa, has been conspicuously before the public during the last few days. He was born in Erie County, New York, December 7, 1827. He is of French descent. His father was a very poor farmer, and while Horace was yet a boy got into serious financial embarrassments. This caused young Boies to leave home to seek his fortune further west. He went as far as Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a short time, undergoing most tyrannical treatment. He did not even get enough to eat. After sometime he heard that his mother was on the point of death, and he returned to his father's home in New York. The mother recovered. Horace remained with his father and went to work on the farm. In the winter of 1845, he went to school. The following summer he went to Illinois, remained there about two years, working in summer and teaching school during the winter months. He returned once more to his father's home in Erie County, and went to school at the town of Aurora.

Ever since boyhood he entertained an ambition to become a lawyer. Being now a young man of 22 or 23, he thought that if his cherished idea could be at all put into practice, the time had come to do it. He repaired to Springville, a small village not far from his father's home. Here he contracted with a lawyer to do chores for the privilege of reading law in the latter's office. He studied hard, and after eighteen months was admitted to the bar. He married a young lady named King, a playmate of his, and then opened a law office with a library consisting of fifteen dollars' worth of books. He soon acquired a reputation for industry, conscientiousness, and devotion to the interests of his clients. He moved to Hamburg, a town near Buffalo. About this time the new Republican party was making quite a stir. Young Boies became one of its most active apostles. In 1855 he entered the State Legislature as a full-fledged Republican. The young politician did not enjoy his honors very long. The district underwent a gerrymandering process, and in the next election Boies was ousted. Finally he moved to Buffalo, and soon acquired fame as a lawyer. In 1866 Grover Cleveland was the nominee of the Democratic party for County Attorney. Mr. Boies was a candidate on the Re-

publican ticket for the same office, and lost the nomination by two votes.

In 1867 Mr. Boies moved from Buffalo to Waterloo, Iowa. He is now spoken of exclusively as a western man, though forty years of his life were spent in New York. His first move in Iowa was to secure as much land as he could possibly get hold of. He combined farming with the practice of law. He owns 3,500 acres, which are all cultivated under his immediate supervision.

Until 1880 Mr. Boies had been a Republican of the most stalwart type. From 1870 to 1883 the Republicans of Iowa in their conventions invariably demanded tariff reform. In 1880 the National Republican convention adopted a strong protection plank. Boies among others severely criticized the action of his party, but did not leave it. In 1883 the prohibition cause struck Iowa. The Republicans adopted it. Boies, though a man who has never smoked, nor drank alcoholic liquors of any kind, repudiated prohibition. A state campaign was pending, and a legislature to be chosen. Boies worked against the prohibitionists and Republicans combined. They triumphed and he was no longer regarded as of the party. He made a coarse review of his political convictions. He found himself opposed to sumptuary laws, to high tariff, to vast expenditures of public moneys. In fact he found himself a Democrat, and openly proclaimed himself as such in 1884. He took the stump for Cleveland. He could have no hope for political office, because at that time Iowa was so overwhelmingly Republican, that it was classed as irrevocably and perpetually of that party. In 1887, however, the Democrats made some headway, in 1888 they made more and in 1889 they elected Horace Boies, governor of Iowa, by a plurality of 6528 in a total vote of 22,000 larger than in the preceding election for governor. In 1890 the Democrats carried six of the eleven Congressional districts in Iowa. In 1891 Boies was re-nominated for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 8216 in a total vote of 420,000, as against 404,000 in the Presidential election of 1888. Mr. Boies, according to a press dispatch, does not feel over sanguine that the Democratic ticket will be elected next November.

A BLACKMAILING POLICEMAN CONVICTED.

GERRY'S Society for the protection of children in New York employs a number of officers invested with police powers. At the time of the Dr. Parkhurst excitement two of these were charged with blackmailing keepers of houses of ill-fame. An investigation followed. One of them, a sergeant named Finn, has just been convicted and sentenced to six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$250. He used to collect a monthly stipend from Sophia Martens, guaranteeing her protection from arrest. There were several cases in which it was shown that collections were made, but in the Martens transaction there was irrefutable proof. The fellow was actually detected while collecting his blackmail.

THE SUGAR BEET.

MR. C. A. GRANGER, agricultural superintendent of the Utah Sugar Co., L-ubi, Utah, has published a very instructive little brochure in relation to the sugar beet, and its proper cultivation. It appears that numerous inquiries from various portions of the country are being daily received at the Lehi sugar works in reference to the beet, and its treatment. This pamphlet has been written and published with a view to answering the interrogations and to present the information in a concise and clear form, which the author has succeeded in doing.

The little work takes a cognizance of the beet, the soil and its preparation, planting, seed, size, thinning, harvesting, irrigation, tonnage, cost of production, etc. In eight pages all that the farmer wants to know about the cultivation of the sugar beet is found.

FATE OF AN INDIAN WOMAN.

Some time ago the town of Sonora, Mexico, was thrown into a state of great religious excitement, by reason of a young Indian maiden who it was said performed miraculous feats through the agency of divine power. The excitement extended to the whole province, and whole tribes of Indians and troops of Mexicans came to worship the young woman. The government took the matter up and Teresa Urra was convicted and sentenced to death.

The New York Recorder gives the following account of the affair:

It will be remembered that the sentence of death which the district judge of Guaymas passed upon Saint Teresa was commuted upon condition that she leave the country, never to return. The Governor in his instructions to the beautiful Indian maiden and her aged father even went so far as to inform them that they must not stop until they reached the far interior of the United States.

The unfortunate axiles were escorted to the Mexican boundary by a detachment of Mexican soldiers. The first town on the little Sonora railroad, of any size on this side of the border is Nogales, Arizona, and it was there that Saint Teresa and her father stopped. They were cared for by the good citizens of Nogales.

The couple rented a little house on the outskirts of Nogales, but had barely got settled when the news of their Saint's location began to spread among her former Indian subjects and worshippers across the border, in the mountains of Sonora. They flocked to Nogales by the hundreds, and the excitement rapidly spread among the lower classes of Mexicans in southern Arizona. The afflicted were brought to Nogales in all kinds of conveyances, and Saint Teresa is said to have performed many miraculous cures.

In a few days, however, she began to pine for the joys of her rude mountain home, and the famished scenes of her happy childhood. Her father longed to be back with his herd of goats and to lead his quiet pastoral life again. They resolved four days ago to brave the wrath of the Sonora authorities and return to their mountain home, and quietly left Nogales, avoiding the concourse of Indians and Mexicans awaiting to see them.

"Through the assistance of F. L. Morley, a merchant of Nogales, they reached the Mexican boundary line, and on

Thursday morning at an early hour they crossed into Sonora afoot and struck across the desert toward the mountains, where they had their old home.

"The news of their disappearance from Nogales was telegraphed to the Governor of Sonora, who notified all the subordinate authorities to keep a lookout for the fugitives and to show them no mercy if captured.

"Late on Thursday evening the rurales, or frontier guards at Cibola discovered Saint Teresa and her father making their way south through the chaparral.

"They were arrested and taken into town, and on the public plaza of the place Saint Teresa is said to have been shot to death. The life of her aged father was spared, but he was taken to Guaymas under a heavy guard.

THE KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.

THERE exists in the United States a secret political society named the Knights of Reciprocity. It was first organized in February, 1891, and was more or less a direct outgrowth of the Kansas elections of 1890. It will be remembered that the Farmers' Alliance of that year promulgated platforms of a most radical nature, including sub-treasury schemes, absolute free trade, government loans and several other socialistic projects. The Knights of Reciprocity, finding, perhaps, that a golden mean between the extreme Alliance men and the extreme party men would be the best, organized a society mainly for political education, but providing also for social and recreative entertainments.

For the convenience of organizing and extending the order a short political catechism was formulated, and each candidate for membership was and is required to answer the following questions:

- "1. Are you in favor of the perpetuity of our Union?
- "2. Are you in favor of just and liberal pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the republic?
- "3. Are you in favor of the protection of American industries?
- "4. Are you in favor of fair and equitable reciprocity between all nations on the American continent?
- "5. Are you in favor of fair and equitable reciprocity between all interests in our nation?
- "6. Are you in favor of an intelligent ballot, honestly cast and counted?
- "Are you in favor of disfranchising every citizen who offers or accepts a bribe to influence a ballot?"

In Tennessee, where the convict labor question has been a burning one for some time, one more question is added, namely:

"Are you in favor of the abolition of the convict labor question as it exists in this State?"

There is no question as to party prejudices or party feelings. In both the old parties are individuals who favor moderate protection combined with reciprocity, hence the reciprocity idea forms the political basis of the order, and thus from it derives its name. All these questions, it is supposed, must be answered in the affirmative to qualify for eligibility. But the order must not be used for electioneering purposes in the interest of any party or individual. The members are, however, pledged to vote for

the candidates who most closely represent the principles to which they have subscribed.

It is thought that this organization will figure largely in the pending election. At present there are 208 lodges in Kansas, 384 in Missouri, and 94 in Louisiana. The order is represented in New York, Nebraska, Maryland and ten other States. Forty-eight lecturers are already on the road organizing and extending the order into every State and Territory in the Union. The object is to draw every citizen who favors reciprocity into closer sympathy with each other, and then vote for the party which most nearly represents their ideas.

The organization is simple. There is a Supreme Lodge composed of two delegates from each State lodge. Its headquarters at present are in Garden city, Kansas, but after the next annual meeting they will be transferred to Washington, D. C. The state lodge is composed of representatives from subsidiary lodges, and meet twice a year.

As reciprocity, especially with the American nations, is favored very strongly by the Republican party, it looks as if this order would be of no small advantage to it. Its main object is, however, to offset the Farmers' Alliance, and it is stronger in those States where that party is also strongest, and it looks as if by a fusion of conservative Democrats and Republicans the alliance may be materially weakened.

THE CZAR'S TYRANNY.

THOSE who imagine that the social and governmental condition of Russia is exaggerated by those who are opposed to the Czar's system, should keep on reading until they obtain a better comprehension. That potentate's absolute way is so conclusive, so sweeping and so searching that we who have been born and reared under gentler circumstances can scarcely conceive of it at all. It is a proper subject to discuss, for the reason that it is such an anomaly in the midst of an enlightened age, and Russia is the greatest nation in a division of the earth where all else is civilization, progress and more or less enlightenment. The thought that at such a time and under such circumstances there can be found a hundred million white people whose ruler is their master as well and whose will is the supreme law of the land, is repulsive; what, then, must be the experience itself?

Poultey Bigelow, traveler and writer, has made several ineffectual attempts to journey through the dark empire, being invariably arrested and turned back before he got very far. Last fall he succeeded in penetrating to certain distances in different places along the western border of the Czar's dominions, and acquired sufficient material for a little volume of 176 pages, which he entitles "The German Emperor and his Eastern Neighbors." In it he explains the situation as affecting the ruler and the ruled in Russia in a few lines, they being a portion of an interview which the au-

thor had with a Polish playwright. He said:

"The matter is extremely simple—limited, in fact, to thirty words, the use of which must be avoided. For example, 'nation' must not be used; it suggests Poland. 'King' is objectionable, as well as 'kingdom,' for both are in contrast to the Czar and his empire. I must never use the word 'emperor'; it might imply that there was an Austrian or a German emperor, whereas in Russia there is but the Czar. 'Independence' is of course insulting to the government, so are 'freedom,' 'liberty,' 'constitution,' 'parliament,' which are obviously in the nature of *lese-majeste*. We must not only avoid the use of these bare words in any sense, but we must most carefully avoid any suggestion that might imply the assistance of such a thing as Poland. Polish history does not exist in Russia; for how can there be a history for a tract of land figuring only as a province of the Czar? The name of my country cannot be used, for officially we are not Poles, but are only known to our masters as inhabitants of the military department of the Vistula."

One would think that even the Czar, guarding jealously his power as an heirloom in the royal household, is more punctilious than is necessary or is consistent with real dignity; but he does not rest there, his freaks and spasms of imagined unfriendliness leading him to acts of oppression bordering on criminality. For instance, a large and respectable business concern in Warsaw last year undertook to open a branch house elsewhere in Poland, but the police would not allow the place to be opened, because the proprietors were suspected of entertaining liberal ideas. They (the police) will not allow favorable mention to be made of anything done or said by a Pole, the design being to make it appear that Poland cannot produce men of intellectual ability. It is related that an excellent Polish writer, who had made a scientific voyage to another country, was interviewed as to his experiences, but not a word of it was allowed to appear in print by the government censor, the only reason given being that it would advertise the writer. And so on, through a dreary list that might be produced, each case containing some overt or poorly concealed intent to harass, hinder or harm.

But for the effect which it would have produced upon the outside world and the prominence of the man, the generous Count Tolstoid would not have been permitted to prosecute his labors of love among the starving subjects of the Czar last winter, and it may readily be understood that the first act of the Count's which by any means of distortion can be construed into an offense against the despot, will be taken advantage of to harass if not to injure or drive the humanitarian away. Personally, Alexander is reported as a rather agreeable person, highly accomplished and disposed to be hospitable; but officially he is not to be emulated or admired.

The Paper Trade Club of Chicago, representing nearly all the paper manufacturers of the city, is arranging for an interesting display at the World's Fair.

THE DANGERS OF SCIENCE.

THOSE who stand in awe of the "deadly trolley" and have been hoping that their fears might eventuate some sort of substitute less dangerous, are apparently as far from the realization of their hopes now as at any time heretofore. A cable road in St. Louis has just been changed to an electric one, and a 25,000 horse power plant put in to operate it; besides which, the work of extending electric lines goes on almost everywhere where there are any. The people seem to be getting reconciled to it, dangers and all, just as they have regarding the railway with its dangers, many fold more numerous than the other or any other. All departments of scientific locomotion contain a percentage of danger in proportion to their rapidity, and those who avail themselves of such means must take their chances along with the rest, the risk accompanying the trip as an unfeeling attendant.

A SAMPLE OF "LIBERAL" METHODS.

THE conciliatory policy pursued by the regular Republican delegates to the National Convention toward the representatives of the "Liberal" faction, has been explained in these columns. The statements of the "regulars" on the subject have been precisely uniform. The magnanimous course taken toward the "Liberal" delegates was inspired by a desire to see peace established. It was also taken in response to the pleading of the most prominent of the "Liberals," who was disconsolate at the overwhelming defeat of himself and colleagues. He as much as stated that so far as he was concerned the local fight was finished.

His appeal was effectual. The public is aware of the courtesies and recognition accorded him at the hands of the regular delegation. Since his return home he has given evidence of a degree of inability to appreciate the magnanimity of an opponent that is enough to cause one to lose faith in humanity. It is now proved that to concede anything to the class to which he belongs only leads to a practical illustration of the correctness of the scriptural statement of the effect of casting precious things in front of a class of domestic animals not held in exalted esteem.

The leading "Liberal" delegate to Minneapolis, in a lengthy article in Saturday's issue of his paper, repudiates the idea that he gave any intimation of his intention to drop, in future, the old hate-inspired local contention, and he figuratively snaps his fingers contemptuously at the courtesies accorded him through the direct agency of the regular Republican delegation. The long, rambling statement winds up with characteristic inconsistency. Here is the last paragraph but one:

"There are Republican and Democratic clubs in the Liberal party; there is no Mormon who is working in good faith who could not join those clubs with perfect propriety and without humiliation; but that is soon ed at, which is a living evidence that the dissolution of the People's party was but a trick, and that now the aim is exactly as it was ten, fifteen,

twenty and forty years ago, only that new methods have been adopted to secure the desired result."

"When that statement is analyzed, this is its logic: The dissolution of the People's party was a trick. The proof of this lies in the fact that the late members of the dissolved People's party do not practically join the ranks of the "Liberal" party. As a consequence the aim is the same as the last forty years, "only that new methods have been adopted to secure the desired result." Well, this rich.

If this be a trick, it was performed in accordance with suggestions made by the writer of the article quoted, and the class to which he belongs. The proofs of this exist in the lack members of his own paper. "Abolish polygamy, dissolve the People's party and divide on national party lines. If you "Mormons" do this there will be no longer a "Mormon" question; we will follow suit and dissolve the "Liberal" party, and Utah will be Americanized." The result is that a course in harmony with their own suggestion is declared "a trick," because they are opposed to a solution of questions that have heretofore divided the community. They think there are money and political prestige and place for them in the old fight, maintained by playing upon the religious prejudices of the nation.

The "Mormons" can do nothing of which such men are willing to approve. If their actions were as pure as the conduct of an angel, they would assert that the virtues displayed were the product of ulterior motives. The objects of their animus cannot suit them, no matter what course they may take. Their policy, at all times and under all circumstances, is to give the "Mormons" no credit, but to malign and abuse them at every opportunity. When opportunities do not exist they are manufactured. Non-"Mormons" who do not fall into the methods of the political conspirators are subjected to the same malignant treatment.

It is therefore no wonder that the degree of recognition accorded the "Liberal" delegation at Minneapolis at the hands of the regular Republicans from Utah was not appreciated. Neither should it cause astonishment that, after the implied promises made to the contrary by Judge Goodwin while the convention contest was on, he should now say through his paper: "We know of no advice to give to Liberals except to stand where they have always stood." This means that they are to continue to live in the musty past, instead of travelling forward with the march of progressive events.

Even so, if they will let them be left ingloriously in the rear.

SPREAD THE FACT WIDELY.

WORD comes from the political front, at Chicago, that the bogus Democrats are exhibiting their quality in that city. They have been marching with their tri-colored umbrellas, "Uncle Sam" hats and grey dusters, with a nigger and a fellow in Indian costume at the head of the column. They have been shouting their war-cry—"Utah, Utah, Tuscarora."

A gentleman who witnessed the semi-idiotic spectacle they presented is said to have remarked, in disgust, that he needed no further evidence to convince him of the quality of the Tuscarora crowd.

Why should he require any more proof that they have no higher conception of patriotism or of affairs of State than do ordinary street Arabs? Their ridiculous display degrades them, and anything further in that line were necessary, in the eyes of every sensible person who witnesses their mountebank performances.

The platform of this delectable faction is easy of formation. In order to construct it it would only be needful to pile together the barrels of intoxicants they carried on board the train on which they traveled to Chicago, and surmount them with a banner inscribed with this motto: "Whisky is King." The speakers for the crowd, in support of the platform, could "point with pride" to the fact that they had succeeded in inaugurating a whisky reign in the municipal government of Salt Lake, formerly the most orderly and exemplary city in the American Union.

We sincerely hope that the friends of Utah now in Chicago will industriously circulate the fact that the Tuscarora mountebanks do not belong to the old and solid citizens of this Territory, who do not wish to be considered as having descended to the verge of lunacy. Let it be known, as far as practicable, that these political pyrotechnicians belong to the class who, in a political campaign, at the suggestion of chief Tuscarora Powers, selected for their standard the empty carpet-bag—the symbol of the lowest forms of political degradation.

By all means let the citizens of the Queen City know that the Tuscaroras do not in any sense represent the people of Utah.

A THIN SENSATION.

THIS morning the Salt Lake Tribune announces, under flaming headlines, that its reporter was ordered to move from the table provided at the Tabernacle for the accommodation of press reporters. This is simply a piece of attempted martyrdom. There is no truth in the statement. No official of the Church has denied or has any intention of denying the representative of any paper, the Tribune included, the courtesies which ought to be accorded to the press. This childish endeavor to make it appear that the authorities of the Church have a disposition to curtail the freedom of the press is beneath contempt. We reiterate the fact that the statement is false. Our assertion can be proved at any moment.

CLEVELAND CLIMBING.

A FEW days ago a conservative yet searching and quite reliable canvass was made of the Illinois delegation to the Chicago convention, by a prominent newspaper worker of that city. The result of his footings gave the following result: Palmer 29, Morrison

12, Cleveland 9, Justice Craig 1. The importance of this estimate to those who are on the lookout for "straws" from the Lake City is considerable, or was so until yesterday, when, according to the Associated Press reporter, Secretary Palmer absolutely declined in favor of the ex-President and requested that not only the votes in his own favor but those for all other candidates go to Mr. Cleveland. If his wishes should be obeyed, the column for the noted New Yorker will have swollen somewhat beyond the majority line and be in easy sailing of the necessary two-thirds required to nominate.

Not only is the act of Senator Palmer consequential in and of itself, but it "sets the pace," so to speak, for other wavering delegations. Illinois was, perhaps, looked upon as a kind of criterion because having the largest mixed delegation and the largest one of any State but three—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. If the last named and Indiana should now follow suit, and drop their "favorite sons" or those from other places and unite on Mr. Cleveland, his nomination on the first ballot would be assured.

It is announced by the same authority that the anti-Cleveland force are determined to make one grand, determined effort, by concentrating all their strength to prevent the consummation foreshadowed, at least so far as the first ballot is concerned, evidently believing that his failure to secure the prize at the outset will thereafter cause him losses instead of gains, and thence taking a downward course means ultimate defeat, or as soon as some other strong man can be agreed and combined upon.

The dispatches state that now, or rather yesterday evening, the only avowed candidates were Cleveland, Hill and Boies. This makes it look darker for the opposition, as, following the rule of proportions and preferences, the majority of those who have deserted their former inclinations have gone to swell the ex-President's following, so that while Hill and Boies have gained a little, Cleveland has gained considerably.

The later dispatches go to show that the Cleveland forces are being slowly but steadily augmented, from which the reader can draw his own conclusions.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.

Two weeks ago the eyes of politicians were turned to Minneapolis; today they are turned to Chicago. The situation at both places is somewhat similar. Grover Cleveland occupies more or less the same position with his party that Harrison did with his at Minneapolis. The Chicago Convention will consist of 898 delegates, necessary for a choice, two-thirds, 599. The vote cast at Minneapolis was 904, necessary for a choice, a majority, 453. On the first ballot Harrison received 335 1-6, or 52 more than was required. Blaine received 182 5-6 votes, McKinley, 182, ex-Speaker Reed 4, and Robert T. L. 1, out of 3. The Minneapolis Convention, according to the regular rule, would also consist of 898 delegates, but owing to contests and compromises a half dozen votes were added. Grover

Cleveland must get 65 more votes than Harrison to secure the nomination on the first ballot.

About a week hence Cincinnati will be held to as a political centre, but not with such interest as Minneapolis and Chicago. On Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 a. m., the National Prohibition convention will assemble in the Music Hall of that city. The call provides for 1149 delegates and the same number of alternates. The basis of representation is as follows: Each State is entitled to four delegates at large, and each congressional district and Territory to two each, while for every thousand votes cast for Fluke in 1888 each State is entitled to one additional delegate. The candidates of this party in 1888 were Clinton B. Fluke for President and John A. Brooks for Vice-President. No State was carried and consequently no electoral vote was obtained. But a total of 248,436 votes was polled for the ticket all through the country.

The national convention of the People's party will assemble at Omaha on Monday, July 4. This party represents the Farmer's Alliance and various allied industrial and labor reform elements. To this convention each congressional district is entitled to send four delegates, and each State eight delegates-at-large. There are 356 districts and 44 States, therefore the convention should consist of 1776 delegates. There seems to have been no provision made for the Territories. The party of which this is more or less the successor was known in 1888 as the United Labor party. Its candidates were A. J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham. The total vote polled was 144,698.

The People's party has made a good deal of noise, and in fact effected something during the past few years. It made itself felt in Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. It caused quite a commotion in several of the Southern States, and succeeded in getting two U. S. Senators and a dozen Representatives.

SOUVENIR SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

THE bill to coin several millions of souvenir silver half dollars, as mementoes of the World's Fair, is one that both sides of the silver question can uphold—the bi-metallics because it is actually placing so much silver in circulation, and the mono-metallics because the silver is not used as money. A cleverer or more satisfactory scheme could scarcely be devised, since nearly everybody that goes to the Fair will want something to show for it and something to remember it by in one and the same article. If possible, the special half dollar issue will fill the bill exactly, and the chances are that the issue will be taken up.

It is really gratifying to know that the men of extreme views on opposite sides of the silver question can be got together for once, even though it be but for this occasion. Of course, having joined hands and accomplished the desired object, they will divide again and be as widely separate as before. This is not at all gratifying, but there is no prospect of anything better till some mutual concessions are made. It

is entirely out of the question for the silver men to obtain the absolutely free and unrestricted coinage of the white metal; on the other hand, it is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution to make it a mere maid-in-waiting on gold—so much merchandise whose value is to be determined by the more favored metal. The medium ground, with no uncertain provisions and no unjust restrictions, is the most feasible if not the best in all respects. Let a just and practicable ratio between gold and silver be established definitely and conclusively; and this being done, to say that we could have too much coinage would be to say that we could have too much money—a conditionavoring too strongly of Utopia to be looked for in this practical age.

THE ANTI-OPTIONS BILL.

WHAT is now known as the "Hatch" or "anti-options bill" which passed the House of Representatives at Washington on the 28th inst. is occasioning fierce criticism. The New York Times contends that if it should become law, it would not only cause a suspension on option trading, but exercise a surveillance over business in general that in the end would be destructive to all industry. The New York Cotton Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange have entered strong protests against this bill. The New York bankers here also oppose it, contending that the provisions of the measure would bring about a panic. The New Orleans bankers have joined with their Gotham brothers, and the bankers of Chicago are still more emphatic in their opposition. They declare that both the farmer and manufacturer would be ruinously injured by the "Hatch bill," or, as it is called in the Senate, the "Washburn bill," should it become law.

The purpose of the proposed enactment is to prevent dealing in what are known as "options" and "futures" in certain specified commodities. In board of trade parlance "options," "futures," "puts," "calls" and "straddles" are the terms used for manipulating products of various kinds in a method not generally understood by the average citizen, but which by many business men is characterized as a species of gambling. By "option" is meant any contract which gives the right to any party to deliver to another at a future time some article, but does not obligate said party to deliver it, should he feel so disinclined. The future is something similar and applies to agents, brokers or others who may act as a third party, in any transaction where an actual sale and bona fide delivery of goods does not take place.

The articles to which the "Hatch Bill" applies are raw cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain, seeds, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon, and all edible products of swine. The bill demands that every "option" dealer in these products shall pay annually \$1,000 license fee, and shall also pay the further sum of 5 cents per pound for each and every pound of raw cotton, hops, pork, lard and bacon, and 20 cents per bushel for each and every bushel of grain traded in, under the name of "option" or "futures."

The measure is quite a lengthy one, and embraces many other radical changes in the present mode of doing business in the great marts of this country. It also embodies severe punitive provisions for violation of the law. It passed the House by 167 yeas to 46 nays, 116 not voting.

THE MAD MONARCH.

A RECENT issue of the Cologne Gazette announces that the condition of the mad King of Bavaria—Otto I—is now merely vegetative; that he is unable to distinguish persons in his familiar entourage, and that his attendants have the greatest difficulty in getting him to take food—a condition of things which seems to indicate steady progression toward the inevitable and gloomy finale.

This is one of the most peculiar cases within the records of the materia medica. Of course the eminent station of the patient adds importance to the subject; but divested of kingliness and all other extraneous considerations, is still a peculiar, almost a mystifying one. What caused it? Gradual disintegration of the brain tissues? Most likely; but this does but give rise to another and just as perplexing a problem—What caused the disintegration? We have not heard it described as organic, a weakness of creation, because the symptoms, if we are correctly informed, did not manifest themselves in early life but developed only a few years ago.

Perhaps the following extract from a recent article on this subject may throw some light upon it: "The king is extremely fond of cigarettes and smokes more than thirty a day. Every time he lights a cigarette he burns a whole box of matches, and seems to enjoy the noise and the flame."

The poisonous smoke of thirty of those things every day being drawn to and saturating the salivary glands and clogging the pores of the mouth should, in the natural course of things, produce death within a more or less measured time corresponding with the physical ability of the victim to resist the baneful influence. Insanity would almost surely take place at an early stage, and what death more to be dreaded than that which is preceded by the complete occultation of the mind? We have not heard of the King's condition being ascribed to this cause; but that the loathsome and devouring habit is enlarging the malady and hastening the tragic development, there can be no manner of doubt.

NEEDS NO PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT

On last Tuesday, June 21, something new occurred in this locality. The leading business houses closed their establishments in order that all hands connected with them might attend the races. This is the first instance in the history of this city of a closing day for such a purpose.

Looking at the subject from the standpoint of the conservation of the public good, the propriety of the step was, in our view, questionable. We agree with the plea put forth by some people that horse-racing, pure and

simple, is not necessarily demoralizing. On the contrary it is probably altogether harmless. It is, however, in its actual condition all over the world, associated with gambling, and more or less drinking, and draws together a great many vile characters, as well as people who are unquestionably respectable and good.

It may be argued that people can attend such occasions without being affected with the baser concomitants connected with them. Doubtless many have strength of character to go anywhere without having their moral sentiments or desires tainted in the least. This is not, however, the invariable rule. The effect in numbers of cases is liable to be the opposite of this.

What we wish to insist upon is that any public act that will induce the people of this community to enter and swim down the current of pleasure-seeking, and that might lead some into paths of danger, is of questionable propriety. Any person who has lived a good while in Utah will conclude, on a moment's reflection, that the popular trend in that direction has been for several years sufficiently impulsive without any assistance of any character whatever. In thus commenting we run the risk of being deemed, in this respect, out of the prevailing drift, and consequently foggyish. Be that as it may, it is better to be right and regarded as odd, than to be actually aside from the proper line and be popularly esteemed.

Horse-racing has grown in this Territory until even the smaller settlements have become infected with the spirit of it. Occasionally we, in consequence, are called upon to record the fact that some young fellow in the bloom of life has come to an untimely end, by meeting with an accident by which his neck was broken. It is sometimes also the painful duty of this journal to refer to quarrels, the result of betting and drunkenness that have sprung from this species of amusement. But, as we have already admitted, these are not necessary adjuncts to this species of sport, although so frequently associated with it.

Coming back to the point of closing business establishments on account of a horse-race, what must be the legitimate effect of such a step? Necessarily to popularize the sport and give it an aspect of legitimacy that, in its present status, few will have the temerity to insist properly belongs to it. We believe in employers being mindfully generous to their employees, in the way of tendering them opportunities for the recreation they need. But in order to do this it is not necessary to hold into prominence a species of pleasure-hunting which ought not to be cultivated.

As a matter of course these remarks have reference to people belonging to the community of Latter day Saints. Incidentally, others may take them by a process of self-application, if they wish.

History teaches this lesson, if it teaches anything; that an inordinate disposition toward frivolity and pleasure-seeking indicates a corresponding decay of those solid, sterling qualities which render a community or nation great.

A LONG AND GOOD REIGN.

On Monday last Queen Victoria had reigned over Great Britain fifty-five years, this being equalled by only two sovereigns of that country—Henry VIII, who held the throne a few months longer than the Queen so far has, and George III, who occupied it sixty years. It is also the case that but two other British sovereigns have lived to the age acquired by Victoria—George II, seventy-seven, and George III, eighty-two, while there is but one living sovereign, so far as known, whose age equals hers, he being the King of Denmark, and his age seventy-four, a year or thereabout more. Albert, the Queen's husband, died thirty-one years and six months ago.

THOSE WIGWAG INCIDENTS.

THE mishaps that occurred in connection with the late National Democratic Convention at Chicago are unparalleled by any occurrence of the kind associated with a similar body in the history of the nation. The forerunner of those discomforting incidents was the partial unroofing, by a cyclone, of the wigwag before the Convention convened. During its session the deafening thunder rolled overhead, while the rain poured through the flimsy roof, drenching the assembled multitude. Then came the breaking of the electric light attachments, the crashing of the fragments upon the heads of the members of the New York delegation and the terror which these circumstances inspired, a panic and consequent dire disaster being barely prevented by the more cool-headed of the men who comprised the great throng. Those who believe in omens will be likely to speculate upon these occurrences as portentous in their relation to the future.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

THE dispatches from the East contain lamentable details of floods and rain storms. Today it is reported that Chicago, the Convention city, is in a dire condition, the result of continued floods for the past few weeks. It looks as if the United States was becoming remarkable for its floods, as well as other elemental disasters.

Calamities of this nature are not unknown in history. According to Piny and Tacitus the most destructive floods ever known occurred in Europe about the time of Christ. The Celts, which in prehistoric Western Europe dominated the countries from the Atlantic to the mouth of the Danube, were compelled, by reason of floods along the western ocean, to move into Northern Italy. In the North about the same time terrible floods drove the Teutonic tribes to the South. Rome suffered severely from floods from about 44 B. C. to A. D. 70. In that city plague and pestilence invariably followed the inundations from the Tiber. About 60 A. D. France and England suffered a great deal from floods.

The present century is especially remarkable for its floods. In 1831 7000

houses and 15,000 lives were destroyed in the valley of the Euphrates. In 1856 in China 200,000 lives were lost. In 1871 and 1872 Stanley reported tremendous floods in Central Africa. The Bengal flood of 1876 is still remembered, in which 185,000 lives were lost. The floods in 1878 along the Nile, in 1879 in Hungary and Spain, and in China in 1881 are still fresh in the memories of most newspaper readers.

As the century grows in grace, the floods seem to grow more destructive. In 1883 the terrible Pennsylvania floods occurred. India had a visitation that same year. Every year since then this country is visited with most destructive floods. It is only a few years since 1,000,000 persons perished, and 2,000,000 were rendered homeless in China from that cause.

REVIEW OF THE CONTEST.

The preliminary fight for recognition by the National Democratic party, between the Democrats and Tuscarras of Utah was of great interest. The "Liberals" counted securely on seating their delegates because Ferry one of their number was the national committeeman for Utah. It was scarcely doubted by most people acquainted with the case that Ferry would receive the tickets and hand them to Powers and Kiesel, leaving the straight Democrats to fight for the seats on the outside.

It has always been the custom to give the tickets to the national committeeman for each State and it was thought to be impossible to change the rule. However, a protest was prepared and presented to the national committee endorsed by several influential Democrats, including Hon. Chauncey F. Black, Lawrence Gardner and W. D. Bynum. Straight Democrats who had friends and acquaintances on the national committee laid siege to them and briefly explained the facts in the case which only needed examination to show their truth and force. The result was that Ferry was left out in the cold and the delegates' tickets and badges were handed to Henderson and Caine. This unexampled victory gave courage for further exertion.

The hearing before the sub-committee on credentials, at the Palmer House, demonstrated the fact that conditions have changed not only in Utah but in the East. O. W. Powers made a characteristic speech, filled with ancient and rusty anti-"Mormon" charges, which were vociferously applauded by the crowd of Tuscaras, acting as claqueurs. The committee ordered the noise stopped and declared the room and lobbies should be cleared if it was continued. Powers put much force and feeling into his harangue, and declared that unless his party, which he claimed numbered 4700 voters, was recognized, there could be no Democratic party in Utah. He declaimed, threatened, pleaded and denied that any Republican money had been donated for the Tuscaras. When asked by O'Donnell of Colorado whether he was a Liberal he answered yes. Then said O'Donnell "you represent the Liberal party?" Powers replied "The Democratic party" but his confusion was apparent. He found the old venomous anti-Mormon darts were unavailing and only provoked derision.

Judge Henderson offered a striking contrast. His earnest, yet quiet and gentlemanly manner, his plain facts and clear but logical arguments and conclusive deductions went straight home to the minds of his hearers. He made it evident that he represented the genuine Democratic party of Utah and the Mormons had done everything that had been demanded of them on political grounds and nothing less could be honorably done but recognize them. He showed that admitting all the facts and figures put forth by Powers, still he represented a party of bolters, and they could not be recognized as Democrats. His speech made a deep impression.

Hon. W. D. Bynum of Indiana followed in a short argument, right to the point, as to the Democrats having the regular party organization. He spoke of his visit to Utah and testified to the complete and admirable club organizations in Utah not excelled in the country. He confirmed all that Judge Henderson had explained.

Ex-Governor West was the next speaker. With force and emphasis he put the straight Democratic claims forward in such shape that the Tuscararas ground their teeth and looked savage but despondent.

Powers attempted to reply but his effort was but a repetition of his former story and an attempt to show he was a good Democrat and that his opponents were the Mormon party. F. J. Kiesel then took up the lugubrious anti-Mormon refrain, talked about the Church and its influence in politics and the terrible consequences of delivering the Territory over to it. He boasted of his long residence and sufferings (?) in Utah and the non-sense of men coming into the Territory and eating "Mormon" strawberries and cream to learn all about the "Mormons." He was rapped down by the chairman's hammer. Tarpey followed, then Edwards of the Tribune, who had been very officious and impudent. They simply made a noise; they simply said nothing in a loud voice.

While this was going on the convention, which met at 11 o'clock, was waiting for the report of the credentials committee. The sub-committee cleared the room. They were out in two minutes. They said nothing, but the "Liberals" read defeat in their faces and declared the thing had been "fixed beforehand." The sub-committee were unanimous for Henderson and Caine. The full committee adopted the report unanimously. When they reported at noon to the Convention it was unanimously adopted, and so the contest was ended.

A. E. STEVENSON.

THE candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket is not a man nationally known in the sense that Gray, Boies, Palmer and Campbell of Ohio are.

A. E. Stevenson is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in Bloomington, Ill. shortly before the opening of the war. Though a practicing lawyer by profession he has large interests in the coal fields of Illinois, and devotes a good deal of time to the development

of this industry. He has been in public life ever since he was a young man. He served as State's attorney in his judicial circuit in Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He was in Congress for two terms, and was defeated for two other terms. Mr. Stevenson was Cleveland's first assistant postmaster-general. He was mentioned as the candidate for Governor of Illinois a month ago, but the counsels of party chieftains prevailed, and he was held in reserve for the nomination for Vice-President.

A RETROSPECTION AND A MORAL.

LAST Saturday was the seventy-seventh anniversary of one of the greatest and most desperate and consequential battles of modern times; it involved not only victory or defeat for the participants, but the future arrangement and welfare of all Europe. It resulted in the complete downfall of the ambitious monarch who precipitated it, and his enforced seclusion from mankind during the rest of his life.

We can occasionally look back to that momentous struggle and wonder what would be the social and political features of Europe had the result of the battle been different to what it was. Napoleon's plan was to push Wellington into the sea on the west, then turning to have given Blucher such a bloody welcome as he had previously received at the same hands and sent him home with a decimated force and a broken heart. Such was the design, and what followed would have been ordered, or at least approved of, by was "man of destiny" himself; but it the not thus to be and Napoleon went down to rise no more.

In his notes Victor Hugo says that when in Brussels he refused to visit the battle field of Waterloo, because it represented not only the triumph of Europe over France, but the "complete, absolute, startling, incontestable and final sovereign triumph of mediocrity over genius." The gifted Frenchman, like most of his countrymen, could see nothing but genius in Napoleon's unbridled ambition and stolid indifference to human sacrifice, and if, as alleged, all Europe combined against France, it was because, through Napoleon, France had arrayed itself against all Europe. The instinct of self-preservation manifests itself as distinctly in the case of nations, sometimes, as in that of individuals; and some day, perhaps, those who count so much upon the achievements of man and give praise only to those who have been manifest and conspicuous in the world's affairs, will learn that there is a Providence over all and that nations will not be dismembered or destroyed except as has been decreed.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE agony is over at Chicago. Both the great parties can now settle down to an active campaign work. The contest on the 8th of November next will be a determined political battle. It is true there are two parties yet to hear from. The Prohibitionists will assemble in convention at Cincinnati on

Wednesday next, the 29th inst. The People's party convention will assemble in Omaha on Monday, the 4th of July. But public attention is not exercised over these latter parties or their candidates.

The next electoral college will consist of 444 members, 223 of whom are required to elect a President. 11 by reason of complications arising from this third party movement, Cleveland should get, say 211 electors and Harrison 213, while the People's man should get 20, then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives, which, as it has done on two occasions already, would be called on to choose the President and Vice-President.

THAT RUSSIAN AFFAIR.

AN editorial article in yesterday's News on the tyranny of the Czar recounted one of his latest exploits, or perhaps we ought to say one of the exploits for which he was directly responsible though not committed by him individually. This was the expulsion from Russian territory of Mr. Poulsen Bigelow, the American tourist and litterateur, and we learn from the New York World that the circumstance is to be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between this country and that of the European autocrat.

Not only was Mr. Bigelow made the object of the ruler's wrath, but Mr. Frederick Remington, who accompanied him, as well. According to the paper named, the two men were on a literary and artistic errand, the former intending to write articles for Harper's publications, the latter to illustrate them. They were to have made a casual voyage from Russia to Germany, and the artist, if not the writer, had exceptional passports from the State department at Washington.

"They have been driven out and their canoes seized," says the World. "The question involved is whether this is a breach of international comity. There are hardly enough facts known about the matter to judge just how far the great American nation has been insulted by this free and breezy treatment of her venturesome young citizens. It is certain that if they had gone over as simple travelers Mr. Bigelow's hostile attitude towards the Czar and his government might have been overlooked, but if Bigelow went to make further literary war on Russia, and emphasized his offense by taking Remington along to make pictures of Russian soldiers, the question is quite different."

The sarcasm herein contained, while provocative of humorous thoughts, does not detract much from the seriousness of the case when properly considered. Had the young men so depicted themselves as to be properly classified among those regarded as suspects, or even made use of insulting language or actions towards the Czar or his government, it would have been a vastly different thing; but to forcibly expel citizens of a friendly friendship as well as humane feelings by feeding the despot's starving subjects, when the visitors were bent upon the acquirement only of such information as appeared upon the surface

of things, was a little too much. The action which our government shall take in the premises will be looked for with considerable interest.

WEBER STAKE ACADEMY.

On Saturday, at 2 p.m., the spacious lecture hall of the Weber Stake Academy was filled to overflowing on the occasion of the closing exercises of the academic department. The room was appropriately decorated.

The exercises consisted of songs and choruses, declamations, essays and speeches. All the selections were exceedingly well rendered. The chief feature of the day was the principal's report and, to the surprise of all, the board accepted his resignation.

The following is the report and resolutions of respect of the board:

WEBER STAKE ACADEMY,
Ogden, June 24, 1892.

To the President and members of the Board of Directors of the Weber Stake Academy:

Dear Brethren—Again, after an elapse of over two years, I have the pleasure of submitting to your honorable body a report of the school work done at our new Academy building during a portion of the present school year.

As you are aware, our Academy first opened its doors to the admission of students on Jan. 8th, 1889, in the Second ward meeting house, where it held two sessions with an excellent attendance. In the same school year it resumed its work, and in a short time the building was too small and the accommodations too meagre as well as too inconvenient to meet the demands of the many students who desired to attend the institution. New quarters were provided, but unlooked for obstacles here also presented themselves, and ere we were fairly under way, we were compelled by force of circumstances to suspend operations again.

A year and seven months intervened before we had the pleasure of opening the doors of our Academy again, and this time to the joy of our students in the new Weber Stake Academy. Only a portion of the building was in a suitable condition for occupancy, and in consequence of the lateness of the season, many having gone to other schools, it was thought by the board that this would be sufficient for all who might desire to attend. But to the surprise of all, this portion of the building was in less than two weeks filled to its utmost capacity, and the board were necessitated to make immediate arrangements for the entire completion of the structure.

The chief difficulty which confronted us now, was the large number of students, 200 having been enrolled the first week and only two teachers to instruct them, and this at a time of the year when active available talent could not be obtained. However, through the energy and perseverance of the board this difficulty was finally overcome, and an active, intelligent faculty employed; still it was experimental work for some time in consequence of the many changes, and nearly the entire term was consumed before

we found ourselves settled down to active work.

Following are the statistics: Total number enrolled, 301; males, 163; females, 138.

Places of residence: Ogden, 231; Uintah, 1; Mound Fort, 4; Lynne, 4; Harrisville, 6; Far West, 5; North Ogden, 3; Plain City, 3; West Weber, 5; Wilson's Lane, 3; Taylorsville, 2; Riverdale, 2; Eden, 8; Mariette, 2; Kaneville, 1; Box Elder Co., 1; Summit Co., 1; Morgan Co., 6; Idaho, 2; Montana, 3.

This I am informed is the second largest attendance of the Church school, which I think speaks exceedingly well for us, realizing the short time we have been in session.

Faculty: Males, 5; females, 2. Daily recitation: In academic department, A and B, 20; in intermediate department, 10; in preparatory department, 20; total daily, 50.

Theology: Priesthood meetings held, 14; fast meetings, 6, on which occasions 40 on an average bore testimony and a large number fasted. On the prayer list 141 had voluntarily given in their names.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I make mention of this department. It was a common thing for students to testify in there weekly, fast and priesthood meetings that of all studies theology had been the most interesting to them, and that their was a hallowed influence of purity and tenderest feelings of friendship between pupils as well as between pupils and teachers, that they had ever experienced before in any school; and nothing perhaps bears any stronger testimony to this, than the fact that in the spring term forty-two students were enrolled in the advanced academic class, and almost this entire number held out to the end.

This has been the spirit and work of our institution during the past school year, and which I now cheerfully submit to your honorable body with a desire that you may accept the same, and also with it my resignation as principal of the Weber Stake Academy. In so doing I must give my principal excuse as failing health.

Twenty-five years ago I was called to the schoolroom by the Prophet of God, President Young. I labored under his fatherly guidance until his death, receiving his sincere approbation of my work but three months before that sad event. I had the pleasure also of enjoying the full confidence of President Taylor during his administration, being called upon on several occasions to represent him as Superintendent of District Schools. Three years ago I received the counsel of Presidents Woodruff and Cannon to leave the schoolroom because, as I was informed, it was destroying my health. Of this counsel I was again and again forcibly reminded this winter when dragging my sick and emaciated body to the institution in which my spirit loved to dwell, but in which also, like Paul of old, the flesh proved too weak for the trying ordeal.

These circumstances indicated by President Woodruff have now in my mind presented themselves. I bid you, therefore, my dearly beloved students, a tender and affectionate farewell. I have spent many a happy hour with you, and the hallowed thoughts that

filled your bosoms have produced a corresponding influence in mine, causing us mutually, in our temple of knowledge, to live in an atmosphere of purity and virtue, akin only, as has been often observed by those who have visited us, to the holy temples of God.

When looking upon your faces, numbering upwards of 300 this winter alone, and then associate with you the thousands of others whom I have had the honor of instructing during the past quarter of a century, containing in the ranks Bishops, High Councilors, Presidents of Stakes and two Apostles of the Lord, my heart swells with gratitude to my kind Father in heaven for having been permitted, through the voice of his servant, President Young, to enter these sacred halls of learning. I say again, God bless you, my dearly beloved students, remember the good I have taught you, but the errors of the brain and imperfections of human nature be pleased to blot from your book of remembrance.

And to you who have been my fellow companions in the cause of education and with whom I have had the pleasure of associating this winter without one unkind word passing between us or even a hard feeling existing in our hearts towards one another—to you, with a sadness of feeling I extend the parting hand. God bless you in your trying ordeal. I have trod the path you are treading and I know full well the briars and thorns that beset you on your way. Still there is a goal beyond; be faithful and true and you will reach it. Sustain my successor as you have so faithfully sustained me; strengthen his hands as you have strengthened mine, and the reward is sure to be yours.

Finally, beloved president and members of the board, please except my sincere thanks for the kind favors you have shown me, and the sustenance you have given while occupying this high and responsible position. Having been associated with you in the erection of this beautiful edifice, I know full well the anxiety and care that has attended you in your labors to bring the building to its present state of completion. This beautiful structure, however, whose classic front faces the rising sun of which it is emblematic in shedding its intellectual rays upon the growth of our Weber Stake, stands now as a memorial to your thrift and enterprise. Future generations will yet breathe a silent prayer within these sacred walls in your behalf and pronounce a blessing upon you.

And lastly, to the fathers and mothers whose confidence I have enjoyed now for twenty-five years and who have entrusted to my care their most sacred gifts of God, to you I return my heartfelt thanks.

I have but one wish in my heart and that is that my labors which have nearly cost me my life during this winter, may have marred at least one kind word in my retirement, and perchance even blessing. This is all I ask.

May this sacred institution, whose plans I drew, and whose educational foundation I have had the pleasure of laying, continue to extend its spires nearer to the dome of heaven, until the pure, unsullied principles of knowledge shall be distilled from the throne

of grace, like gentle dew upon the intellects of our beloved sons and daughters of this Stake, in my sincere and earnest wish.

I remain your humble servant,
L. F. MONCH.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Elder Joseph Stanford, in behalf of the board, stated that when at a previous meeting Prof. Monch's resignation had been accepted, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of respect and appreciation of the professor's labors. Elder Stanford then presented the following resolutions:

OGDEN, Utah, June 25, 1892.

To Prof. Louis F. Monch, on his retiring from the position of Principal of the Weber Stake Academy:

Dear Brother—As you have deemed it wise, in view of your declining health, through so many years of arduous labor in the school room, to resign your position as principal and thus sever your connection with the Weber Stake Academy, we, the undersigned, feel that it is our duty, as well as our pleasure, to briefly testify in this manner of your great zeal, love, devoted diligence and faithful work in the cause of education.

It is now twenty years since you took up the labor of this profession in Ogden City. You were the first principal who had charge of the Central school, and it was in this institution where you established your justly-merited reputation as the leading disciplinarian in school government in this Territory, and where you demonstrated your ability to dispel from the minds of the students the elements of discouragement and gloom which invariably attend the laborious application of the mental powers to study; and in place thereof to inspire their feelings with a fascination and love of education, that it transformed the pursuit, in the experience of many, to one of pleasure and delight.

Your long and successful career as a principal, and for six years as head master of all the city schools, and for eight years county superintendent of district schools, besides the four years you have had the charge of the Weber Stake Academy, has endeared you to the hearts of thousands, and has left imperishable impressions of regard and esteem upon the minds and in the hearts of all those who have been under your tuition and abating influence in the schoolroom.

We part with you, therefore, with a due appreciation of your past services, so faithfully and intelligently rendered in the interests of the educational advancement of the youth of Zion.

We sincerely hope the change in your profession, from the training and directing of the youthful mind to the study and practice of medicine, will be the means of restoring and permanently establishing your health.

Should you, however, at any time feel disposed to resume the role of professor in any of the halls of an academy or college, we shall be most happy to aid you to fill any position to which you may aspire to occupy.

With feelings of profound respect we subscribe our names as your friends and brethren in the love of educational progress. (Signed)

Lewis W. Shurtliff, president. Joseph

Stanford, secretary. Robert McQuarrie, treasurer. Chas. F. Middleton, Niels Flygare, Thomas J. Stevens, David McKay, Members of the Educational Board of the Weber Stake of Zion.

OGDEN, June 25.

THE LATE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Tammany raid against Grover Cleveland was an utter failure. The only plea its chiefs could put in was the great man's course in regard to the office in his gift. He was not a spoilsman and therefore not their tool nor the kind of President that was suited to the dirty work of the political machine. He had too much of a mind and will of his own and too broad a comprehension of the needs of the country to make the State of New York paramount to national interests. Tammany men here admit that there is nothing against Cleveland but this, and it is because of it that they maintain he cannot carry New York. But Tammany is Democratic, after all, and will work now for the election of the candidate whom they fiercely fought to the last in convention.

The Tammany cry against Cleveland's New York chances was raised against Tilden in 1876. Yet he carried the State by a majority over Hayes of 22,742. It was believed by many New York people that Cleveland will have a bigger majority there in 1892 than he had in 1884. On the other hand the disaffected declare he will lose the State by 50,000.

The withdrawal of the Syracuse delegates in the interest of harmony was very creditable to them and good politics also. They placated the Hill men and made Cleveland's chances much better than if they had raised a contest.

By the way, Senator Hill appears to be a man much misunderstood. Those who know him best, including his political opponents, both Democrats and Republicans, declare he is a clean man, who is free from personal vices, not a drinker or a smoker, and disposed to fairness and straight justice. He made a splendid executive for the State of New York and lifted from it a big burden of debt during his administration. It is true that he is charged with crooked work in the appropriation of representation to Republicans in certain districts, but this is denied by his friends and the courts of the State do not seem to have sustained the common accusation. He is no doubt a power in politics, although he had no chance for the presidency by the side of Cleveland. This term however closes the career of the favorite of the Democrats as chief magistrate and Hill will be heard from in '96.

The contest over the Vice Presidency was as spirited as that for the chief office. It was scarcely doubted at first that Gray of Indiana would secure the place. "Cleveland and Gray" was the device on numerous banners. In the convention, preceding its closing session, a splendid Indiana band paraded through the wigwan, followed by a procession, each man bearing a wand surmounted with triple grey plumes, tied with red, white and blue silk ribbons, and headed with a splendid

slit banner. It aroused such enthusiasm that it was confidently expected Gray would be nominated by acclamation. This seemed to be good politics. It would probably secure Indiana for the Democrats. Stevenson was popular, but no one expected he could carry his two State, Illinois. But when it came to the test he ran ahead of Gray and most of the States which had reserved their votes then began to turn. The tide set in with a rush and State after State changed for Stevenson until it was evident he was chosen and the vote was made unanimous. Springer, of Illinois, declared privately that Stevenson could carry the State. It was whispered that Cleveland did not want Gray. But the turn of the tide was a surprise and another illustration of the "glorious uncertainty" of politics.

The motion made by Hon. Patrick Collins that conventions hereafter be composed only of delegates, the national committee and members of the press, has in it much merit. It was referred to the National Committee. That body will have to consider not only whether the proposition would be for the public benefit, but whether it will satisfy the popular feeling. But one thing is certain: It is impossible to construct a building to which the great American public can gain admission, and it would not do to hold a convention in the open air. The business of the convention was much hampered by the confusion and interruptions incident to so large an assembly, and the viva voce votes were more the decision of the multitude than of the delegates. The galleries, too, had considerable influence upon the floor. In a deliberative and representative body it is desirable that the delegates chosen from all sections of the country should be permitted to represent their constituents without being overawed or swayed in any way by a turbulent mass of spectators.

The wigwag was, in one way, a success. If the people assembled in it had been quiet, a good speaker could have been heard in every part of it. The stand and the speakers could be seen from every point of observation except for the plank, which had to be put up to support the frame roof after the canvas roof had been wrecked by the hurricane. But it was an ugly looking thing, rough and crude on the inside and worse on the outside. It was not suitable for the unparalleled time of storm and wet which Chicago suffered during the convention. The noise of the torrents of rain upon the immense roof, added to the roaring and frequent artillery-like shocks of the thunder, drowned the voices of the most stentorian speakers, and the cries of "louder, louder!" from the galleries added to the din and made it less possible for the speakers to be heard.

The gentlemen who officiated in the opening prayers were among the clearest and best of the orators. Their voices penetrated the whole audience. It may be that the listeners were quieter than ordinarily. Still there was little devotion among them. Occasionally there were tokens of irreverence. Few bowed their heads, still fewer stood during the prayer. At the opening invocation the newspaper men were startled by a small voice, apparently among them, repeat-

ing after the minister the words of the Lord's prayer. It was a telegraph messenger boy who, cap in hand and in reverential attitude, was oblivious to his surroundings. Just before the last words were uttered, "Boy!" called a spectator. The little fellow stopped, started to the caller, but was able to respond "Amen!" before he reached for the message which was held out to him. There was at least one sincere soul in that great irreverent multitude.

At the last session the words of the minister were clearly heard above the rainstorm, and when he asked that the rulers of the land might remember that "a public office was a public trust" the quotation from Cleveland caused a great clapping of hands, and at the close of a prayer, as eloquent as ever delivered to a political convention, a big round of applause proved the appreciation if not the devotion of the audience.

The difficulty of obtaining tickets to the Chicago convention was rendered the more aggravating by the traffic in those precious billets by street peddlers. How so many of them came into the hands that sold them was a mystery to thousands. The aldermen of the city raised a mighty murmur when the time came for the convention to meet, and they had not a single ticket of admission. They talked of taking back permission to hold it on city ground. They made other indignant threats. But the cooler among them obtained control and a strong but measurably polite letter to Col. Brice, brought back the coveted pieces of cardboard with the coupons attached and the civic dignitaries were pacified.

Those representatives of the press for whom applications had been made weeks ahead obtained passes and badges with but little difficulty. But those not so forehanded had to apply again and again at the small and stuffy office where the gentlemen who had the matter in hand were to be found. The place was without any apparent ventilation and was crammed full of reporters from country papers of various States, until it was impossible for a while to either enter or get out of the building. Not until midnight before the convention opened did some of the struggling and sweating newspaper men secure their tickets and many had to retire crestfallen without the needful token.

Then the accommodations for reporting were extremely meagre. Only a very few comparatively of the members of the press had a seat where there was any sort of desk or plank on which to write. They sat by thousands with the crowds of the general public and used their hats or their knees for a table. A telegraph office was placed within the building and messenger boys were plentiful but the office was inaccessible to the multitude until the sessions adjourned and the boys moved chiefly on the floor of the wigwag. The press arrangements were certainly not to be loudly applauded.

Thousands of people tried to get in without tickets, some pleading their long journeys of a thousand miles or more. Others tried to get in for twenty-five or fifty cents. One woman with three children and a lunch basket was surprised because her offer of two bits a head was refused,

and when told that men were paying as high as \$25 for a ticket her amazement was wonderful to behold. Gen. McClelland of the Utah Commission came from his home in Springfield without a ticket and the old veteran was turned back gruffly by the policeman at the ropes. He gave a grim smile and politely asked to be allowed to stand there until he could hear from the inside. Congressman Springer learned of the trouble and very soon a dozen friends were ready for the rescue and the General obtained a seat on the ground floor of the wigwag.

Kate Field was a visitor to the Convention. She was "a Hill man" at the start. What she was at the close will no doubt soon appear.

Susan B. Anthony was on hand with efforts for a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform.

Dr. Mary Walker, with her pants turned up at the bottom to keep them out of the mud, her silk hat and slinky little cane was conspicuous in the crowd because of her grotesque mannish femininity. She tried to interview some of the New Hampshire delegation and was marched out of one of their rooms by a big Liberalian policeman, to her great indignation and ludicrous assumption of masculine fierceness. She told him her name. "O! knows nothing about that," said he; "they sent for me to take yeas out and out yeas come."

There were many ladies scattered through the vast audience some of whom took great and intelligent interest in the proceedings. Others put queries which showed that they had no other impulse but curiosity. One lady asked why it was that Cleveland and Gray were not there, was astonished at their absence and considered it shameful they were not so hard to attend to the affairs of the country.

Two women, surrounded by men, sat together, one quite small. A sudden blast struck the building, then it shook with thunder, the lightning made green streaks around the roof, under the eaves, and the rain rattled over head. The little woman shuddered visibly. The other said kindly: "Don't be afraid, little girl." "I can't see it," she cried. "But I have an umbrella, so let it rain!" "What good would that do if the people rushed out?" The big one smiled in a superior way, and said: "There is only one thing to do—sit still. I shall not stir." Just then a hoarse voice shouted something that sounded like "Fir!" The older woman started up and was about to run, while the smaller one sat still. When the hubbub quieted down the older woman tried to look calm and exclaimed, "That was a different matter, I'd run from fire but never from water."

Many negroes were in the audience. It is singular how many colored people in Chicago are turning Democrats. Colored Democratic clubs are being organized and the darkies are enthusiastic for Cleveland and Stevenson.

The band was a magnificent one and played many popular airs, "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Marching Through Georgia," vied with "Yankee Doodle" and God Save the Queen" in popular applause; but "Dixie" set the audience wild at every repetition. "Wait Till the Clo... By" and "Floating Down

the Stream' were played as appropriate to the weather. The band aided, too, in suppressing the stampedee which threatened death and destruction towards the close of the convention. Some arc lights became loosened from their attachments and swung down with a rattle and a crash which caused many people to think the roof was falling in. Instantly there was a panic, strong men with their eyes bulging and fear gleaming from their countenances commenced to rush toward aisles and doors. The means of egress were miserable. A crush would have meant death to hundreds. Cooler men jumped upon the chairs and commanded "Sit down!" while others stood firmly in the way of the rushers. The band struck up and the audience cooled down and quiet was soon restored. It was a critical moment and the convention might have closed with a terrible catastrophe.

CHICAGO, June 24th.

BALFOUR A MAN OF MARK

MR. BALFOUR, although comparatively young, is now one of the most prominent political publicists of Great Britain. He possesses strong personal points and will, during his life, make himself felt among his countrymen. As is the case with all men who are conspicuously individualized, he makes many enemies, who hate him with intense cordiality. But he also creates hosts of friends who entertain the highest esteem for him and would stand loyally by him under exceptionally trying conditions. He is a man of powerful convictions, which he maintains with admirable pertinacity and courage. Even if he be mistaken in his views and policy, if he be honest in them and their pursuit he is entitled to consideration and respect.

While he occupied the position of chief secretary of Ireland he deemed it necessary to use extraordinary measures of a coercive character to suppress the turbulence which existed in that country. His methods were arbitrary and might at times have been cruel. He operated as many strong men who have been called great have done before him. He saw ahead of him what he deemed an overwhelming object. In seeking to attain it he kept his eyes steadily upon it, and paid but little regard to the propriety of the methods by which it could be accomplished. He was after success, which finally crowned his efforts. He considered the good resulting from the production of a pacific condition greatly overbalanced what constituted the wrongs inflicted by the methods employed in reaching the objective point of his efforts.

Balfour's opponents lost sight of his object because their gaze was fixed more on current connections than upon the outcome of his policy. Many of them also contended that the question of Ireland's being freed from the reign of the blackthorn could be settled by more amiable means, in the form of wholesale concessions by the government. The secretary evidently felt sure that such concessions would not be appreciated if forced from parliament by internal disturbances.

Balfour subsequently took the first

occasion to show that he was not animated by a feeling of animosity toward Ireland and her people. When the famine brought distress into that country he set himself to work formulating and adopting measures of relief. He traveled about in districts where a few months before it would have been unsafe for him to make his appearance. Even then it was deemed injudicious on his part to expose himself to danger of being assassinated. But he is a man of courage as well as determination, and paid no attention to the solicitations of friends upon that point.

Again, not long since he introduced in Parliament a home-rule measure for Ireland. As a matter of course it was not such a proposed enactment as would be satisfactory to the Irish party in the house nor to the followers of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour is a Conservative, and believes that the emancipation of Ireland from the subordinate situation she has so long occupied ought to be gradual and not radical. But he sought to show that he was not a foe to the welfare of that country, but entertains his own peculiar view in relation to what will best serve her interests. He may be mistaken in his opinions, but he is evidently sincere with regard to them.

The strong popular feelings entertained toward the young Conservative leader were exhibited yesterday, at Sheffield, where he had great difficulty in addressing a large body of the people. The demonstration for and against him was vehement, some of his opponents showing a disposition in the direction of violence. His friends, on the other hand, encouraged him with lusty cheers. In consequence of the turbulence the proceedings were abbreviated.

If we judge Balfour right, no popular demonstration, however overwhelming, will turn him from the course he outlines in his own mind. He will pursue it to the end, unless he be overpowered by obstacles that cannot be surmounted. There is much in him that even his enemies could afford to admire. But it is not common for the usual run of men to give due credit to those whose opinions and methods are opposed to their own. Yet if such a person as Balfour were to act differently to what he does he would be inconsistent, and consistency is always admirable.

We repeat that the name of Balfour will yet be among the most conspicuous in British affairs of State, unless his career should be cut short by some event not now in sight.

THE SCHOOL BOOK CONVENTION.

THE convention now being held in this city for the purpose of considering what text books shall be used in the district schools, is a very important assembly. The law wisely provides that there shall be no changes in the text books adopted by this convention for five years, unless otherwise decided by a special convention. The constant changing of the books used in school, entails a very great expense and inconvenience and ought to be restricted. No teacher has a right under the law to make any change from the books adopted by the convention.

However, the science as well as the art of teaching is progressive. New methods are coming into use which very properly supersede the old, because more natural and better adapted to the comprehension of the pupils and more in accord with the advancing thought of the age. Therefore a change of books becomes necessary, that the children of the present may not be kept under the disadvantages of the past, and that each successive generation may have the benefit of former experiences.

We have no doubt that the gentlemen who compose the convention will give this important matter full and unbiased consideration. Men are apt to become wedded to the modes and the books to which they have been long accustomed. On the other hand, some minds are too eager for change. This subject should be treated both in a conservative and a progressive spirit. We want the best books for our children, and the question of expense, though a pressing one, is secondary to that of advancement.

Agents of various book establishments will, no doubt, press their claims with more or less persistence. The teachers must endeavor to keep in view, in the midst of all these efforts, the best interests of the future men and women of this region, the cultivation of whose minds is of momentous importance, for upon that to a large degree will depend the intellectual and moral status of the coming State.

In our opinion, one of the pressing needs of the times is the simplifying of methods of instruction. Taking, for instance, the teaching of grammar. How many of us were able in childhood to grasp the meaning of the abstract rules which had to be committed to memory, and how many of us received any real information from them? How few children there are now, even with the advancement that has been made in the methods of teaching it, who can conscientiously say that they like the study of grammar? We hope that in this, as well as in other studies, such text books will be selected as present grammatical principles and promote the use of correct language, in the easiest and most attractive and effective manner. We do not know of any textbook in present use here that entirely meets the demand in this important particular.

The convention has it in its power to lay the foundation for an educational work that will bear an edifice which shall be the admiration of all, and upon which successive and loftier departments may be built, with nothing or but little to be torn down or patched up. We hope they will do this, and adopt such means to this desirable end as shall insure success to the educational movement now in active progress in this Territory.

An exhibit of bells will be made at the World's Fair by a large manufacturing concern in this country, and the firm is planning to display it in a reproduction of the Tsar Kokolot (king of bells), the famous broken bell of Moscow, which is 23 feet in diameter and 21 feet 3 inches high, weighs 443,772 pounds, and is used as a chapel.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, June 19, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m. President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Hark! listen to the trampeters!
They sound our volunteers.

Prayer was offered by Elder Wm. C. Dunbar.

The choir sang the anthem:

"Glorious God, Eternal Father."

The Priesthood of the Seventeenth ward administered in the ordinance of the Sacrament.

ELDER DAVID F. DAVIS

first addressed the congregation. He said that what little experience he had had in the ministry had taught him that without the aid and assistance of the Spirit of the Lord it was folly for an Elder to attempt to address the Latter-day Saints. He had for many years known that what the world called "Mormonism" was nothing more nor less than the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which was the power of God unto salvation to all those who believed and obeyed. The speaker quoted from the 101st section of the Doctrine and Covenants:

Verily I say unto you, concerning your brethren who have been afflicted, and persecuted, and cast out from the land of their inheritance,

I, the Lord, have suffered the affliction to come upon them, wherewith they have been afflicted, in consequence of their transgressions;

Yet I will own them, and they shall be mine in that day when I shall come to make up my jewels.

There were, he said, not only sins of commission but sins of omission. If we called upon the Lord for light and knowledge and then failed to live according to that knowledge, we were transgressors.

In the first year of the organization of this Church it was revealed unto the Prophet Joseph Smith that this was the dispensation when God would build His city—the New Jerusalem, the Zion of the latter days; and in the fall of 1830 missionaries were sent to the western country from New York to preach to the Lamanites. In the instructions given to those missionaries it was said that somewhere in the west was the locality of this city, and it was in this city that the great Temple of which most of the ancient Prophets spoke—the Temple upon which the Lord would rest as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night—was to be built. In June, 1831, another revelation was given instructing others to go on a mission to the west. Those who went in the fall of 1830 traveled as far as the western boundary of Missouri, which at that time was the frontier of the United States. They remained in Independence, Jackson Co., or in that neighborhood until those who were called previously joined them. Among those who took part in the latter mission was the Prophet Joseph. He held a conference in Jackson Co., and there it was that the Lord revealed unto him the exact spot upon which a temple should be built—a little west of the court house

in Independence. On the 2nd of August the land was dedicated by Sidney Rigdon for the gathering of the Saints, and the following day the ground upon which the Temple now stands was dedicated by the Prophet Joseph. Revelations were given concerning the celestial law, on temporal matters as well as spiritual.

Speaking of the persecutions which the Saints encountered, he said these became so severe that in the fall of 1832 the mob drove the people en masse from the county—their houses were burned and many of the brethren and sisters were slain, while many died from exposure to the inclement weather. At this time the Prophet was in Ohio. When he received the news it filled his soul with sorrow and he was greatly surprised, for it had not, the speaker supposed, been then opened to his mind that the Saints would come from that region, eventually reach these mountains, build up cities here and become a great people, as he afterwards prophesied would be the case. Not knowing why this calamity—these persecutions—had come upon the Saints, he inquired of the Lord and received a revelation in answer to his prayer. The truth would meet, and always had met, with opposition so long as Satan had power, and it could be maintained only on the principles of righteousness. If our righteousness did not conform with the truth we had received from God, we would surely be beaten with many stripes. Having the higher, the celestial law, the Saints were not judged as the world, and therefore what would condemn them would not condemn the world.

After exhorting his hearers to abandon all feeling of covetousness, pride and self-will, and build up the kingdom of God according to the celestial law, Elder Davis referred to the organization of Zion's Camp and the march to Missouri, accompanied by the Prophet Joseph, and dwelt upon the driving of the Saints from Missouri and their journeying to Illinois, where another Temple was built unto the Lord. He pictured the subsequent afflictions of the people, the martyrdom of the prophet, and the arrival eventually of the Saints in these mountain valleys. Here they had been a great many years and had become a prosperous community; but, he asked, how much more were we prepared for Zion's redemption now than when the Latter-day Saints first entered these valleys? In our prosperity and blessings did we live any nearer to God than we did forty years ago? Were we fulfilling as we should the celestial law? The speaker strongly urged the necessity of keeping strictly holy the Sabbath day and of discharging steadfastly all the duties and obligations which the Lord had placed upon His chosen people.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

was the next speaker. He should depend on the guidance of the Spirit of the Lord for what he would say that afternoon. While Brother Davis was speaking his own mind reverted to a revelation given to the Prophet Joseph Smith in September, 1831, which he desired now to read, as it might bring it to the recollection of those who had not read it for some time. If any one present was under the impression that

the Presidency of the Church had nothing else to do but read the Scriptures and ponder upon the doctrines of the Church and the precepts of the Gospel, he or she did not understand the nature of the responsibilities and labors which devolved upon them. Day after day, from morning until evening, they were beset with business, with cares and responsibilities, not of their own but of the people at large. Thus the greater portion of their time was occupied, so that they had no doubt even less at command than very many of the Saints in which to read the Scriptures and ponder upon those great and glorious principles of the Gospel which had been revealed to us in this dispensation. Consequently, he himself did not read the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants anything like as much as he ought, and he would like to do. But when he had the opportunity to look into the Scriptures or read the revelations, they came, so to speak, new to him, though he had studied them in bygone days. No matter how frequently we read the Word of the Lord, as often as we did so in the spirit of the Lord, in the spirit of meekness, and with a desire to learn, some new thought would become impressed on our minds, and it would open to us something, perhaps, in a new light.

Not long ago, in a Stake Conference, he read a certain revelation and then called upon all in the congregation who had read it within the previous month to rise to their feet, but out of the hundreds assembled he believed seventeen persons only responded. It would be unnecessary, probably, to ask the congregation now before him how many among the number had read the passage which he was about to read within the last few days or weeks. President Smith then turned to the 84th section (page 241) of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and recited verses 23 and 24 (from the revelation given to the Prophet Joseph, in Kirtland, 8-September 11th, 1831):

Behold, now it is called today (until the coming of the Son of Man), and verily it is a day of sacrifice, and a day for the titling of my people; for he that is titled shall not be burned (at his coming).

For after today cometh the burning: this is speaking after the manner of the Lord; for verily I say, tomorrow all the proud and they that do wickedly shall be as stubble; and I will burn them up, for I am the Lord of Hosts; and I will not spare any that remain in Babylon.

We had the Gospel of repentance for sins preached unto us, of faith in Jesus Christ, and of baptism for the remission of sins; also the dispensation of the gathering of the people—the dispensation of thefulness of times, in which all things shall be gathered in one in the due time of the Lord. As a beginning He had required His people to gather together that they might be taught in His laws, to walk in His ways, that they might not partake of the sins of the world and receive of her plagues. We had been called together by the voice of God that we might be one taught in the law of God; that we might be thoroughly furnished in every good work, and every good word that proceedeth from the mouth of God—that we might build houses of worship in which to assemble and in spirit and in truth draw near unto Him with our hearts, and not with our lips

only. We were called together that we might live in peace with each other; that we might be honest toward our neighbor, and be brethren as of one common household—that we might learn to do good and profit by the example of those who were inspired by God to walk in the paths of truth and righteousness.

The Lord designed that we should come together, also, in order that we might build Temples unto His name and be blessed peculiarly of Him, not only in our spiritual labors and in our faith, in the knowledge of the truth, but that we might be placed in a position in which He could pour out His blessing upon our farms, our orchards and our flocks and herds—that He might bestow it upon His people according to their merit and worthiness before Him. We had come together that we might send the Gospel to the nations of the earth by our combined effort.

Go where we would in the world to-day—and we need not go far from Zion either for this—the name of God was blasphemed; we would hear men uttering in a contemptuous way the name of Him who is the Father of our spirit, the Maker of all things; He who held the destiny of men and nations in His hands, from whom all blessings flowed, from whom all good emanated, from whom we received the light of heaven and the intelligence which we possessed—all the benefits that we enjoyed in the world. The gospel which we had embraced taught us to honor the Being who created us and gave us this beautiful world in which to dwell. Was it a small thing, then, to acknowledge the Sovereign of all gods? What would we be and what would be our condition were it not that God poured out the rains upon the just and the unjust and caused the sun to shine upon the evil and the good? Had not gifts been bestowed upon the Latter-day Saints which were not commonly enjoyed by the world? Not that the world outside was excluded from all the gifts, blessings, and privileges in which the Saints shared; all the children of men might enjoy them if they would only hearken to the voice of God and obey His law. If we obeyed the law upon which the blessing was predicated, upon which the promise was based, we were entitled to that blessing, and vice versa.

Let us, said the speaker, look at our condition a little: "It is a day of sacrifice and a day for the titling of my people; for he that is tithed shall not be burned at his coming." By their tithing and offerings the Latter-day Saints had built Temples in this land. They were building one in this city and hastening now to complete it, in order that it might be dedicated next April. It was by the sacrifices which the people had made that these Temples were erected. And for what? In the first place, they were built unto the name of the Lord, for the performance of certain ordinances of the Gospel of Jesus Christ which ought not to be performed anywhere else.

It was not a new idea or Gospel which had been revealed to us in this dispensation; for in the days of the children of Israel, in their wanderings in the wilderness and in their journeyings, they carried their

tabernacle with them. The speaker referred to the temple of Solomon and asked should not the Latter-day Saints, who had received the instructions of the Almighty, and a smattering of the knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ, know to some extent the objects for which that house was built and the nature of the ordinances performed therein? It was not known, however, to the world, and today there was not a sectarian minister on God's earth who could give an intelligent account of it, because the ordinances of the Gospel were not proclaimed broadcast to the world; they were for the children of the kingdom, to be administered unto those who received the truth, who were born again and became heirs of God and joint heirs of Jesus Christ. There were special privileges which belonged to the righteous and the initiated, who were entitled to receive the gifts of heaven that the world knew not of. We spoke of them now to the world in general terms. We said to mankind, "There you must go to receive your washing and anointing. There you must go to be baptized for your dead, to be confirmed for them, to be endowed for them, to be ordained for them, and to be sealed for them for time and for eternity." For there was but one Gospel, and that applied to the dead as well as the living—the one eternal Gospel, the one perfect plan of redemption and salvation for the human family—adapted to men in the flesh and to the spirits in the spirit world—to the youth, to the aged, and to all the children of God throughout the world.

But he could tell his hearers of men who had preached the Gospel to the nations of the earth for years, who had traveled hundreds of thousands of miles, and yet, all told, perhaps they had not baptized more than twenty, thirty, or maybe a hundred souls and brought them into the fold of Christ. Perhaps one or two men in this Church had been so successful and so blessed of God as to have been instrumental in baptizing a thousand individuals after all their preaching and labors abroad; but he could tell them of many a one who had gone into the Temples and there been baptized for thousands upon thousands of the dead, for the remission of their sins, and who had received the first ordinances of the Gospel in their behalf. So that the work done outside was a mere trifle in comparison with the great work which we might do for those who had died without a knowledge of the Gospel. Their hearts were turned unto us, and the hearts of the children must be turned unto them. If it were not so, God had said that the earth would be utterly wasted at His coming.

Quoting the first verse previously read, the speaker said that no power on earth could take away a man's crown, his reward, or make him destitute. He was laying a foundation that it would reach into eternity; because he was engaged in the work which God had revealed for the redemption and salvation of the dead. All the ordinances applicable to us were applicable to the dead also. There was but one law for all, and that must be obeyed, simple as it might seem to us and non-essential as it might appear to many. There was not a principle in

the Gospel that could be ignored with impunity. The Savior when on the earth had to obey the same law that we were required to obey. He was our Exemplar, and the works that He did we must do, the course which He pursued we must pursue, even as He acknowledged the will of His Father to be done rather than His own will. Jesus himself went and "preached to the spirits in prison." He did so that they might be judged according to men in the flesh and be prepared to live according to God in the Spirit. If it were necessary, then, for Him to go and open the prison doors to those who were bound in consequence of their wickedness and rebellion in the days of Noah, was it not necessary that ministers of the Gospel should go and preach unto those who had died without a knowledge of the Gospel since that day?

Those of the Latter-day Saints who had passed away were not idle behind the veil today. They were busy constantly, working and exercising their rights and privileges and the authority of the Priesthood which they held in the Spirit world, proclaiming the Gospel unto "the spirits in prison"—unto those who had died without a knowledge of the truth; and as they preached unto them there, the ordinances of the Gospel would have to be performed in their behalf here. Their hearts would be turned towards their children in the flesh, and unless we sought of God for knowledge and understanding in regard to these matters, the earth would be smitten with a curse and be desolated at His coming.

He realized how the world felt in the face of a declaration like this; they would laugh us to scorn; they would regard us as fanatical, as visionary and foolish, when we stood up and proclaimed the scriptures in reference to these things. But those who prepared themselves for God's coming through their faithfulness before Him in rearing temples in which to administer the ordinances of the Gospel both for the living and the dead, they would not be burned, saith the Lord, at His coming. When that day came He would laugh, He would mock, when fear came upon the inhabitants of the earth, when calamities befell them.

The Lord Almighty called the Latter-day Saints out from the nations of the earth that they might become a peculiar people—that they might be virtuous, for virtue was rapidly departing from the world today. "I tell you no idle tale (continued the speaker), I tell you no untruth when I tell you that today the world is ripening in its abominable practices, in its sexual crimes, in its sexual infamy; and virtue is becoming the exception among the inhabitants of the earth. Let an Elder in this Church go out into the world and declare that he is virtuous and they will laugh him to scorn. I have seen it done. And they will laugh with incredulity and unbelief when you tell them that there are men growing up in the midst of these mountains who are pure from crimes against virtue, and that good and pure women are growing up here. I am sorry to say that there should be any exception to this rule; but there is.

We are not ignorant of it, either. I do not want you to think, my brethren and sisters, that the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are shut up somewhere in a closet, where the knowledge of the world is shut out from them, where they have no access to knowledge in relation to the condition of the people. Let me tell you that we are where a knowledge of these matters come. We know of the condition of the people; we understand the condition of the Latter-day Saints, and many a time our hearts grieve and mourn because of the sins of the inhabitants of Zion. I would to God that the people would live their religion, keep the commandments of the Almighty, and work righteousness in the earth, that they might be worthy of the blessings that are ready to be bestowed upon them."

The ordinances of the Gospel were for the righteous and not for the wicked; the blessings of the House of God were for the people of God, not for the alien and the stranger. If they would receive the blessings which the Lord had in store for them, let them live according to God in the spirit, that they might be judged by a righteous judgment, and be found worthy to receive those gifts for which they were seeking.

In conclusion, President Smith again adverted to the building of the Salt Lake Temple and said he would like to exhort his hearers on that occasion to remember their promises in regard to helping toward its final completion.

May the Lord bless you and bless Zion, and prosper us in the labors of our hands, that we may accomplish our mission on the earth. This is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

The choir sang the chorus:

"Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

The benediction was pronounced by Elder Henry P. Richards.

THE "LIBERAL" POLICE FORCE.

The difficulties existing in the city police force are apparently growing more complicated daily, both as to its detective and judicial branches. It has generally been supposed that misunderstandings existed only among the policemen, but this is a mistake.

For some time past Assistant City Attorney Coad has been entirely ignored in the drawing up of a certain class of complaints and the work done by police officers and the court. The preparing of these papers is a part of Mr. Coad's official duty, and he naturally and rightfully objects to anyone, be they police officer or police justice, to assume this authority during his absence and then have the cases precipitated upon him as they come before the court, without any previous knowledge as to their nature. It is understood that he will no longer submit to this course of procedure and that he has asserted and will stand by his rights.

REMORS OF REMOVALS.

There was a secret meeting of some of the members of the police committee last night to consider what course is best to pursue in regard to the sensational discovery made by them

in a notorious Franklin Avenue dive, while on a private prospecting tour for purification purposes, on Friday night last. The result of their caucus was not made public, but it is understood that they agree that a climax has been reached and that pronounced action is necessary. Mayor Baskin has been made acquainted with a portion—but a portion only—of the true state of affairs and is quoted as saying that if after a full and complete investigation a tithe of the statements which have reached his ears the last few days are found to be true, the offenders will have their heads "chopped off like thistle tops." It is further stated that the chief of police is among them and will be called upon to tender his resignation and that Captain Donovan is talked of as his successor. The police justice is another of the unfortunate ones and already his expected-to-be vacant chair is being looked upon with anxious eyes by several attorneys who have done yeoman service to the "Liberal" party. There are also a large number of would-be criminal capturers who are desirous of wearing the stars of a sergeant of police and city detective.

ALBRIGHT'S ACCUSERS.

The case of Elsie St. Omer, alias Elsie Anderson, came up before Justice Keeler this afternoon at 8 o'clock. Mr. Elchuer, attorney for the defendant, filed an affidavit for a change of venue. The document sets forth that the defendant has reason to believe and does believe that she cannot have a fair and impartial trial before the said Fred Keeler, the justice before whom this case was called for trial, by reason of the prejudice and bias of said justice, for the following reasons:

First—That she was arrested on the night of the 21st inst. on a warrant charging her with keeping a house of ill fame, and was taken before said justice, who fixed her bond for appearance at the sum of \$100; that said bond was fixed in said sum at the request of Joseph E. O'Brien and George A. Sheets, the policemen who arrested her, and that the said George A. Sheets is the complaining witness against her; that at the same time one Rose Miller, who rooms in her house, and one Goldie Shears, who works for her, were each arrested in her house, the charge being that they were inmates of a house of ill fame, and that the bonds for their appearance were fixed by said justice in the sum of \$100 at the request of the same officers; that the same night of the same day the said justice fixed the bonds for appearance of one Hattie Wilson and one Lucy Anderson, charged with a similar offense, in the sum of \$50 each; and that the same night of the same day said justice fixed the bonds for appearance of May Smith, Kitty Wilson, Maud Mitchell, Dora Hansen and Grace Johnson, charged with a similar offense as Rose Miller and Goldie Shears, to wit, being inmates of houses of ill fame, in the sum of \$25 each; that the said Rose Miller and Goldie Shears and herself were the only persons whose bonds for appearance were fixed by said justice in the sum of \$100 each; that the said Hattie Wilson was several times convicted upon a plea of guilty in said justice's court during the last past year.

Second—That chapter XII, sec. 2, of the Revised Ordinances of Salt Lake City provides: "It shall be the duty of the city attorney to prosecute and defend in all courts in all actions on behalf of said city." That the complaint filed against her in said court was not drawn by E. D. Hoge, city attorney, nor by E. F. Coad, his deputy. That said E. F. Coad is the prosecuting attorney in said justice's court, who conducts the prosecution of all cases on behalf of said city in said court, and the said George A. Sheets, the said complaining witness, did not submit the facts to the said E. F. Coad, on which said complaint is based. That said complaint was filed on the 20th day of June, 1892, and that neither the said justice nor the said complaining witness did inform the said E. F. Coad, prosecuting attorney, at any time, of such fact. That the first information he had concerning said matter was on the morning of June 22nd, 1892, when he saw an account of her arrest in a morning paper.

The affidavit also sets forth that the said Fred Keeler is a material witness for the defendant in this respect, to wit, that the said Fred Keeler heard the request of some of the witnesses for the prosecution that she should be placed under \$100 bond; that she will subpoena said Fred Keeler as a witness in her behalf to show the malice and animus of the prosecution. Wherefore, defendant demands that the place of trial of said cause be removed to some other justice's court having jurisdiction.

Justice Keeler overruled the motion for a change of venue.

THE WEST ADDRESS AGAIN.

In our last issue we treated on the infamy of O. W. Powers in using the notorious Bishop West bogus address as a campaign document at Chicago. We necessarily, in this connection, presented some details of the character of the fraudulent discourse and its origin. In making this explanation, the fact of its having originated with the Salt Lake Tribune, in the columns of which it appeared on March 15th, 1884, was mentioned. By that paper it was, at the time, thus introduced:

"Stenographical report of Bishop West's harangue in the Juab school-house, Sunday, March 9th, 1884. Reported for the Salt Lake Tribune."

In a lengthy editorial article in the same issue of that journal the writer pretended, with double-dyed deceit, to believe the address to be genuine. That article begins thus:

"Today we print a verbatim report of an address delivered by Bishop West of Juab, as forwarded by a friend."

Yesterday we gave an idea of the murderous character of the statements embodied in this fraudulent discourse. Our leading object in treating upon the theme was to show the villainy of Tuscara Powers and his gang in using the vile anti-"Mormon" forgery at Chicago, but incidentally exhibited the raceality of the originators of the wicked slander upon a whole people. Here is the characteristic reply of the paper referred to, in this morning's issue:

"Again the Deseret News has the in-

famous inequity to say that the Bishop West 'Red-Hot' address was 'evidently manufactured in the office of the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE.' And again we must brand the editor of the *News* as a liar without stint and a scoundrel without conscience. The fact is, as we have stated constantly, that address was sent to this office as a communication, and purported to be a report of an address actually delivered in Juab. When we found this was not so, we promptly stated the fact; and at the same time quoted sentiments so identical in admittedly genuine Mormon discourses that the public could easily see we were not much at fault in using the bogus address."

It is quite inelegant and vulgar to say, "We must brand the editor of the *News* as a liar without stint and a scoundrel without conscience." We have no desire to make use of such ungentlemanly language toward the editor of the *Tribune*; it is not compatible with anything but low breeding and degraded taste. But even if we had any desire to indulge in language the use of which amounts to self-abasement of the person who resorts to it, it would be quite unnecessary. We only need to present facts and that of course at once places the individual on the other side of the contention in the category in which he erroneously lists the editor of this journal. We still assert that the Bishop West address was *evidently* manufactured in the *Tribune* office.

Here is one point in evidence: While we believe the *Tribune* people to be capable of committing the bogus address forgery, we have no idea that they are idiots. If they were really imposed upon and believed that the clumsy and brutal address, which we have not space to reproduce in the issue of today, was real, the logic theory would be forced upon us. If on the other hand the bogus discourse was published while those who gave it publicity believed, as they must have done, that it was a forgery, the matter of it being formulated in the *Tribune* office or not is as broad as it is long. The crime is no greater one way or the other. Even if the evidence of the monstrous concoction having been formulated in the *Tribune* office could, by any means, be set aside, the forgery would not be very far from its sanctum, seeing that, secondly, to the assistance of the editor, it was forwarded to him "by a friend." That is to say, "a friend" of the *Tribune* manufactured the address and that paper adopted it by giving it publicity. The editor of our wrathful and unprincipled contemporary further commits himself, by saying:

"We were not so much at fault in using the bogus address."

The basis of justification for being a party to a forgery and slander after it not before the fact is that when the explanation of the *Tribune* being imposed upon was made "it quoted sentiments so identical in admittedly genuine Mormon discourses," so as to show it was not much at fault in using the Bishop West fraudulent sermon. It is now in order to show what is the character of the ideas of the *Tribune* editor in relation to identity of sentiments when pretending to quote "genuine Mormon discourses." In giving the proof we will go outside the "Mormon" people, and introduce a correspondence from a "Gentile"

which appeared in the *News* a year and a half ago:

SALT LAKE ANARCHISTS.

THEY HOLD UP SACRED SUBJECTS TO BRUTAL RIQUICLE.

Editor Deseret News:

"In this morning's *Tribune* I notice what purports to be a report of yesterday's services in the Tabernacle. That a newspaper published by Christians should describe the communion service of any church in the following words is something that will astonish even atheists. Here are the words of the *Tribune* report: 'Brother Penrose offered prayer, after which the choir sang, after which a score of flunkies fed and watered the animals.' If there is in this broad land a Christian who endorses such a presentation of the communion service of any church, then in truth Christianity is a failure.

"The report further says: 'He told the story of Adam and the apple, and how Eve and the moccasin snake beguiled the father of mankind into contracting an attack of the colic. Then he described the death of Abel and how Cain wallowed in stuffing out of him with the club. Cain was a brute, and thus the sermon went.'

"This is just how Johan Most and Mrs. Parsons, the Anarchists, describe the same Biblical incident when ridiculing Christianity and the Bible. The *Tribune* may suppose that such language as this reviles Mormonism alone; in that it is mistaken. It is an attack on all religion. It is an outrage on the sacred beliefs of the vast majority of American people. This is just how the Bible is handled in the slums of all large cities, by the Communists of Paris, by the Red Socialists of Berlin, by the Anarchists of Chicago, and by (as I see now) alleged Christians of Salt Lake City.

"Being a stranger in the city and having attended yesterday's services in the Tabernacle, I cannot help regretting, as a Christian, such foul and villainous representations of the most important sacrament of the Bible.

"Heaven help the country which depends on such a source for patriotism and purification, for sanctification and evangelization. That's what I say.

STRANGER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 29, 1890."

Thus, in its attempt at justification for being a party to an outrageous slander upon a whole community, the *Tribune* practically commits a double crime by basing its plea of extenuation upon its publication—hundreds of times repeated—of distortions and fabrications, under the pretense that they were quotations from "Mormon" sermons.

We have more outside proof of this species of anti-"Mormon" infamy salted away, but the above will suffice for the present.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session June 21, President Looftbourrow in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Karrick, Evans, Bell, Simondt, Wantland, Bearusley, Helsa, Horn, Lawson.

Absent—Moran, Hardy, Ewing. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

H. W. Lawrence and others asked that the curbing on State street be so

arranged as to permit them to have access to their property. Referred.

Mary E. Brown asked to be allowed to pile building material in front of her premises on West Temple street. Committee on streets.

Samuel J. Brown and others represented that the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway company were operating their cars in violation of the provisions of its franchise, and asked relief. Referred.

John R. Jones complained of the action of the Saltair railroad occupying West South Temple street. City engineer and city attorney associated.

William Morris and others asked for the establishment of an electric light at the intersection of First South and Eighth West streets. Committee on improvements.

John Black represented that he was the possessor of a patent paint that had no equal in preserving wood and asked that he be allowed to coat the flume now in course of construction on North Temple street, with same. Committee on improvements.

William Langton asked that immediate steps be taken to prevent further damage from high water in the vicinity of South Temple and Eighth South streets. Committee on irrigation.

Henry F. Heath and others asked for a watermain extension on Eighth West street. Committee on water-works.

C. W. Higgins asked for the improvement of Fourth West street. Committee on streets.

AMONG THE BEARS.

Wm. Newton sent in the following: I want to buy some of the city's land—that which is away up in the mountains among the bears. I have use for it. Committee on public grounds.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.

David R. Parry and a large number of others represented that they were residents in the vicinity of Sullivan's saloon near the corner of First South and Fourth West street; that said saloon is a common resort for tramps and vagabonds who engage in all kinds of unlawful exhibitions and that children are thereby attracted to said premises and made the associates of disreputable characters; that the place has the reputation of being a rendezvous for thieves and a place for the concealment of stolen goods and further that it was a danger and disgrace to the community. They asked that the license be revoked. Committee on license.

FROM THE D. A. AND M. SOCIETY.

Your petitioners, the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, respectfully represents that it is a public institution, whose officers are appointed by the governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and exists only for the benefit of the people and encouragement of home industries and assisting in bringing to the front the resources of our Territory; that as such it has control of the Territorial Exposition grounds, given by the city to the Territory for fair purposes.

One of the provisions of this gift was that the portion of the grounds not actually devoted to buildings should be improved and cultivated as a public park and the society is desirous of fulfilling this condition and has already made some improvements looking to this end in the planting of trees and grass.

The society realizes, however, that with

its limited finances, which are year by year eaten up by premiums offered to encourage home industries, such improvements must necessarily be slow and behind what the people look for.

Therefore, it feels justified in asking your honorable body to aid in making the desired improvements by laying a cement or asphalt sidewalk or pavement around said block. Such a move, it is sure, will be one of public benefit and will be upheld by every citizen of this city.

Respectfully submitted,
The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

By Geo. D. TYFER, Ass't Sec'y.

Referred to the committee on streets with the city attorney associated.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Baekin sent in the following: To the President and City Council:

Gentlemen:—I hereby appoint Dr. T. B. Beatty to the position of Health Commissioner of Salt Lake City, John B. O'Reilly to act as policeman in City Creek Canyon and P. C. Howell as patrolman on the city police in place of H. B. Johnson, removed and submit the appointments for confirmation. Adopted.

Johnson's successor is a darkey of mastodon proportions.

SEWER AND WATERMAIN ESTIMATES.

The city engineer reported that on East Temple street no modification beyond the possible lowering of water pipes would be necessary before paving; on First South street the 18 inch main should be extended from East Temple to West Temple street, which would require about 800 feet of pipe. The cost will be about \$3,500; on Second South street an 8 inch main should be laid from East to West Temple streets. This would require 1600 feet of pipe. The cost would be \$3,400. In addition to this five new hydrants at a cost of \$75 each would be needed. Adopted.

The same official submitted the following estimate of the cost for the construction of a sewer along the east side of Third West Street, between North Temple and Fifth South streets in sewer district No. 5: Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two feet at \$3.50 per lineal or front foot, \$16,632.

The same official also submitted estimates for the cost of constructing a sewer along both sides of Fifth East Street, between South Temple and First South streets in sewer district No. 4. They were: One thousand six hundred feet at \$3.00 per lineal or front foot, \$4,800. Received and filed.

Bell said that with due respect the city engineer believed that the work could be done for less than the figure designated.

Horn said that Bell was laboring under a misapprehension. The estimate in the city engineer's report was not uniform, but where these sewers were to be constructed the cost was greater than elsewhere. The tax levy was two cents per front foot.

The city attorney said it had been the policy of the city engineer heretofore to assess the abutting property, but it had been thought best to make persons who owned property in the central portions of blocks pay their proportion. He had always insinuated the city engineer to make the estimates sufficiently large to prevent a re-assessment, as the statutes were lame on that point.

The reports were received and filed.

BUNNELL'S SUBDIVISION.

The city engineer reported that duplicate maps of Bunnell's subdivision had been filed in his office and he asked for instruction, with reference to the approval of the same. Adopted and the city engineer authorized to approve the same.

THE SHADE TREES TO REMAIN.

The board of public works reported adversely on the petition of property owners to remove all shade trees on State street, between South Temple and Fourth South streets. Received and filed.

THE COMPANY NOTIFIED.

The board of public works reported that it had notified the Salt Lake City Railway Company to provide material and prepare for the construction of pavement on Main street, First and Second South streets, and that the company had replied that it would require considerable time to comply with the request. Received and filed.

THE TUSCABORA INSPECTOR.

The committee on streets reported as follows:

We are informed that the inspector referred to on June 15th was given the leave of absence for twenty days without pay and that the work he was employed to do will be completed before that time has expired. We, therefore, see no necessity for further action in the matter. Concerning paving work on State street the committee stated that the work was a credit to the city. Adopted.

The same committee reported that all of the property owners interested as far west as Twelfth West street were willing to open Third North street, and recommended their desires be complied with, and that the street supervisor be instructed to put the street in a passable condition. Concerning the street between Twelfth West and the Jordan river the committee recommended similar action. Adopted.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The committee on improvements reported favorably on the petition of the residents of the Twenty-first ward, contiguous to Fourth street, asking that the system of electric lights along Fourth street be extended from G street to K street, only two lights being required. Adopted.

HE OBJECTS TO FISHER.

The committee on finance reported as follows:

We have acted as directed by this Council and appointed as a deputy to the auditor I. M. Fisher, who will be required to obey the auditor as his deputy and be expected to help the city treasurer, by permission of the auditor. The city auditor will allow his deputy time to assist the treasurer when said treasurer requires assistance.

Lanson said he understood that the auditor did not want the proposed helper as an assistant.

Bell replied that it was true that the auditor was opposed to the employment of Mr. Fisher, but he wanted it understood that the auditor should have no authority whatever in saying who should and who should not be employed by the company.

Karrick inquired if this action of the company would not make it necessary to pass an ordinance to make the appointment legal. He believed it would.

President Loofbourow thought that Mr. Karrick's query was a good one and should be given consideration.

Rich referred to the city charter, saying he was of the opinion that the auditor had the right to appoint his own assistant, and moved that the matter be laid over for one week.

Folland seconded the motion, but before it was put Horn said he thought the Council should pay no attention to the vague and unsatisfactory whisperings of its auditor.

Rich's motion to lay over for one week carried.

TELFORD MACADAM.

Simondi presented a communication from the Union Rook Company as follows: "In view of the fact that many cities are putting down Telford macadam of quartzite, notably so Chicago, Boston and Oakland, Cal., where it has superseded blocks and asphaltum, we would be willing to furnish enough quartzite crushed to the proper size at a cost not to exceed 10 per cent less than what it has cost the city for gravel as a test for one block on Sixth South Street between First and Second East Streets." Committee on Streets.

WANTLAND'S LAST.

Whereas, In the experience gained in San Francisco and other cities it is found to be advantageous to have sidewalks of a dark color,

Resolved, That the board of public works be requested to follow the precedent established by San Francisco concerning color of sidewalks and to have advertisements for bids so stated.

Rich said if it was the object of the city to beautify its sidewalks and give them a high polish and sombre hue, he would move that the sidewalks be oak grained. (Laughter.)

Wantland said he had anticipated just such a display of ignorance when he introduced the resolution. (More merriment.) He had communicated with San Francisco, where colored walks were used with the best of satisfaction.

Folland said Mr. Wantland had always favored the idea of originality in Salt Lake. Now, why was he desirous of following, monkey-like, the action of the San Francisco board of public works? He suggested a sky blue or moonlight color. (Laughter.)

The resolution was finally referred to the board of public works.

CITY PROPERTY PLAT BOOK.

The Salt Lake Abstract, Guarantee Title and Trust Company, by S. W. Genter, submitted a plat book of property the title of which is vested in the city. The book is a very fine one and consists of fifty pages 24x18 inches of cloth lined Paragon paper. It shows that the city owns 5,700 acres of ground independent of 9,000 acres recently purchased from the Union Pacific Railway Company. With abstracts to each piece of property, the book will cost \$800.

Half of that amount was appropriated to the company and the work referred for inspection, and report to the committee on public grounds, city engineer and the city attorney associated.

HOW ABOUT IT?

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union called the attention of the Council to the way some of the public work is going on in this city.

During election, he said, the war cry was "Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen," and eight hours for a day's work," and on these planks the Liberals were elected. The contractor on the joint city and county building, they said, had reduced the wages of the men employed by them and had tacked on an extra sur. They asked whether the Council proposed to submit to such proceedings. Referred.

STREET CAR SIGN BOARDS.

Beil was responsible for the following:

Resolved, That the street companies be requested to put guide boards on head end of all cars, thereby showing the route and direction of the different cars, at the same time avoiding danger to patrons by compelling them to walk to the center of the street to find out the direction of the car.

Adopted.

THE WATER RATE SCHEDULE

was made the special order of business for a meeting to be held Friday night, after which the following appropriations were made and the Council adjourned:

APPROPRIATIONS.

A. J. Pendleton & Son.....	\$ 12 00
A. H. Hall.....	126 35
W. L. Pickard.....	2 80
G. M. Scott & Co.....	31 64
Murphy & Co.....	3 50
P. V. Coal company.....	10 25
Belsey & Gillespie.....	90 00
A. M. Scott & Co.....	38 50
A. W. Caine & Co.....	1 40
Kelly & Co.....	8 50
St. Mark's hospital.....	10 25
P. V. Coal company.....	19 35
G. M. Scott & Co.....	11 05
R. Anderson.....	1 40
H. T. Duke.....	203 55
G. S. Bell.....	7 00
W. C. Line & Co.....	2 30
Michigan Brass and Iron Works.....	42 99
P. V. Coal Co.....	8 50
G. M. Scott & Co.....	740 54
U. P. Supply Co.....	92
Cunningham & Co.....	27 34
Mountain Ice and Cold Storage company.....	1 75
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	14 40
J. M. Kennedy.....	55 25
Varley Joseph & Co.....	12 10
A. U. Smith & Co.....	3 75
Hesch & Klierbeck.....	10
Calmer Bros.....	2 00
Montre & Greenwood.....	50
Utah and Montana Machinery company.....	350 00
Salt Lake Rapid Transit Co.....	437 50
P. V. Bowman.....	1,046 45
G. M. Scott & Co.....	8 35
A. W. Caine & Co.....	15 75
The Salt Lake Abstract Title and Guaranty Trust Co.....	400 00

A special session of the City Council was held Friday night, June 24th, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The following aldermen were in attendance: Rich, Folland; Horn, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Simondi, Beardsley, Helsa, Bell and Wantland.

Absent—Kawlek Moran, Hardy.

After reading, amending and approving the minutes of the proceedings of Tuesday night's session a communication from the Pocatello municipal officers in which they asked to be allowed to purchase certain pipe belonging to the city which was left over in the construction of the Parley's canyon conduit was read and referred to the committee on streets with power to act. The new

WATER RATES SCHEDULE

then came up on its final reading and was amended until it now stands as follows:

Bakery.....	\$15 00 to \$30 00
Barber shop, not exceeding two chairs.....	10 00
Each additional chair.....	2 00
Each public first tub.....	10 00
Each additional tub, not exceeding four.....	5 00
Each additional tub exceeding four.....	2 00
Beer pump.....	10 00
Blacksmith shop.....	8 00 to 10 00
Bookbinding and printing office.....	20 00 to 20 00
Brewery, for brewing and washing purposes.....	500 00 to 500 00
Butcher shop.....	15 00 to 20 00
Café room.....	15 00 to 20 00
Confectionery and ice cream saloon.....	10 00 to 10 00
Dancing hall.....	10 00 to 15 00
Drug store.....	15 00 to 25 00
Flour mill.....	10 00 to 10 00
Foundries and machine shops.....	10 00 to 30 00
Fountain with jet not exceeding 4 inch in diameter, per month.....	5 00
Fountain in store, restaurant or other place.....	5 00 to 15 00
Hose connection for sprinkling lawn or garden, or yard, per square yard.....	0 3
No license issued for sprinkling lawn, or garden, or yard less than.....	3 00
For washing five vehicles, each vehicle.....	1 00
For washing each animal.....	1 00
Hotels, boarding and lodging houses.....	
For each room, having water attachments, including water closets, urinal and bath for guests.....	1 50
For each room not having water attachment.....	1 00
No hotel, boarding or lodging houses less than.....	10 00
Household or residential premises exceeding six rooms with privilege of sink.....	5 00
Each additional room exceeding six.....	1 00
Each bath tub.....	1 00
Each water closet.....	1 00
Each sink or bathtub.....	1 00
Stationary laundry tubs.....	5 00
Laboratories, soda manufacturers, bottling establishments, or sugar factories.....	20 00 to 100 00
Packing houses.....	48 00 to 1 00 00
Laundries.....	15 00
Wholesale liquor stock, without bar.....	25 00
Livery, feed or sale stable, each animal.....	1 00
For washing vehicles, each.....	2 00
Locomotives, (railroad) each.....	50 00
For washing cars, railway.....	10 00
For washing street cars, each.....	7 50
Lumber yard or planing mill.....	10 00 to 20 00
Stable stand.....	5 00 to 20 00
Office, including bank, saloon, railroad, attorneys, physicians, mining companies or other offices, with or without water attachments, first floor, each.....	5 00 to 10 00
Up stairs, with or without attachments.....	2 00
Photograph galleries.....	10 00
Sanitarium or public bath houses, each.....	2 00
Turkish baths.....	50 00
Soda fountain, for season.....	5 00 to 20 00
Society hall, etc.....	10 00
Steam boats, stationary, when used not to exceed 15 out of 24 hours per horse power.....	1 00
When used constantly per horse power.....	2 00
When used for heating private residences.....	3 00 to 5 00
Stone yards and stone saw mills.....	10 00 to 50 00
Stables or corrals not less than.....	25 00
Store or shop.....	5 00 to 20 00
Tanks or reservoirs for each 400 gallons.....	25
Theatres or public halls.....	10 00 to 50 00
Urinals, public, in hotels, saloons, private school houses or restaurants, each.....	10 00
In office buildings, stores or shops, each.....	5 00
Water closets in office buildings, stores or shops, each.....	5 00
Water closets, public, in hotels, saloons, private school houses or restaurants, each.....	10 00
Meter rates per 100 gallons.....	25

For a supply of water for any purpose not specifically designated, the price shall be fixed by the assessor and collector of water rates, conforming with the standard hereinbefore established.

There was considerable unimportant discussion as the ordinance was read item by item, and all went smoothly enough until the question of lowering the rate on Turkish baths was reached.

Simondi, it seems, is the proprietor of the only establishment of the kind there is in the city, and objected to the rate of \$100. The steam used in such baths, he said, was produced by the engine, and that was already taxed.

A good deal of councilmanic wit was indulged in, and Rich inquired how much water was used in these baths and how often the tubs or vats were emptied. He said he took a bath at this place a few days ago, and eight of them used the same water.

The recorder here interposed the statement that the tubs were only emptied once in three weeks.

"In that case," said Rich, "it seems that the consumption of water is not very great and I think the reduction ought to be made."

The climax was reached when Wantland said: "I am not surprised at hearing such a statement come from Mr. Rich, as he has belonged to the party of the great unwashed for so long."

Rich—"If the gentleman ever makes that assertion again I shall certainly call him to order. I want him to understand once and for all that my party and myself are just as clean as himself or party and that my hair is combed just as prettily as his."

This statement caused Wantland to roar with laughter and he attempted to reply but Rich called him to order but the gentleman from the First continued to make an effort to be heard, when Rich roared as he looked across the chamber at his antagonist: "You, if you don't stop your personal remarks I will punch your head for you."

President Loofbourrow—Come to order! Come to order I say! We cannot have any such disgraceful demonstrations here again. If they are repeated I tell you I will restore order if I have to do so by the aid of a policeman.

Rich—Well, I just want him to keep within proper boundaries.

Ewing—I think that Rich should be compelled to apologize for using profane language in this house.

President Loofbourrow.—Wait a moment; nothing more will be said about the matter tonight.

Business was then proceeded with and the feeling that was exhibited during the remainder of the session was positively painful. After the schedule had been adopted and the remainder of the ordinance referred to the City Attorney, Rich arose and apologized for the harsh language that he had used and said that he would see to it that it did not occur again.

Beil then moved that it be the sense of the Council that all members who were inclined to be cutting and sarcastic in their remarks refrain from indulging in personalities hereafter and endeavor to preserve order and decorum. He knew that such a thing was necessary as there were several members in the Council who had fiery and impetuous tempers. He numbered himself among that class and therefore thought that he had a right to make the motion.

None of the councillors were there in the interest of this party or that. They were simply servants of the people and were accountable to them for their official acts. They should all unite together and work in harmony with the chair.

Horn, Ewing and Simonds all agreed that the remarks of Mr. Bell were all right except as to the motion. To that they were opposed, as they saw no necessity of going on record in the matter. All of the members knew that they should behave like gentlemen, and that was sufficient.

The chairman then remarked he was pleased to see Mr. Rich apologize, and trusted that it had been received in the same spirit that it was given. So far as he was individually concerned this was true. Personalities, sarcasms and insinuations should be guarded against and hope that no such unpleasantness will ever occur again.

Wantland arose to a question of privilege and explained that he did not intend to be personal in any degree whatever but as he was a Republican the opportunity to give Democracy a good humored thrust was so great that he could not resist.

Bell again took the floor and said that when such men as Rich and Wantland came together it was pity that the City Hall was not six stories high instead of two.

Ewing here interrupted Bell and declared that his remarks were uncalled for; that he was out of order and that such talk instead of pouring oil upon the troubled waters would only stir up strife and create bad blood.

Bell replied with emphasis that it would not create bad blood.

"I tell you it will," replied Ewing warmly and Bell withdrew his motion and sat down.

After the council adjourned Rich and Wantland explained matters to each other in a manner that seemed perfectly satisfactory as they looked at one another and marched down street together chatting as though nothing unusual had occurred.

OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

THE United States has no monopoly of the Convention business and its attendant excitement. The monster gathering of the Unionists of Ulster, Ireland, in the City of Belfast on the 17th instant, was characterized by such attendance, interest and enthusiasm as place it in the fore front of such assemblages. Just think of a convention containing 10,000 delegates! It makes our national affairs with a thousand or less look insignificant; yet the former number is what the roll call at Belfast disclosed. The press were not at all oblivious to the situation, there being 150 reporters present.

The prime of all Ireland opened the proceedings with prayer, after which a psalm was read, and then the convention got down to its regular business by electing the Duke of Abercorn chairman. On taking the chair the duke said the meeting was one of a solemn nature, deeply earnest in its motives and animated by love of country, family, home and religion; above all, it was animated by a determination to live as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, de-

claring the meeting was not a sham but a throbbing reality that would never have home rule, and so on in a similar strain, showing decided hostility to Gladstone's doctrine, but professing great friendship for Ireland. The following resolutions, which were acted on separately and adopted unanimously, are as complete a presentation of the case for the Unionists as can be contained within the same space:

1. That we avow our fixed resolve to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and to protest in the most unequivocal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our inheritance in the Imperial Parliament under the protection of which our capital has been invested, and our homes and rights safeguarded.

2. That we record our determination to have nothing to do with a Parliament certain to be controlled by men responsible for the crime and outrage of the Land League, the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign and the cruelties of boycotting, many of whom have shown themselves the ready instruments of clerical domination.

3. That we declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the attempt to set up such a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed, such as have not been experienced in this century, and announce our resolve to take no part in the election or the proceedings of such a Parliament, the authority of which, should it ever be constituted, we shall be forced to repudiate.

4. That we protest against this great question which involves our lives, property and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle.

5. That we appeal to those of our fellow-countrymen who have hitherto been in favor of a separate Parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen and to unite with us under an imperial legislature in developing the resources of our common country.

It is stated that one of the arguments used by the Ulsterites against home rule is that if a Dublin Parliament shall be established Protestants would be excluded from all places of honor and emolument. This, however, is unqualifiedly and authoritatively denied.

THE UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE annual catalogue of the Agricultural College of Utah for 1892-3 has been received. It contains much that is interesting and worthy of perusal. The College was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 8, 1888, accepting the provisions of the 1882 Morrill act of Congress. To this latter supplemental acts were passed in 1888 and in 1890, providing for the establishment and endowment of Agricultural Experiment Stations as departments of agricultural colleges.

An idea has obtained that because of the name given these institutions agriculture is the only department in which instruction is given. It is true the organic law founding the colleges names agriculture first, and also provides for a special feature, such as the teaching of "such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts." But the law further says that the

colleges were intended "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." A review of the courses in the Utah College shows that outside the agricultural department, the authorities have not forgotten that the man is before the industrialist, and that due attention is paid to the "several pursuits and professions of life."

The college work includes five distinctive lines of instruction, four special courses and a preparatory department. The ordinary courses are agriculture, domestic arts, mechanical engineering, civil engineering and business. The special courses are three years in agriculture, two years in domestic arts, a course in mining engineering and one in irrigation engineering.

The college is located at Logan, the capital city of Cache Valley. Tuition is free. An entrance fee of \$5 for each year of the college course is charged. This is in lieu of the charge ordinarily made at colleges for library and other fees, so that the library, museum, reading rooms, literary societies, etc., may be free to students. Board at the new club-house will cost about \$2 per week, fire and light included. Students putting up at private homes can secure board at from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

The Board of Trustees consists of W. S. McCormick, Salt Lake City; Robert W. Cross, Ogden; J. T. Hammond, Logan; A. G. Barber, Logan; W. R. Stover, Logan; A. R. Heywood, Ogden, and J. B. Keeler, Provo. The catalogue is a pamphlet of 60 pages. It contains full particulars relating to the college. Copies can be obtained of John T. Caine, Jr., secretary of the college, Logan, Utah.

OLD AGE DENUDE OF ITS TERRORS

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, the British scientist who so strenuously opposes the higher education of women, on physiological grounds, has something to say on old age. He contends that the functions of the body must be kept in exercise in order to maintain their efficiency. This is a fact constantly observed in persons engaged in trade and business, who retire at 60, and then fall rapidly into decay. At the present time octogenarians can be found among poets, philosophers, statesmen and professional men. In England Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst maintained their full faculties to a very advanced age. Gladstone at present seems not to have lost all of his pristine vigor and aggressiveness. Among the ancients Sophocles and Plato are said to have lived to be 90, and some of their best work was produced late in life.

Browne's theory is that hard work does not kill, but he admits that the work must be genial and diversified. Persons troubled with mental worry and irritability should never seek rest as a means of effecting a cure. Rest is what must be avoided, because it gives the morbid mind more leisure to brood over its fancied grievances. The rest which the mind requires in such cases is occupation for faculties more or less dormant. By rousing these into action, and by throwing around the mind, as

it were, a new environment, the old troubles will gradually disappear, and the irascible, despondent, pessimistic, saturnine, snappish wasp will become the profound, rational, logical, tolerant philosopher. And in this latter condition age is never thought of except as one is reminded of it by whitening hairs or baldness.

Sir Crichton Browne says: "Depend upon it, the best antiseptic against senile decay is an active interest in human affairs, and that those keep young longest who love most." Oliver Wendell Holmes was presented by some ladies with a cup on his 80th birthday. In his acceptance ode he said that an empty bowl with only the perfume of love, was superior to the cup overflowing with the wine of nepenthe to soothe the aching soul of age. It is love for humanity and a desire for the improvement and betterment of mankind that makes the old heart young, and gives to old age its hale virility.

A PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The recent wonderful discoveries of iron, copper and silver ores in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota call attention to a fact not generally known that wise old Dr. Franklin, when arranging the treaty between this country and England, after the Revolution, so drew the boundary lines between the late hostile powers as to include in the United States the great mining regions on the southern shore of Lake Superior. In these days, when every week gives fresh information concerning the boundless wealth in iron, copper and silver of this wonderful world, the remark is often heard that the treasures here untold are scarcely yet unlocked—so it would seem upon a cursory examination of the copper and silver mines which fringe the bleak shores of the great inland fresh-water sea. Such is, however, not the fact. There is indubitable evidence that long before the first red man hunted in the gloomy forests that girdle these wild and lonely shores—long years before the first Jesuit launched his boat upon the waves of the Getchee Gneiss, a race of men, in numbers as thousands on the shore, toiled and hammered and beat the copper—not only into implements of warfare, but without doubt for transportation to other lands. A civilization must then have existed far superior to any since known among the native tribes north of Mexico. Thousands of years ago a race of people worked the copper mines in the upper peninsula. They worked the native copper and were so far advanced in the mechanical arts as to be able to handle masses of ore weighing many tons. Their implements were fashioned to do skillful work. In working the copper mines of today these implements are found at a great depth, showing that ages have elapsed since this prehistoric race existed. The geological formations bear evidence that thousands of years have passed since these people disappeared. Who were they? Whence came they? and where did they go? Their unfinished work has been laid before scientists, their tools and implements of stone and copper are to be seen in museums and

collections in Milwaukee and other cities, and yet no one can give any reliable data of the existence or extinction of these people of the long ago.

The southern shores of Superior were first explored in 1641 by two Jesuit priests. Small bands continued to explore the region until 1760. In that year Alexander Henry visited the region. He soon became familiar with the fact that copper existed in the country. He published a book on the subject and described his explorations. That a prehistoric race had worked these mines was not discovered until the middle of the present century. The ancient excavations are found in all parts of the peninsula. There is scarcely a vein of copper in the whole district that does not show evidence of ancient workings. In places they even extend in the rock from three to sixty feet. The method of mining was to heat the rock with fire and then by pouring on water and pounding with their stone hammers to disintegrate and separate the ore. A careful search of all the old records show that the Indians who were found in the country were ignorant of the mines and the uses of the metal.

In 1847 S. O. Knapp was prospecting on the range near Rockland, a small town in Ontonagon county, Michigan. He opened a test pit, the surface outcropping of copper-bearing rock giving evidence of hidden treasure, and when eighteen feet from the surface he discovered a mass of nearly pure copper weighing more than six tons. This is regarded as the most wonderful mineral discovery ever known, from the fact that the copper was almost pure and showed conclusively that it had been worked and abandoned by a prehistoric race.

This mass had been raised several feet and secured there upon timbers. These had decayed and the mass remained in its place supported by the soil. It had been hammered all over, until its surface was perfectly smooth. In this pit, as in many others, there were found great numbers of stone hammers, bits of burned wood and copper chisels. Over this mass, drawing its life from the soil, stood a hemlock tree which showed 325 distinct annual rings of growth; this was standing by the stump of a much larger tree which had grown, died, and decayed since this pit had been dug, and this mass had been raised from its bed and the brands beneath it had been burned and the soil gathered above it in the long lapse of ages.

In the bottoms of all the pits or diggings large numbers of stone hammers and copper chisels are found. The hammers consist of small bowlers of trap rock weighing from three to thirty pounds. A groove around the stone shows where the handle was tied on with a withe. These "diggings" are so abundant in the copper region as to cause no surprise. After the discovery of the mass of copper there were many more of a similar nature in different localities, extending over a vast area. The existence of these "ancient diggings" was suggested by depressions in the ground. Later, enormous masses of copper were found at Rockland, and for many years great wealth flowed in upon the owners of the Minnesota and National mines.

Even on the desolate Isle Royale

multitudes of hammers, etc., have been found. An old mining captain, speaking of this mystery of the ages, said to the writer that thousands and thousands of men were engaged in mining in that unknown epoch of human existence, ages before the days of the Pharaohs, or even before the birth of "Abraham Haran-Terah-Sot," the world's gray fathers." In speaking further upon the subject, this gentleman, Captain Parnell, said that something must have occurred to disquiet those odd fellows—they threw down their hammers and quit work suddenly. Perhaps the question of labor and capital was even then brewing mischief; if so, it must have been a successful strike, for the toiling thousands quit work for good. Everything points to the fact that work was stopped at a moment's notice.

The six-ton mass of copper found by Mr. Knapp was afterwards, with great difficulty, raised, taken down the Ontonagon River, and sent to the Smithsonian, where it still remains if I am correctly informed. These facts heighten the interest in that fascinating excitement of exploring and prospecting for new treasures in this still wild and unknown portion of the Northwest: There can be no doubt that vast and untold wealth in silver, iron and copper yet await the energy and toil of men, backed by the capital, pluck and enterprise of other men who have already reaped the fruits of industry in other fields. Some will win and others will fail. It might not be amiss to state that up to 1880 over \$150,000,000 of copper ore had been produced by the Michigan mine.

DEATHS.

KEES.—In this city, at the residence of John Kees, at 7 o'clock p. m., Friday, June 17, of congestion of the lungs, William Kees.

GROO.—In this city June 22, at 4:30 a. m., Sarah Gillis Groo, wife of Isaac Groo, born in Sullivan county, New York, March 4, 1827.

HUFFAKER.—At South Cottonwood, June 14th, 1892, after one day's illness, Irene Huffaker, daughter of Ray E. and Esther E. Huffaker, aged 2 months and 2 days.

STOWELL.—At Spring Glen, of scarlet fever, Stella Levin, daughter of Heber J. and Eliza LeVina Stowell, Bishop of that place; aged 3 years, 4 months and 5 days.

SMART.—On the 20th inst., at his residence, Franklin Lodge, Victoria Road, Harbourside, aged 72, James Smart, brick manufacturer.—*Birmingham (Eng.) Mercury*, April 30th.

ALBION.—In the Sixth-enth ward, Salt Lake City, James Albion, aged 81 years, 1 month and 15 days. Formerly of Bolton, Lancashire, England. Death was caused by being run over by a horse and buggy.

PASCOE.—In this city June 22, 1892, of spinal meningitis, after one week's illness, Elizabeth L. Barfoot, wife of Francis A. Pascoe and daughter of the late Jos. L. Barfoot; born in London, England, May 2, 1813.

SMITH.—At Meadow, Millard Co., June 11th, of diphtheria, Elias Smith, aged 70 years and 4 days. The deceased was born June 6th, 1822, at Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., New York. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Aug. 27, 1835, and passed through all the troubles and persecutions to which he Saints were subjected in the early days. He was a brother of the late Judge Elias Smith, of Salt Lake City. He died, as he had lived, in full faith of the Gospel.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY. JUNE 1850.

NO. 3. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

A VOICE FROM CARTHAGE.

After a short delay caused by the cloud bursts and floods, so prevalent in Northern Illinois during the last few days, and a one day's stop in Chicago the return trip, your correspondent boarded a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad train at this last name: city, with Carthage, Illinois, as the point of destination. Leaving Chicago at 10:30 in the evening, Burlington, Iowa, is reached early next morning, where a change of cars is made, the Carthage route being a branch of the main line, between Burlington, Iowa and Quincy, Illinois.

Carthage was reached in about an hour's ride and as the next south bound train was not due until 5:30 p.m., I had ample time to examine this city, once so importantly connected with the history of the Latter-day Saints.

Carthage has a population of about two thousand, and is the county seat of Hancock County. Its not over-prepossessing court house is situated in the center of a neatly kept square, opposite, and on three sides of which are the stores and various business places. One noticeable fact, and a very favorable one to the city, is that not a saloon is within its limits, the municipal government being controlled by a "prohibitory party." The county, politically, is Democratic, and this line of politics in Carthage is expounded by two weekly newspapers, the *Journal* and *Republican*, while "protection and the McKinley bill" find an able champion in the *Gazette*. Learning that Judge Thomas C. Sharpe, (who will be remembered by many Utah residents, as one of the Mormons' bitterest opponents in the days of the expulsion,) was the editor of the latter named paper, I called at the office and found a son of Mr. Sharpe in charge, who informed me that his father was a victim of paralysis and unable to leave his residence. On calling at his home, I was ushered into a room where the "Judge" was seated at a table, writing copy for his paper, a process which he informed me was done very laboriously, as he suffered with what is known as "half paralysis," that is, half of his body had lost its controlling power.

Mr. Sharpe is apparently a very aged man and his hearing is so badly affected that conversation with him was very difficult. After learning that his visitor was a young Mormon

from Utah, he discontinued his work and instead of the polite which I had hoped to gain from the visit, I found myself, for the time at least, as a recognized bureau of information on Utah and the Mormon question.

His inquiries were of all varieties; on the political situation here, at Minneapolis, and at Chicago; on the question of polygamy and the probabilities of Utah being admitted into the Union.

From his standpoint, my answers did not apparently give much satisfaction, especially when I advised him of the action of the Chicago convention in relation to the Utah contest, and after a reply to each question had been shouted in his ears, he would respond with an "h'm," rivet his eyes on the floor for a few seconds and then fix a steadfast gaze on me for some time before propounding his next inquiry. His wife was in the room, and informed me that she was formerly the wife of Frank Worrell, captain of the Carthage Greys at the time of the martyrdom, and she very bitterly lays the death of Worrell, about a year afterwards, to the doors of the Mormons.

Her present husband, Sharpe, was the editor of that strong anti-Mormon paper, the *Warsaw Signal*, and he is one of the few men who were arrested for the crime of the murder of the Prophet Joseph and Hyrum Smith. As intimated, the old lady is very bitterly opposed to the Mormon Church, but after ridding herself of the presumption that I was a son of Brigham Young, she very readily gave me the information I desired in relation to affairs connected with the mobbings of the Saints in Illinois.

My footsteps were next wended toward the old jail building which is located in the northern part of the town, near the business centre. Comparing the present view with an old photograph of the original jail, the great improvements which have been made were readily discernable. The jail was sold many years ago at public auction by the county, and was afterwards resold to its present owners a Mr. and Mrs. Browning. They being in affluent circumstances, have made a veritable mansion of the old place, a large addition having been added to the east, and an elegant glass conservatory adjoining the south end. The lady very cordially invited me to examine the building, an invitation

which I was not loth to take advantage of.

The jail proper is a strong, red stone structure, about twenty-five by thirty-four feet, and a little over two stories high, although having a low and stunted appearance. The old stairway, built of oak and walnut, is the same as in 1844 and, in fact, there has, practically, not been a change made on the jail portion of the building, with the exception of the wall-papering, painting and furnishing of the rooms. The door through which Hyrum and Joseph was shot was reached and the bullet hole carefully examined, and we next entered this doorway to the room in which were the Mormon prisoners at the time of the assassination.

Heating myself upon the stone window sill from which the Prophet Joseph made his fatal leap, my informant carefully explaining every point of interest in the room, the tones of a piano in a neighboring residence, echoing through the building, the feelings and thoughts experienced would be difficult to describe. In fact, I could hardly make myself believe that I was viewing the spot, where within two days of forty-eight years ago the blood of the martyrs flowed to satisfy the maddened desires of a horde of fanatics.

This room mentioned is fitted as a spare bedroom, and I was informed, in answer to a query, that the blood stains of Hyrum Smith still remained upon the carpeted floor. On leaving the building I was shown through the grounds, where the floral taste of Mrs. Browning has led to the expenditure of hundreds of dollars in choice varieties of flowers and shrubs. Ivy covers the walls of the old jail to the very roof, and the entire premises are a veritable flower garden. The old well, against the curb of which the Prophet was shot, has long since been filled, but the spot is kept well marked, and on it grows a choice variety of flowers. An armful of flowers and ivy was presented me and every consideration shown that could possibly be accorded a stranger. In answer to my inquiries as to the estimated value of the place, a sum away up in the thousands was named, and I afterwards learned that the same proportionate values are held on various kinds of property throughout the State.

Carthage has five churches, all imposing structures, they being the Baptist, Lutheran, Christian, Presby-

terian and Methodist. While Carthage is no doubt a live and flourishing city as compared with Nauvoo and other places in the vicinity, to me a dead spirit seemed to permeate the town and the progressive push and energy so common in the Utah towns is entirely absent here. Beyond the points of interest which I have attempted to describe, there was nothing in the place to attract my attention and at the time for leaving, I was willing and anxious to shake the dust of the place from my feet.

J. FRANK PICKERING.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.

The seventeenth annual excursion of the old folks of Salt Lake City and vicinity was a success in every particular. It came off June 29th, the trip being over the Rio Grande Western Railway to Payson, a pretty town of 3500 inhabitants, seventy miles from this city. A special train consisting of seventeen coaches and a baggage car was placed at the disposal of the Old Folks' arrangements committee by the local management of that company, free of cost. The courtesy and efficiency of the railroad officials and employees contributed in no small degree to the success of the occasion.

The Old Folks' arrangements committee was composed of the following gentlemen: C. R. Savage, George Goddard, John Kirkman, Bishop W. B. Preston, W. Edington, W. Naylor, W. L. Blader, Andrew Jensen and N. A. Empey, all of whom were present and actively engaged in superintending the work of attending to the old people. Brothers Savage, Goddard and Kirkman were members of the original committee which inaugurated Old Folks' day seventeen years ago. Bishop Hunter, now deceased, was one of their colleagues at that time. To Mr. Savage might be credited the idea of originating the day, and though on the first excursion only a limited number of persons participated, he had the satisfaction of seeing 1152 persons on the train yesterday, 1000 of whom were over seventy years of age.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning the old folks and their friends began to pour into the R. G. W. depot. They came in hacks, carriages, street cars, buggies and in vehicles of all kinds. Those between 70 and 80 wore red badges, between 80 and 90, blue, and those of 90 and over white silk. The seventies seemed so numerous that the woods appeared to be full of them, the eighties were not so plentiful and the nineties numbered about half a dozen. The work of seating the old people was promptly performed under the guidance of the committee and an able corps of assistants. For this duty three young persons—two ladies and one gentleman—were deputized for each car. The cars were distinctly designated, and the deputations were numbered accordingly. So there was no confusion.

Immediately after the train started, lemonade, cake, candy and other little delicacies were served to the old folks. No royal or aristocratic personages could be more tenderly waited on. Then came the old folks' choir, composed of members of the Tabernacle Choir, under Prof. Beesley,

and serenaded the occupants of each car. On the outward trip they gave 18 serenades, no easy task, in yesterday's temperature. They were followed by Mr. W. C. Dunbar, with his bagpipes, who also rendered "The Highland March" in each of the 18 cars. Contingents were taken up at all the depots between here and Payson, and care was taken that no aged person wishing to participate should be neglected.

The train arrived at Payson about 11:30 a. m. The Payson Silver band was at the depot, discoursing lively airs for the benefit of the old people. The Payson Executive Committee, under the guidance of John Quigley acquitted themselves nobly. Stalwart young fellows were stationed at the steps of each car to assist the aged to alight, and in cases where persons were too feeble to walk, to take them bodily in their arms to vehicles in waiting. The road all the way from the depot to the city park was strewn with new-mown hay, and on each side of this was a line of young ladies all dressed in white, waving miniature American flags. The Benjamin brass band was also in attendance and marched at the head of the procession.

The old folks marched six abreast to the City Park, the entrance to which was marked by a triumphal arch, under which was wrought in beautiful flowers the word WELCOME. In fact, it was a triumphal march such as only conquerors or heroes are usually accorded. Immediately on their arrival at the grounds, the work of dining commenced. Bulwer says man can live without lots of things, but he can't live without dining. Here were special tables of great length, laden with edibles of the choicest kind, and in attendance was a little army of young men and young women dressed in garb suggestive of the culinary department of Delmonico's. The banquet was a success in every respect. Though the crowd was larger than was anticipated, yet there was abundance for all, and large quantities of viands remained untouched.

Among those over 70 were noticed the venerable parents of his Excellency Governor A. L. Thomas. Mr. Thomas, Sr., was born in Wales, and takes delight in talking the ancient tongue in which Caractacus and Boadicea exhorted their warriors to oppose the invading legions of the Roman Caesars on British soil nineteen centuries ago. Mrs. Thomas is an American lady, having been born in the Keystone State some seventy summers since, but she can do a little in the ancient cymraeg, by way of accompaniment to her aged spouse.

Governor Thomas, though having attended several of these old folks' days, felt more at home yesterday than ever. On the way down, President Angus M. Cannon, who seemed to be personally acquainted with every man and woman on the train, escorted the Governor through the cars and gave his Excellency a personal introduction to the veterans. When he got through he had shaken the hands of over 1150 persons; representing, perhaps, a score of nationalities, ranging from the age of nineteen to ninety-four.

There were on the grounds at Payson probably about 2,500 people. Of these fully 1,200 were over 70; Payson

and vicinity furnished about 200 over 70. That town also furnished the oldest person, Rachel Drollinger, aged 94, a native of Kentucky. The next oldest lady was Mrs. Sarah Free, 92, a native of England, Mrs. Anne Taylor, the mother of Counselor Joseph E. Taylor, who was with the party, also aged 92, a native of England, was among the veterans. Jane Cornwall, aged 90, native of Ireland, and Johanna Jensen, aged 90, native of Sweden, comprised the ladies' list of 90 and over. There was one gentleman aged 92, Joseph Hancock, a citizen of Payson and Robert Wimmer, aged 90, also of Payson. This it is believed comprised the list of persons aged ninety and over.

About 2:30 p. m. Mr. C. H. Savage called the assemblage to order, and the exercises of the day commenced. Mr. John Quigley acting as master of ceremonies. The Payson Silver band gave a selection, followed by prayer from Father Robert Wimmer, aged 90. The Old Folks' choir next rendered a chorus in fine style, followed by "Hail Columbia" by the combined Benjamin and Payson bands.

Governor A. L. Thomas addressed the old folks. He regretted that he could not make himself heard in every quarter of the grounds. It was a grand spectacle to see so many aged persons present, notwithstanding the heat, and he deemed it one of the greatest events of his life to be present among so many old people, where such careful attention, respect and reverence were paid to them. In other States gatherings of old persons were not uncommon, but they could not equal Utah in their concern for silvery hairs and bent forms. There were present many of the original settlers of the valley, persons who by their toil and labor paved the way to the comfort and affluence enjoyed by the present generation. All honor, respect and veneration were due these aged veterans; when they first beheld these valleys nothing but sand, sage and alkali met the eye. This morning meadows, pasture fields, and growing crops smiled on every side, the result more or less of the early labors of these old people, whom he was to glad and proud to meet. This was the fourth occasion of the kind at which he had been present, and he hoped by the aid of Providence he would meet the old folks many times in the future. It was well that practical proof could be given in such a manner of the goodness in the human heart, in thus honoring old age and paying respectful homage to the founders of a progressive community. Future generations will yet call these pioneers blessed.

The Governor then concluded by extending his best wishes to all present, to the old that they may enjoy the day and many repetitions of it, to the young for their tender solicitude and regard for the aged.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was rendered in excellent style by the combined bands.

Next came an address of welcome, written specially for the occasion by J. L. Townsend, and read by Miss Annie Worencroft, a bright, intellectual young lady. She was arrayed in a costume composed of the Stars and Stripes, and might have served as a representation of the genius of Columbia.

The following is a copy of the address of

WELCOME.

OLD FOLKS' REUNION AT PAYSON,
June 29, 1892.

Ye who wear the silver crown,
Of a life complete with age,
Ye whom wisdom gives roadways
By her long-life heritage;
Old folks everywhere held dear,
Filled with years three score and ten,
Welcome, ye thrice, welcome here,
Honored guests of honored men.

Old folks' day—a cherished thought,
Often called in pleasant dreams;
Teaching charity unsought
And that life is what it seems;
Bright as glow the summer flowers
Or the ripples of the stream
Let these fleeting pleasant hours
Brightly in thy memory gleam.

Old folks! Ah! What honor this
To have lived and toiled for years
That as pioneers the blizzards
Of the present now appears.
Then all honor to the brow
Wrinkled with life's toil and woes—
Ye have sown the seed and now
Blossoms the desert as the rose.

To our city, lovely scene,
Sparkling with the mountain rills,
To our homes and gardens green
Welcome while the day fulfils
I very joy that hope foretold,
Of a time both bright and long,
E'er thou thought these hearts may hold
Of reunion, feast and song.

Care hath here no part today;
Joy shall sing her songs above;
Faith in every heart shall say:
"God is near and God is love."
Old Folks, Fathers, Mothers dear,
Ye who wear the silver crown,
Ye are welcome to our cheers,
Ye are welcome to our town.

Mr. John Quigley made a short address of welcome on behalf of the people of Payson and vicinity.

The Payson Quartette sang "Don't forget the Old Folks."

President Angus M. Cannon briefly pictured the transformation of the valley from the time it had only a few cabins, to the present era of comfort, plenty, and even luxury which was now found thereon. He paid a beautiful tribute to the old folks for the part they played in this transformation, and concluded by praying that God would inspire all hearts to reverence age, and especially those persons to whom the younger generation owed their liberty, protection and munificence they now enjoy.

The Benjamin brass band gave a selection.

This was followed by an address from George Goddard, who spoke in behalf of the old folks, thanking the railroad company for its generosity. He called for a vote of thanks to the company, which was unanimously and enthusiastically accorded.

Mayor Lemon of Payson spoke briefly but appropriately, welcoming everybody to Payson, and hoping that many such reunions would take place there in the future. He was sure that if any persons were neglected it was not the fault of the Payson committee, but it must have arisen from mistake, or too much modesty on the part of visitors who failed to make their wants known.

A vote of thanks to the Payson executive committee was moved and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. C. Dunbar gave two selections with his Caledonian band, the Highland pipes.

The Rev. A. C. Todd, Presbyterian minister of Payson, delivered a brief address, dwelling on the beauty, good-

ness and Christianity of respect for the aged.

Mrs. J. A. Lindsay gave a vocal solo entitled "Father's Growing Old."

Counselor David John, of Utah Stake, made a few remarks, saying that the originator of old folks' day was blessed with an inspired idea; that old age was deprived of all its terrors in such surroundings as the present.

The Presbyterian Male Quartette gave the selection "I'm Wandering Down."

Brother C. R. Savage then came to the front and presented every person in Payson over 70, irrespective of creed or race, with a gift of some kind. The Salt Lake people had a good time, therefore they needed no presents. He then introduced Mrs. Rachel Drollinger, aged 84, as the oldest lady on the grounds, and presented her with some money, a mirror and a number of other articles which seemed to please the old lady immensely. [About a hundred gifts were presented, varying from a walking stick to \$10.00 in money. A few of the persons were indigent, and to these money and useful articles of apparel were given. The well-to-do received walking canes, etc., as souvenirs of the occasion.]

Bishop W. B. Preston addressed the party, dwelling on the grace and goodness of treating old age with proper respect. The Old Folks' choir then concluded the exercises with the following:

Welcome here, ye aged veterans,
For this day to you belongs;
With the grip of love and friendship,
With our hearty words and songs!

Chorus:

Young and old now gather 'round you,
Vining who the best shall serve you,
For from home we give you greeting,
Is not that a happy meeting?
Is not this a happy meeting,
On life's great highway?

Toilers ye, as we are toilers,
Mid these valleys God hath blest;
Now they bloom to give you glory,
And when weary to give rest!

Brethren tried and sisters proven,
Ye have whited as the snow;
Your example is the text-book,
Which your children read and know!

Noble sires and honored mothers,
For you we shall ever pray;
Though as year by year theirs' lost one,
Others ageing keep this day!

Angels wait with friend and kindred,
All the loved will meet at last;
Gather welcome 'mid these gardens,
At the Old Folks' feast more vast!

Chorus:

Young and old will gather rounder,
Vining who the best can be;
Safe at home, life's strange old story,
Oft rehearsed, we'll find its glory,
Oft rehearsed, we'll find its glory,
Mid celestial day!

Father—Joseph Bates Noble, of Bountiful, closed with prayer, and Mr. Quigley gave the order to march to the depot.

A conspicuous figure on the stand was Father Greaves of Provo, aged 87, decorated with a number of medals. They were not obtained in battles by sword or cannon, but for industry at the loom and shuttle. One was bronze, given in 1879 for the best silk vest, by the Desert Agricultural Society; and another given in the same year for the best display of miscellaneous silks. There were two gold medals given in 1891 for silk displays at the Territorial

fair, and one given in 1881 for the best silk handkerchief.

Another marked personage was Jacob P. Terry, aged 87, born within a few rods of the hill Cumorah, New York. Solon Foster, aged 81, was another New Yorker whose memory has not lost its vigor. Bishop Wisler, aged 84, a native of Pennsylvania, looked hale and hearty.

Two personages on the grounds attracted a good deal of attention. They were Isaac Lewis Manning, colored, a native of Connecticut, aged 77, and his sister, Mrs. Jane E. James, aged 79. Both looked vigorous. At dinner they occupied seats next to President Cannon and Governor Thomas, and felt as happy as if they owned half of Utah.

Eli Ludington, aged 86, a native of Connecticut, looked vigorous and bright. New Jersey furnished in the person of John T. Conk one octogenarian. Pennsylvania furnished another in Joseph Busby, aged 83. Vermont was represented by Willis Smith, aged 82, Ohio by W. F. Cahoon, aged 80, and New York by J. J. Tanner, aged 81.

England was represented by Amanda M. Pierce, aged 82, Robert Halford aged 85, Elizabeth Newman 81, Jane Longmore 82, Mary Titton 83, Nancy Jackson 82, Margaret Green 83, Mary Argent 89, Sarah Whitworth 80, Joseph Horne 81, Anne Butler 86, William Stoner 83, Mrs. W. Smith 88, M. A. E. Watmough 84, W. R. Smith 83, Thomas Smith 85, Hannah Miller 81, Sarah Haslam 82, William Burrows 91, Elizabeth Free 82, Lucy Cowley 81, Mrs. Taylor 80, W. J. Moss 87, John Evans 86, John Marcroft 80, Jane Latley 81.

Wales was represented by Llewellyn Mantell 84, Elizabeth Williams 80, John Jones 82, Edward Williams 81.

Scotland was represented by Jane Chapman 85, Robert Micklejohn 80, Jane Anderson 85, James Elliott 89, Rutina S. Kaul 80, and Jane Camperman 83.

The Isle of Man was represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor 81, Ireland by Jane Cornwall 90, and Charles Nowlan 81.

Sweden was represented by Johanna Jensen 80, T. Laurence 80, Nells Benson 80, Hannah Jacobson 80; Norway by Helena Cresham 80; Denmark by Mrs. Clawson 82, Anne Godman 85, Carrie Christensen 82, Rasmus Olsen 81, Elsie Anderson 82; Switzerland by Anna Morris 82; Germany by Eva Kabessau, 81; Prussia by Abraham Watters 84, and Prince Edward Island by Elizabeth Marfield 80.

The Old Folks war- all put safely aboard the train at 5:15 p. m., and the train started homeward. The same attention was paid on the return trip as was tendered on the outgoing one. Mr. Savage exercised particular care that the stations were called out distinctly so that none should be brought past their proper destination.

The Rio Grand depot was reached at 7:45, the day having passed without a single mishap or accident of any kind.

South Burma and the East Indies intend to have a worthy exhibit at the Exposition.

A collective exhibit at the World's Fair by the various college fraternities in the United States is well assured.

THE "LIBERAL" POLICE FORCE.

The Elsie St. Omer, Rose Miller and Goldie Shears case took a decidedly sensational turn before Justice Keeler June 27th after the NEWS went to press. It was full of startling statements which are of so serious a nature as to require the most complete investigation possible. Following is the testimony:

JOE O'BRIEN,

the alleged city detective, was the first witness. He testified that he had arrested the defendant. He said further: "I know that her place of residence is reputed to be a house of prostitution; I have seen men enter and come from the house during the day and at night. I visited the place in person on the night that Miss Elsie moved there; I know that beer was sold there; for I bought it, paid for it and drank it. (Laughter.) Harry Duke (city treasurer) told me that the house was disorderly, and he believed resorted to for purposes of lewdness. A young man named McErlain told me that Miss Elsie was 'running a house on the quiet.' He is a roomer there and ought to know."

Attorney Straup here held a consultation with his client and then asked that a subpoena be issued for McErlain. The request was granted and

MARION FIELDS,

a gaudily attired self-confessed sporting character, took the stand and in response to questions nervously said: "I do not know that the general reputation of the house is bad. I know that Miss Elsie kept furnished rooms and that a placard to that effect was tacked on to the front of the house."

Attorney Coad—Is not that a usual ruse for women of the defendant's stripe?

Witness—I cannot say, sir.
"How long did you remain there?"
"Only one week."
"What did you do?"
"I followed dressmaking."
"At the expiration of that week where did you go?"
"I entered a house."

"Did you pay for your board and lodging at Miss Elsie's?"

"A portion of it. Miss Elsie holds my trunk and some of my wearing apparel for the remainder."

SERGEANT GEORGE A. SHEETS

said: I have known the defendant for about one year. She is a keeper of a house of prostitution. I have kept close watch of her place for the most of sixty days last past.

Attorney Coad—State why the defendant was not arrested when the last regular raid was made?

Witness—Because the officer who had charge of that branch of the business refused to swear to the complaint.
"Who was that officer?"

"Huge L. Glenn."
"Why did he refuse?"

"Because he said there was no evidence that she was breaking the law."

"Have you seen hacks drive up to the defendant's house?"

"I have, both day and night."

Cross-examined by Mr. Straup—"How do you know that the defendant's house is of the character set forth in the complaint?"

"Because I have watched it for

sixty days until one and two o'clock in the morning."

"And it has taken you all that time to catch these women?"

"Well, no—that is not exactly"—
"Stand aside, call the next witness."

Officer THOMAS MATTHEWS then took the stand and testified that he had heard Mr. Duke complain about the character of the defendant's house. He lived in that vicinity and could corroborate Mr. Duke's statement. He, too, had watched the place and saw men going in and out. From his own knowledge he could not say what they went there for but believed that it was for immoral purposes.

POLICEMAN MIKE SULLIVAN,

a good natured, six feet, 215 pound officer, who one time posed before the public for honors as a pugilist but who gave up the "manly art" to accept a position on the police force took the stand and said: "I have visited Miss Elsie's establishment on Eighth South street. I believe it is a house of ill-fame."

Attorney Coad—What did you go there for?

"A trunk."
"Whose trunk?"

"Miss Marion Field's."

Attorney Straup—Who is Miss Marion Fields?

"She is the lady who testified a few minutes ago."

"At whose instance did you go?"

"I went at the request of Miss Field's."

"And why did she select you for that purpose?"

"She said that Miss Elsie was holding her trunk and some things for her board and she wanted me to see about it and so I went there."

SANITARY INSPECTOR SHOWELL,

testified that the reputation of the house was bad. He knew no more than that.

Attorney Straup—Your business, Mr. Showell, is to look after the health of the city is it not?

"Yes sir; but not in such cases as this" replied the witness with emphasis as he left the stand. The audience roared with laughter at the witness' response and he left the court room and sought the fresh air as the bailiff threatened to clear the auditorium unless silence was maintained.

OFFICER WILSON

said he assisted in placing the defendant Rose Miller and Goldie Shears under arrest. It was about 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th inst. Saw several men jump out at the window and over the fence.

Attorney Straup why didn't you arrest them?

Witness—Had no warrants for them.

Attorney Straup—Don't you know Mr. Wilson that there are wire screens over all the windows and that jumping through them would be impossible?

Witness—There may be now, but there was not at that time.

Attorney Straup—Again I say why did not you arrest these men of whom you speak?

Witness—That would have been impossible, because they moved with a rapidity that could not easily be equalled.

SERGEANT SHEETS

was recalled and further testified—I

saw four men and one woman endeavor to escape. The former had no intention of going through the gate but jumped clear over the fence, and scattered in all directions. I did not see the men come out of the building, but saw them on the porch and as they ran through the yard and leaped the fence.

"Why didn't you, as an officer in search of violators of the law, make an attempt to catch the men as well as the women? If the place is a house of prostitution the men were certainly equally guilty, were they not?"

"It required all our time to take care of the females."

"So," said Mr. Straup, "It required the strength and diplomacy of three big policemen to arrest three little women, did it?"

At this there was another burst of merriment, and again the bailiff was called upon to restore order. The last question rather confused the witness, and Attorney Straup did not press him further but inquired: "Is it not a matter of fact that these men you saw were merely roomers?"

"Well, they acted rather strangely for regular inmates of the house."

Witness was again asked if he did not think it was his duty to have placed these men under arrest. He replied in the affirmative, but said that it would have taken at least eight policemen to have done the work. He finally reduced the number to six and Straup once more muttered audibly: "Three policemen—three women," and the witness was dismissed. This ended the testimony for the prosecution and

THE DEFENSE

opened by calling M. W. Palmer. He testified I live at No. 125 East Fourth South, next door to where the defendant resides. I run a livery stable; know Miss St. Omer; she occasionally hires a livery rig from me; her house has a very good reputation; as far as morals and chastity are concerned; have heard no one say aught against it.

MRS. M. W. PALMER

wife of the preceding witness was called and gave similar evidence. She had frequently been in the house during the time covered in the complaint, but had never seen anything that would excite her suspicion as to the place being a bad one. It certainly was very quiet all hours of the day and night.

Attorney Coad asked if it was not possible to conduct a house of prostitution in a quiet manner.

To this the witness indignantly replied that she did not know as she had made no such experiment.

GEORGE HENRY

testified that he lived at 375 south, State street, within two hundred feet of Miss St. Omer's residence. He was a grocery and provision dealer and had often delivered goods there. He understood that the defendant was keeping roomers. The defendant had owed him \$200 for goods and on inquiring as to her reliability he was informed that she once maintained a sporting house, but that she had reformed and was going to get married; said sporting house was not the one in question. Mr. Brixen had told him that Miss St. Omer was "good pay," so good in fact that he proposed to liquidate his bill for him if necessary. He had taken

plge' feet and other canned goods at night. J. W. Norrell testified similarly.

MORRIS LIVINGSTON, a corpulent German saloon keeper, who runs a liquor store near the Anderson house, said so far as he knew the persons and house in question were neither good nor bad. The defendants some times bought beer of him, but very little.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHALL GLENN. I live half a block east of defendant on the same street. Have heard nothing of the defendant keeping a fast house since some time before I left the police force until this arrest was made. Have heard the defendant repeatedly say that abh was leading a private life.

Attorney Coad—Have you ever visited the place?
Witness—I have. I was recently called upon to go there and arrest Policeman Albright but refused to take him into custody as I had no warrant.

Attorney Coad—Any other occasion?
Witness—A few evenings ago.

Attorney Coad—With certain councilmen?

Witness—Yes, sir; and newspapermen.

Attorney Coad—State who they were and for what purpose they were there.

The witness here enumerated the aldermen and newspaper representatives, and added that they were out for the purpose of investigating the doings of the police department.

Attorney Coad—Had you not been instructed to arrest these women before leaving the police force?

Witness—I had never been instructed but had heard something said about it. I stated to my superior and associate officers at that time that I could not get any evidence against the defendants, but if they would swear to the complaints I would arrest them, but this they would not do.

Attorney Coad—Have you ever talked with anyone about this place—that is, any of the city officers, I mean?

Witness—I have spoken to Mr. Duke about it.

Attorney Coad—When were you there last?

Witness—A few minutes ago.

Attorney Coad—What did you go there for?

Witness—To subpoena a witness.

Attorney Coad—When were you there before?

Witness—Last night.

Attorney Coad—At what time?

Witness—Shortly after dark.

Attorney Coad—Who went with you, if anybody?

Witness—Mr. Straup.

Attorney Coad—Oh! When were you there before?

Witness—Three or four nights ago.

Attorney Coad—With whom?

Witness—Mr. Elchnor, former counsel for the defendants, who went there on professional business.

Attorney Coad—You seem to be watching the progress of this prosecution with a good deal of interest—

Witness—Not the prosecution, but the persecution.

Attorney Coad—You have made it your special business to injure the police officers, have you not?

To this question the witness made no definite reply and Mr. Coad insisted

upon an answer. Mr. Glenn said he did not fully understand the question and asked that it be repeated, when Attorney Coad again asked, "Is it not true that you have made it your special business to injure the officers of the force?"

Witness—It is true that I have made it my special business to expose their unlawful deeds.

Attorney Coad—Did not you make the remark in the Baby saloon some time ago that you would have the heads of Janney and some of his men?

Witness—I would like to know what that has got to do with this case?

Attorney Straup here took the floor and objected to the putting of such questions, saying that Mr. Janney did not figure in the case in any manner whatever.

Attorney Coad thought the question entirely proper, as it would tend to show the animus of the witness to the officers of the force. The court took the same view and decided that the witness might answer the question.

Witness—If I had made any such statement it would be criminal, and I am not here for the purpose of criminalizing myself, and cannot be compelled to answer the question.

J. SHERIFF,

stone cutter and foreman on the joint city and county building, testified that he was a roomer at Miss Anderson's. Had never heard anything against the reputation of the house until this case came up. If revelry or immoral practices were carried on there he would certainly know it.

DENNIS JOSEPH O'MAHONEY, a blacksmith in the vicinity, knew nothing of the house either good or bad.

JOSEPH M'ERLAIN

testified that he was also a roomer there and that the place was a respectable one. He denied having told O'Brien or anyone else that business was being done there on the quiet.

MISS GOLDIE SHEARS

testified I live with Miss Anderson; am employed by her as housekeeper, and for such work get \$4 per week. The house is a respectable one in every way. I came here from Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Attorney Straup then drew the following story from the witness, which, if true, is simply horrible: "My mother died when I was 13 years of age; my father I had never seen, as he deserted my mother before I was born; immediately after my mother's death my troubles commenced; I fell in with strangers, and had ones, too; when I was 14 I was taken to Omaha by a procuress on the pretext that I was going to be brought up as her own child in her house, but she put me in a house of ill fame, and compelled me to remain there. When I found that I could not escape I remained there, caring little what became of me after that."

The witness here dashed the tears from her eyes and continued, I got acquainted with Miss Anderson in Dakota; she was kind to me and when the opportunity of making a livelihood in her house by leading a respectable life was offered to me I availed myself of it. I most emphatically deny that there was any

men in the house the night we were arrested, outside of the regular lodgers. I had got as far as the gate in my way up town to change \$5 when Sergeant Sheets grasped me by the arm and threw me backward and told me not to be so fresh. I had not been drinking and no living man or woman ever saw me do so as I do not drink liquor of any kind.

ELISE ANDERSON,

or St. Omer, testified that she once maintained a house of ill resort but that she had long since discontinued the business. Her house was now a thoroughly respectable one. She had reformed and was expecting her mother, sister and brother from the East to live with her. She maintained herself in the past by keeping a lodging-house. She also had money.

Attorney Coad—Has any man visited your present residence for immoral purposes?

Witness—No one but police officers, who sometimes came in squads of three and four.

Attorney Straup (sarcastically)—Oh, officers are fine gentlemen; they did not go for any such purpose. You must be mistaken.

Attorney Coad—Have carriages and hacks ever been driven up to your door during the night?

Witness—Yes; but only when sent by Policeman Albright after Miss Miller, who he wanted driven to his room.

Attorney Coad—Did she ever go?

Witness—Never.

Attorney Coad—Is it not true that Officer O'Brien bought and drank beer in your house?

Witness—He may have drunk it, but if he did, he brought it with him. [Laughter.]

Attorney Coad—Did not the councilmen who visited your place call for beer?

Witness—I believe one of them did, but I informed him that I had none in the house, which statement was true.

Attorney Coad—What was the object of their visit to your house?

Witness—They said they were out inspecting the doings of some of the policemen.

Attorney Coad—Did they question you about any of them?

Witness—Yes about Albright who became infatuated with Miss Miller and who was treated so badly by him that she has been obliged to ask for protection.

ROSE MILLER

was next called. She testified—I came to this city on the 3rd of July last; was then leading a respectable life but for want of means I entered No. 243 in March last. I soon after accidentally met a gentleman to whom I was engaged to be married ten years ago, but which contract we did not consummate on account of a misunderstanding. We "made up" again and he offered to take me from where I was and assist me to lead a better life. I readily accepted his proposition and soon became re-engaged to him and expect to be married to him soon after his arrival from San Francisco, three weeks hence. He gave me \$150 on his departure and it is on that I am living at present. When I was at 243 Albright commenced paying his addresses to me but I did not, like the man and resented him. I took a room

in the Brook's Arcade building opposite the Knutsford but he soon located me and I was obliged to leave there too as he soon located me and haunted me day and night, sometimes in full uniform but generally in citizens' clothes.

Attorney Coad—Have you been molested by anyone where you are now living?

Witness—By no one except police officers.

Attorney Coad—Do you know of any one jumping out of the window on the night of your arrest?

Witness (emphatically)—I know that no one jumped through the window. That statement is absolutely false and is manufactured evidence.

Attorney Coad—Have any of the other officers ever visited you?

Witness—Yes; Mike Sullivan was there one night and asked to be allowed to go to my room with me but I refused him.

Attorney Coad—Any one else there?

Witness—Yes; Max Lippman.

Attorney Coad—Did you ever go to Albright's room?

Witness—No; but he sent me \$20.

Attorney Coad—Did any other officers ever make indecent proposals to you?

Witness—Yes; Joe O'Brien. He came to me out at the race park a few days ago and said: "Och honey, Miss Rosie, I would like to do something for you, but faith, I am officer of the law and—But he jabsers, I am struck on ye meself. Its shure I am, for ye are a nice girl, so ye are, and I like ye for my swatehart, so I would. (Laughter.) Oh, Miss Rosie, but ye are a lady and if I wasn't of the police force—Oh, but I'd like ye to be my love."

Joe O'Brien was present when the witness made this last statement and stand at her in blank amazement while his face displayed all the colors of the rainbow with varying shades and tints.

Attorney Coad—State whether any other officers ever called upon you for purposes before referred to?

Witness—Yes; Officer Tom Matthews called upon me frequently and said he wanted to be my lover. He wore his uniform on each occasion.

Attorney Coad—You are telling the truth?

Witness—I swear it. At 243 he went to sleep on a chair and fell off and we had a good laugh about it.

Attorney Coad—Was Matthews drunk?

Witness—No sir; he never drinks liquor of any kind. He was perfectly sober but stayed a long time and got sleepy.

It was now nearly six o'clock and the court suggested an adjournment until 10 a. m. today seeing he had partaken of nothing in the shape of edibles since 8 o'clock in the morning. The proposition was agreed to and the case set down for the hour named.

The Elsie St. Omer case was resumed before Justice Kesler this morning. The courtroom was filled as on yesterday. Following are

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Rose Miller was recalled this morning. She said—Officer Matthews did not fall off a chair in my room, but in another part of the house; he wanted to go to my room with me. I told him that he did not mean it as he was an

officer. He replied that he did mean it, and took off a gold ring and put it on my finger.

The remainder of the witness' story was entirely unfit for publication.

ELSIE ST. OMER

was also recalled and testified that on the occasion of Officer Sullivan's visit to her present residence, Goldie Shears went to the door in response to the bell call. She informed Mr. Sullivan and his friends that they could not enter. They replied that they had been invited, and so came in. Did not call the girls to come and entertain them. Don't remember just what Mr. Sullivan said, but he commenced joking with Miss Miller; said something about reprieving a trunk, and asked Miss Miller to go upstairs with him.

Attorney Coad—How long have you known McErlain?

Attorney Straup—I object.

Attorney Coad argued that the grounds for asking the questions were simply to show that Mr. McErlain was residing in her house and keeping company with her, and which would go a long way in establishing the credibility of the witness.

The court took the same view and Attorney Coad repeated the question?

Witness—About one year.

Attorney Coad—Did he not visit your place of business frequently during the time you maintained a house of ill-repute, and was he not criminally intimate with you?

Witness—No sir.

Attorney Coad—How long since he engaged a room at your present house?

Witness—About two weeks.

Attorney Coad—How did he come to go down there?

Witness—I do not know.

Attorney Coad—Is it not a fact that you have been keeping him at your place of residence and also his guard, free of charge, since his arrest?

Straup—I object. Objection sustained.

SERGEANT GEORGE A. SHEETS

was recalled and testified that he did not say that he would run the defendants out of town.

JOE O'BRIEN

was recalled and closely questioned by Mr. Straup.

Straup—Did you not offer to make a bet of a bottle of wine with me that these women would be convicted?

O'Brien—I don't remember it.

Straup—Did you not say that you would pack the jury in case of a jury trial?

O'Brien—I have no such recollection.

Straup—Do you not know that you made the assertions in the presence of Mr. Eichnor?

O'Brien—If I did I didn't mean it.

ROSE MILLER

was again recalled and testified that O'Brien and Sheets had taken her by the arm and that they threw her and Miss Elsie and Miss Goldie Shears behind the bars and placed them in a dark cell pending the time that their bonds were being arranged, when they knew the fixing of them would only take a few minutes. She did not abuse the officers when arrested. They made these statements in order to protect themselves.

ELSIE ST. OMER

was again recalled on cross-examination and denied that she had abused the officers on the night she and the others were taken into custody.

DANIEL SWANN,

clerk of the United States marshal's office, took the stand.

Attorney Coad—Do you know whether or not Hugh L. Glenn is a deputy United States marshal?

Witness—I do not think that he is. The marshal informed me about a week or ten days ago to withdraw his commission from the office of the clerk of the Supreme court of the Territory.

LOU TAYLOR,

a hack driver, was called.

Attorney Coad—Did Mr. Matthews go with you to collect a bill from Miss Miller?

Witness—He did.

Attorney Coad—Did she pay it?

Witness—She did.

Attorney Coad—Then what did she say?

Witness—She said she would get even with him. Rose did not owe the bill herself but she paid it.

Cross-examined—Knew nothing about any other visit of Matthews to the place in question. I did not understand that the remarks she made with reference to getting even applied to another man; do not think they did.

OFFICER MATTHEWS

said the only time he ever went to Miss Miller's room was when he went there to collect back fare for the preceding witness. She paid the bill between oaths and said that she would get even with me if it cost her her life, said that she had nothing to lose and I had. There was a man whose name I do not now remember in Miss Miller's room when I went there. Never visited 243 except when called upon to quiet a disturbance. Never proposed to be her lover.

Cross-examined—Miss Miller met me on the street about three weeks ago while I was in full uniform; said nothing about becoming her lover on any occasion. My previous record should be sufficient proof against any such accusation. Never gave her my ring at any time as a pledge that I would come back. I never offered to hire a room for her.

SERGEANT SHEETS

was called in rebuttal and said that the defendants were not abused by himself or associate officers on the night of their arrest. They made some objections to walking up street with the officers and were allowed to precede them at a considerable distance. At police headquarters Captain Donovan told me to put them in the best room in the city jail which I did.

Attorney Straup—Don't you know that it is customary to fix the bonds at a uniform rate—say at \$50 for keepers and \$25 for inmates?

Sergeant Sheets—I don't know much about it.

Attorney Straup—You don't?

Sergeant Sheets—No, I don't.

Attorney Straup—Don't you know as a matter of fact that the fixing of these bonds was an unusual proceeding?

Sergeant Sheets—There is nothing uniform about the matter at all. Sometimes we fix bonds at \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$75. In this instance the bonds were

made high in order to force the accused into court. When the bonds were low they generally forfeited. The house of the defendant was situated near the Eighth Ward schoolhouse and frequent complaints had been made with reference to its character by citizens in that vicinity and that was one reason for fixing the bonds higher than ordinarily.

OFFICERS WILSON AND O'BRIEN

were again placed on the stand in rebuttal. Both denied that they had abused the officers in the slightest degree. The latter stated that when he read the warrant to Miss Miller, she asked who swore to the complaint, and I replied George A. Sheets, to which she responded that is the long-legged one of a b—that was with Albright when he threatened to cut me open.

CAPTAIN DONOVAN

was called and testified that he was the only man that took hold of Rose Miller at the city hall and he did that gently and informed the officers to treat them kindly and gave them the best room in the jail. Remember talking with H. L. Glenn when that gentleman was on the police force, regarding Miss Omer keeping a disorderly house. Mr. Glenn stated that he was satisfied Miss St. Omer was keeping a house of ill-fame, but that he had no evidence against her. Marshal Janney and Officer O'Brien were present.

The latter gentlemen were both called and corroborated Captain Donovan's statement. Marshal Janney said he heard Mr. Glenn say further that he would serve the papers providing that some one else would swear to them.

MAX LIPPMAN,

a Main street clothier, testified that he was present at Miss Elsie's house when Officer Sullivan went in search of Miss Field's trunk. He took no improper liberties with the inmates whatsoever.

This closed the taking of testimony and Mr. Straup commenced his argument and asked the court to disabuse its mind of all prejudices, if any it had and consider it as having come to it as a blank. The presumption that the defendant was at once a keeper of a house of ill-fame was no proof that she was engaged in the same business now. The fact that it had been admitted that the Miller and Shear women had once been inmates of a sporting house was not proof that they had abandoned their lives of shame and resolved to lead a better and more reserved life. There was no proof that the house of Miss Anderson had been used for indecent or immoral purposes. If the driving of hacks to the place at either day or night time made it a house of prostitution then the Knutevory and every other hotel in the city was a place of that character. No man nor woman has fallen so low but that the court and the strong arm of the law could and should, to a certain extent at least, offer them protection and encouragement in their resolutions to reform and cast of the lives of shame that they had been leading. He asked that the case be dismissed.

Attorney Coad closed for the defense. He said that the statement had been

made that the defendants were endeavoring to lead a better life. If that were true he would never take any stand to discourage them in such a noble resolve. Virtue was too precious and womanhood too honorable. No honest man would cast a single pebble in their way or lay a single charge at their doors, but on the contrary would assist them to do better. The persons who reside in the neighborhood who testified for the defense had an object in knowing nothing about the character of this house. It was dollars and cents to them to remain ignorant and say nothing. If the defendant maintained a lodging-house or kept furnished rooms where were the roomers. Four men had escaped through the windows; confound lodgers did not act in that manner. The witness Glenn had taken a great deal of interest in the case. His every act, his every emotion, his general demeanor, both on and off the witness stand proved that. He had fought and fought hard to injure the character of members of the police force. A man that would steal another's purse or of property committed a deed which can be partially condoned, but when character is attacked and destroyed an irreparable wrong—a crime has been committed. That man who came on to the stand and with his befouling tongue abused his betters, had better open up the skeleton of his own dark acts while on the police force. He had less respect for such a blasphemous man than he had for the unfortunate prostitutes on trial.

As to Officer Matthews, Mr. Coad said no one could look into his frank face and inquire into his daily acts and honest heart and say that he had not been blackmail d. It was a question of veracity between him and Rose Miller. Whose word would the public accept? not that of the Miller woman.

Mr. Coad asked that the defendant be found guilty.

Attorney Straup then took the floor and said that he just wished to reply to the jumping through the window business. He said the windows were covered with screens and the great stalwart police officers knew it.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

The court said that the case was one of this kind which belonged to a class of crimes that could only be committed behind closed doors. It had taken a wider range than was necessary. The defense brought in witnesses who reside in the neighborhood. They did not say that the place was a bad one, but he believed without going into details that the defendant was guilty and so held.

Ten o'clock tomorrow morning was set down as the time for sentence to be pronounced on Miss Anderson.

The case against Goldie Shears was dismissed on motion of the prosecution. Mayor Baekin's dark lantern investigation which is now on in the City Hall is causing a lot of public talk and indignation. Newspaper representatives are expelled and every effort is being made to maintain the utmost secrecy regarding the matter. The investigation is entirely an irregular one and, his Honor admits, is being held for his individual benefit. The witnesses summoned to appear and give testimony before him have had the following notice served upon them.

Sir—I have to request that you will appear at the Council Chamber on Wednesday next, June 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m., and continue to attend from day to day, if necessary, for the purpose of giving testimony in the matter of the charges made against the chief and other city officers which is at present agitating the public.

It will be observed from the above that Chief of Police Janney and other municipal peace officers are occupying an unenviable position before the public. The other officials are Police Justice Keeler, Sergeant George A. Sheets and City Detective Eklund.

The charges are that these men were discovered in a notorious dive on Franklin Avenue about ten days ago, while in the midst of revelry with the inmates. The discovery was accidentally made by a number of the councilmen, to whose ears ugly rumors had come regarding the alleged unofficial conduct of Policeman Albright. On the night in question, after the adjournment of the City Council, several of the aldermen determined upon making a personal visit to the place where Albright's accusers were living and interrogate them as to their charges. When they arrived there they found two reporters—representatives of the local evening papers, who already had the stories reduced to writing. They were repeated in the presence of the so-called self-constituted committee, after which the party visited the place and found the officers named.

The testimony of the witnesses examined, so far as the outline of the affair is concerned, confirms this statement, but the details cannot be had for publication, at least not yet. When they are made public the disclosures will be of the most sensational character.

Unfortunately there seems to be a disposition to shield the guilty and prosecute the officials who discovered the ghastly skeleton of municipal irregularity in a dive of infamy on the most notorious thoroughfare in the city.

IN RELATION TO FISH.

By courtesy of the gentleman to whom it is addressed, we are enabled to publish the following letter:

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1902.

A. M. Musser, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah: Dear Mr. Musser.—I am greatly obliged to you for the photograph of the two-year old shad from Utah lake. The photograph, I presume, represents the actual size of the fish. I do not look for any large growth of shad under conditions where they cannot get to salt water, and shall be very much surprised if they mature and spawn in Utah lake, though this is possible. I am disposed to think that plants in Bear lake and Bear river will give better results; since the salt water there is not so densely saline as it is where Jordan river enters into Great Salt Lake, and the shad can descend into water of suitable density for them to remain in. The only question unsettled in my mind in regard to the success of the experiment is the presence at the end of Great Salt Lake, of marine life in sufficient abundance to furnish food for the shad. Very truly yours,

MARSHALL McDONALD,
Commissioner.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . July 2, 1892

CHOLERA SPREADING.

ALARMING reports are current in relation to the spread of Asiatic cholera, which has so often devastated the world. It is not long since reports stated that the dread disease was carrying off 400 victims daily in Cashmere, Persia. A few cases occurred in the Parisian suburbs a short time ago. Lately statements have come over the wires to the effect that this plague was spreading in Russia. The situation in that country has become so alarming that the authorities are suppressing dispatches which tell of the ravages of the malady.

Appearances indicate that it has commenced its usual course and is traveling westward. While the "grip" was prevalent in Europe and in this country, numbers of noted physicians asserted that that disease was a natural forerunner of cholera. If this be the case there should be, so far as possible, an all round cleaning up throughout the civilized world—a task of such herculean dimensions as to render it practically impossible.

If the grip is really a forerunner of the old-fashioned cholera plague, it certainly prepares the way for its havoc, as the influenza complaint so enfleaves the systems of its victims as to render them specially susceptible to the operations of any other prevailing epidemic.

MR. GLADSTONE FAILING.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE was hit on the eye with a missile, in the City of Chester, while on the way to attend a political meeting in that town. He filled his appointment, however, and the incident caused him to be the recipient of an ovation.

The statesman made an egregious mistake in stating his belief that the injury inflicted upon him was the result of malice because the Conservative party were resorting to coercion.

If there had been any generally riotous demonstration toward Mr. Gladstone, this statement of his would have had an excuse behind it. The throwing of the missile was a mere personal affair. It was a piece of gingerbread thrown from the hand of a woman, the wife of a workman.

A few years ago Mr. Gladstone would have been ashamed to have made such an application of a circumstance of that character, as there can be no doubt that the conservative party, as such, would go to great lengths to protect the honorable gentleman from bodily injury.

He must be failing, or be never

would have uttered an allegation so childish and absurd as the one referred to.

DEFEAT FOLLOWS THEM.

A SAD fatality seems to have attended the Tuscarora outfit throughout. They had announced that they would return in fighting trim, with umbrellas aloft, banners waving and drums beating. A special dispatch was forwarded to the "Liberal" organ stating that, owing to so many who went east with the crowd concluding to remain back awhile, the saddened remnants of the dejected tribe could not obtain a special train to bring them on to Salt Lake. Their car was tagged on to the regular. The baggage car, containing the Tuscarora paraphernalia, was sent on ahead, but was side-tracked away back on the road. Hence the discomfited Indians were not in a position to celebrate circus fashion, by a street parade, the tremendous defeat which they have suffered. The dispatch does not state that the people who did not come on with the remnants delayed their coming, in some instances, in order to avoid returning in the ranks of the demoralized tribe.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY POSITION.

JUDGE GRESHAM is now seriously talked of as the possible nominee by the People's Party convention at Omaha on the 4th of July next. He is a native of Indiana. It is said that his views are in accord with much that the People's Party favor. He is also popular with labor organizations and labor leaders. It is reported that these latter will defray Gresham's campaign expenses in the event of his acceptance of the nomination.

Judge Gresham is about sixty years of age. He has an excellent war record. He received a wound before Atlanta, the effects of which still cause him pain at times. He also distinguished himself as military commander of the Natchez district. After the war he served a term in Congress, and later was offered several places by Gen. Grant, but declined them. Among the offices he declined was that of Secretary of the Interior, but he subsequently accepted that of United States District Judge. He was a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Indiana in 1880, but was not successful. He acted for one year as Postmaster General under President Arthur, and then succeeded Secretary Folger in the Treasury Department towards the close of Arthur's administration, but only held the position a few months. He was appointed United States Circuit Judge in December, 1884, by President Arthur, which place he still holds.

Judge Gresham is one of the most popular members of the Federal Judiciary in the whole United States. He has rendered several decisions in which he emphatically denounced combines, trusts and monopolies. The Seventh Judicial Circuit embraces Indiana, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin and Western Wisconsin. Walter G. Gresham and W. A. Woods are the Circuit Judges, and Justice Harlan the

Supreme Court member of the same Circuit.

In 1888 Judge Gresham was a candidate for nomination before the Chicago Republican Convention. His chances at first were considered good. Col. Ingersoll was his companion. A scene occurred at that occasion which, no doubt, disconcerted the Greshamites. Col. Ingersoll was actually compelled to cease speaking when it was learned that Gresham was his candidate.

If the Judge accepts the Omaha nomination it will certainly complicate matters in the ensuing election, though it is well known that he has not even the ghost of a chance for President.

JULY IN SALT LAKE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

A REPORT of weather observations for July, extending over eighteen years, at Salt Lake, has been issued by Director Sellsbury. The mean temperature of the month for that period was 75.6 degrees. The warmest July was that of 1890, with an average of 78.8 degrees. The coldest July was that of 1891, with an average of 73.3 degrees. The highest temperature during any July for eighteen years was 102 degrees on July 30, 1889; the lowest for the month in the same period was 45 degrees on July 12th, 1880.

The average rainfall for July in eighteen years was 0.51 inches. The greatest monthly precipitation was 2.42 inches in the July of 1874; the least was a trace in July, 1890.

AN INTERESTING "FIND."

THE Government Fish Commissioner dispatched the steamer "Albatross" to Alaska, the object being to obtain data regarding pelagic sealing and such other information as would be of general interest. Special treasury agents William A. Nettleton and Barnes accompanied the expedition. A dispatch to the San Francisco *Chronicle* announces that on Copper Island the skeleton of a rhyngas or mammoth sea cow was obtained from the natives, \$150 being the consideration. This animal has been extinct about 180 years. The skeleton obtained is nearly thirty feet long, and all parts of it are preserved and in splendid condition. It is the second specimen known to be in existence, the other being in possession of the Czar of Russia. The one obtained by the expedition has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, where it will be properly mounted and taken care of.

The last living specimen of the rhyngas was seen in 1780 by the Behring expedition; and two trips equipped and sent out by the government for the purpose of discovering and capturing others have resulted in getting nothing but a few broken and detached bones. The skeleton is an object of interest and study.

The Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the World's Fair.

LOGIC AND LIBERALITY. (?)

THERE is no reason in strong intolerance and no reform in deep-rooted bigotry. Anti-"Mormon" intolerance and bigotry are more bitter than any other kind in the present age. One of the coarsest examples of this is the spirit and the letter of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Its venom affects all its utterances touching the majority of the people of Utah. In small things, as in matters of moment, this is all the time apparent.

Take, for instance, the question of the nomination of Cleveland for the Presidency. A local paper has made the statement that more than half the voters in this Territory desired that Mr. Cleveland should be nominated, whereupon the "Liberal" organ exclaims: "What stronger reason could be given to establish that not quite yet is Utah prepared intellectually or any other way for Statehood?"

That is about the height usually reached in logic and in liberal thought by the writers on that paper. It is consistent with the course they have pursued in urging the disfranchisement of the "Mormons." Because the people here would not vote as their "Liberal" opponents desired they ought not to vote at all. That was the logic of their argument. That was the reason and the only reason for the disfranchisement of the women voters of Utah. Now the reasoning (?) extends to the question of choice for a presidential nominee. If the majority of the people of Utah favor a man who is objectionable to the "Liberal" organ, that is the strongest reason why they should not be permitted to vote for anybody. Very pleasant sort of political doctrine, is it not?

On this "Liberal" principle, none of those States already formed which favor the nomination of Grover Cleveland are fit for the powers and liberties of statehood. What is to be done with them? Take away their rights and privileges? Reduce them to the condition of conquered provinces? Relegate them to Territorial vassalage? This is perhaps hardly possible. But any Territory in which there is a majority of voters who want Cleveland for a presidential nominee, according to "Liberal" logic offers the strongest evidence of unfitness for statehood.

Reversing this proposition but using the same argument, a Democratic paper could show that any people who would choose the Republican nominee ought to be denied the right and privilege of citizens in a sovereign State. No Democratic paper would descend to such a level, and we do not believe any real Republican paper would so degrade itself. Only a "Liberal" sheet would set forth such balderdash and use such reasoning.

As to the facts in the case we do not care to contend. We do not know whether or not a majority of the voters of Utah wanted Grover Cleveland nominated. That does not matter in this controversy. But when a man or a paper gets down to the muddy and groveling position taken by the *Tribune* on this matter, it is proof, not of the unfitness of people

for statehood, but of the bigotry, intolerance, malice and blind ignorance of that person or paper, its unfitness to touch on a public question, and its lack of claim to the serious consideration of sensible people.

FATE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE action taken by the Senate on Wednesday, in reference to the Utah Commission, has thrown a heavy damper upon the body and its friends. After voting by 28 to 24 to continue the Commission, it was thought that the Senate had disposed of the matter. But Senator Carey proposed, in view of the continuance of the Commissioners, that their salary be reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000 each per annum. The reasons advanced for this reduction were so cogent that Senator Sherman, to the great surprise of all, moved to reduce the salary to \$2,000 and the motion prevailed. So, if the Commission is not abolished it will not be so expensive as heretofore, and its members will not be quite so anxious to retain the sinecures to which they have clung affectionately. Another thing: If they should resign—a remote possibility, their places must be filled by bona fide residents of the Territory. It is not improbable, however, that when the bill as amended goes back to the House, the entire abolition of the Commission will be insisted on, in which case the Senate may yield after all, and the useless body be laid in its already gaping grave.

A PLEASANT HOME.

THE representative of the DESERET NEWS at Chicago was kindly and right royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., who have an elegant home at River Forest, about ten miles westward from the centre of the city. Mrs. Thatcher is the orator who so eloquently addressed the Mutual Improvement Conference in this city a short time ago, and is one of the lady commissioners of the World's Fair. She has succeeded in obtaining the use and control of a number of school houses during the Fair, for the accommodation of lady teachers visiting the exposition. Mr. Thatcher has a project in view for the entertainment of ministers of various denominations, about which we may hear more later on.

The sentiments expressed by this lady and gentleman while visiting this Territory are embodied in their daily lives. There is a Christian home, and it formed a peaceful retreat from the noise and turmoil and heat of the city during the convention which will be ever gratefully remembered by this writer. They are Republicans in politics and Methodists in religion, but their souls are too large and warm to exclude regard and esteem for people of other parties and other faiths. They speak in the highest terms and without hesitation, in every appropriate place, of the virtues and progress of the people of Utah, and are doing much to allay prejudice and diffuse correct information concerning the "Mormons." On the evening of June 23rd they gathered all the Thatchers in the

neighborhood, with the Logan Thatchers and their family connections who were visiting Chicago, and held a very pleasant reception, in which the writer participated and at which there was a free exchange of views on various subjects, some music, recitations and speeches, choice refreshments, with intellectual conversations, and a general good feeling. Father Solomon Thatcher, aged 86, was present, and though a little "hard of hearing" exhibited much vigor and heartiness, showing scarcely any sign of extreme old age. The family possesses much talent. They trace their ancestry back to a common derivation with the Utah Thatchers, and they possess that one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

When the day comes that people of differing opinions can meet on a common level of brotherhood and tolerance, where each soul is free to believe that which most impresses him with its truth, and where virtue, honor, kindness and peace are valued more than technical opinions, the world will approach that millennial joy of which seers have spoken and poets have sung, and such a place may be found in the lovely home of the Thatchers, at River Forest, Cook County, Illinois.

A SETTLEMENT IN DISTRESS.

BROTHER A. M. MUSSER has received a letter from Brother Henry Lunt, written at Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico, in which the writer depicts a somewhat unfavorable situation connected with that settlement, as will be seen by the following extract, which we are courteously enabled to make:

"We are all tolerably well in health, but it is very hard times with us, as we are having a great drought and great scarcity of breadstuffs and water. We can hardly get enough water on our townsite to drink, and that we have to carry a long distance. The forest fires are also very extensive in the mountains, and the smoke is dense. Our stock are very poor and the wild beasts, such as bears, mountain lions and wolves are devouring many calves and colts. The boys had to turn out last night and fight the fire in order to keep it from burning all the old grass in this immediate vicinity. A good feeling prevails among the Saints, our meetings are well attended and the Spirit of the Lord is abundantly manifest. Our trust is in the God of Israel that He will be mindful of us and provide for our wants."

MARQUIS DE MORES.

THE Marquis de Mores, who, a few days ago, killed Captain Mayer, a Hebrew officer of the French army, in a duel, is to be challenged by another Jewish officer—Captain Cremieux Fox. The cause of the second combat is the same as that which originated the recent one—the insult directed by the Marquis toward all Hebrew officers in the army, and, by implication, to that entire race. The bigoted and quarrelsome Frenchman is to be released provisionally from arrest, presumably to enable him to fight Captain Fox.

It looks as if the Marquis de Mores had undertaken to fight all the Jewish

officers in the French army, as his gratuitous affront covered the whole of them. After he had killed Captain Mayer he is represented as having stated that he expected to be arrested, but "the work we have undertaken must go on. We are on the verge of a civil war." His expression was somewhat ambiguous as given in the dispatches. The reader was left to conjecture as to whether a civil war of a general character was meant, or merely a general extermination of the Jews, or a wiping out of Hebrew officers.

If the latter surmise be the correct one and he proposes carrying it on single-handed, there will be a general wish throughout the civilized world that he will make a discovery. That is, that he will be confronted with the fact that he has bitten off a larger lump than he has the capacity to masticate. Before he murders any more Hebrews, it will be sincerely hoped that he will meet one of that race who will administer to him an effectual dose of the medicine he gave the late Captain Mayer.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

At the services in the Provo Tabernacle on Sunday, June 26th, one of the speakers, referring to the missionary work of the Elders of the Church, made the following remarks, as reported in the *Enquirer* of that city:

"The time is short when the people of the world will have an opportunity to hear the Gospel. President Woodruff had informed the speaker that a short time after the Salt Lake Temple is dedicated the missionaries would be called home. It becomes our duty to let our prayers ascend to our Eternal Father that the Gospel may be embraced by the honest, the pure and the true, throughout the world, before the time comes when there will be a famine for the word of God.

The dedication of the Salt Lake Temple will not only be a ceremony setting apart a fine building for the performance of ordinances of the Gospel, but it will commence a new epoch in the history of the Saints."

These remarks have occasioned some comments from the press, and the *Enquirer* published them with big headlines, announcing the "Time Near at Hand—When Missionaries Will no Longer be Sent to the World With the Gospel."

President Woodruff's attention having been called to the matter, he addressed the following communication to the *Enquirer*, which was published in that paper on June 29th:

Editor Daily *Enquirer*:

Dear sir:—In the report of the Provo Tabernacle services, as contained in your paper on the 27th inst., one of the speakers is reported as follows:

"The time is short when the people of the world will have an opportunity to hear the gospel. President Woodruff had informed the speaker that a short time after the Salt Lake Temple is dedicated the missionaries would be called home."

I beg leave to inform your readers that this language in no wise reflects my mind with regard to the preaching of the gospel to the inhabitants of the earth; but that, on the contrary, it is

my belief that our labors will continue in this direction, and that, too, with greater energy and power, until the coming of the Son of Man.

Respectfully your Brother,
W. WOODRUFF.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 28, 1892.

This will be sufficient for the Latter-day Saints regarding President Woodruff's views on this subject. We have no idea that the speaker intentionally misrepresented the President, or that the *Enquirer* had any other motive than to report correctly what was said at the services. But there has evidently been a mistake and it is proper that the error should be corrected.

There have been rumors at different times that the foreign missions were to be closed up and the Elders withdrawn from abroad. Also that some new and startling occurrences would mark certain times and events in the history of the Church. These reports have usually turned out to be incorrect. The Church has continued the work of the ministry and the even tenor of its way, without any sudden revolutions or convulsions, or violent changes of policy or purpose. Remarks made by its leading authorities are sometimes misapprehended, and enthusiastic speakers occasionally go to extremes and attach added importance and significance to simple expressions of opinion. But great care should be taken lest, even without intention, the words of our leaders be misconstrued and the people thereby be misled.

That the gospel is to be preached "first to the Gentiles and then to the Jews," is plainly declared in the revelations to the Church. Also that "the times of the Gentiles" are about to be fulfilled, and that "the fulness of the Gentiles" will come in. But that the Elders are to continue their efforts to warn and save mankind until the coming of the Son of Man, is also in accordance with holy writ, and President Woodruff's statement on this is both positive and timely.

The Salt Lake Temple, we hope and expect, will be completed at the time appointed and be duly dedicated to the Lord. It will be one more monument to the faith and diligence of the Latter-day Saints. It will be another means of linking the living to the dead and of welding the great chain of the Priesthood which will eventually bind the powers of evil. It will bring increase of blessing and influence for good, and hasten the progress of the work of redemption. But we do not know that it will commence any "new epoch in the history of the Saints," nor bring about any sudden or remarkable change affecting either the Church or the world.

On these and kindred matters every man is entitled to his own opinions. But they should be given in that light, and the utmost care should be taken not to state them as the views of others or to add to their importance by stamping them with the seal of authority.

AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLT.

STRIKES and lockouts continue with phenomenal frequency. The latest dispute on a large scale in this country is that in which Andrew Carnegie, the great steel and iron manufacturer,

and his workmen are principals. The iron workers and coal miners in the north of England are still in conflict and many of the people in that part of the world are in a starving condition in consequence. A gigantic strike of English shoemakers is threatened, likely to throw 90,000 workers out of employment.

We agree with B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena* in his view of the industrial revolt which is such a conspicuous feature of our times. He holds that those who regard it as a transient protest are in error, and that the growing discontent will culminate in a great struggle between the classes involved. This is inevitable, because the revolt is the result of the spread of education and the growth among the masses of a knowledge of unjust conditions. The people are becoming familiar with social problems. The fact of this educational basis for the discontent is exhibited in their unity and the intelligent manner in which they present their grievances.

We also agree with Mr. Flower in his belief that after the battle is fought, the result will be a new condition in which justice, liberty and fraternity will mean much more than they have meant in any other stage of man's career. But before that point is reached the masses will, by the tremendous forces at their command, show that they are masters of the situation. They have not yet learned the extent of their power. When they do, as they inevitably will, nothing will be strong enough to resist them. So soon as they fully comprehend the fact the result will reach its culminating point, and after that will come the epoch of justice and fraternity.

UNIVERSITY INTERESTS.

DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE will leave on a trip to the East this evening. Before his return he will visit the cities of Chicago, Boston, New York, St. Louis and Washington. He will, during his absence, purchase additional scientific apparatus for the proposed University of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for which it is the intention to expend at present in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

As it will be some time before an extensive edifice commensurate with the character of the institution can be erected, it is intended to at once begin the building of a permanent structure for temporary occupancy. The site selected is on the grounds occupied by the Latter-day Saints' College, on First North street, this city. The new building will be adjacent to the one used by the College and will be utilized by the University almost exclusively for scientific work.

Captain Willard Young, who will be President of the University, will also have supervisory charge of the Latter-day Saints' College.

The foregoing information will be of much interest to all the Latter-day Saints who are concerned about the advancement of education in the community.

The Latter-day Saints' College will open at the beginning of the approaching academic year with brightening prospects.

LOST ITS GRIP.

THE "Liberal" organ is in a bad way. The *Herald* sums it up in this one editorial paragraph: "Poor old *Tribune*!" That would be sufficient but for the attempt of the *Tribune* to bolster up Boss Powers, to reflect on the gentlemen at Chicago who refused to be swayed by his anti-"Mormon" sophistry, and to attack the DESERET NEWS with its accustomed "Liberal" billing-gate. However, we do not care to pursue the matter further. There is nothing in all the *Tribune's* editorial page today that amounts to an argument or anything more than wild assertions and black-guard invective. It credits the NEWS with undoubted ability to misstate the truth. Well, even if that were correct, it is one of the distinctive differences between the NEWS and the *Tribune*. The latter continually misstates the truth and does it without ability. Its columns of misrepresentation are transparently thin and weak, and deceive only the most unsophisticated and uninformed. They are, further, so farfetched and inapplicable, in fact and illustration, that a reasoner is led to wonder at their inaptness and fatuity as much as at their lack of logic and their intellectual flaccidity. Well may its readers exclaim, "Poor old *Tribune*!"

THE DENVER "NEWS" BOLTS.

THE *Denver News*, in its issue of June 23, in a double headed editorial, repudiates the work of the Chicago convention. This paper has been solidly Democratic since its birth many, many years ago. Of course its defection to its party may not affect the result next November, as Colorado has been always a strong Republican State. But, taking it in connection with developments going on in adjoining States, it may lead to an effective result.

Our *Denver* contemporary bases its opposition to Cleveland entirely on the ground of his currency record. It says:

"In view of those facts, and moved by these convictions, the *News* unhesitatingly elects to sustain the people and the industries of the section to which it has been so long wedded, and refuses to betray those interests by supporting Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, thus becoming a party to a financial conspiracy the culmination of which would involve certain and ruinous disaster to all who are concerned in silver mining, and would as surely prove calamitous to the producing population of the United States."

"KNOCKED OUT BY A TRICK."

We are asked to admit that "the Tuscaroras were knocked out by a trick." Well, we will do so if that will please anybody. They were. But the "trick" which knocked them out was their own. It used to do very well, before the "changed conditions" in Utah, and before the information was imparted concerning Utah affairs that has penetrated both the Congress and the country. But the "trick" now works the other way. Anti-

"Mormon" bugaboos are "played out." They do not work on public men except to the detriment of those who work them. The Tuscaroras tried this trick and it rebounded and "knocked them out." They did not make a point. They had no case. They had nothing but the old trick.

It is useless to bespatter the gentlemen who patiently gave them a hearing and listened to their rant. The fault is their own. By their own admission, five members of a Utah committee bolted from the decision of fourteen out of a committee of twenty. The five made an attempt to pose as the whole committee and control the party. They were rejected, and went to Chicago expecting by a trick to cheat the real committee and the real party out of recognition. All they had to effect this was the anti-"Mormon" trick and it worked, the wrong way—for them.

Let the howlers about "polygamy," "Church and State," and "Mormon insincerity and slavery," take notice! The old trick does not work now. And in future it will serve all who try it as it served the Tuscaroras; it will most effectually and emphatically "knock them out."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN RELIGION.

COLORADO leads in a new departure in religion. On the 8th inst. a meeting of ministers representing various denominations was held in Denver. The object of the meeting was to consider the best way of advancing Christian doctrines in the West. It was conceded that no one of the Christian sects is at present able to obtain a sufficiency of competent men, to act as ministers and teachers of religion. The outcome of the conference is the establishment of a Divinity School in Boulder, on the omnibus plan. It will prepare candidates for theological honors in the various sects known to the Christian world.

Provisions are made for the establishment of chairs in homiletics, systematic theology, ecclesiastical history, Biblical learning and exegesis, philosophy of religion, pastoral care, comparative religion, ethics of social reform, hermeneutics, and history of Christian doctrines. Though the school will be made a department of the Colorado University, yet it will receive no aid from the State. It will be wholly unsectarian, but provision is made that during the last year of study, if a student manifests a desire for a particular denomination, instruction will be given in that by a regularly ordained representative of the sect.

The faculty will be recruited from the various sects, and a degree of Bachelor of Divinity given after completing a three year course; and passing the prescribed examination. It will be open to both sexes, and ladies can graduate as bachelors and scholars of divinity the same as their male brethren.

ANTI-JEWISH FEELING IN FRANCE.

FRANCE has long been regarded as the most tolerant of European nations towards the Hebrew people. In fact, the first movement of modern times to

accord to that race the right of human beings was inaugurated among the gallant Gauls shortly after the great revolution. Ever since, positions of honor and eminence have been open alike to Jew and Gentile in that country. But judging from recent developments a change is setting in, and the anti-Semitic feeling begins to assume as fierce an aspect as it does in Germany or Russia.

A duel was fought in Paris a few days ago which in its main features is suggestive of the worst barbarity of the dark ages. The contestants were Captain Mayer, a Hebrew officer of engineers, in the French army, and the Marquis de Mores, a person who has had a good deal of newspaper notoriety. It appears the Marquis stated in the presence of Mayer and of his companions that no Hebrew should be permitted to occupy the place of officer in the French army. Mayer, who was a brave, generous fellow and very sensitive to aspersions on his people, challenged Mores to a duel. The weapons were swords, and though Mayer was regarded as an expert fencer, yet he was run through the body at the second assault.

Mores indulged in a good deal of bathos when Mayer lay on the ground dying. He wanted to shake hands with his victim, and did so, the unfortunate man holding out his hand for the purpose. Mores is under arrest, but he entertains little fear of prosecution. He is reported to have said immediately after the duel: "I am aware the authorities will issue a warrant for my arrest. What does it matter? The magistrates will not prevent the prosecution of the work we have undertaken. Personal questions are nothing; principles are all in all. We are but at the beginning of a civil war."

The Jewish residents of Paris were terribly excited over the affair, and gave their unfortunate co-religionists a sort of public funeral on Sunday last. There are a number of Hebrews in the French army, and it is thought that the end has not yet come. One thing seems apparent, and that is public feeling in France is changing toward the Jews.

WOOL MARKET.

"BRADSTREETS" of June 25 has the following in relation to the wool trade:

The leading wool markets are quiet. Manufacturers seem to be waiting to see whether the higher prices being paid in the west will hold, and are endeavoring to prevent an advance by keeping out of the market. Meanwhile the new wool is coming forward and stocks are steadily increasing. The wools have, as a rule, been put up in a cleaner and better manner than for several years. . . . The London sales have shown a strong competition among buyers and a hardening tendency to values. But a comparatively small amount of wool suitable for this country has been offered. There is a good demand reported for Australian wool in New York, and while prices are no higher they are very firm. Ohio and Michigan wools are in light demand. New wools from these States are coming forward slowly and in small lots. A fair demand is reported for Texas wool. Territories are selling in a small way. Pulled wools are quiet. There has been little doing in carpet wools.

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

THE anarchist Ravaehol, now under sentence of death in Paris for the murder of an old man named Brunel and two women, is a striking character even among the class to which he belongs.

It required several officers to make the arrest, and after it was made he got away and was retaken with considerable difficulty. With the circumstances immediately following—his comrades' revenge on the restaurant keeper where the arrest was made, the terrorizing of the court and thus securing a sentence for imprisonment instead of death on the first trial, and the second trial with the verdict of murder and sentence of death—our readers are already familiar. As to what may follow we can only wait and see. The Society in France and more especially in Paris is a very strong one numerically considered. It has ramifications and adjuncts which give the police an abundance of usually unrequited labor. The anarchists may not be able to effect a rescue or even place any serious impediments in the way of the due execution of the law's sentence, but they can "get even" in a stylish and peculiarly anarchistic, as was evinced in the case of the unfortunate restaurateur spoken of, who lost first a leg and then his life. It is not what they may do before or at the execution that is to be so much dreaded, perhaps, as it is the means to which they may resort to make the government feel their power afterwards.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

THE poverty stricken is likely to have a poor field in Kansas this year. Crops are excellent, employment for everybody is promised. Already farmers are advertising for help. A committee of Rush County farmers a few days ago sent a circular to the Secretary of the Topeka labor unions, part of which reads as follows:

"Wheat acreage, Rush County, 85,510 acres; wheat acreage, Ness County, 60,000 acres. The crop never looked better, and all who come can find work during harvest and all the fall at big wages. Harvest begins July 1. Come early. A job is certain. Come via Missouri Pacific Railroad to McCracken, Rush County, Kan., the center of the wheat belt."

Both the counties mentioned here are in Western Kansas, and in a district in which up to a few years ago agriculture was deemed impossible. In 1887 Ness County had only 4,000 acres of wheat, and Rush only 14,000. The impression prevailed in those times that corn flourished better in that region than any other crop, but it is now being demonstrated that as a wheat soil Western Kansas will soon excel Minnesota.

LET THE TRUTH COME OUT.

THERE is so much bad feeling over the scandals that have been developed in the police department, and there is such an evident desire to cover up the iniquity in certain spots and to cast mud and mire in order to create an

appearance of evil in others, that we believe it will be necessary, and certainly for the good of the community, to take the whole matter before a court of competent jurisdiction and have it thoroughly investigated. One thing may as well be understood now. Whitewash will not do in this instance no matter by whom applied. Nor will a cranky and vindictive official be permitted to muzzle the mouths of men who know the facts, nor to cover them with infamy in order to keep them quiet or arouse unjust sentiment against them. These inquiries now started must be pursued until the truth appears, no matter where it may strike nor who may be exposed. We think it is a matter for judicial investigation, and hope that those who know the facts will not suffer themselves to be overawed by threats of retaliation, nor be constrained to shield the guilty through fear of falsehood and malicious attacks upon themselves. The great public and the Federal courts will protect the innocent and we hope will punish the guilty.

UTAH MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

As we expected, the Senate committee has restored the provision in the appropriation bill for the salaries and expenses of the Utah Commission which was stricken out by the House of Representatives. This will no doubt be adopted by the Senate, and the bill will go then to a conference committee. But if the House stands by its action the Senate will have to recede. It is in the power of the lower body to prevent the appropriation of public money for any purpose it deems improper.

However, it is not improbable that the Utah Commission will have another but very short lease of life. The Senate committee has stricken out the transfer provision of the Industrial Home to the Deaf Mute Institute. It is not unlikely that a compromise will be effected, the House receding from its proposal to strike out the Utah Commission money, and the Senate receding from its action to strike out the Deaf Mute proposition. It will depend a good deal upon the men who will form the reference committee of the two houses. But the Commission is doomed and cannot last much longer.

The debate in the Senate over the report of the committee on Tuesday, brought out the fact that there is no necessity for further inimical legislation against Utah, nor for the long continuance of the repressive measures now in operation. Even those speakers who opposed the immediate abolition of the Commission, admitted that the time when Utah must be admitted as a State is nearer than many people suppose, and that there is nothing practically in the way but the educating of the public mind to the understanding of the true condition of affairs in this Territory.

Senator Faulkner made a forcible and courageous speech against the longer continuance of the Commission, and showed the wrong endured under its rule as well as the evils of the absolute veto power vested in the Governor. We present a full report of his speech in another column. Senator

Vest eloquently supported Senator Faulkner, and closed a powerful appeal for justice to Utah by declaring "It was an outrage to keep the Territory in swaddling clothes any longer."

Senators Allison and Platt argued against abolishing the Commission, yet admitted that the time was near when the whole question would be settled by statehood. However, they wanted the Commission to remain until then, and seemed to be under the impression that the settlement of the polygamy question was largely due to the work done by that useless and expensive body.

The Senate amendments would no doubt have passed on Tuesday but for the fact that there was no quorum present and so the matter had to be laid over for a day. The vote was 21 to 13. Senators Carey and Kyle voted with the Democrats against the Commission. Senators Shoup, Dubois, Stewart and Warren voted with their Republican confederates to retain the Commission and make the increased appropriation proposed.

Utah has had many practical lessons in patience, and the probability is that in this case they will receive one more. But there will be an end, in good time, to every wrong, and the end of the evil now in debate is very near at hand.

THE RECORD IS READY.

THE pretended newspaper friends of O. W. Powers will make no capital for him by throwing out a "dare," nor by repeating the whole-cloth falsehood that "the Mormons spent thousands of dollars to get Judge Powers dismissed from office," on a man who formed one of the sub-committee on credentials at Chicago. We are quite ready to ventilate all the facts in this case, if it is necessary. We are quite willing for the whole record to go into print, if it is wanted. We challenge the proof of "thousands of dollars of Mormon money" being paid to the gentleman indicated for the purpose stated, and we do not think the scribe who pretends to champion Mr. Powers' cause is any friend of his in springing this question. We have not assailed Judge Powers personally. We do not propose to do so. But there must not be too much "daring" in this matter, because we have nothing to conceal nor any fear in relation to the subject, individual or journalistic. Judge Powers made a cleaner fight than those who followed him as his backers in the contest at Chicago, and we have no desire to attack him. But in defense of the right we are not to be intimidated by his pretended champions, and we are prepared for the full issue if it becomes necessary. He had better call off his dogs. They scare no one and may hurt him.

DEATH OF NOAH L. SHURTLIFF.

A LETTER to President L. W. Shurtliff, of Weber State, from Cardston, N. W. T., Canada, under date of June 20th, brought the sad news of the untimely death at that place of his brother, Noah L. Shurtliff. The fatality was caused by the caving in upon him of the walls of a well, on the night

prior to the date of the letter." He had descended into the well to take a squirrel out of it, when the cave occurred. It appears from the account given of the accident that the deceased must have been stunned by the falling stones from the sides of the excavation, pressed down into the water and drowned. When the body was extricated it was discovered that no bones were broken, but life was completely extinct.

The accident caused great sorrow among the people of the settlement, where he was greatly esteemed, being a self-sacrificing man, devoted to every good cause within his sphere.

The news of the event is a terrible blow to his large family, by whom he was devotedly loved, and the people of Weber Stake, in which he resided for many years, as well as numerous friends throughout the Territory, will deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Elder Noah L. Shurtliff was born November 25th, 1846, at Garden Grove, Iowa, and had been in the Church all most during his whole life. He came to Utah in 1851, and was one of the oldest and most prominent settlers of Harrisville, Weber county. In that ward he occupied, for many years, the position of Counselor to Bishop P. G. Taylor, and was also a conspicuous worker in the Sabbath school cause, that of Mutual Improvement, and every organization whose object was the education and advancement of the people. He was a noble, honest man, and as such was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of that party of the Territory.

It was not practicable to have the remains brought to Harrisville for interment at present, but it is more than probable that they will, in course of time, be exhumed, conveyed to and laid away near his old home some time in the future.

The News extends sympathy to the family of the respected deceased and takes pleasure in testifying to his worth.

BETTER BEAR DEFEAT IN SILENCE.

THE "Liberal" organ is endeavoring to pit O. W. Powers against Calvin Brice on a question of veracity. That may do very well as a little needed encouragement to the battered chief of the Tuscororas, but to the public, at home and abroad, it is only an exhibition of impudence on the part of the organ aforesaid.

Powers is apparently ready to do anything and say anything to account for his total defeat at Chicago, other than the plain and simple reason for it. The idea of comparing the two men on a question of veracity is bold and audacious, but it is at the same time ludicrous and on the verge of lunacy. With the record of the Michigan "Sagamore" both before and after his advent to this Territory, and that of the celebrated Chairman of the Democratic national committee, any statement made by the former in reference to the probity of the latter will have not the force of a summer zephyr against a solid stone wall.

The truth is, that the case against the Tuscororas was so plain that it had not the ghost of a chance as soon as it

could be considered. It stood self-condemned by its own showing, before men accustomed to look for facts through the dust of sophistry, and the pamphlet circulated for the purpose of deceiving the convention as to the claims of the Tuscorora delegates, contained the very proofs of their endeavor to gain what they had not the slightest right to.

Powers had better say nothing. In his case at present silence is golden. And when he and his Republican organ tries to call Calvin Brice "a liar," because that gentleman did not suffer himself to be blinded by Tuscorora itself, nor tell the would-be delegate to his face that there was no earthly chance for him to win, Powers helps his lost cause not a iota but only provokes contempt where otherwise there would be commiseration.

A gentleman on the California train, who was asked to read the statement of the case prepared by the straight Democrats, replied that he didn't want to, he had read the other side and that was enough. When importuned to examine both sides he answered: "I have read the Tuscororas' pamphlet and it shows they have no case; there is no need for one to read anything further, they give themselves away." That is the fact. And all attempts to charge that the committee, or any of its members, that decided the controversy were influenced by anything else than the plain and patent situation as presented from both sides, are as futile as they are false and as senseless as they are scandalous.

Powers told some of the successful party after the contest, "Boye, I made a big fight and I lost. I'm done. I shall go home and practice law and quit this sort of thing." He had better keep his promise instead of impugning the word of a man whose reputation will not suffer by comparison with his own. Defeat was galling, no doubt, but there are some things that may be worse than defeat.

SAM SMALL'S NAME.

THE Prohibition party must be very short of vice "presidential timber." This remark is induced by the fact that the name of "Sam Small," of Georgia, was mentioned in the Prohibitionist convention in connection with the candidacy of the party for the vice-presidency of the United States. Such a selection would be unfortunate for the party, because Sam Small has a record. It is such a one as would not be useful to him in a political campaign. Some of his co-religionists who do not love him might undertake to rake up the ash-pile of scandal, connected with Mr. Small's presidency of the proposed Methodist University at Oiden, and the criminalations and recriminations indulged in between himself and Rev. J. Wesley Hill, the fiery fanatic of the Junction city.

"TESTIMONY OF THE FACT."

THE organ of the "Liberal" Democratic announces this morning that it is now dead, having been assassinated by the state of its friends. It says piteously: "It seems Judge Hender-

son bore his testimony in Chicago to the fact that the Tribune was not a truthful journal." It then exclaims, in the language used by Cæsar when he uttered his dying groan, *Et tu Brute!*

It is pitiful that our cotemporary should have to use the last words of the Great Roman—"Thou also Brutus!"—at receiving such a well merited stab at the hands of Judge Henderson, seeing that the cut simply consisted of testifying to the fact of the Tribune's tendency towards glibness in dispensing the truth and corresponding prodigality in the use of its opposite.

Seeing that our cotemporary has uttered its expiring groan, the "most unkind cut of all" having been delivered by one rated among its former friends, the rabble will want to know when Mark Antony Powers will deliver the funeral oration over the body of the journalistic Cæsar and display the gaping wounds to the vulgar multitude.

ANOTHER FOREIGN LABOR QUESTION

PREDICTIONS that were made at the time of the passage of the latest anti-Chinese legislation are now being verified. Great gangs of Japs are being brought to this country and distributed on railroad sections, and in lumber camps and yards on the Pacific Coast. They are retaining the places of white laborers as well as those of Chiuamen. These importations are bound to raise a tremendous outcry and protest from the ranks of labor, and the government of the United States will soon have another hard nut to crack in the shape of a Japanese question. The country will be confronted with a demand for an exclusion act applicable to natives of Japan. If such a measure is to be adopted at any time, the longer the subject lingers the more difficult will be its solution, and the stronger the feeling of antipathy created among the yellow races against this country, when the step shall be taken.

WHAT SACRED BUILDINGS EXPRESS

NOT long since Bishop Potter, the well known Roman Catholic dignitary, advocated the erection of a set of great American cathedrals, because great cathedrals were outcomes and embodiments of great faith and reverence and noble aspirations, which are what this age needs most. The *Traveler's Record*, in alluding to the subject, very correctly contends that this would be "putting the cart before the horse." If, as Bishop Potter states, great cathedrals are outgrowths of faith, noble aspirations and reverence, these conditions are not caused by those immense and grand structures. The faith and reverence must be created first; otherwise such edifices express nothing beyond architectural skill. The *Record* remarks: "Embodiments of strong belief in an age of weak belief are only paradoxes and shams, and will not in the least help to bring back relief. Faith made cathedrals, but cathedrals cannot make faith. What is the sense of boasting in stone of a conviction you have not, and making sacri-

nces to rear monumental falsehoods? It is well to greatly embody a great idea, but you want to get the great idea first."

As an illustration of the correctness of this view—but for the faith, reverence and noble aspirations of those who erected them, the magnificent temples of the Latter-day Saints would be comparatively meaningless. To the people who produced them they have a beauty, and are the expression of ideas and truths that are not comprehended by any other class. Without the faith, hope and reverence which inspired the builders the edifices would be lifeless. As it is they are objects of intense active interest, because they are embodiments of elevated truths, thoughts and aspirations, while their uses are, to those who erected them, of the most sacred character.

NOT AN HONORABLE TRANSACTION

THE recall of Captain Borup, an attaché of the American embassy at Paris, sheds a glimmer of light upon the intricacies of international diplomacy. He was charged by the French authorities with having purchased from a French government clerk copies of documents descriptive of certain defenses of France and selling them to Germany and Italy.

The evidence must have been very strong against the American officer, otherwise our government would probably not have been so precipitate in recalling him. Washington authorities are represented as stating that they do not believe he is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and that the action in the case was taken simply "in the interest of harmony."

Of course it is diplomatic to state that Captain Borup was notified to return home simply to please the French government, but to a man on top of the Eiffel tower and looking down it would seem as if the charge was not entirely groundless. Beliefs or professed beliefs do not amount to much, which are stubborn and "hard to ding."

If the Captain did give the French defenses away to the German and Italian governments he ought to have something added to his recall, in the way of showing the American disapproval of that species of underhand international traffic.

THE CHOOSING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A DISPATCH from Lansing, Michigan, states that the Miner election law declared constitutional on the 17th ult. by the State Supreme Court will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. Five judges constitute the Michigan Supreme Court, three of whom are Republicans, the two others being Democrats. Inasmuch as the issue of constitutionality was raised by leaders of the Republican party, it seems that the Michigan tribunal did not favor party in its decision. Michigan has been overwhelmingly Republican ever since 1880, until 1890, when the Democrats took all the State offices and both branches of the legislature.

One of the first measures passed by the Democratic legislature and assented to by Governor Winans was what is now known as the Miner election law, which relates entirely to presidential electors. For thirty years Michigan had chosen her electors by the usual method now prevailing in all the States, that is by vote of the citizens of the State at large. The Miner law provided for the election of district presidential electors by congressional districts, instead of by the State at large. Michigan under the new re-apportionment has twelve representatives in the House at Washington and two senators. She is, according to the Constitution of the United States, entitled to fourteen presidential electors, chosen in whatever way her State legislature may decide. The Miner law provides for the election of twelve of these by congressional districts, and divides the State into two districts for the senatorial electors.

The State Republican Committee took up the law and resolved to test its constitutionality in the courts. About half a dozen exceptions were taken, but the main one rests on the words of the second section of the fourteenth amendment, which reads: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States is denied, etc." It is contended that by choice of electors is meant the whole body of State electors, and that every citizen must vote for the whole college, and not for one individual. The State Supreme Court decided that the law was constitutional, and furthermore it held that the power of the legislature in providing for any method of selection was beyond controversy.

History seems to justify the decision of the court. At the first Presidential election in 1789 eleven States participated. Five different ways of choosing electors were adopted. Pennsylvania and Virginia elected by popular vote of the citizens of the State at large—the same method which now prevails. Maryland elected by popular vote but by Congressional districts, the same as the Miner law now provides for. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia the legislatures chose the Presidential electors. In New Hampshire the citizens at large nominated the electors, but the legislature rejected or confirmed. The State was near losing its electoral vote, a deadlock sprang up between both houses in regard to the confirmation, broken only a few minutes before 12 midnight of January 7th, 1789. New York adopted the same plan, and a like deadlock occurred in the legislature which could not be removed; hence the Empire State was not represented in the college which elected George Washington first President of the United States. Massachusetts was divided into Congressional districts. The citizens of each district selected two persons. The names of all so chosen went before the legislature, which selected one for each district and two for the State at large.

Subsequent elections were carried out in similar ways, but by 1860 all the States in the Union except South Carolina had adopted the old Pennsylvania and Virginia plan. After recon-

struction, South Carolina adopted the prevailing system, which became the universal method until the Michigan Miner law was enacted in 1890.

GOLD EXPORTS.

DURING the week ending June 25th, 1892, \$5,250,000 in gold was shipped to Europe. Nearly \$10,000,000 in gold was shipped during the two preceding weeks, making in all \$15,000,000. The draw continues during the current week, and financial circles in New York begin to show signs of uneasiness. Of course various causes are assigned for this movement, and in the speculations and theories promulgated is involved the whole currency question.

Nearly all the gold which has left this country during the past three weeks has gone to Germany. It is supposed the Bank of Germany is paying a premium on specie. Austria, which has been for some time a silver standard country, has recently adopted the gold standard. She requires about \$100,000,000 in gold to inaugurate her new financial policy. She has already acquired about half of this sum, and it is thought that by means of German agents she is thus obtaining the remainder.

The mechanical exports for eleven months, ending June 1st, were \$210,000,000 larger than imports for the same period, yet gold has been leaving this country since January last. This is the question which puzzles the average financier; with such an enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States, why does her gold leave the country?

In 1886 the United States treasury held \$200,000,000 in gold, against \$490,000,000 in the banks of England, France and Germany. At the present time the United States treasury has only \$114,000,000 in gold, against \$627,000,000 in the three banks above mentioned. This is another puzzle.

It is possible that the thousands of wealthy Americans who visit Europe annually, and distribute their gold in the shoddy pleasures and enervating festivities of European capitals, may not have something to do in the matter. Americans have been making themselves quite conspicuous abroad of late. The story of Mr. Bacon in France and of Mr. Coleman Drayton in England, and the Baroness de Steuers in Germany, may give a clue to our gold exports.

ADLAI "THE JUST."

THE Christal name of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President seems to be somewhat of a puzzle to a great many. It is not a new one, and is strictly Biblical. In Chronicles, Book 1, chap. 27, verse 29 we read: "And over the herds that fed in Sharon was Shital the Sharonite, and over the herds that were in the valleys were Shaphat, the son of Adlai."

The full name of the man now of national celebrity is Adlai Ewing Stephenson. Adlai means "the just," and Democrats look upon it as ominous of success next November.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday the committee on appropriations having reported against the abolition of the Utah Commission, a debate ensued in which several senators took part, and the following remarks were made by Senator Faulkner, and telegraphed to the Salt Lake Herald:

"Mr. President:—Yesterday I asked the chairman of the committee on appropriations to give the reasons to the Senate for modifying or changing the provision of the bill, or the law, as it formerly existed.

IN REFERENCE TO THE UTAH COMMISSION.

So far as I have been able to understand the object and scope and purpose of the original creation of the commission, I could see no purpose or benefit that could result either to the country or to the Territory of Utah in preserving and continuing the commission in office any longer. It certainly was not the purpose or intention of Congress when in 1882 they passed the law, that ten years after its passage the Utah Commission should still be in existence. They found at the time this matter was before Congress the Territory was in the hands of polygamists, absolutely and entirely, and they determined after that period to fit their stringent laws in reference to the offense. In order to carry out those laws they

VACATED ALL TERRITORIAL OFFICES

of every description, and they entered into an agreement to supply the vacancy in all the territorial inferior offices which were absolutely held by that law, by creating a commission of five gentlemen from other states or territories within the territory of Utah to be appointed by the president.

"But that law further went on and contemplated that at the succeeding election that was to be held under an entirely new election law, every man who exercised the right of the elective franchise was to take an oath that he was not a polygamist, and any man who was running for an office was compelled to take the same oath. Then it was expected the legislature was given the right to pass such laws as every other territorial legislature had the right to pass in order to fill all the offices made vacant by the Edmunds law, and which were subsequently filled by appointment under the commission.

"After all that had been carried out in accordance with the views of Congress, we find that when the legislature met under these circumstances in 1884, they passed a law anticipated by Congress to carry out the provisions of the latter clause of the ninth section of the Edmunds law. The Governor of Utah, which is not the case in any other territory under the government of the United States, has the

ABSOLUTE VETO POWER.

He has not only the absolute veto power, but may by simply pocketing a bill absolutely deprive the legislative body of that Territory from the expression of any opinion on a legislative matter. In the organic act of Utah it requires the signature of the governor in order to give vitality to any act of

the legislature, something that is unheard of in the government of this country or in any Territory under the government of the United States.

"Without reason, without explanation, as I am informed, the governor simply vetoed that bill in 1884. The legislature, trying to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress again in 1886, passed a law and again in 1890 they passed a law to carry out the provisions of it, and provide for the election of officers in that Territory as anticipated in the Edmunds law, and again in 1892 it did the same thing and the governor has simply put it in his pocket. What object and purpose he had in preserving this Territorial commission created in 1882 I am at a loss to know. He is not a member of it or in any way affected by the provisions of the law of the legislature passed in pursuance of the Edmunds law.

"Mr. President, I am opposed to any kind of a commission sent from the States to govern a Territory. If I had been in the Senate when this commission was created, under the act of 1882, I should have opposed it. There is not, so far as I know, an excuse for it. The last territorial legislature passed as stringent a law against polygamy as the Edmunds law itself. I suppose it will not be questioned here that

POLYGAMY AS AN INSTITUTION IN UTAH IS DEAD.

I do not know any gentleman who could question it, because if he would go to the records of the attorney-general's office here in this city of Washington, he would find an application for amnesty for all these men who were convicted by judges appointed during the Cleveland administration, in which the authorities of the church announce the fact of the abolition of polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and appeal to the President for the clemency which the law permits him to exercise. If it were simply the church authorities that made that statement there might be some question in this body; but that statement is endorsed by the governor of the Territory, by the Utah commissioner, and it is endorsed by all four of the judges of the superior court of Utah. The President, for the reasons stated in that petition, is urged to grant the clemency asked for by the people of Utah. Those who perhaps have not thought about this question, should remember that the commission has but

ONE SOLITARY FUNCTION TO PERFORM in the Territory of Utah. It simply has to govern the election of the people of Utah. It is sent for that purpose annually when they have their general election. They appoint the registrars, they appoint the commissioners and supervisors of elections. The returns of election have to be made to this board of commissioners and they certify the result. That is the sole function and power that has been conferred upon them, except under the act of 1891, when they were given the authority to apportion the Territory into legislative districts, which they have complied with, and the last legislature was elected under the apportionment made by that commission under the act of 1891.

Now, sir, I think the time has come, ten years after the creation of this commission, when they by the very nature of the law it was to have passed

expired in 1884, at the meeting of the next legislature for Congress to abolish it, when the question of polygamy as a question of offense against the laws of the territory and against the laws of the United States is virtually admitted to have been abandoned, when they have

NO OTHER FUNCTIONS IN THE WORLD except to control the elections of the people of Utah. I think the time has come when the people of Utah should have the right and privilege of selecting their own registrars and all the men who are to sit behind the ballot box, and to pass upon the qualifications and competency of the voter asking to deposit his ballot, especially when no man can be registered or vote in that territory who does not take the oath prescribed by law of the Congress of the United States, known as the Edmunds law.

There is another view I want to take of this matter. What justification can the appropriation committee make in reversing the action of the House of Representatives, increasing, as they admit in their report to the Senate that it does increase, the appropriations for the Utah Commission \$50,500, in order to give five gentlemen \$5,000 a year to go to Utah once a year or once in two years to appoint registrars, commissioners of election, and receive the returns from the polls and certify to them at the general election. That is all they have to do, that embraces all their functions, and yet for that this bill is to be increased, notwithstanding the condition of the treasury, to the amount of \$50,500 as announced to us by the committee on appropriations. It has been rather expensive to this government in order to furnish salaries for five gentlemen to perform duties that every other civilized community performs for itself, instead of having to send off two or three thousand miles to bring a man there to designate the person who shall pass upon the certifications of the electors of that section of country."

Mr. Faulkner then quoted from the report made by Mr. Washington of the House Territories Committee, showing that during its ten years continuance the salaries of the commission amounted to \$241,061; for contingent expenses, \$106,184; and for compensation of officers of election \$193,422.

"These facts," said Mr. Faulkner, "seem to justify me in my opposition to the views of the Committee on Appropriations. I will say frankly to the Senate that I do not like this provision of the other House exactly. I do not like the creation of this law which the House created. I do not think there ought to be any commissioner there, but I prefer it to this extent, that at least one of the gentlemen who is to be appointed is a gentleman who has lived in Utah a long time, a man in whom the people have confidence, and who, although a Republican in politics, as all the members of the commission created by the House are, is one that they feel they can trust their best interests to, and that is the Chief Justice of the Territory, Justice Zane.

"There is, of course, no question of politics in the commission as created by the other house, because every member of this board of commissioners, who are to appoint these registrars and supervisors and to receive the re-

turns and certify to them, are members of the same party, but yet they live in the territory. If they did not live there, therefore, since their appointment to office, at least they have become domiciled in the territory. They know the people, they know their sentiments, and it is more agreeable to any class of people in any section of this country to have that class of officers placed over them than to bring officers from two to three thousand miles there to perform these inferior duties. I hope, therefore, the Senate will not adopt the suggestion of the committee on appropriations and strike out the provision as provided in the other House, or support the amendment reported by the committee on appropriations.

MARICOPA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held at Mesa on the 19th and 20th inst., Presidents Robson, Rogers and Hakes presiding. There was a good attendance and an excellent spirit prevailed.

The strict observance of the Sabbath, union, and the necessity of laying a good foundation upon which to build our moral and spiritual structures were the subjects treated.

The usual business of the conference was attended to during Monday forenoon, when an adjournment was made to allow those going to Pine Top to make preparation and start during the afternoon. Presidents Robson and Rogers with a number of the brethren and their families will visit the conference at the latter place.

Weather is fine, crops excellent, and harvesting and threshing in full blast.
GEO. PARSLEY, Clerk.

MEBA, Maricopa Co., A. T., June 22, 1892.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The platform was the cleaver which threatened at one time to split the party, but tonight the National Prohibition party is united and to all appearances harmonious. The platform which caused the trouble, is a brood, radical document. The absence of a free and unlimited coinage plank is noteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept the plank of the majority of the resolutions committee, and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any declaration on the silver question.

The platform was completed at 2 o'clock. The majority report was taken up section by section, and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver planks were reached. An effort made to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Mr. Martz of Illinois, having in view as a substitute both a declaration for the free coinage of the product of American gold and silver mines. Professor Dickie endeavored to cut off debate, but Ex-Governor St. John demanded that it continue. The chairman recognized Dickie, but on an appeal from the decision of the chair it was reversed by a vote of 482 to 453, and there was a warm discussion on the silver question, St. John

and Hitt of California championing free coinage and Cascadon opposing it. Finally Martz's amendment was beaten and the majority report was defeated by a vote of 337 to 317.

Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without division. A vote by States was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 335 to 296. After the free coinage men had been beaten an effort was made to strike out "unlimited" and adopt a resolution for "free coinage," but was ruled out of order.

The tariff fight followed but it took only a few moments to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority.

The other planks went through without amendment, though meeting with opposition. Rev. George Woodley, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered an addition to the "Mob Rule" as follows:

Believing in the purity of the ballot and the freedom of elections, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation.

The amendment was defeated. The passage of the public school plank was greeted with vociferous cheering.

THE PLATFORM

as finally adopted is as follows.

The Prohibition party in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, present the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, an arch enemy to popular government, and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade nations, home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver the country into the hands of rapacious class interest. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill gotten gains, are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

We declare anew for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this end. Any party that fails to recognize the dominating nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government, and only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give a full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an in-

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

crease in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should only be levied as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon or bar our products from their markets, the revenue being identical. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration should be raised by levying the burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charges allowed than are necessary to give a fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden on industry—one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. Time of residence for naturalization should be extended and a naturalized person should not be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—A non-resident should not be allowed to acquire residence in this country, and we favor limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies and other corporations should be reclaimed.

Ninth—Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

Tenth—All men should be protected by law. It is their right to one day's rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest, most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—Speculations in margins concerning grain, money and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices, should be suppressed.

FAVORABLE TO PENSIONS.

Thirteenth—We pledge that the Prohibition party, if elected to power, will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy and their widows and orphans.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for American public schools and are opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. We declare that only by the united support of such common schools taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain a homogenous people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders, as faithless to the principles of their illustrious leaders in the past to whom they do homage with lips as recalcitrant to "higher law" which is inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspiration of the American people, or inviting confidence of enlightened progress of patriotism. Their protest against the admission of moral issues in politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "one of the conspicuous failures of

American politics follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike in cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in Congressional appropriations and both alike are guilty. Each protests when out of power against the infractions of Civil Service laws and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses; but both covertly truckle to the money power in administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills bill and Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as the issue upon the great and divergent principles of government, but it is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt of many States to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and so deform it as to render it extremely difficult to use parties to exercise the right of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. Competition in both parties for the vote of slums and the assiduous courtship of the liquor power and subservency to the money power resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbiters of the destiny of the nation.

We renew our protest against these perilous tendencies and invite all the citizens to join us in upholding the party that has shown in five National campaigns that it prefers temporary defeat to abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

The minority, composed of almost half the members of the resolutions committee, through Wheeler of New York, offered the following as substitute for the financial silver and tariff plank:

Issuing National currency belongs to Congress alone as the representative of the sovereign power of the Nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficiency of the production of gold and the variance of the relative values of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for safe, sound, sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal tender Treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion on a plan similar to that which now floats \$34,000,000 greenbacks on \$100,000,000 of gold reserve, and make them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan, rather than in the coinage of gold or silver, lies the solution of the monetary problem that is disturbing all nations.

FOR A TARIFF PLANK,

the minority offered the following:

Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government, economically administered, relieving the necessities used by the mass of the people and for the benefit of labor, protecting American productions and manufactures against competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws have become a foot ball of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to Congress the

duties to meet the wants of the government so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competition of the world.

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition

TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed. In full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire race.

The financial and other economy planks are extremely distasteful and the defeat of the minority resolution was taken hardly, and members acknowledged that some of their associates are thinking of leaving the convention. The trouble is known only to the leaders, and Mr. Stephens of Pennsylvania saw a light out of the storm and moved to take the fealty resolution from the table and add it to the platform. Mr. Wolfenberger of Nebraska opposed it, while Chairman Dickie defended it. Mrs. Gougar, amid the scenes of yelling and disorder, asked Mr. Wardwell, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, if he made the statement that unless the convention adopted the plank, he would walk out of the convention and desert the Prohibition party. When the uproar subsided Mr. Wardwell denied the statement, which was greeted with great enthusiasm. After some further debate, and amid considerable disorder, the resolution was placed on the platform, and the star of peace once again shone on the party. The platform as a whole was then adopted, and afterwards by the following resolution, offered by Rev. J. G. Evans of Abingdon, Ill., was carried:

Resolved, That we favor liberal appropriations by the Federal government for the World's Columbian Exposition, but only upon condition that the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the Exposition grounds be prohibited, and that the Exposition be kept closed on Sunday.

On motion of Mr. St. John it was ordered that the convention assemble at 8:30 and proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

THE CANDIDATES.

The convention followed the season's convention of fashion and made a first ballot nomination for the presidency. General John Bidwell, an old California pioneer, a former congressman and now a wealthy landowner of California, was nominated by an unmistakable majority, receiving 590 votes out of a total of 974, 437 votes being necessary to a choice. It was greeted with deafening cheers, whistles and catcalls.

The evening session was opened with prayer, after which ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, at the request of the California delegation was given the floor to place before the convention General John Bidwell of California. He assailed the circulation of unsigned doggers in the convention attacking Bidwell's record because the latter voted for Pacific Railroad land grants and against the tax on wine years ago.

He said Bidwell would stay in the race till noon. He reviewed Bidwell's career and said he was a man competent and able to administer the office of President if elected.

John Hipp in behalf of Colorado seconded the nomination and Connecticut and Florida followed suit. When Illinois was called Dr. J. G. Evans arose and announced the retirement from the field of David McCullough and seconded Bidwell's nomination. Iowa and Kentucky also seconded Bidwell as did Michigan. At last New York was reached and another name was put in nomination. John Floyd Thomas, on behalf of the New York delegation nominated W. Jennings Demorest. He urged Demorest as a more available man than Bidwell because there would be no charges to meet and no record to explain. C. N. Grandison, a colored professor of North Carolina, seconded Demorest's nomination. L. B. Logan of Ohio earnestly put in nomination Gideon T. Stewart. When the call of States was furnished a ballot was taken with the following result:

STATES.	Bidwell	Demorest	Stewart
Alabama.....	4	4	.....
Arkansas.....	1	1	.....
California.....	12	.....	.....
Colorado.....	9	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	10	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	.....	.....
Florida.....	6	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....
Illinois.....	21	13	3
Indiana.....	22	10	6
Iowa.....	24	8	3
Kansas.....	27	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	22	8	5
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	15	4	2
Massachusetts.....	21	3	10
Michigan.....	17	6	20
Minnesota.....	22	1	3
Mississippi.....	22	.....	.....
Missouri.....	22	.....	.....
Montana.....	3	1	.....
Nebraska.....	12	8	.....
Nevada.....	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	23	9	2
New York.....	76	12	8
North Carolina.....	9	8	.....
North Dakota.....	3	.....	.....
Ohio.....	22	.....	05
Oregon.....	15	17	.....
Pennsylvania.....	15	17	.....
Rhode Island.....	9	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	30	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	30	.....	.....
Texas.....	11	.....	.....
Vermont.....	9	.....	.....
Virginia.....	9	.....	.....
Washington.....	6	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	9	2	1
Wisconsin.....	31	.....	6
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	590	139	179

The cheers which greeted Bidwell's victory lasted some time. On motion of Georgia, Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous and another outburst followed, ending with cheers for Bidwell and Demorest.

John Lloyd Thomas, late secretary of the national committee, was presented with a purse of \$20 in appreciation of his services. It was approaching one o'clock a. m. when the nominating and seconding speeches for Vice-Presidential candidates got under way. The following candidates were presented for Vice President: Sam Small of Georgia, William Batteri of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Mary-

land, J. B. Cranfill of Texas, and Thomas R. Carakadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken. He tried, as he had previously tried against Bidwell, to break the State by urging Cranfill in place of Levering. The first vote for Vice-President gave Levering 880, Cranfill, 886; Sateri, 20; Carakad, 2.

Enough changes were made before the figures were announced to give Cranfill of Texas 416 votes—nine more than enough to win. Dr. Cranfill was called to the stage and made a stirring address. Before adjournment a bitter discussion sprang up as to the treatment of colored delegates at the Cincinnati hotels. The adoption of a resolution censuring the hotels was favored and at 2 a.m. the convention adjourned sine die.

GLASS WORKS FOR UTAH.

The following is a reply to one of the many inquiries received at the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the establishment of glass works in Utah:

June 21th, 1892.

J. W. Collins, Esq., Buena Vista, Va.:

Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 6th inst. to the Salt Lake Tribune, one of our leading dailies, has been handed to us for reply, and it is with pleasure that I note the fact that the Crockery Journal has recommended this city as a suitable place for a glass plant, and if present indications prove worthy, as they undoubtedly will, of the confidence vested in them, this city will soon be the choice source of supply for all the glass used throughout the whole Western country.

Labor is comparatively cheap and building material is plentiful at reasonable prices. Natural gas will be the principal fuel used in this section, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Its recent discovery has been instrumental in the organization of several active companies, who are effecting wonderful developments as well as offering liberal inducements to manufacturers, who find the oppressive competition of the thickly populated cities of the East hard to overcome.

Soda ash, salt cake, lime and glass sand, the last two named being almost pure, and everything necessary for the manufacture of glass in this city can be obtained within a short distance of the location of the wells.

Natural Gas will be furnished to manufacturers at Eastern prices. This, together with the price of soda ash at \$5.00 per ton, and the other necessities comparatively as cheap, shows that there is no reason why a glass plant should not flourish here.

The freight rates on glass from this point to the coast and the river are respectively \$1.10 and \$1.45.

The formation in which gas is found proves to be soapstone, and when penetrated, there lies beneath it, at a depth of 800 or 1000 feet, a flow of gas with a pressure of 250 to 300 pounds to the inch.

Trusting that the above may prove to be the information you seek,

I beg to remain, yours respectfully,
SEP. W. SEARS, Jr.,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about 75 by 90 feet.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

The spring conferences have now been held in the Scandinavian mission, the dates being as follows: Aalborg April 2nd and 3rd, Aarhus April 9th and 10th, Malmö, Skane conference, April 23rd and 24th, Norrköping, Göteborg conference, April 30th and May 1st, Copenhagen May 13th, 14th and 15th, Christiania May 21st and 22nd, Stockholm May 28th and 29th. At each of these conferences all the Elders laboring therein were present and they realized much joy in relating their experiences to each other and in teaching and receiving instructions pertaining to their labors in the ministry. The spirit of God prevailed in the meetings which were largely attended by Saints and strangers. As a rule a report and business meeting, a meeting of the laboring missionaries, and four general meetings were held at each conference—making forty-two in all.

Some interesting points relating to the progress of the work were mentioned. Several new fields had been opened where the elders were meeting with good success in proclaiming the Gospel, although comparatively few baptisms were reported, there having been only about two hundred in the whole mission during the six months ending May 15th, but good opportunities were given to preach, and the Elders had taken advantage of these to witness to the people that God has spoken to the earth in our day and authorized the establishment of His true Church with the gifts and powers anciently enjoyed. In Denmark there is only little freedom, and there is no opportunity to sell tracts, yet more than half the baptisms were performed in this country.

In Sweden all the liberties that could be asked are granted, and the people come in large numbers to listen to the Elders who can not always fill the numerous invitations to preach the Gospel, yet only few so far seem willing to make the sacrifice necessary to become Latter-day Saints, but the testimony of the servants of God is sure to bear fruit in time.

In Norway the conditions are much similar, except that the apparent fruits are even less numerous than in the former. In both countries efforts are made to introduce the Gospel in the far northern districts. During the summer two Elders will labor in Tromsø and the region thereabout, 1200 miles north of Christiania, and a number of missionaries will endeavor to teach the Gospel in the north of Sweden. In southern Sweden the field seems to be opening up anew, the Elders being very favorably received in certain districts, and a number of baptisms are recently reported.

It requires sacrifice, patience and labor to perform the work, as it requires courage and a testimony of the Spirit of God to become a Latter-day Saint, and a life-long struggle to remain a faithful one. Men and women are offered salvation cheap now-a-days, and only such as are willing to think and act can be made to see the necessity of obeying the ordinances of the Gospel; thousands are convinced who are too weak, too full of the world's abominations, or too fond of riches and the plaudits of men to re-

pent and make a covenant with God to walk in newness of life, thus struggling upward and onward to the goal of salvation.

The halls where conferences were held were nicely decorated, and without exception, the meetings were well attended. The Elders are energetic in their work, and enjoy the spirit of their callings. The Saints, numbering about four thousand, are generally alive to their duties, but in most instances poor, and can do only little financially for the cause, though ever willing and ready where their conditions are such that they can do anything, and so the Elders must bear their own expenses, which are frequently quite heavy. In some cases they even pay hall rent and other expenses, besides buying tracts with their own money to distribute among the people. They do this gladly for the love of the Gospel, having no other motive at heart than the cheerful performance of duty. How far it is a duty to spend money, in view of the commandments of the Lord on this subject, I can not say, but this is certain that it does not appear that the Gospel can be preached now in these lands without means; whether this condition is the result of a lack of faith on our part or on the part of the people of these nations, the Lord must judge. In the meantime, since God has blessed his people abundantly with money, the Elders justify themselves in spending what they have and in calling upon their friends for more.

Sunday, May 29th, as per instructions from the First Presidency and President B. Young, was observed in all the conferences and branches as a general fast-day, and from the reports that have come to hand as well as from the meetings attended, we are pleased to know that a profitable season was enjoyed by the Saints. Many bore their testimonies, prayed or sang, and praised the Lord, the meetings lasting in many instances over three hours, and a rich portion of the Spirit of God was present among the people. The House of the Lord was not forgotten, and liberal donations, considering the circumstances of the people, were given for its completion with fervent prayers and desires that the donors would some day be released from the bonds of Babylon, and be gathered with the body of the Church to receive the ordinances of the Gospel within its holy walls, both for themselves and for their dead. The occasion was only equalled by the meetings in the various branches on March 17, the Fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Relief society.

At present, with an exception or two, the missionaries are well, and all desire to be remembered at home. Encouraging reports come from their various fields concerning meetings, baptisms and the manifestation of the power of God. Recently quite a number of young men have arrived who are now at work in different parts. To them the faith and prayers of their friends at home, not forgetting a little substantial aid, with a word of encouragement now and then, will be appreciated boons, which we all have learned to prize.

Praying for the progress of peace and truth, I remain, your friend,

EDWARD H. ANDERSON.

COPENHAGEN, June 15th, 1892.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

OMAHA, July 3.—Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the National Committee and they were elected by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington of Georgia was introduced as temporary chairman. In his speech of acceptance he thanked the convention for the high honor conferred and spoke eloquently of the great purpose for which the convention is in session, and declared that there had been no other such gathering of people, north, east, south or west, mingling in hosts for a purpose never before realized in this country.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech, Mrs. Todd of Michigan took the platform and presented the chairman with a gavel carved by the wife of Ben Terrill of Tex., from a tree planted by George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Unfortunately, at the first rap of the new gavel it fell to pieces, the head flying off the handle and rolling down to the foot of the stage. There was a little burst of laughter, but the occasion was too reverential to cause general merriment.

The committee on rules and permanent organization was announced. While this was in progress a delegate paraded the hall with a banner bearing the following inscription: "Volunteer State of Tennessee; Blue and Gray, People's Party. 80,000 votes for the ticket." The convention then adjourned to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from the party leaders. The one which provoked the greatest applause was from the representatives of the party in Congress.

While awaiting the report of the committee on credentials the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was introduced and spoke at some length on the issues of the People's party. He said in part:

"This body in many respects is the most astonishing gathering the country has ever seen. A convention without a single tool or instrument of monopoly in its midst; a convention whose every man paid the expenses of his journey hither and return, or which were paid by men as poor as himself. (Cheers.) There is not in this gathering a single president of a railroad company, not a representative of any ring which is robbing and sucking the life blood of the American people. I cannot but think of the astounding contrast to the conventions which recently met in Minneapolis and Chicago.

"On yonder banner I see the world's 'Spirit of 1776.' This is the spirit which animates this august gathering. We are literal representatives of those men

in HOMERUN and DEARBORN who founded the nation. Without a millionaire and without a pauper. A hundred and sixteen years of national life under the management of the two great parties has given us, according to differing estimates, from eight thousand to thirty thousand millionaires and one-half million tramps, while the whole land is blighted with mortgages and the people are steeped to the lips in poverty. My friends, every great fight ever made in the past for right and liberty has culminated in the

present gathering. The battle in which we are employed is the battle of mankind. Every oppressed nation in the world is looking upon this convention to discover whether the star spangled banner and stars and stripes shall float across the country steadily rising generation after generation to higher levels of culture and civilization, or shall it float in solemn mockery above a land cursed as Europe is cursed—the middle classes driven off the land, while concentrated in the hands of the few is the wealth provided by the tiller." (Cheers.)

Having quoted figures showing that the possession of wealth in the hands of the farmer decreased from five-eighths in 1880 to one-fifth in 1890, he declared that no man would fail to see the mark and the terrible feature into which they were advancing.

"I can promise you the solid electoral vote of Minnesota for the People's party. I believe I can promise Nebraska, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and I know we can count on Kansas. I tell you that there is no such word as failure so far as this movement is concerned."

After Donnelly's speech J. C. Manning, the eloquent boy-orator from Alabama, was called to the platform and addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Norton of Chicago afterwards led to the platform Alexander Campbell of La Salle, Ill., and presented him as the original Greenbacker, formerly known among politicians as "Old Greenbacks."

After the announcement of the committee "Cyclone" Davis was called for and he painted in vivid colors the picture of the condition of things as they existed today in the country. When the committee on credentials announced itself ready to report, he abruptly concluded.

The committee's report shows no contests, and 1868 delegates present. The report was adopted, amid applause, and the sitting delegates were declared entitled to their seats.

Hon. John Jaxon of Chicago was invited to address the convention. He is a representative of Metta's council of the Northwest mixed race of Indians and Frenchmen. He said he was proud to attend a convention where an Indian might shake hands with a white man on an equality and because the People's party had a platform on which the Indian was not ashamed to stand. He closed with the assurance that if it became necessary to meet oppression with rifles the Indian would not be found slow.

The convention became restless under the wearisome delay of the committee on organization to report. The committee on resolutions was directed to retire at once and begin its labors. At 6:30 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of H. L. Loucks of South Dakota for permanent chairman, and J. H. Hayes of New Jersey for permanent secretary, with a list of assistant secretaries and vice-chairmen for each State. The report was adopted, and Chairman Loucks assumed his duties.

He thanked the convention for the honor of presiding over the grandest, largest convention ever held in the

West, or, he believed, anywhere in the civilized world. In the past great revolutions had been brought about by work and bullet. This greatest of all revolutions is propelled by education and the ballot.

He congratulated the convention on the harmony which prevailed throughout and the facts that no states were fixed up, so that the choice of the people would finally determine the nominee.

A new gavel, announced as made from the timber of the first homestead entry of the United States, was presented to the chairman amid some evidences of dissent.

General William Jackson Armstrong, inspector-general of consuls under President Grant, was given the floor. Armstrong spoke at some length on the issues before the convention, denouncing the millionaires, and declaring it had come to such a pass that the price of a cabinet portfolio under a Republican administration was \$150,000. He said the only sacred thing in this world was humanity, and the only thing having a right in this world is a man. We have met to affirm that the sorrows of this world should be attended to here, and not wait for the mysterious judgment of the future state.

Mrs. Emery of Michigan was then introduced for a speech, but the convention was visibly impatient to get to business. A delegate from Oregon presented another gavel in honor of the People's party achievement in the Oregon State election.

The committee on rules presented a report limiting nominating speeches for President and Vice-President to fifteen minutes, and remarks on questions in general to five.

The convention then took a recess of twenty minutes to witness the Omaha Fourth of July parade as it passed the convention hall.

Instead of twenty minutes it was nearly an hour before the convention resumed business.

The roll of States was then called and each announced the name of its member of the national committee.

Then a storm was precipitated by the chairman of the resolutions committee offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that the ticket agents in Washington and other States on the line of the Union Pacific railroad did not receive instruction to grant the delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares and appointing a committee to communicate with the railroad officials and have the mistake rectified. A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads be included in the resolution. Delegate Marlon Cannon of California protested against the resolution as exhibiting a want of an independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads led to the liveliest scene of the day.

"I want this convention to understand," he said, "it is not by accident or oversight that the Pacific coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, as far as California is concerned, to go back to the railroad cap in hand and ask for any privileges whatever."

The enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience.

Every member rose and cheers rent the air. The Montana delegation endorsed the sentiment of Cannon, so did Oregon. The chairman of the resolution committee then withdrew the resolution.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

It was 2:07 o'clock when the chairman called the afternoon session to order, but it was 3 p.m. before business began. The motion was carried that the resolutions committee should report such parts of the platform as were ready. This was apparently the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot.

A suspicion had gained currency that the committee on resolutions was not anxious to make progress for the reason that it, as a whole, preferred Judge Gresham for the candidate and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him. The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make even a partial report.

Mr. Ward of Missouri moved to suspend the rules and proceed to ballot for the nomination of candidates, but there was no intention on the part of the ardent Gresham men to give up hope, and an Illinois delegate raised the point of order that the motion was contrary to rules. The chairman overruled the point of order on the ground that the convention could do as it pleased. Ward's motion was then tabled on motion of Edlington of Georgia.

Mr. Lamb of Texas, a Weaver man and also working for Ferrill for Vice-President, moved to adopt the entire St. Louis platform as the party platform.

Mr. Brown of Massachusetts declared that the St. Louis platform was one upon which the organizations of united labor stood.

The resolutions committee soon filed on the stage with the platform hastily brought to completion. It is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, legislature, Congress, and even touches the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Most of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery; the newspapers are subsidized or muzzled; public opinion is silenced, business is prostrated, our homes are covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and concentrating in the hands of capitalists, urban workmen denied the right of organization for self-protection. Imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired standing army recognized by law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into a European condition. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the Republic and endanger liberty; from the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes, tramps and a millionaires. The National power to create money is appropriated to enrich bond holders. The vast public debt payable in legal

tendence has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

The silver which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor and supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten the usurer, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. The vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while the grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of the plundered people with the uproar of sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, National banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and oppressions of all usurers may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy a multitude in order to secure corruption funds from millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the Nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the good of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," which class originated it. We assert our purpose to be identical with the purpose of the National construction to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare this Republic can only endure as a free government upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the Nation; that it cannot be planned together by a bayonet. The civil war is over and every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in the value of which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of commodities consumed in their production. The existing current supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are: Falling prices, formation of combines and rings and in the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation.

We believe that the powers of gov-

ernment should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) rapidly and so far as the good sense of the intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as subordinate to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us determine whether we are to have a Republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered.

Believing that the forces of reform this day set in motion will never cease to move forward until every wrong shall be remedied and equal privileges securely established for all men and women, We declare, therefore,

First, that the union of labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." The interest of rural and civil labor are the same; they are identical.

Third—We believe the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of holding and managing any or all of the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of power of the National administration by the use of such government employes.

THE PLATFORM PROPER

is as follows:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, full legal tender for all debts, public and private and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution to the people; a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or a better system, also payments in the discharge of the obligations for public improvements.

(A.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one.

(B.) We demand that the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than fifty dollars per capita.

(C.) We demand a graduated income tax.

(D.) We believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence demand that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of

government, economically and honestly administered.

(E.) We demand postal savings banks to be established by the government, for the safe deposit of earnings by the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being the means of exchange and public necessity, the government should own the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph, telephone, like the post office being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Mr. Branch of Georgia read the platform proper, the strong sentences picturing graphically the ruin of the country unless there was reform, were well received and met approbation, but when the sentence relating to government ownership of transportation in the people's interest was reached there was a demonstration which interrupted his progress by ex-Senator Van Wyck, in the front of the hall, leading the Nebraska delegation and the convention. The reading of nearly every plank in the platform proper was received with more or less applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and the waving of hats, and the government ownership of railroads again got a tumultuous greeting in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led the applause and cries of "Amen" were heard from all parts of the house. The paragraph favoring governmental control of telephone and telegraph lines was cheered loudly.

The completion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted and put through by unanimous consent.

Then the convention broke over all restraint and went wild. Delegates arose in their chairs, cheering and waving coats, hats and fans and throwing things in the air. Several delegates seized Mr. Branch of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and trotted him down the main aisle on their shoulders. A number of delegates seized the uprights used to hold the placards designating the places of the delegations, and rushed with them to the platform, forming a cordon above the whole platform. Banners were also borne there. The frontier county of Nebraska bore a placard inscribed, "What is home without a mortgage. Don't all speak at once." A picture of a settler's cabin was a part of it, and on the reverse side was one big gold piece inscribed, "Twenty dollars, 1892," the portrait device on the coin being a money lender with a long, avaricious nose and a noticeable lack of chin.

The Tennesseeans' banner pledged 50,000 votes to the new party. Virginia had George Washington for its exam-

ple. The banners and placards were rushed down from the stage and an impromptu procession, to which new adherents were constantly received, started around the body of the hall in which the delegates sat, drummers heading the marching.

Taubeneck had, during the latter part of the scene following the adoption of the platform, been in despair, seeking to get an opportunity to make himself heard. He was on a chair wildly waving a telegram just received. A surmise that the dispatch was from Gresham spread like wildfire and from all over the hall people ran to get information from Taubeneck, while others became excited and added to the confusion by howling down neighbors. The people on the stage were noisier, and ingersoll of Kansas, regardless of the rapping of the chairman's gavel, excitedly rushed up and vehemently warned them to keep quiet.

"I have," said he, "just received a telegram from Dr. Hauser of Indiana. In order that you may know what credit to place in it, I will tell you who he is. He is the present candidate for lieutenant-governor on the People's party ticket, and author of the celebrated work: 'Is Marriage a Failure?' (Laughter.) This is the telegram: 'I have seen Gresham. It unanimous, he will not decline.'

The audience arose en masse, "Gresham! Gresham! Three cheers for Gresham! Hurrah for Gresham!" rang through the hall for several seconds, and the words were accompanied by wild manifestations of enthusiasm. Mr. Brown resentfully yelled: "I do not propose to stampee the convention with the aid of the gallery. That is an old party trick."

Hisses, loud and long continued, greeted this statement, and again Chairman Louck interferred, shouting, "This is a disgrace to the convention." Instantly Robert Schilling of Wisconsin sprang to his feet. "No gentleman has a right to insult the chairman of the national committee and our convention," he said, amid ringing cheers. "No one has the right to so insult us by making charges and fraudulent insinuations against the party's chairman."

Indescribable confusion followed and indiscriminations were hurled back and forth by the two factions. Then Mrs. Lease elbowed her way to the front and shouted in her stentorian voice:

"I, too, have received a message. I am authorized to say that if the nomination is tendered unanimously, even General Harrison will decline." (Derisive laughter.)

At this point the opposers of Gresham made a clever move to prevent his name carrying the convention by storm. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, who is bitterly opposed to Gresham, having been removed from office by Gresham when the latter was postmaster-general, claimed recognition. With remarkable dexterity he shifted his position and assumed the role of a Gresham enthusiast.

"If it is true," said he, "that Walter Q. Gresham will accept on the platform of the People's party I will support him with all my heart and second his nomination in this convention."

After some more discussion an adjournment was taken till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session and all were nervous and expectant.

The first business was the reading by the chairman of a branch of resolution committee of the supplement to the platform, as follows:

MORE PLANKS.

Other questions have been presented for our consideration. We hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as a resolution expressive of the sentiment of this committee. We demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by States of perverted Australian or secret ballot system.

The revenue derived from the graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation, now levied upon the domestic industries of the country.

We pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

We condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor and demand further restriction to undesirable immigration.

We cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized working men to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask a penalty clause to be added to said law.

We regard the maintenance of the large standing army of mercenaries known as the Pinkerton system as a menace to our liberties, and demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press of the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice President to one term and providing for the election of senators of the United States to the direct vote of the people.

We oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph relating to the force bill and Australian ballot system was read, a delegate moved to lay it on the table. They already had the St. Louis platform, he said. The motion was beaten decisively on a vote.

A motion supplementary was promptly seconded, and it was adopted before some protestants could get a hearing. They protested against any "gag" law, and moved a reconsideration, but on its being put to a vote it was defeated, though the delegates from Ohio and Missouri protested against this method of counting, and demanded the call of States on vote.

Mr. Branch then introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolution committee, who read the following resolution unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester and declares it the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or patronize any merchant who sells such goods.

Mr. Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "This is a political convention," said he, "and the latter part of the resolution is out of order."

General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor declared that sympathy was not what they wanted. The Knights of Labor demanded a boycott.

Mr. Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution, and entered upon what he described as the scientific basis of the boycott, and pointed up the action of Moses when the children of Israel were oppressed, to show its ancient character. "Boycotting is not human, but divine," said he.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott.

After some further debate Ignatius Donnelly took the platform. The resolution, he declared, was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen that they could not gain the means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens. Mr. Donnelly said: "On this there can be no compromise. The agriculturalists of the country must stand by their brethren and we will crush all men who seek to oppress their fellow-men. Here there can be no hesitation and no compromise. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. (Loud cheers.) I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hiring press has applied to the word 'boycott,' will withdraw their opposition and the resolution be adopted by a rising vote." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Donnelly's address, Messrs. Powderly, Hayes and others grasped him warmly by the hand.

A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, but the chairman stated that a colored brother desired to say a few words.

"I won't yield to any brother," said the Kansan, and on rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated and the resolution adopted by acclamation. The colored delegate protested against the action of the convention in ordering the previous question.

"I don't think it is right," said he, "after you all had spoken that you should call for the previous question. You expect us to help you out with our votes."

During the Knights of Labor dis-

cussion the Gresham movement received a coup de grace by the following DISPATCH FROM JUDGE GRESHAM.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1892.

To J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben. Terril, John W. Hayes:

"I have just returned to find your dispatch of the first. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the second. Accept my grateful acknowledgements. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately on receipt of this the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable.

"That settles it," said Donnelly, "Gresham will not accept."

Powderly, Hayes, Terril and others expressed the same opinion. The resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at the convention was prepared by Mr. Cator of California, and was reported from the resolution committee. It provided that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the Federal or any State or municipal government (including Senators, Congressmen and members of the Legislatures of the States and nation) be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party. It was adopted with a whoop.

General James B. Weaver was placed in nomination by Delegate Manning of Alabama. The nomination was seconded by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa and Mrs. Lease of Kansas. S. F. Norton of Chicago nominated Senator Kyle of South Dakota. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Washburn and Schilling. General Weaver was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 965 votes to 265 for Senator Kyle. Dr. Field was nominated for Vice-President. Weaver and Field each made spirited addresses and at 8 a. m. the convention adjourned, sine die.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Carl Hansen, of Salina, Sevier County, returned to Utah today after an absence from the Territory of a little more than two years. He left home for a mission to Europe on March 15th, 1890, and labored continuously in the North German Mission until his release to return home.

Elder Hansen reports that part of the European Mission is in excellent condition. He enjoyed the best of health and spirits.

Today we had the pleasure of meeting Elder James Cook, of South Weber, Davis County, who returned a few days ago from a mission to Great Britain. He left home for that country on the 4th of June, 1890, and was appointed to labor in the Scottish Conference, part of the time in the Edinburgh district and the balance of the time in Aberdeen and surrounding country. He reports the prospects in Scotland as not encouraging for additions to the Church, the people as a rule turning a deaf ear to the Gospel. He succeeded in tracing the genealogy of his forefathers back for several generations, however, and will be able to do some work for the dead. He was also successful in obtaining considerable information of that character for other members of the Church. Elder Cook returns in good health, after performing a faithful mission.

ST. GEORGE.

On the 9th of April last, I "descended" from the cool and elevated regions of Pine Valley, where

The pure breezes blow
And the clear streamlets flow

to the lower country, where St. George, the metropolis of Southern Utah, with its beautiful gardens and green lawns, nestles amid the sands and black, volcanic formations of "Our Dixie." The descent was a most interesting one to me. Leaving Pine Valley, covered with snow, I crossed a ridge, from the top of which the traveler, in looking in a northwesterly direction, sees the rough mountain road winding its way over the rocks and dugways down a steep grade for miles ahead. As I went down I was obliged to take part of the mountain with me in the shape of dark sticky mud, which fastened itself upon the wheels and other parts of my vehicle with such a grip that when I finally, a week or ten days later, "navigated" the Rio Virgen for the express purpose of getting rid of it, it took along polish and paint with it. On reaching Foster's place on the Santa Clara the roads were dry and dusty, and before getting to St. George, the heat and burning sands of Dixie almost made a person wish himself back in Pine Valley.

St. George, the headquarters of the St. George Stake of Zion and the county seat of Washington county, Utah, is divided into four Bishop's wards. The First ward embraces the southeastern part of the city, including the Temple and grounds, and consists of 312 members or 67 families, presided over by Bishop Thomas Judd, Jr., member of the well known firm of Woolley, Lund & Judd. Walter Granger, a Church veteran, presides as Bishop over the St. George Second ward, which embraces the southwestern part of the city and numbers 33 families or 167 souls. Over the Third ward, which embraces the northwestern part of the city and consists of fifty-six families, or 258 members, young Andrew N. Winsor, son of the pioneer, A. B. Winsor, presides as Bishop; and Elder Thomas P. Cottam presides as Bishop over the Fourth ward, embracing the northeast part of St. George, including Middleton; this ward has a population of 105 families or 625 souls, and includes the business part of the city. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total "Mormon" population of St. George foots up to 261 families, or 1362 members, which represents nearly all the inhabitants in the city, as there are only a very few non-"Mormons" there. In the good old times, when the late President Brigham Young and others of the general authorities of the Church spent part of their time in southern Utah, St. George was a more prosperous place than it has been during the last fifteen years, but the prospects are brighter now. The famous St. George and Washington canal and dam, on which already nearly \$50,000 has been expended, bids fair to become a decided success, in which case the farming facilities of the place will be very much improved and extended and prosperity necessarily follow. Also the further development of the mines located in the Beaver Dams mountains west of St.

George (now being worked successfully by Woolley, Lund & Judd), will give employment to a large number of men, and thus introduce more ready means into this part of the country.

Among other matters of interest to which my attention was drawn while in St. George, was the model of a new and novel water lifting machine, invented by Brother Samuel L. Adams. It is a strange but simple combination of mechanism, and, according to the explanation of the inventor, it will lift water from the deepest well or shaft and raise it to the highest level required by man. There is no suction in this device, and it will never need priming as other pumps do, to start its operation. It can be utilized for all needful purposes, both on a large and small scale, and will lift water as readily hundreds of feet as it will a short distance, the only difference being a matter of strength and bulk in the material of construction. It will also have this advantage that it can be built for 40 per cent less than ordinary pumps, and its different parts are so plain and simple in their construction that they will not easily get out of repair. As soon as the patent is obtained the pump will be exhibited in Salt Lake City, and, if means can be raised for the purpose, at the worlds fair in Chicago. It is a well-known fact that inventors seldom realize any financial benefits from their devices, but in this case it would seem an easy matter to turn the wheel of fortune in favor of Brother Adams, who challenges the world to exhibit anything in the pump line to excel his invention in point of simplicity, durability and adaptability.

St. George townsite is watered from springs rising at the base of the mountains lying immediately north and northeast of the city, but the supply of water obtained from them is not sufficient to irrigate half the city lots in the town survey. However, by a very systematic and minute distribution of what little water there is, a wonderful number of gardens and orchards are kept alive and made profitable to the owners. The farming lands, which lie in three different fields at some distance south, southwest and southeast of the city—some of it across the river—are watered from the Santa Clara and Rio Virgin; but owing to the lossing of dams no water to speak of has been obtained from the Virgin during the last three or four years.

St. George can boast of quite a number of fine, neat and comfortable residences, and everything about the city has an air of comfort and cleanliness; good health prevails, and the inhabitants seem to be happy and cheerful, notwithstanding their many reverses, in past years, and are generally looking upon the bright side of life.

St. George, as well as most of the larger settlements of Utah, numbers among its best and most thrifty inhabitants, a larger number of veterans—such as Pioneers of 1847, Mormon battalion boys, survivors of the Missouri and Illinois persecutions, etc.—than any other part of the country, and it is indeed very interesting to hear these veterans relate their strange experiences in connection with the early rise of the Church, and also hear them tell of their trials and adventures as

missionaries in Southern Utah of from thirty to forty years standing. Many of them came south in response to calls made upon them by the late President Brigham Young in 1860 and 1861; and they are still considering themselves missionaries, never having been released, by the authorities of the Church.

By the shortest wagon road St. George is about 110 miles southwest of Milford, the nearest railway station, and consequently about 230 miles from Salt Lake City. The town lies in the north end of a small valley hemmed in on the east and west by black volcanic ridges and on the north by mountains of a grayish hue. Through the south end of the valley flows the Rio Virgin in a southwesterly direction, while beyond is seen the mountains of northern Arizona, the city being situated only eight miles north of the Arizona line. Westward it is twenty-seven miles to the eastern boundary line of Nevada.

ANDREW JENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1, 1892.

PREMATURE PYROTECHNICS.

THE boys could not wait until "the glorious Fourth" to explode their fireworks, but wasted a great deal of powder and desecrated the Sabbath in their hurry and impatience. In the same manner, O. W. Powers and the Salt Lake Tribune indulged in premature pyrotechnics and exploded fire crackers at the DESERET NEWS on Sunday. The "Liberal" organ jumps at the conclusion that this paper has been referring for days to something about the Bullion-Beck litigation and pronounces "every allegation and hint used by the NEWS in that matter a willful and malicious lie;" and Mr. Powers wants the NEWS to "bring on its proof," proposing that "either the NEWS shall be shown a liar and defamer or he will go down."

Phiz—Bang—Phut! Powder, smoke, noise. And all premature and puerile.

What is it that the DESERET NEWS has alleged, that is "a willful and malicious lie?" Methinks these rampant people "protest too much." They rush forward to deny before the charge is made. "Claim everything," was a noted politician's instructions after an election. "Deny everything," seems to be their policy before there is anything to deny. Here is the paragraph from the DESERET NEWS that has set them wild:

"As to the Bullion-Beck litigation, if it wants the record of Judge Powers' action in that matter and all the circumstances connected with it, we have the particulars on hand and will be ready when necessary to give them in full. We repeat, we have no wish to make any personal assault on any one connected with the affair, or to which the 'Liberal' organ has drawn attention, but when it comes to a needful issue we will be found to the front."

This was said in reply to the following, which appeared in the Tribune on Saturday:

"We advise the NEWS not to grow too confident or to try by a bluff to silence a record. We say again that one of the committee set apart to down the Tuscaroras was old Carlton's partner; we say that the chairman of that committee was a man whom the Mormons paid thousands of dollars to have him go to Wash-

ington to defeat the confirmation of Judge Powers as judge, and we refer the NEWS to John Beck of the Bullion & Beck company to confirm the truth of what we charge."

It will be seen from these extracts that it is the Tribune that has been making charges; that it is the Tribune which has brought up the Bullion-Beck matter; that it is the Tribune that should "bring on its proof." And when it does we will, as we have said, be to the front and ready with "the particulars in full." But the Tribune, as usual, dodges and wants the DESERET NEWS to furnish the proof which the accuser should bring forth, and attempts to put us in its own place. It will not do. We are too well acquainted with its tricks and traps to be caught or fall into either of them.

A lady asked a gentleman at the time of the Beecher trial, "Do you think Mr. Beecher is guilty?" Guilty of what, madam?" was his rejoinder. Mr. Powers now protests his innocence. Innocence of what? He proclaims the charges of the DESERET NEWS to be "a lie." What charges? Name them first and deny them afterwards, if he wants to, but don't let a lawyer plead "not guilty" until the charges are preferred. Fudge! His protest is fourth of July fireworks let off on the third.

The case stands thus: The Tribune, speaking for O. W. Powers, called Senator Calvin S. Brice "a liar" because he did not play into the hands of the bogus delegates; charged that gentlemen who heard and decided the Utah contest at Chicago were "bought" with "Mormon" money; libelled one of them because he has been a law partner of a former Utah Commissioner, and another because he was instrumental in bringing Judge O. W. Powers' Michigan record before a Senate committee of the United States; and in its customary billingsgate assailed everybody connected with the rejection of the bogus Tuscaroras.

The DESERET NEWS showed the folly of all this, and as the Tribune had brought forward matters that we had good reason to believe O. W. Powers would prefer should be kept silent, we proposed, if it came to an issue, to produce the record. If it is necessary to bring up all the affidavits submitted to the Senate committee, they are ready. If it is necessary to ventilate the Bullion-Beck matter, the particulars are also ready. But the Tribune and Mr. Powers must make good their charges first. Then if it becomes necessary in the issue, as we have said, we will be to the front with the evidence of what we have to offer in rebuttal and otherwise.

The discharge in Sunday's Tribune is mingled bombast and threats. It is a flizzle and a feint. We are not to be shifted from our ground. We are not to be scared with a squib. Nor shall we descend to the language of the person and paper that fired it. If he wants to "go down" that is his affair. But how much lower can he go than the level of the mud-throwing against the Chicago committee and the touching off of these premature pyrotechnics!

A cablegram of late date carries the information that the Norwegian Cabinet has resigned.

THE END APPROACHING.

The following editorial paragraph is taken from the Helena Montana Independent:

"A correspondent asks for the date set by Lieutenant Totten for the end of the world. We do not know, though we believe the Salt Lake Tribune can furnish the information. It's warfare on the 'Mormons' will close about the same time."

Correct, providing its own end does not come first. Its occupation will soon be entirely gone and with that it will probably go too. But the "Mormons," though they fatten on its opposition, will learn to live without it and are already with very few exceptions indifferent as to its existence.

COLOR, SEX AND NATIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to bulletin 194 of the eleventh census the aggregate population of the United States in June, 1890, was 62,622,250. Of these the males numbered 32,067,880, and the females 30,554,370. The native born numbered 35,372,763, and the foreign born 9,249,547. The white population numbered 54,988,890, and the colored 7,638,360. These figures show that there were at the date of the census nearly 1,500,000 more males than females, that nearly one-sixth of the total population was foreign born, and nearly one-eighth colored.

Summing up the figures of the census in brief it is found that in 1890, 73.24 per cent. of the total population were native white and 14.56 per cent. foreign white. The colored, including Chinese, Japanese; and civilized Indians, as well as persons of African descent constitute 12.20 per cent. of the population. The native white of native parents in 1890 represented 54.87 per cent., and the native white of foreign parents 18.37 per cent. of the entire population.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

HITHERTO Indiana has been for some time the great battlefield in national campaigns. This year the scene of strife moves further west. Illinois is now a great prize which both parties will strenuously contend for. It has the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. The successor of J. S. Clarkson as chairman of the National Republican Committee is an Illinois man also, Mr. William J. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and one of the ablest politicians in the State.

Mr. Campbell is not a new man in public life. He was in the State senate when General Logan was chosen United States senator, after one of the bitterest fights in the history of the legislature. It is recorded by both sides that the Republican party in Illinois has not a more active, competent, industrious manager in its ranks than Mr. Campbell. He has demonstrated this in several local battles. What is still better, from a party sense, he is entirely outside of factions, and people of

opposite views willingly abide by Mr. Campbell's advice in party matters.

Campbell is only 41 years of age, and in the full vigor of manhood. He is the senior member of the law firm of Campbell and Custer, who are the legal advisers of the great meat-packing company of Armour & Co.

JUNE WEATHER IN SALT LAKE.

MR. GEO. N. SALISBURY, director of the Utah weather bureau, has issued his report for June pertaining to the Salt Lake station. The mean temperature for the month was 65.3 degrees. The highest was on the 30th, when 98 degrees was reached, and the lowest on the 4th, when the glass marked 58, only 6 degrees above freezing. The greatest daily range, 35 degrees, occurred on the 28th, the least, 11 degrees, on the 3rd.

The mean temperature for the month of June, every year since 1874 inclusive, is also given. The highest, 71 degrees, is shown for 1889; the lowest, 62 degrees, is shown for 1891. According to these figures, June, 1889, would be the hottest in seventeen years, and June, 1891, the coldest. The mean average temperature for June during seventeen years is 63.1 degrees. This shows that on the whole the month of June in Salt Lake is equable, temperate and pleasant.

The total precipitation for the month was 1.21 inches. In 1885 it was 2.67 inches, the highest in seventeen years, and consequently the wettest. In 1880 and in 1889 the rainfall was only .01 of an inch, the lowest, and of course the driest in seventeen years. The average precipitation for June since 1874 was .75.

June, 1892, has seventeen cloudless days, seven partly cloudy and six cloudy. No frost is recorded, but thunderstorms occurred on the 10th, 14th and 15th.

STANLEY, THE EXPLORER, IN LONDON

HENRY M. STANLEY and his wife Dorothy, begin to find out that electioneering in London is a much more difficult task than exploring in Africa. In attempting to address a meeting of the Lambeth electors one evening last week, he had to procure the aid of fifty policemen. He would not be heard, then his wife tried to speak. The dispatch to the New York papers which described the scene reads as follows:

"Mrs. Stanley then took the platform. She was received little better than her husband. Her references to his loyalty to Great Britain were received with laughter, and her attempts to discuss political issues were rendered futile by uproarious demands that her husband speak for himself and shouted inquiries as to what constituency she wished to represent. A fight was started near the platform and another in the rear of the hall.

"Mrs. Stanley became nervous and embarrassed, lost her line of thought, and in response to a gesture from Mr. Stanley turned to sit down. The instant she turned all restraint in the meeting vanished, and the crowd became a howling and fighting mob. Stanley hastily started with Mrs. Stanley for the door, and his few supporters in the audience tried to hurry after him. They had to fight their

way through blows and abuse, most of them coming out with their hats smashed and their clothes torn.

"The mob broke from the doors of the hall with a rush and swept down on Stanley's carriage. He had barely got Mrs. Stanley inside when they were upon him. Somebody grabbed him by the arm to pull him back, but he tore loose, jumped in and slammed the door. The driver started up and the mob followed, pulling at the carriage doors and trying to stop the horses. They wrenched off one door, but before they could do more the driver got his horses into a gallop and was beyond their reach.

"Mrs. Stanley was badly frightened. She was almost in hysterics when she left the hall, and she screamed several times during the mob's attack upon the carriage."

A POLITICAL CONUNDRUM.

THE *Traveler's Record* contains an article worthy the attention of every intelligent citizen, especially those who take an active interest in affairs of State. We do not expect the mere political self-seeker to be concerned about anything which does not relate to his own personal profit or advancement. Here is the article:

"Lord Salisbury, in a late speech which was a masterpiece of acute political analysis, set forth one of the most embarrassing problems which voters in any free country have to deal with. How can a national vote installing one of two great political parties in power convey any instruction as to just what parts of its policy the voters express approval of, or what parts of the other's policy they condemn? Each of them has done, misdone, or left undone a score of important things. Which of them are included in the judgment, and how far? Thus for example there may be at one and the same time a tariff question, a currency question, a negro-vote question, a civil-service-reform question, a question as to privilege debate in Congress, and a question whether one of the candidates is corrupt and the other immoral. Each of them may decide, and very likely has decided, votes otherwise wavering; but the result gives the victorious party absolutely no clue to public feeling on any one of the points, and leaves it free to adopt any course it pleases on anything, on the ground that the victory was probably due to some other question. Nothing could prove this better than the violent disputes in the press after every election, as to what the people intended to approve or condemn; and the voter often finds, to his helpless disgust and rage, that his party goes to work carrying out the very policy he has voted against. He votes for a certain tariff policy, and his vote is counted as a verdict on a currency policy or a force bill; or he votes for a currency policy, and strengthens the party's hands for a tariff policy he regards as iniquitous and stupid; or he merely votes against a candidate he believes to be a buccaneering scoundrel, unfit for any office, and puts in a party which proceeds to do everything he regards as injurious to the welfare of the country. An Lord Salisbury said, it is as though a jury had been at the same time a murder case, a libel case, and a patent-right case, and could only give one verdict, Yes or No, on all those at once. This would be identical with, and no more absurd than, what every voter has to do here at every Congressional and Presidential election. It shows that political methods are yet very rough and barbarously inefficient for civilization, and that reformers have a great work to do in this direction."

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, June 26th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., Elder H. P. Richards presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Lord, Thou wilt hear me when I pray,
I am forever Thine.

Prayer was offered by Elder Prime Coleman.

The choir and congregation sang:

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning,
The latter-day glory begins to come forth.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Eighteenth ward.

ELDER JOHN MORGAN

was the first speaker. He expressed his earnest desire that, during the time he was led to occupy that afternoon in addressing the Saints, he might have an interest in their faith and prayers so that he might be blessed with a portion of the Spirit of the Lord to instruct them. He realized that none could know the things of God except by the Spirit of God, and that it is necessary to be endowed with this Spirit when speaking to the Saints of God.

The speaker now read a portion of the book of the Revelation of John, chapter xiv, 6, 7:

And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people,

Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come; and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters.

The revelator had been told that the Lord was about to show him "things that were and things that should come to pass," and among the latter were this glorious vision of an angel flying in the midst of heaven, having an everlasting Gospel. At the time when this vision was spread before the Apostle John, the Gospel had been preached to that generation, by Jesus Christ and afterwards by His Apostles, by Seventies and Elders. It had spread in the land, and churches had been established in various places. The Gospel was then extant on the earth. But John saw that a time would come when it should no longer be on earth but be taken away and consequently have to be restored by a mighty angel. The speaker recognized the fact that the great body of the Christian world held that the Gospel has been on earth since the appearance of our Savior or even since the first preaching of John the Baptist. To this it is a sufficient answer to say that there has always been truth on earth. There have always been good men and women, desiring to do right as far as they understood it. Many were even willing to suffer martyrdom for what they considered to be right and for the principles they held to be true, but the power and authority of the Gospel have not always existed among men, and this fact was admitted by many of these men themselves. They declared

that the scriptures were completed and that the voice of revelation had been silenced, never to be heard again. Roger Williams declared that the true church did not exist anywhere, but he expected that it would be again established and that Christ should come and reign as King of kings and Lord of lords.

Many reformers have left similar expressions on record as Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist denomination on this continent. Yet, these men were all moved upon by the Spirit of the Lord. They were necessary in the work of the Lord to prepare the way for the Gospel when it should be restored in its fullness and power.

When in the providence of God, Martin Luther stepped forward as a reformer, he did not recognize the fact that he should be the instrument of bringing about a revolution in human thought, the effects of which should go down through generations for all time to come. He had but a faint idea of the grandeur of the work he was about to commence. But so it was. The Latter-day Saints see in all such men the instruments in the hands of the Almighty to prepare the way for the coming of the mighty angel with the everlasting Gospel, which should be preached to all nations, kindreds and tongues on the whole earth.

The speaker then wished to refer to a passage in the Book of Mormon. He had recently read an account published in the newspapers, of the discovery of what was called prehistoric remains in Wisconsin, proving that there had been a highly civilized people upon this continent, but the whole race had gone, no one knew whither, leaving only the evidences of their existence behind. The Book of Mormon, the speaker said, contains the history of these ancient people. It shows who built the cities and highways, the ruins of which still remain in various parts of North and South America. In the preface to this volume we read the following:

"And we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we behold and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon."

Here is recorded the fulfillment of the prophecy uttered centuries ago on the Isle of Patmos.

The Gospel had suffered many changes during the past ages until it was no longer the Gospel preached by Jesus Christ. Now the time had come for its restoration.

In accepting these renewed revelations from God, the Latter-day Saints have but been keeping pace with the plans of God in His dealings with His people. It is the world that is lagging behind. It is with the world today as it was in the time of Noah. It is with the world today as it was in the time of our Savior, when they cried, Crucify Him, crucify Him, and His blood be over us and our children. It is with the world today as it was in the time of John the Revelator, who was sent an exile to Patmos for the testimony he bore. The world is lagging behind. Nor is this strange, in view of the history of the world in these matters. There is a remarkable similarity between the circumstances surrounding the Saints today and those of former days. History repeats itself.

History also teaches what the results have been of rejecting the message of God. Have the purposes of the Almighty ever failed? Has man prevailed? Never. We read the results of man's failure to recognize the power of his Maker in the legends of the nations that have been handed down from generation to generation; in the devastations of whole countries and the ruins of cities. Christ prophesied that a time would come when there should not be left a stone upon another in the magnificent temple of the city of Jerusalem. And it was fulfilled to the very letter. As it has been in times gone by, so it will be in times to come. God lives. He rules the destinies of men and of nations.

In accepting the principles of the Gospel, the Saints have accepted the teachings of Jesus Christ. They have accepted the doctrine of repentance, of baptism, of laying on of hands and of gathering. The everlasting covenant has been renewed in their midst.

In accepting the principles of the Gospel, the Saints have had but one thought, and that is a desire to bring about the salvation of the human family. No people have labored more assiduously than the Saints to save and redeem the human family. Our Elders have gone to the world, suffering all manner of contumely and persecution, but faithfully testifying that this work is the work of God. Temples have been erected for the purpose of having ordinances performed for the dead. These things testify to the earnest desire of the Saints to save mankind. That the Saints have been misunderstood is not strange. The servants of the Lord have always been maligned by the world.

In promulgating the principles of the Gospel, the Saints have followed the rule laid down in the Bible and in the revelations given in these days.

The Saints are not surprised at the situations with which they have found themselves surrounded from time to time. All these things have been foreshadowed by His servants. Not one movement has been made but by the sanction of God and for the good of His people. We have a God who is not far away, but one who is living and hearing, to whom the children of men can go and ask for and obtain information. No one need be in doubt or falter or waver because of anything that surrounds us. The purpose of all is that we shall be tried and receive an experience which will be for our good not only in this life, but in a life to come. What we do reaches behind the veil and has an influence over us for good or for evil. Here we sow, and as we sow we shall reap. As we build so we shall be in the life to come.

The speaker said he was aware that in the circumstances now surrounding the Saints there were things, the tendency of which was to lead many astray from the pure principles of the Gospel and induce them to look with allowance upon many things which were formerly abhorred. The profanation of the Sabbath was one of these things. It has become almost a mania. The Sabbath is the day when people think they can go to the lake, to races and all sorts of pleasure resorts. People who have covenanted with God in holy places violate those

covenants and set injurious examples to the youth, walking in forbidden paths. There are many things which thus tend to blind the eyes of the unwary. Yet, when we stop and reflect we find that this is the work of God which shall triumph in the end, notwithstanding all vicissitudes.

The Saints knew these things, although sometimes they waver and ask, What shall the end be? I answer, It shall be victory to God and the Lamb. It shall be victory to the Saints. It shall be victory to the principles they have espoused. Their work shall not be in vain. The blood they have shed shall not be in vain. The end shall be that the earth shall be redeemed. The human family shall be lifted up and hold communion with God, the Father, rejoice in His favor and mingle with the righteous who shall return to the earth. Men may come and men may go; nations may come and nations may go; governments may come and go, but God's work is eternal, and as years roll by it shall grow and become stronger and stronger by reason of its growth. The Saints should, therefore, be encouraged and encourage others to do good and bless the members of the human family, seeking to lead them to embrace the principles of truth.

The speaker now referred to the state of affairs among the nations of the earth, and said, we can see the necessity for the establishing of the work of God to lighten up the hearts of men and bring harmony and unity among the disturbed elements. It can be accomplished, not by cursing, but by pointing to the truth as proclaimed by the Son of God, and this is the work of the Latter-day Saints, from the midst of whom it shall go forth and shine upon all the earth.

There are many things to try our faith, but these are to strengthen us for the work. No power exists that can overthrow those who are willing to walk in the commandments of God. Let us be thankful that we live in the time when God has established His work; that we are partakers of the blessings connected therewith, and may God bless us that we may grow daily, until all Israel shall be redeemed.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

was the next speaker. He was pleased to have the opportunity of meeting with the Saints. He rejoiced in the many testimonies he had of the divinity of this work. He knew of no joy equal to that of keeping the commandments of God. It is the duty of all to obtain a testimony, and, having obtained it, live so as to continually keep it. We are variously constituted in every respect, and have various avocations, but we should always see that we do nothing on which we cannot ask God's blessings.

The speaker had visited several cities in the East and West and had found people surprised to hear that the "Mormons" believe in the Bible. The idea has spread that the Saints have rejected the Bible, when as a fact, we are the only ones who really do believe in the sacred record.

Henry Ward Beecher had investigated our faith and said publicly that if people must believe in the Bible alone as a guide of their faith, they would have to become Mormons.

The speaker testified to the divinity

of this work. He had listened to those who had spoken in tongues and seen promises given by the Spirit of God fulfilled. He knew that the Gospel has been restored and that it was able to save all who would live in accordance with it. The Spirit of God had been given and the Saints as a people had received the divine gift, but the only way to grow was by being humble and faithful. None need wander in the dark, for we can all have the guidance necessary to lead us right. We cannot expect that the world at large shall accept the testimony of the Gospel, but we should all strive to live so that, at home or abroad, we give credit to the cause in which we are engaged, and let our light shine in all our works and all conversation.

The choir sang the anthem,

The gathered Saints.

Benediction was pronounced by Apostle Abraham H. Cannon.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

The Democratic ratification meeting at the Knutsford last night was a large and enthusiastic one. Music filled the air and vast crowds of people thronged the streets and were addressed by prominent Democratic speakers from the balcony.

COLONEL LETT

announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations that were made at Chicago, and also to welcome that band of patriots that did such yeoman service for the people of Utah and the United States of America. (Applause.) Someone said there was not room enough out doors to accommodate all the people who would want to come to ratify these nominations. "We are here," he said, "as Democrats. We understand that term, and we propose that the people of this territory shall understand it according to the light that is in them. We want to say to these men, well done, good and faithful servants. We have not come here to say a word that will offend the most sensitive. We say to all Democrats who believe in the principles of Jackson, Jefferson and Cleveland—(Applause,) we feel there has been some differences on local questions, but these are of minor importance and they have been settled at Chicago. (Renewed applause.) We believe we ought not to have any sectional local strife to interfere with our local prosperity. It will not be long after Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson take their seats until they shall welcome Utah into the constellation of the States the brightest of all the jeweled commonwealths."

JUDGE JUDD

said the Democracy of Utah today is the Democracy of the nation. When the Democracy assembled at Chicago with pride announced that Democracy covered all that which came down from Jefferson to Grover Cleveland, it took in all of Utah. Democracy knows no sect, no creed, but only asks loyalty to the government. (Applause.) So far as those who opposed us at Chicago are concerned, we recognize them as Democrats. Our differences were local and they had a right to their opinions. But after they carried them to

Chicago and the great arbiter of party differences decided against them they should abide by the decision. They made the best fight they could and we must respect them for it. Many of them told me they would hereafter act with us in supporting Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) The Democratic convention at Chicago came as near saying that they favored statehood for Utah as they could. Give the people of Utah the right of self-government and the people will take care of themselves. (Applause.) The Democracy of Utah will never cease this fight until they place Utah among the galaxy of States on the flag.

Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and on the 4th of March, 1895, Grover Cleveland will be inaugurated President of the United States.

MUSIC AND TELEGRAMS.

The Logan band played a stirring selection, after which the following congratulatory telegrams were read:

ODDSEN, U. T., June 20.

Hon. H. C. Lett:

I am unfortunately prevented from attending your ratification meeting tonight. Please express my regrets and you speak for our committee. C. C. RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.

Hon. H. C. Lett, Chairman:

Utah does well to ratify the nominations of the great convention in whose councils the representatives of her Democracy were given unanimous welcome and who contributed their full part in the selection of the great winning ticket. Utah's Democratic friends here propose to fight it out on the line of home rule, justice and freedom for Utah until victory is won if it takes all summer.

CALDER W. WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.

To H. C. Lett, Chairman:

I congratulate Utah Democrats upon the recognition given them by the National convention. Democrats can always be depended on to extend equal rights to the people of Utah. I regret I cannot be present and participate in your rejoicings. The election of Cleveland and Stevenson means much for our Territory. Hurrah for Utah and statehood.

JOHN T. CAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.

To Hon. H. C. Lett:

The Senate has voted 23 to 24 to continue the Utah Commission at a reduced yearly salary of \$2,500—every Democrat but one voted to abolish the commission and every Republican but three voted to continue it. JOHN T. CAINE.

COLONEL MERRITT

made repeated humorous references to the Tuscaroras at Chicago and how hopeless and undeserving their cause was and how they were completely vanquished by the Straight Democrats. He closed by saying that Grover Cleveland was the greatest and best man who had been nominated to the Presidency since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

PARLEY L. WILLIAMS

said: I apprehend that the convention that assembled at Chicago was never excelled in the personnel of the delegates in the history of the world. In this convention vital questions were decided against which no true Democrat will dare dissent. It declared its adherence to the principle of local self-government. [Applause.] It

decided against the force bill. [Applause.] It asserted against the party in power from perpetuating itself in power indefinitely. [Applause.] It spoke against unnecessary taxation. It said that the least government consistent with order was the best government. The people's will spoke in that convention. They nominated the man the people demanded; a man first and foremost in the heart of the people, a man who is the embodiment of Democratic principles and is a platform in himself.

HON. MOSES THATCHER

said: The day of heroes had almost passed, but when the delegations began to gather with lightning speed about the name of Grover Cleveland, [great applause] until it became like the rolling of the sea. This great man wrote his tariff measure of 1878, when he knew it would defeat him, but patriotic as he was he signed it without a tremor in the interest of the people. His name overcame Boies and Gray and all the other favorites, and he will roll on to victory in November.

SAM GILSON

said he believed that everything in the United States should be free. Protection only makes millionaires and tramps. He would rather have a traveling sand-biller, or a floating iceberg. Another reason he was a Democrat was because he wasn't a Tuscara. [Laughter.] Next November when the Tuscara's will be hovering over the darkened path they will have to shift for themselves.

HON. W. H. KING

said the Democratic party was the greatest friend the people of Utah had. The Democrats voted to abolish the Utah Commission and the Republicans voted for it. I tell you that the Democrats have always been the true friends of local self-government all over the world. Republicans believe in the centralized and paternal views that all along the sands of time have led to oppression.

J. B. TIMMONY.

"If I am billed to speak on the Liberal party." (Voice, "It's rotten.")

"I want to say that with the thermometer bobbing up at the 90's and without a sanitary inspector, I do not propose to stir up the pool." (Great laughter.)

"There is no people from ocean to ocean that are interested in the election of a President as much as the people of Utah. The election of Cleveland means the end of Peeweeism. It means the end of the Utah commission. It means the end of election registrars who carry elections as they please. It is the first time in twenty-five years that I have not been out at them. With the election of a Democratic President next fall we will have a Democratic Senate within two years, and you will hear of Utah being admitted as a State."

B. A. KENNER.

Mr. Kenner's theme was the "Practical Politician," and he demonstrated his capability of handling the subject. He was given a welcome that amounted to an ovation. In years gone by we had but little use for the practical politician, but now he was ubiquitous and indispensable; the theoretical politician was like the car-

pet warrior—very fine on dress parade but no account in action. Alluding to the unfavorable weather at Chicago, he reminded the audience that Satan was the power of the air and he never did like Democrats; the ticket was storm-born and might be storm-beaten, but it would never be Republican beaten, not by 500,000 votes. At this juncture a street car came along, and while it was passing through the crowd the speaker said: "This seems to be a case of metaphysical against applied science; that car is like the Republican party, it bothers us for a while but soon disappears and goes the way of its predecessors." Referring to the local situation, he said: "We took our case to the Supreme Court of the party—the National Convention—and won it. Will the discontents now cease their folly and join us against the common enemy?" In conclusion he said that Mr. Cleveland, on the expiration of his term, revived the atavistic but commendable custom of the outgoing and incoming President riding to the White House together; it will be repeated on the courts of next March and by the same men. [Applause.]

HADLEY D. JOHNSON

spoke on the subject of "State Rights." We are assembled here to ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson. I was not an original Cleveland man, but when over six hundred delegates favored him that settled the case with me as it does with all good Democrats, and I came here to ratify with a big R. Colonel Lett and I fought for statehood in Nebraska and we are here tonight to advocate statehood for Utah. We as sovereigns ought to have the privilege of electing our own officers. Some of my friends chided me when I favored statehood instead of home rule. Grover Cleveland was cheated out—yes, cheated out, for he received a quarter of a million more votes than "My grandfather's hat." [Laughter.]

The end of the Liberal party has come. "I tell you," he said, "there won't be a Tuscara kid in the Territory in four years. You will find O. W. Powers making good Democratic speeches four years hence. If he won't, you will find him in the Republican party—if they'll have him."

"We organized a Democratic party twenty years ago, but some of the weak-kneed feared that if we would allow the Mormons in, they would be forced into polygamy. [Laughter.] I have been here twenty years and they haven't forced me. [Great merriment.] Since the President of the Mormon Church said there should not be any polygamy these men are not afraid of being forced in—there is no force bill to do it with now." The speaker closed with marked tokens of approval from the crowd.

C. M. NIELSON

spoke on American homes for foreign citizens. He said that his countrymen had fought nobly to sustain the American revolution. They fought in the Revolutionary war and had the courage to sign the Declaration of Independence. We want to become your equals, not your superiors. We have come here not because we had to, but for the love of liberty. Most of my people have the same views as I have

politically—they are Democrats. [Applause.] We have telegrams from the East that ten of our newspapers will support Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] These were Republican four years ago. The reason of this is that the emigration commission appointed by Harrison made a report that reflected against the Scandinavian people. They will see Harrison before they will come to his support. [Applause.]

After three cheers for Democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson, the meeting adjourned.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session June 28, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Lawson, Ewing, Simons, Beardsley, Wantland, Heles, Moran, Bell, Karnick, Evans.

Absent—None.
The minutes of the previous regular session and the journal of the executive meeting held on Monday afternoon, in regard to paving on State street were read, amended and approved.

Before proceeding with the regular order of business Hardy called for the reading of the minutes of Council meeting of June 21st. Assistant Clerk Vandenberg was sent down stairs after them, and on his return the following from the report of the street committee was read:

Concerning the paving work on State street, we report that investigation shows that the work has been carefully watched by the board of public works and the city engineer, and that on sundry occasions the city officials have condemned stone and curbing and the same has been placed by the contractors. We believe that any attempt to cast discredit on the work is unwarranted and we are assured that the resolution was not offered by Mr. Hardy with the intention of reflecting on the quality of the work. We are satisfied that the State street paving work is a great credit to the city.

Hardy—I think that report is wrong and is virtually a recommendation of the paving work done on State street, which we know is not done according to contract. I had no intention whatever to reflect upon any officer of the city, but upon the work itself. I therefore move a reconsideration of the action of the council in adopting that report, and that it be expunged from the records.

Folland—I second the motion.

Hardy—I am informed that it is on the adoption of that portion of the report that the paving company hinge their proposed suit.

Wantland—I believe that the paving work referred to is a great credit to this city and as good as any in the west, and I don't think we should charge our minds in reference thereto.

Hardy—This work is not first-class and I know it. I have seen and examined pavement in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities of the United States, and I know that the work is not equal to that done in those cities.

On the motion to reconsider being

put it was carried on a vote of nine to three. The report was taken from the files and referred to the committee on streets.

The Salt Lake City railway company submitted its map and profiles for the extension of its Centre Street line. Committee on streets with city engineer associated.

A. E. Farmer asked that certain watermain extensions be made. Committee on waterworks.

The West Side Hotel company asked to be allowed to do paving in front of its property. Committee on streets.

Joseph S. Richards sent in a communication in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the city board of health. Resignation accepted.

F. H. Auerbach and others asked that certain portions of North Temple street be put in passable condition. Committee on streets.

T. E. Torkelson asked that Oak street be graded. Committee on streets.

William Langton and others asked for a foot bridge across the Eighth West street canal. Granted.

The Mountain Ice and Cold Storage company asked permission to connect its plant with the city water mains with a larger plant than that now used. Committee on streets with power to act.

Julia Carlson asked for a rebate of watermain tax. Committee on waterworks.

Dr. J. W. Taylor asked that his sidewalk be accepted. Committee on streets.

Chief Stanton of the fire department asked the council to appropriate \$400 for the purchase of a span of roan horses which were raised in Cache Valley and which were now in this city for sale. Committee on fire department with power to act.

STREET MATTERS.

In the matter of the correspondence concerning difficulty between the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company and Salt Lake City Street Railway company, the street committee recommended that the matter be referred to the city attorney and city engineer; that the petition of H. W. Lawrence and others concerning curbs on State street between South Temple and First South streets be granted; that the petition of C. W. Higgins for repairs on First West street be granted; that the petition of Robert Thompson, A. W. Oliver and W. R. Gibbs be not granted; that the city marshal be requested to notify proprietors of all stands now on the sidewalk that as soon as the permits heretofore granted by the council expire they will be expected to move their stands. Adopted.

LICENSE REVOKED.

The committee on license recommended that the Sullivan saloon license be revoked. Adopted.

NATURAL GAS ORDINANCE.

On motion of Alderman Lawson the natural gas ordinance was taken up and read by the recorder. It provides for the construction and maintenance of street mains and services of utilizing and manufactured fuel gas in the city of Salt Lake.

Lawson moved that the ordinance be read the second time by title and the third time in full.

Folland moved to amend by referring

it to the committee on municipal laws with the city attorney associated.

Lawson said that it was very important that the ordinance be passed forthwith. There was a representative of the company from the East here with plenty of money to do the work and thus give employment to the idle men of the city.

Wantland endorsed everything that Mr. Lawson had said.

Folland contended that he was not opposed to capital, but he wanted it understood that he was opposed to the passage of any ordinance on the night of its introduction. He didn't even know who this company was.

Wantland volunteered the information that it was the American Natural Gas company (which was recently granted a franchise) reorganized.

Rich said he did not believe that the company's former franchise had expired. That company had not even held a directors' meeting. They, too, claimed that they had plenty of money when their franchise was granted, but nothing more had been heard since that time.

Karrick said with emphasis that there seemed to be a disposition to railroad the measure through and he was going to oppose it.

Evans, too, was opposed to any great haste in the matter. It was absolutely impossible for the Council to understand the matter thoroughly on the evening of its introduction. It was an ordinance of great importance and should be carefully quired into.

Some discussion here arose as to whether the measure was a committee report. Bell denied that it was.

Folland—How did it come in here?

Heise—The street committee introduced it by request.

Wantland moved that it lay on the table until the next meeting.

Rich moved that it lay on the table for one week.

Ewing moved that it be referred to the committee on municipal laws.

Bell said that it had already been disposed of.

The chair said that such was true in part but that the action was not so definite as to prevent its reference.

GALLAZZI'S VAGRANT DOG

ordinance came up and was read the third time.

Lawson moved that it be referred to the committee on police for report and comparison with recommendations made by that body about two months ago.

Simondi Wanted to know the reason for its reference.

Folland replied that the matter had been before that body in a different form which arose out of the dog tax collector asking the city to purchase him a wagon for capturing and hauling away unregistered dogs.

Lawson moved to strike out that portion of the ordinance which provided that the recorder be given 50 cents for every cur dog captured by him.

On motion of Wantland the ordinance went over for another week.

AUDITOR'S HELP.

The report of the finance committee with reference to employing additional help in the auditor's office came up.

Bell moved that it be referred back to the committee on finance. Carried.

STREET SPRINKLING.

An ordinance providing for the assessment of property and the levying of tax in sprinkling District No. 1 was laid over till the next meeting after having been read the second time.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

A. H. Hall.....	\$100 00
Sullivan & McDonald.....	340 75
P. V. Coal Co.....	79 75
N. O. Pansy & Co.....	34 63
A. W. Cane & Co.....	1 35
P. V. Coal Co.....	19 00
A. L. Hamlin.....	32 25
Geo. M. Scott & Co.....	118 84
Hemington, Johnson & Co.....	21 00
Mountain Stone Co.....	158 00
Total.....	\$927 77

A special meeting was held by the City Council last night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The following councilmen were in attendance: Hardy, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Simondi, Beardale, Heise, Rich, Wantland, Folland.

MUNICIPAL CREMATORY.

President Loofbourrow announced that the business would be taken up where it was left off at the previous meeting and under that heading submitted a communication from Mayor Baskin, announcing that a contract had been entered into by him for the city with the Engle Sanitary and Crematory company of Des Moines, Iowa, for the erection of a municipal crematory.

THE CONTRACT.

The contract which covers several pages of typewritten manuscript was read in full by the recorder, after which Chairman Beardale of the sanitary committee offered a resolution ratifying the contract. It was unanimously adopted. The cost of the crematory is \$15,000.

CITY WATERWORKS ORDINANCE.

An ordinance in relation to the city waterworks, fixing the rates for the ensuing year was read the third time and passed.

MORE WIND.

Alderman Folland offered a resolution authorizing the committee on improvements to have two electric fans put in the Council chamber to secure a more thorough system of ventilation. Adopted.

THE NATURAL GAS ORDINANCE

came up on its third reading. It occasioned a great deal of unimportant discussion, and it was nearly 12 o'clock when it was decided to postpone further action until next week.

Moran moved to cut down the price per 1000 cubic feet from 40 cents to 35 cents.

Lawson said he could not understand why the gentleman made such a motion. We were now paying \$3.25 per 1000 feet for gas.

Evans interrupted by saying that \$3.25 per 1000 cubic feet was the price paid for illuminating and not fuel gas. He moved to amend by making it 30 cents.

Wantland seconded the amendment and spoke at length in favor of the motion.

Lawson considered 40 cents little enough and was opposed to any reduction.

Folland—I am sorry there seems to be a disposition to push this measure through as I should like to have time to investigate the matter. It may be all right but it looks to me like it is a great encouragement for monopoly. We are here in the interest of the taxpayers and not as representatives of the people and should make a thorough investigation of the question. He moved that the measure lay over until Tuesday night next.

Lawson—I am certainly opposed to any further delay. The measure should be passed tonight. We are growing old while thinking over this matter.

The thirty-cent amendment finally carried and there were several motions to adjourn. Considerable parliamentary sparring of an amateurish character was indulged in when Moran became disgusted and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

This brought Lawson and Simondi to their feet like a flash and the latter angrily and sarcastically cried, "Go back to Chicago."

Moran made no oral reply but sat down and darted furious glances at the gentleman who so vividly called to his mind the defeat the Tuscioras had met with at Chicago. The motion received no second.

A motion to adjourn at this juncture of the proceedings carried and further consideration of the ordinance for the present was thus cut off.

MEMORY IN ANIMALS.

[Vienna Stein der Welten.]

The proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms. The razor shell, or mollusk, as soon as the tide retreats, buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fishermen who hunt them use a long, thin iron rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant. This generally succeeds; there is a movement in the sand, and half the creature appears on the surface. With a quick movement the fisherman tries to seize him; if this fails the mollusk vanishes into its hole, and all the blandishments of the fisherman's art would fail to tempt him out a second time—the mollusk has profited by experience.

Similar conduct of animals which can not be regarded as other than the result of experience may be noted among the most diverse species.

A fox that has once been caught in a trap, and fortunately regained his freedom, will profit by the experience and beware of traps in future; the same is true of many other animals, and the birds also. Quail which have once been netted by the allurements of the "call," if they regain their freedom, will never be allured by it again. Every hunter is familiar with the fact that it is much easier to outwit a young animal than an experienced one.

Bortase tells a very interesting story of how a lobster got the better of an oyster. The lobster several times inserted his claws in the half-opened shell, but the oyster always closed in time to save himself. The lobster then seized a stone, and inserted it quickly

into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Monkeys secure oysters by the same trick, but there is nothing so remarkable in that, as their intelligence is well known. Kirby tells of the bees, that after repeated raids of the "death's head" upon their store they build a sort of bulwark of wax about the hole of entrance to keep them out. Duges observed a spider which had seized a bee from behind, and thus hindered it from flying. The stronger bee, however, had its legs free, and walked off with the spider, which tried to drag her into his den. The struggle lasted some time, when the spider lowered itself with its prey by a thread. The bee's legs were useless in mid air, and the spider clung to her until he had accomplished his full purpose.

It is impossible to argue that these are exceptions, which afford no proof of a general intellectual capacity of animals. Every such experience is individual, and, from circumstances of its origin, cannot extend to the species. We must concede, too, that, even among animals, there are individuals much more highly gifted than the general run of the species. Innumerable instances are seen among horses, dogs, elephants and monkeys. To deny the fact would be to deny the capacity of animals for further development. The possibilities of such advance are, of course, limited, but so, also, is the possibility of human advance, although the boundary line is not yet in sight.

The higher animals are much more ready to meet exceptional exigencies than the lower, both because their capacities are greater and because they have been more highly developed by a wide range of experiences.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city School Board met last night, Vice-President Nelson presiding. The members in attendance: Alf, Young, Baldwin, Pratt, Pike, Raybould and Newman.

THEY WANT TWO FOR ONE.

The Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company sent in the following:

"We hereby notify you that we have not up to date been placed in possession of the premises upon which to erect the Twentieth school building, and therefore we will and do hereby claim two days for each and every day we have been delayed or the premises have failed to be given into our possession owing to the difference in the condition of the weather now and when the work of plastering will have to be done."

Committee on sites and buildings.

It was stated that the delay was owing to the old building not having been removed from the site, but the contractors were now in possession of the premises.

HE DECLINED.

T. C. Armstrong, Jr., sent in a communication declining the offer of \$80 per month made by the board for two floors in the Armstrong building and offering the said rooms for the ten school months at \$750, or monthly at \$50 per month. Committee on sites and buildings.

WANTS TO BE A JANITOR.

Joseph H. Newton applied for the position of janitor for the fourteenth school for the next school year. Committee on school supplies.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The committee on finance recommended that the clerk return to the forty-four pupils of the night school, first named the \$2 paid by each and that the balance of the funds remaining in his hands, to wit: \$112, be turned in to the treasurer to be credited to the general expense account, the night school expenses having been paid out of that fund.

The forty-four pupils are: F. Arnold, J. Parks, C. Kimball, Alfred Ball, A. Seal, J. E. McKendrick, F. Brown, S. Yates, D. Hall, J. E. Canton, A. Adams, T. Skidmore, H. Clark, J. Bengstrom, L. Larsen, C. Cannon, F. Ball, G. F. Ensign, R. W. Canton, J. Bolt, A. Johnson, W. Cartwright, G. Caltion, W. Miller, T. Francis, H. Carlson, A. Chandler, B. Gamble, B. Larsen, C. Petersen, J. E. Snellgrove, A. Showell, E. Mattox, Annie Ball, F. Brasler, C. Coggle, J. A. Clark, E. Downie, S. Julian, H. Lyon, J. A. Perkins, M. Sallis, A. White, M. Coffinson.

The tuition of the following was

TO BE RETAINED:

S. Arnold, J. F. Ensign, J. Gillendorf, L. Jones, W. Knowlden, J. G. Larsen, W. B. Lately, C. L. Newlan, L. S. Pettitt, E. E. Rich, W. A. Sallabury, C. Valentine, F. Webb, C. L. Weist, E. Brown, W. Everitt, J. W. Gray, N. James, F. Knudsen, B. Larsen, M. A. Miller, K. Ould, S. Powell, Elsie Rich, C. Showaker, J. Worthen, William Webb, F. Wilson, A. Chipman, O. Elchorn, A. Halladay, J. Johnson, G. W. Kingsbury, H. Lind, H. Morris, J. Pitts, J. Parnell, S. D. Roggles, W. H. Stockdale, E. Webb, H. Walquist, N. Williams, C. Dawdle, A. Gillendorf, C. P. Held, B. Kelly, M. W. Listron, J. Laflitt, F. S. Morton, J. Peterson, J. Plamstead, St Reynolds, W. Silverwood, W. Webb, T. Walquist, Woodmansee. Report adopted.

THE TONIC SOLA-FIA SYSTEM.

The Tonic Sola-fia society asked for an opportunity to discuss the merits of the system before the committee on school work, and stated that Professor J. Daynes would attend for that purpose at any time and place convenient for said committee. Professor Daynes also asked that he be allowed to introduce an 11-year-old pupil to practically demonstrate the superiority of the tonic sola-fia system. Referred to the committee specially appointed on the question.

REINSURANCE APPROVED.

The committee on sites and buildings reported having examined the policies and claim for balance of premium presented by Louis Hyams & Co. for the insurance of \$5,000 on the Fourteenth school building for three years from May 27, 1892, and recommended that said balance of \$53.90 be paid. Of the \$5,000 originally placed by Hyams & Co. \$2,500 was insured in the Hekla Insurance company and the risk afterwards assumed by the St. Paul German Insurance Co., which company made an assignment of April 14, 1892. To pre-

vent loss to the board and to avoid having to put in a claim to the assignee for the unearned premium Messrs. Hyams & Co. renew the insurance for three years and credit the amount due from the defunct corporation, namely \$38.10, on account of bill. Report adopted.

WANT TO BID ON SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The following was received:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—We would like the opportunity to bid on supplies for your schools this year.

Kindly send in specifications of articles and quantities required.

If you forward samples of special forms of ruled or printed forms of ruled or printed paper stationery, etc., we will cheerfully reimburse all incidental expenses.

We believe you will find our quotations satisfactory and of advantage to you.

CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY HOUSE.

Referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

ANOTHER SITE PURCHASED.

Hon. Board of Education:

Gentlemen.—Your committee on sites and buildings report that as a result of their negotiations with Mr. W. W. Riter, that gentleman is now willing to accept the sum of \$16,000 for the whole of lot 8, block 36, plat B, Salt Lake City survey. This lot faces 10 rods east on the Fourth East street and runs 20 rods back and is situate 10 rods north of Fourth South street. Mr. Riter reserves the privilege of removing all improvements except the fence enclosing the lot. Your committee recommend the purchase of this lot at the price above stated, provided the title shall be found to be perfect and free of incumbrance, on the following terms: \$8,000 cash on delivery of deed and \$8,000 as soon as Mr. Riter removes the buildings from said lot and delivers up possession thereof, provided further, that he shall vacate the premises and deliver up possession within thirty days from this date. We further recommend that a twelve-class room building be erected on this lot as soon as the plans can be prepared and accepted. Adopted.

THE TITLE O. K.

The committee on sites and buildings further reported and presented the abstract of title deed and opinion of Williams & VanCott relative to the title of lot 7 in block 19, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, and inasmuch as the title is declared to be in Thomas Maycock in fee simple free and clear of incumbrances, etc., recommend that the sum of \$12,000 be appropriated in payment of the lot and the deed accepted and filed for record. Adopted.

LEASE CANCELLED.

Mr. Raybould, of the committee on sites and buildings, reported that the lease on the rooms formerly occupied by the board would not be up until September. There was a bill for \$450 for rent up till the present and Mr. Roberts had agreed to take \$500 and cancel the lease.

AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

The committee on school work made an informal report on Superintendent Mills' recommendation that an assistant superintendent be appointed to take charge of the lower grades. The report recommended that the suggestion be adopted.

Newman opposed it. Said there was no necessity for an assistant unless Mr. Mills' recommendation was adopted.

assistant out of his already very high salary, higher than that of any other superintendent in the West. He thought the superintendent should earn his money like any other employee and not have a substitute to do his work at the expense of the board. Pratt moved to refer the report back to the committee so that the report be made in due form. Motion lost. The question of adopting the report was voted on and adopted. Yeas 8, nays 1.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

The question of selecting school text books came up. Pike wanted more information and thought the matter should lay over for a week to give the committee on school work time to make a full report.

Superintendent Mills' report said the committee on books could not report until the committee on school work reported.

Dooley said the question seemed to resolve itself into whether the city would supply the text books free or not.

Raybould moved that the board now consider the question of furnishing books free. Motion lost and matter laid over for one week.

TEACHERS TO BE RE-EMPLOYED.

Young, on behalf of the committee on teachers, recommended the employment of the teachers as per list furnished by Mr. Mills' report. Adopted.

WON'T LEND THE SCHOOL BENCHES.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent society asked for the loan of benches from the Seventh ward school for the evening of July 7, at which time the society intended giving a lawn party. Refused.

The question of consolidating the committee on school work and the committee on teachers went over for one week.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Wm. Hurd for removing furniture from Twentieth to Twelfth.....	\$ 8 00
Twentieth ward Ec. Cor. rent for May and June.....	60 00
B. F. Allen, rent for June, Sixth.....	35 00
T. C. Armstrong, Jr., rent for June, Sixth.....	30 00
Henry Hicks, rent for June, Second.....	20 00
J. B. Moreton, stamps for office.....	14 00
L. G. Hardy, furnishing of persons who paid special tax of 1890.....	75 00
J. Auerbach Bros., supplies.....	2 30
Harvey Bros., chairs.....	5 00
C. J. Mitchell, moving desks.....	5 00
Boliver Roberts.....	600 00
Total.....	\$ 924 30

Adjourned for one week.

ANDREW BURT'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Third District court this morning, Helen M. Burt brought suit for divorce from her husband, Andrew J. Burt, sheriff of this county.

The parties were married at Logan, on September 19th, 1888, and there is one child, Wallace J., aged two years and two months. Plaintiff alleges that ever since their marriage (and particularly since the birth of the boy) defendant has continuously and habitually treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, causing her great bodily injury and extreme mental distress. Her husband has been, and is still, she asserts, guilty of habitual drunkenness, that

on repeated occasions within the past two years he has violently assaulted her, striking, bruising, and otherwise mistreating her; that without provocation, just cause or excuse, he on the 21st day of February, in the present year, assaulted her with a pocket-knife and violently cut the clothing from her person. It is further alleged that on the day previous (February 20th) he "choked her with such violence as to seriously injure her," at the same time threatening to kill both her and the child. That "on numerous occasions, both when under the influence of liquor and otherwise, defendant has assaulted plaintiff with pistols, at the same time using violent, profane and abusive language and threatened to kill plaintiff and their babe. That defendant habitually uses toward plaintiff, not only in private but in the presence of others, profane, insulting and abusive language, at the same time falsely and maliciously accusing her of unfaithfulness, and applying to her opprobrious epithets, indicating want of chastity. That the violent, abusive and cruel treatment of plaintiff by defendant has increased to such an extent that she is now in fear of her life and of the life of her child at the hands of defendant. By reason thereof, on or about June 1st, 1872, plaintiff left the dwelling of defendant and took up her abode with her parents, at the house of her father, John Morgan, in this city. That since said date defendant has on numerous occasions come to said house, where plaintiff now is, flourishing a deadly weapon, and threatening the lives of the plaintiff and her child, and of the other inmates of the premises. That particularly on June 27th, about 3 o'clock a. m., defendant came there and with force and violence obtained admission, and then and there threatened to kill both plaintiff and her child. That plaintiff has always conducted herself towards defendant as a faithful wife, and his acts and conduct are entirely without cause or excuse.

For more than three years past, she adds, her husband has been sheriff of Salt Lake County, and, as such, is in receipt of an annual income of not less than \$6000. He is also the owner of certain stock of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the amount of not less than \$1450. Upon information and belief, plaintiff further alleges that he is the owner of stock in the Utah Stove & Hardware Company of no less value than \$4000; also the owner of an undivided one-half interest in certain real estate, consisting of eighty acres owned by him jointly with his brother, situate on the west side of Jordan river, the value of said half being not less than \$2500; also the owner of a parcel of land on F street, in the Twenty-first ward, valued at \$1500. Plaintiff alleges that, unless restrained by order of the court, defendant will sell or dispose of said property. Plaintiff has no property, nor means of any sort, either to prosecute the present suit or for the support of herself and child.

She therefore prays for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, that she be awarded the custody of the child, that a division of the property of defendant be made and a reasonable part

thereof be set aside by the court for her use and for the maintenance of herself and child. That pending this action, a reasonable allowance be made her as counsel's fees (\$100), \$25 for fees and court costs, and like fees that the sum of \$25 per week be decreed to be paid her by defendant, as temporary alimony. That pending the trial of this suit the defendant be restrained from visiting or otherwise interfering with plaintiff at the house of her father, or from otherwise disturbing the peace, from taking the child from her custody; and that he be also enjoined from in any way disposing of any of the real or personal property named in this complaint.

Rawlins and Critchlow are the plaintiff's attorneys.

THE DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Andrew J. Burt filed an answer to the charges brought against him by his wife, Helen M. Burt, denying absolutely the whole of the allegations.

By way of cross-complaint the defendant alleges that since their marriage the plaintiff has treated him in a cruel and inhuman manner, in particular as follows: Within two months after their marriage, he being about to visit Provo, was requested by plaintiff to allow her to accompany him and spend the time with relatives at Springville. This was acceded to. This occasion being a Wednesday, it was agreed that she should meet him at the station on the following Friday. She failed to do so, but finally made her appearance on Saturday in company with some gentlemen who were strangers to him. Together, the defendant and plaintiff returned to Salt Lake, and while his wife was derobing herself he discovered written on her arm the word "Mort," this being the name by which one Mort Snow, of Utah, was commonly known. When asked to explain, she averred that it was the name of a young gentleman of Springville, and that it had been written there by a young lady named Rhoda, her cousin. Afterwards he learned that his wife had falsified in this regard, and that the name was placed there by the man himself, at a time when she violated her marriage vows.

Defendant further alleges that, since their marriage, he has learned to his sorrow that his wife uses language of a profane and obscene character. When home was reached on one occasion, after they had been out together, she complained of a severe headache. She asked him to obtain a wet cloth for her from a room above, and bled it about her head. In looking for the cloth a letter fell upon the floor addressed to Miss Geraldine, Menoreville. In substance it said:

"My Darling Geraldine: I finally received your letter, after waiting many days. I was in town and could have called upon you but was afraid to do so, thinking that I might meet him. I am working up a scheme by which we can outwit him. When will I have another chance to hold you in my arms?"

Your loving Hugo."

He confronted the plaintiff with this letter, and she solemnly took her oath that it belonged to her cousin Rhoda, but afterwards confessed it was her

own, and that it was written by Mort Snow.

Defendant avers that about a year ago, their babe becoming very sick, and the chances for its life were small if it remained in the heat of Salt Lake City, he sent his wife and child into the mountains at Wasatch. Afterwards he learned that his wife, "although the babe was sick unto death," would leave it and ride to Draper and back, a distance of thirty-six miles, in order to attend balls and parties with a man named Smith. The child was then in a precarious condition, needing constant care and attention; and the heartlessness displayed by his wife when it became known to her caused him intense mental pain and sorrow. The plaintiff, while their child lay at death's door, also took pleasure trips to Alta, and when a rumor of the fact came to him she calmly looked him in the eye until she was confronted by such proof that she broke down and confessed that for male society she had neglected her little one. Defendant further alleges that on the eve of New Year's day of 1892 they had a talk concerning the conduct of his wife, he having learned that she had exchanged photographs with a stranger. She denied everything at first, but finally admitted the flirtation, insisting, however, that there was nothing criminal in the relations.

Defendant further declares that about the month of November, 1892, she visited Logan and there met Mort Snow, with whom her conduct "was scandalous for a married woman." In male attire she went to a photograph gallery and had her picture taken. She visited Mr. Fulmer in men's clothing. Upon his going to Logan and compelling her to return home, she opened a correspondence with a man named Clayton, the letters being filled with endearing expressions.

Defendant next alleges that in the month of February, 1892, his wife, with her baby, visited Springville and opened a flirtation with one Claude Gates, neglecting her infant shamefully and sitting up with Gates as a lover until three o'clock in the morning.

In the month of January, 1892, he says, she became acquainted with a man named Weatherby, an electric light employe, who frequently visited her, at unusual hours, and the acquaintance ripened into criminal intimacy. He shows that on the 27th March, 1892, she visited Weatherby at Ogden, on which occasion she presented him (Weatherby) with a diamond pin, and went with him to the Hot Springs. On the 7th May, 1892, he himself found her in the arms of Weatherby, on the porch of defendant's house, in Salt Lake City. May, 1892, his wife met Weatherby in room 21 of the Broom Hotel, Ogden, where she allowed him to take improper liberties with her, the actions there being too obscene to detail. When she learned that she had been detected in the escapade last mentioned she promised to reform, and urged him to forgive her. After much pleading on her part he did so.

(The remainder of the paragraph is totally unfit for publication in the News.)

After accusing his wife of drinking wine with men at his house, during

his absence, at all hours of the night the defendant says that since the birth of their child his wife has not appeared to have for it the affection of a mother. She has neglected and abandoned it for hours at a time, when it needed tender care, and has thrown discredit upon its paternity. She uses, in the child's presence, vulgar, obscene and profane language, and is utterly unfit to have the care or custody of the infant.

Defendant goes on to allege that his wife committed adultery with one Richard Weatherby on the 27th day of March, 1892, on the 25th day of May, 1892, and on divers other days in Salt Lake City and the city of Ogden since the 1st day of January, 1892. He says also that she has committed adultery with other persons in the city of Salt Lake, between the 1st day of December, 1891, and the 1st day of June, 1892.

He alleges that she is an unfit person to have the care, custody and education of the child, and prays that the bonds of matrimony existing between them be absolutely dissolved, and a decree of divorce granted to him.

Powers and Hike are Mr. Burt's attorneys.

GOSSIP FROM THE ATLANTIC.

If ever I carried a prayer to a throne of grace, it was my wish that the Democratic convention in Chicago would not recognize the Utah savages calling themselves "Tuscaroras." It is gratifying to know that my prayer was answered. An old proverb speaks of people "going for wool and coming back shorn." The Tuscaroras went for hair and returned scalped! Where are they now? A vessel was sunk a few nights ago off Long Island and none were left to tell the story of the lost. But a white hat, a duster, an umbrella and a very large mouth were found floating. It is thought they belonged to one of a band of savages that was very noisy in Chicago a few days ago. Did they have sense enough to go and drown themselves? If so, nothing in their lives so became them as the leaving of it. Too bad, though, that they lost their dusters, as they will need light clothing now.

Boston is very wet and the air is abominable. I had no idea the old place could behave so badly. New England is busy everywhere graduating boys and girls. I called on President Eliot yesterday and found him busy. Tomorrow is "Commencement" at Harvard. He spoke laughingly of the treatment he had received on account of his address in Salt Lake, and has not changed his mind. I met J. M. Tanner and several other Utah men, and have a pressing invitation to visit them on Friday.

I have also met Hon. P. A. Collins, who chatted interestingly about Utah in Congress. For his part there some years ago in reference to the Edmunds-Tucker bill (I think it was), he received many letters from ministers, lawyers, laymen and other old women in Utah denouncing him for daring to assume in any wise that the Mormons were not beasts of the field. Mr. Collins was the first to inform me of the fate of the "Tuscaroras." The Eastern papers never condescended to even mention the existence of the band. I

have met representatives, editors and managers of the leading dailies here and have engaged to furnish them matter from Utah, with the understanding that I am working only for fair play and equal rights for the Mormons. I can see a great change among paper men since I began to coax them two years and a half ago to publish something that had a kind word for a misunderstood people. The press can do grand work where it can afford to be brave and independent, and it is the press far more than the politicians that is breaking down the prejudices against Utah through more intelligent public opinion.

I went to church twice last Sunday! In the afternoon to hear Rev. Justin D. Fulton on "Romanism." If he had used the term "Mormonism" his discourse would have been exactly of the anti-Mormon character so often heard in Salt Lake. In fact, it seemed to me that the speaker was reading *Tribune* editorials against the Mormons.

His attacks and denunciations were very severe, but they suited the anti-Catholic rabble that heard him. A pamphlet was circulated purporting to be letters from an eminent Catholic to the Catholics, in which the most open defiance of the government was urged. I saw that it was a fraud, clearly a "Bishop West" affair, and I saw that people were deceived by it. Hence I asked the preacher who was the author of the pamphlet. He did not know, and declared he had nothing to do with it. Then I asked two of his deacons. They both denied all knowledge of it. Yet the papers advertised Fulton's sermon and added that "a pamphlet of valuable information that should be in every home will be given to all present." All this was in the same advertisement, yet neither the preacher nor his right hand men knew anything about it! Do you imagine I believed him? Not a minute. It was simply a bit of fraud, just such fraud as has been played hundreds of times against the Mormons by unscrupulous men and women.

In the evening I went to hear a Unitarian on "Emerson." There was no fraud about it, but it was the most tame and insignificant treatment of a grand subject I ever heard. The man Fulton was a mountebank. The Unitarian a dupe! Of all the hypocrites to be found in the pulpits of today the greatest is this pretended religion that is every thing and nothing. Its ministers are intelligent fellows. They are generally atheists, when judged by the Bible; they are "up" in modern science, (the younger ones) but neither young nor old has the courage of his convictions or the manhood to rise above the theft of the name "Christian" to cover their infidelity.

CHARLES ELLIS.

SHOOTING STARS.

[London Public Opinion.]

The shooting stars are small bodies, weighing, at most, a few pounds, and consisting mainly of iron and carbon. They traverse space in swarms, and also revolve around the sun in long, elliptical courses like the comets. When these little bodies enter the earth's orbit, they are deflected toward the earth, and great numbers are seen

in a single night. Their brightness is due to the heat engendered by the energy of their motion. Their speed is enormous, viz: 424 kilometers a second, while the speed of the earth on its orbit is only 25 kilometers a second, toward. Consequently when a shower of them approaches the earth in the direction opposite to its course, the initial speed is 72 kilometers a second; when they follow on its course they gain 164 kilometers a second on it, their mean rate of approach being 80 to 40 kilometers a second. The friction engenders a temperature of 3,000 degrees Celsius, subject to which they burst into flame. If under these conditions their substance is not vaporized, they pass through and beyond the upper strata of our atmosphere and pursue their proper course around the sun; but as a rule they are vaporized, in which case the vapor mingles with the atmosphere, to fall later as meteoric dust. In this manner we come in contact annually with 146 milliards of shooting stars, which add considerably to the earth's substance.

Every year shooting stars present the most interesting spectacle on the night of August 10th, and frequently also on the two following nights. If the night is clear, and the observation is not disturbed by the moonlight, one may count hundreds and even thousands of falling stars during these three nights, all coming from apparently the same quarter of the heavens—the constellation of Perseus. The fact that the earth takes three days to pass through the shower of shooting stars affords a measure of the enormous space the occupy, the more so that they cross our orbit at right angles to the earth's course. Their orbit is a long one, and corresponds with that of the great comet of 1842, which reaches a distance of 7,104,000,000 kilometers from the sun, approaching it at intervals of 121 years. This immense orbit appears to be full of shooting stars. Another date equally interesting for the observation of shooting stars is November 14th. On this date they are even more numerous than on August 10th. At intervals of thirty-three years they fall on this date as thick as snowflakes. Two hundred and forty thousand are estimated to have fallen on November 14, 1888; the phenomenon repeated itself in 1895, and we look forward to its recurrence in 1899. The November shooting stars appear to come out of the constellation Leo. The course of this group corresponds to that of the comet of 1866, near the orbit of Uranus, at a distance of 2,840 kilometers from the sun, which it approaches every thirty-three years. In the year 125 A.D. this comet, under the influence of the attraction of Uranus, was deflected from its original course, and made a member of the solar system.

The two dates above mentioned are not, however, the only ones on which shooting stars in considerable numbers may be observed. Among others, November 27th may be mentioned; for on this day, in 1872, and again in 1875, at least a hundred thousand shooting stars were observed. In Rome, where I was on the latter date, the phenomena excited great interest, and even the Pope was evidently not wholly unmoved; for some days later, when I had the honor of

being received by his Holiness, his first words were: "Did you see the golden shower of Danne?" The shower of fixed stars of 1872 was entirely unexpected by the astronomers. They had been much disturbed at the loss of Bela's comet, which, after its discovery, steadily made its appearance at intervals of six and a half years until 1846, in accordance with its computed course. On this occasion, while pursuing its course on the night of January 13th, it split into two pieces, diverging from each other as they pursued their several courses. Both comets were visible on their return in 1852, but they were pale and faded, and more than 2,000,000 kilometers apart. It was the last sight; from that date the Bela comet has never been seen again. It is vanished, annihilated, burst up into shooting stars. Were this not so it must have bled the earth's orbit on November 27, 1872, and actually have come in contact with it. In its stead there appeared unexpectedly the above-mentioned shower of stars, and the conclusion was that these small bodies were the remains of the Bela comet, a conclusion unquestionably confirmed by the observations of November 27, 1885.

This, then, is one of the latest conclusions of science: Shooting stars are the fragments of shattered comets. Comets, in fact, are comparatively short-lived bodies, few of them persisting beyond a few thousand years, and the smaller ones for a much less period only, while the duration of a planet like our earth extends to millions of years. The great comets which frightened our ancestors would doubtless be found to have lost much of their brilliancy if we could see and identify them; for, during their course around the sun, they continually throw off vapor and fragments, and are thus constantly subject to diminution.

DEATHS.

CORBITT.—In this city, June 35th, of general debility. Daniel Corbitt, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

HICKS.—In the Second ward of this city, June 27th, James M. Hicks; aged 57 years. Born in Michigan, June 29th, 1835.

MILLER.—In Salt Lake City, June 27th, 1895, of hysteria, Ann Pearson, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther Miller, in the 23rd year of her age.

LINDSEY.—This morning, at their residence, 465 a, Fifth East street, at 7 o'clock, Alice, beloved daughter of J. H. and Alice A. Lindsey.

CLIVE.—Wednesday, June 29, 1895, of Diphtheria, at 3 a.m., Everett C., son of J. H. and Mary Clive. Funeral at the cemetery at 5 p.m.

FITZGERALD.—At 416 West Second North street, Salt Lake City, July 1st, at the residence of the late John Nebeker, Barbara Fitzgerald, of old age.

PENROSE.—On Monday, June 27th, in the Second ward, of anemia, Charles William, infant son of Ernest S. and Maria Penrose, aged three days and six hours.

MCKENZIE.—At St. George, Washington Co., Utah, June 22, of disease of the kidneys, Mrs. Fannie Grace Miller McKenzie; born in Her Devonshire, England, December 24th, 1827.

OWEN.—At Maryvale, June 12, 1895, the son of the late Archibald and Mary A. Bell, of Pangnitch, Garfield county, Utah. Death resulted from the deceased falling off a wagon. He was born at Pangnitch, Oct. 15, 1881.

BLACKBURN.—At Nephi, Juab county, Utah, June 10th, 1895, Joseph, son of Joseph and Ann Blackburn, born at Hingham, Lincolnshire, England, November 24th, 1827; joined the Church in 1861; emigrated to Utah in 1874. He lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

On the 17th of April last, I finished my historical labors in St. George, Utah, and proceeded to visit all the settlements of the Saints situated on the Rio Virgen and its tributaries above St. George.

At Washington, located about five miles northeast of St. George, on the north side of the Rio Virgen, I spent the Sabbath very pleasantly, and learned from the old residents that the place was first founded in 1857, as the first agricultural settlement of the Saints in Utah Dixie, Santa Clara, having up to that time, and for some time afterwards, been established as only an Indian mission. At one time Washington contained a population of more than 800 souls, while the present total membership of the ward only consists of 312, or 60 families. This decrease in population is due to a number of causes, but the principal one is the washing away of the dams and ditches which the settlers have constructed year after year for irrigation purposes. The treacherous Rio Virgen has taken them all away and for the last three years the place has had no water, save the very scanty supply obtained from the springs on which the town is situated—not sufficient to irrigate half the city lots. But now there are fair prospects ahead, as the St. George and Washington dam and canal on the south side of the river are nearing completion. This dam, on which the future prosperity of both Washington and St. George depend, consists of a natural ledge of solid rock which crosses the river about five miles above Washington. By blasting a tunnel through a mountain point the constructors of the canal obtained a safe and solid place for a head gate, and then commenced their ten-mile long canal, which, when it reaches the old Washington field 4½ miles below, brings the water 45 feet higher than the old ditch. The canal is four feet deep and ten feet wide in the bottom, and is out in the side of the mountain, part of the way through solid rock; there are also five tunnels, the longest of which measures 112 feet in length. Waste gates are constructed at proper intervals, by means of which the sand masses which will naturally accumulate in the bottom of the canal can be washed out whenever it becomes necessary, and thus save a very great amount of manual labor, such as

has been bestowed upon other ditches in order to keep them clean.

After visiting the dam, I continued my Journey via Harrisburg to Leeds, where I held a meeting in the evening of the 18th of April.

Harrisburg is almost a town of the past, all the inhabitants except half a dozen families having moved away, but most of these have located at Leeds, two and a half miles to the northeast, which has a most pleasant situation and is also now a prosperous place in a financial point of view. The people there are perhaps better off as a whole than any of their Dixie neighbors, which is owing, no doubt, to the close proximity of their town to the mining camp of Silver Reef, situated over a ridge northward about one and a half miles distant. But Silver Reef, like most mining camps in Utah, has apparently seen its best days; the mills have all stopped work, except one or two, which make an occasional short run, whenever a sufficient quantity of ore is obtained for this purpose by the few miners and proprietors who still linger around the camp. The numerous business houses and dwellings which once constituted a part of this prosperous mining town are now being hauled away, principally to Leeds where the people are using the material in the construction of barns, stables, fences, etc. The Leeds ward, embracing Harrisburg, numbers two hundred and thirty-eight souls, or thirty families of Saints, presided over by Bishop Brigham Y. McMullin.

From Leeds I proceeded to the famous Toquerville, situated on Ash Creek, twenty-three miles east of St. George and thirty-nine miles southwest of Cedar city. Toquerville was first settled in 1855, and has at present a "Mormon" population of two hundred and eighty-seven souls or fifty-seven families. Here, as well as in St. George, I made the acquaintance of quite a number of old "stand-bys"—veterans in the Church, who have borne the burden of the "kingdom" until their hairs are white as snow and their faces furrowed with wrinkles of care and age. Brother William A. Brimham is the Bishop of this interesting place which has an air of comfort about it that attracts the attention of most visitors, although it is hemmed in by a black ridge or mountain on the east, and a dreary sandy desert on the west. It is truly an oasis in the desert, beautiful and fertile, while the sur-

rounding country is a desolated and dreary as anything possibly can be.

Leaving Toquerville April 20, 1892, to visit settlements further up the Rio Virgen, I found myself traveling near the edge of the deep gorge through which Ash Creek finds its way to the river below; thence I descended a steep rocky hill to the La Virgen, one of the main tributaries of the Rio Virgen and partly used by the people of Toquerville for irrigation purposes; thence I followed up the famous "Johnson Twist" for miles, and finally passed over a broken desert country to Virgen City, situated on the right bank of the Rio Virgen, nine miles southeast of Toquerville. Virgen City, first settled in 1858, was once a prosperous and growing place, but the river having washed away most of the farming land belonging to the settlement, its facilities are now very limited, and a number of the inhabitants are at present on the eve of moving to other "pastures" where they can secure homes that will not float away. The Virgen City ward, presided over by Bishop Leroy W. Beebe, consists of 300 souls, or 53 families; but this includes the pleasant little settlement up North Creek called Mountain Dell, about four miles northeast of Virgen City; and the once prosperous, now almost deserted, Duncan's Retreat, situated up the river about three miles east of that place.

Seven miles above Virgen City, on the left or south bank of the river is situated the village of Grafton, with 16 families, or 75 souls, and James M. Ballard as Bishop. This place has also suffered terribly from the floods which have washed away the greater portion of the farming land, and years ago the whole town (Old Grafton), of which there is now hardly a trace left, went down stream. The new town or present location is a beautiful little spot, but the river is continually threatening its existence, as every flood that comes down the river diminishes the area of the adjacent farms and destroys same and ditches in regular succession. The village itself, however, is quite secure. Old Grafton was first settled in 1859, the present town in 1861.

Above Grafton, about two and a half miles, on the north bank of the river, lies Rockville, which the late President Brigham Young called the finest location for a town on the Rio Virgen. It was first settled in 1861,

and during the time of the Indian troubles, when the surrounding settlements were temporarily abandoned, and the people fortified themselves in Rockville, that place contained over three hundred families. Now it consists of the narrow valley, in which it is situated. It has a number of comfortable residences, surrounded by beautiful orchards and vineyards. As in the other lands the farming land is very limited, as most of what once was long ago went down stream to augment the sandmasses along the Gulf of California. The Rockville ward consists of 37 families, or 251 souls, under the presidency of Bishop Gottlieb Hirschi. It includes the little village of Shubensburg situated on the south fork of the Rio Virgen, about four miles above Rockville.

Springdale is the upper ward on the Rio Virgen (the settlements in Long Valley excepted). This ward consists of 18 families or 119 souls, living in a scattered condition along the north fork of the Rio Virgen. It is quite a prosperous little place, as the people here have not the trouble in controlling their irrigation water like their neighbors who are situated on the main stream. Springdale is a very romantic spot in the mountains, the surrounding canyons, perpendicular bluffs, lofty peaks and innumerable other natural formations, forming one of the wildest and most interesting landscapes in America. The central point of Springdale (first settled in 1892) is about four miles northeast of Rockville and 4½ miles northeast of St. George. Wm. R. Crawford is the Bishop, and he is the only official of that grade in the Church that I have met so far who wears his hair so long that it rests upon his shoulders in regular cowboy style. The now almost defunct settlement known as Northport, situated at the junction of the north and east forks of the Rio Virgen, two miles above Rockville, belongs to the Springdale ward.

About Springdale about seven miles, is the place designated on some maps of Utah as Zion. It consists of a lovely little place shut in on all sides by lofty perpendicular mountains, but nobody lives there now. The people in the south call it "Not Zion," owing to a circumstance connected with one of the visits which President Young made many years ago to the settlements on the Rio Virgen. Having learned of the existence of this romantic spot, the President set out with his company from Rockville to visit the same, but after traveling several miles up the canyon through which the north fork passes, he suddenly stopped, and, addressing his traveling companions, said: "Brethren, this is not Zion." He then turned around, followed by his company, since which the place has been called "Not Zion."

Having spent a pleasant time with the good people in the settlements named, holding well attended meetings in each place, I returned to Toquerville, and in there started for Harmony in the morning of April 25th. About eight miles north of Toquerville I passed through Bellevue, which years ago was quite a village, but now only occupied by three families, over whom Elder Andrew Gregerson presides in a branch ca-

pacity, the place being under the jurisdiction of the Toquerville ward. Continuing my journey up Ash Creek, over the famous Black Ridge, which separates the lower Dixie country from the colder and higher regions, I soon reached the old John D. Lee location on Ash Creek, where there is only one ranch at present, thence I passed the site of Old Harmony to the present town of that name, which is pleasantly situated in an open valley, at the base of the Pine Valley mountains, at an elevation of about 5300 feet above the level of the sea. This place is cool and healthy, and the people prosperous. Thirty-one families and 119 souls constitute the strength of the ward, and William A. Redd is the Bishop. Harmony is forty-two miles, by roundabout road northeast of St. George, fifteen miles from Bellevue and twenty-one miles southwest of Cedar City. A public meeting held at Harmony, and another special meeting with the older settlers of the place finished my historical labors in the St. George Stake of Zion, which of all the Stakes I have visited so far, has been the most difficult to write up, owing to the very extensive territory over which its numerous wards and branches are scattered.

The St. George Stake of Zion embraces all of Washington County, Utah, a part of Lincoln County, Nevada, and the extreme northwest corner of Arizona. It consists of twenty-one fully organized wards, some of which are divided up into a number of branches. Whenever the members of the Stake Presidency or others have to visit all the wards and branches in the Stake, it means a journey of nearly five hundred miles over the worst roads imaginable. The numerical strength of the Stake last February was as follows:

One Patriarch, 224 Seventies, 175 High Priests, 315 Elders, 36 Priests, 52 Teachers, 282 Deacons, 2157 lay members and 1416 children under eight years of age, making a total of 4658 souls, divided into 811 families. The largest ward in the Stake is the St. George Fourth Ward with 625 members or 105 families, and the smallest is the Price Ward with 64 souls or 13 families. I spent nearly seven weeks traveling in the St. George Stake, and was everywhere treated with that kindness and hospitality which is characteristic of genuine Latter-day Saints. The special meetings which I held were as a rule very well attended, and the instructions imparted appreciated and accepted in the true spirit and meaning thereof. For many years to come I shall hold the good people of Southern Utah in the highest esteem, and ever pray for their welfare and prosperity.

ANDREW JENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 4, 1892.

COIN MONEY.

The *American Banker*, published in New York, in its issue of July 2, 1892, contains the proceedings, or official report, of the annual meeting of the Missouri Bankers' Association for 1892, held at Sedalia on June 9 and 10 last. Among the papers read at the meeting is one by John Cary Russell, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic,

of St. Louis, on coin money—ancient, present and future. The paper is well considered, contains much information of general value and interest, and as published in the *American Banker* is as follows:

"It is recorded in the Bible that 2000 years B. C., Abraham sent out one of his servants to secure a wife for his son Isaac; he gave him earrings of gold and bracelets of silver; these the servant gave to a beautiful young woman and asked her to become the wife of Isaac. The gold earrings and silver bracelets proved so great a temptation that she accepted Isaac and forthwith became his wife; Abraham purchased the Cave of Machpelah for 400 pieces of silver—the first commercial transaction with silver as a medium of exchange, on record. Abimelech gave Abraham 1000 pieces of silver, and a woman came out of Egypt rich in cattle, silver and gold. We also read that the Israelites on their coming out of Egypt 'borrowed' silver trinkets, earrings, plate and jewelry and gold of the Egyptians and thereby received pay for their years of slavery.

"From the first a great deal of silver and gold was used in the shape of jewels, earrings and bracelets, which were made of standard weight, which could either be worn or sold as the necessity of the owner demanded. From the Egyptian monuments we learn that they weighed gold, had balances to weigh it in, and that their silversmiths were wonderful workers in the precious metals.

"The Egyptians were great traders with other nations, their own country not producing metals; they would sell corn and receive their pay in silver and gold. The Egyptian records show that they were not among the early coiners of money (Marc Antony probably introduced coinage into Egypt).

"We read in the Bible where Jacob sent his sons down into Egypt to buy corn, and after they had bought the corn that Joseph put their pieces of silver back into their sacks, thereby returning to them the price of the corn. We also read that in the Temple service money was used to purchase doves and animals for sacrifices and to redeem the first-born son. All this money was used as merchandise, being cut up into pieces of certain weight, and for a long time called pieces of money, afterwards shekels and half shekels. The word shekel meant weight. Silver and gold were used in all the known nations at this time as a medium of exchange and as merchandise, and it went into the manufacture of plate, decorations of houses, Temples, jewelry, etc.

"It was not long before the image of the ruling king was stamped upon the coin, and this was what led to its extensive use as a circulating medium. It came to be taken as representing the government of the period, and it began to circulate on account of the image of the king and the name of the kingdom which was stamped on it. When the kings saw this, they being a little vain, concluded that any kind of metal would circulate with their image and the name of their great empire upon it; so they put their image and their government stamp on copper, tin and other base metals, and tried to circulate it as money, and to a

limited extent it did circulate; but the people were not disposed to take it in any great quantities, and it was used as a subsidiary coin.

"It appears from investigation that coin money came into existence in some country near Palestine and Lydia, as the earlier records are from this immediate section of the globe, with the exception of China. The Chinese claim to have used coin money 800 B. C. I think they got their knowledge of the use of money from the traders who made the great roads through Palestine. We read in the Bible of there being roads for foreign traders passing from the section of country which is now China to Egypt and the ancient cities of South Europe. Silver and gold were surely coined in a small way 1,000 years B. C., but were mostly given correct values by actual weight. Lydian coins were called staters, and a gold stater of Miletus 800 B. C. is of record. By 720 B. C. the Lydian kings were trying to circulate base coin in the shape of electrum staters of different standards. Croesus ascended the throne of Lydia B. C. 568, and reorganized the coinage of Lydia. Croesus saw a good thing in issuing money, and he put it on a solid basis and issued coin money at a profit to his country and to himself. History proves that he became the wealthiest man in the then known world, and that he must have made something by the coinage and issuing of money. He also circulated copper and other subsidiary coins. Croesus was a great banker and became the leader of the world of finance. About this time the Grecian empire came into power, and having copied the coinage system of Croesus, circulated its money over the known world, and other nations were not slow to recognize a good thing, and from this date, 500 to 600 B. C., coinage spread rapidly.

"The earliest coins mentioned in the Bible were called drachma, B. C. 538. Shekels and half-shekels are first mentioned in the Bible under Ezra, B. C. 458, and were of Palestine.

"Copper coins were struck by the Herodian family 139 B. C., and were considerably circulated, and were called by the Jews base money, which shows they did not like to use it. At the time of Croesus, copper coins of small denominations were used by most of the nations to a limited extent as subsidiary coin. From the first, silver coin was the principal money used, as it is at the present date. Gold was the most precious and was not found in sufficient quantities for the circulating medium. The drachm of Sybaris was issued 800 B. C. On each side of this coin was an ox. The tetradrachm of Alexander I., of Macedon, was issued 500 B. C., and on one side of this was a horse and a man. Hieron, of Syracuse, 475 B. C., issued a piece of money called drachm, with his picture on one side and a chariot driven by a man with four horses attached to it on the other. About this date came into existence the first bank of which we have record. This institution was established at Babylon, B. C. 518, and existed over one hundred years, as shown by its records. Its name was Egithe Bank. This bank probably used coinage of this period, and we think that it had considerable Macedonian,

Hebrew, and coinage of its own country, Babylon, in its vaults. Some of the bills receivable or notes due this bank are now in the British Museum. The notes were written on little round clay cylinders, which were put in stone jars. These records were lately unearthed at Babylon.

"We also find Athenian didrachm coined 470 B. C., and Syracusan tetradrachm, of Dionpeios, 408 B. C. During the prime of Macedonian Empire, about 336 B. C., coins were very common. We have also record of shekels of Simon Maccabaeus, 140 B. C., and gold coins of Augustus, 37 B. C., also gold coins of Brutus, 509 B. C., also coins with picture of Marc Antony—a clear pattern—33 B. C.

"At the time of Christ we are well informed in the Bible about coin. Silver was the principal money, but considerable gold was imported into Palestine from the Roman empire. We know that the principal currency at that time was silver, because the blood of Jesus Christ was bought for thirty pieces of silver, and the piece of money St. Peter found in the fish's mouth, a d with which he paid taxes, was also silver. The latter fact shows that silver was the legal tender at that time. The thirty pieces of silver were worth about \$20 of our money, and a shekel was about 33 cents.

"Payment of money at the Temple for the services, and receiving money as a ransom of the first-born, etc., is mentioned many times, and the common expression about coin was, "As much as the value thereof." From the time of Christ until the present day our history is complete on coinage, and it shows that silver and gold have been used for ages as the principal money of the world.

"We see that all the civilized nations are either using both of the metals or either one, and where gold is used, silver is generally in use as subsidiary coinage. Iron, tin and copper coins were made, but failed to receive much of a circulation. The Herodian dynasty used silver, gold and copper at the time of Christ, and it has been used from that day to this—silver as the principal circulating medium and gold as the more valuable, and most of the time too dear to circulate; copper as subsidiary coin.

PRESENT COIN MONEY.

"Gold, silver, nickel and copper constitute our present coin circulation. The principal money used is silver. There are 600,000,000 people who use silver almost exclusively as a circulating medium. There are 200,000,000 who use gold as their standard of value, but even these 200,000,000 use more silver than gold. Among the greatest nations of the earth is our own, and we use more silver as money than we do gold. We have been using silver in one sense of the word as subsidiary coin, but, in fact, use it as standard money. Our law has made it almost equal to gold as a legal tender. We see the same thing in England and France. England uses a great deal of silver in her provinces, such as India and Australia, and in these provinces silver is almost the only money known. The Bank of England is a large owner of silver; and the Bank of England notes, which circulate so largely in England, are based largely upon the silver reserve. The Bank of

France also has a silver reserve. The other coins that we use are nickel and copper. These are used as subsidiary coins, which are the promise of our government to pay coin, and are not extensively used.

FUTURE COIN MONEY.

"The great question for years has been to establish an international coinage system. This can only be done through fraternity of nations; and if we could get the principal nations of the world to agree on a uniform standard of weight, measure and coinage, we would have the problem settled forever. For instance, if all the nations of the world would agree to take one grain of gold as a value of twenty grains of silver, we could make a standard piece of money. Coinage, weights and measures adopted by an international conference would make it very little trouble to carry out this scheme. The next improvement would be an international clearing house, the nations to clear through the Bank of England probably. Suppose we put on one side of coinage a national stamp and on the other an international stamp. In this way gold or silver of one country could be exchanged or returned, or balances paid to another. The old plan of undervaluing silver and making it a subsidiary coin was and is a great mistake. We ought to put as much silver into a dollar as a dollar in gold will buy, even if we have to put twenty-five to one. We must use up large quantities of silver and in this way take it out of the market. If we make silver dollars as large as cart wheels we can build a large treasury and put them in, and issue silver certificates in place of them. Cart wheel silver dollars would be bought for speculation by bankers who would figure on other nations following our example. An international silver world, by buying silver with gold and putting all the silver that gold dollars would buy into silver dollars, would soon decrease the world's supply of bullion to such an extent that the ratio would have to be lowered to have enough silver for money. We have seen that silver has been used for such a number of years, and at the present day, 90 per cent. of the people of the world use silver as a medium of exchange in transacting their business, and not more than 10 per cent. is done in gold. For that reason I do not see how we could spare silver.

"I think that we ought to go forward and urge our Congressmen to use their utmost endeavors to have this international system of coinage, weights and measures adopted, and that we ought to bring this matter before all our State bankers' associations and get their recommendations and urge them to work for this earnestly. I think money is not only a political question, but is one for every man, and that we, as bankers, should urge politicians, farmers and others to support this measure."

THE "LIBERAL" FORCE.

The recent discovery by certain newspaper representatives and members of the City Council of Ex-Chief of Police Janney, Ex-Sergeant George A. Sheets, Ex-City Detective Al. Ecklund and Police Justice Keeler in a

disreputable den on Franklin Avenue, the sensational disclosures which followed, the dark lantern inquisition which was held by Mayor Baskin in his executive chamber, and the removal of the offending officers, together with attending events continue to be the main topic of discussion.

Mayor Baskin's reflections upon the councilmen who unearthed the rottenness existing in the police department is almost unanimously denounced by Federal officials, prominent business men and citizens generally irrespective of their political or religious views.

The Mayor's communication which was spirited away at the Council meeting on Tuesday night has been returned to the recorder's office and is now on file among the other papers of the meeting. Following is the document in full:

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5, 1902.

To the President and City Councilmen: Gentlemen—I hereby remove Edgar M. Janney as chief of police, and appoint in his place Samuel Paul; also, remove Policeman Ecklund and Sergeant Sheets from the police force and submit my action in the premises for your confirmation.

The facts upon which I base this action are contained in the testimony herewith attached and which was taken in the presence of the officers removed, as, also, in the presence of Fred Keeler, police justice, and Councilmen Folland, Rich, Horn and Evans.

An inspection of this testimony will show that the persons removed have been guilty of conduct unbecoming officers of the city. It will also show that Police Justice Keeler and Councilmen Folland, Rich, Horn and Evans have likewise been guilty of conduct equally unbecoming. But as the Police Justice does not belong to the police force, and received his appointment at your hands, and as I am not authorized by law to deal with the cases of the councilmen, I submit this matter together with the facts, for your consideration, that you may take such action as in your judgment the facts demand. Respectfully submitted,

R. N. BASKIN, Mayor.

A well known business man of this city and a "Liberal" member of the police committee of the preceding City Council said today: "As a member of the police committee during the last administration I was frequently called upon to make similar tours of investigation in the interests of the city, and had Mayor Scott interfered with our plans or reprimanded myself or associate councilmen for our work in this respect, we would have told him to take a trip to the regions where his Satanic majesty presides and where his imps hold high carnival. The Mayor has absolutely no right to prevent the councilmen from doing their duty and the insult he has offered them should, in my opinion be resented."

The Whole Story.

Fragments of the unwelcome affair have been published in the local dailies for the past two weeks, but as the narrative is somewhat difficult to understand in a disconnected form, we herewith publish a concise and correct statement of what the reporter and councilmen saw and testified to and how the discovery was brought about.

On the night of June 17th last a representative of this paper determined to ascertain the correctness of certain

serious charges which had come to his ears concerning the actions of Officer Albright. Accordingly, after the adjournment of the City Council at 11 o'clock on the night designated, he started out on his journey alone. Suspecting that the character of the place to where his mission would take him was not the best, he hesitated at going unaccompanied. He accidentally met Mr. Ed. Evans, city editor of the Salt Lake Evening Times and asked him to go with him. That gentleman readily consented and the place to which they went (on Fourth South street) was soon afterwards reached. Both gentlemen were admitted into the house and after stating their business were ushered into the east parlor. A few minutes later Miss Rose Miller, who had made the charges against Albright, entered the room. She refused to repeat them except on condition that her name and place of residence be withheld from publication. This was assented to providing certain developments would not arise, and with tears coursing down her cheeks the woman told the story of Albright's alleged cruelty and threats to her as published in the News and Times on the evening of June 18th last.

Miss Miller's version of her troubles with Albright was reduced to writing when there was a vigorous knock at the front door. It was responded to by the landlady and the following gentlemen entered: Councilmen Lawson, Folland, Evans, Rich, Horn, Deputy United States Marshal Glenn, and Street Supervisor Hines, who had met the councilmen on their way to this place and followed them without knowing where they were going or their object. Rumors regarding Albright had also reached the ears of the police committee and they had also determined to make an investigation for their own information and for the benefit of the city. Of course they were very much surprised when they found that they had been anticipated by the reporters. Councilman Lawson requested the latter to keep the matter quiet but was informed by them that they had the story; that the charges were serious and that it was their province to expose and not cover up iniquity and consequently the facts in the case would be made public. No further protests were made and the Miller woman related the same story to the councilmen that she had just narrated to the reporters and appealed to her auditors for protection, which they promised to give her.

The entire party left the house after having been there not to exceed half an hour. At the gate Messrs. Lawson and Glenn started east saying they were going home. They did not join the party again that night.

In the meantime it became known that Marshal Janney and other officers of the police department were at Hattie Wilson's on Franklin Avenue, and someone suggested that the visitors go home via that thoroughfare. When they arrived in front of the establishment designated, the sounds of piano playing, singing, dancing and laughter were heard from within. The party hesitated in the darkness on the sidewalk for two or three minutes and then touched the electric bell. The sounds of revelry were immediately hushed and there was a grand rush of the inmates from the south to the north side

of the house, which is separated by a long hallway.

The councilmen and reporters were given seats in the south parlor. Inquiries were gratuitously made as to whether Marshal Janney and his men were there. Evasive or negative replies were given and the councilmen left. As they went out of the house one of their number declared that he had seen Janney peering through the window and suggested that they go back. They were at their wits ends to know how they could see the chief, even if they went back, and asked the reporters to return and make arrangements with the proprietress. This was done and the plan worked admirably. To say that the chief and his men were surprised does not express it.

Justice Keeler was lying full length upon his back smoking a cigar, and Councilman Rich humorously referred to him as "blind justice." Janney, Sheets and Ecklund were on the floor mingling and carousing with the inmates of the place. Janney called for beer but the proprietress refused to accept the money from him when it was tendered as payment. Janney drank and so did most of the others. It is positively known that Evans, Folland and the reporters did not drink. It is also believed that Sheets and Ecklund did not drink. Beer was ordered and drunk probably three or four times, the gentlemen named refusing each time with the exception of Janney, who drank whenever the tray was passed to him. The latter implored the councilmen not to injure him, and one of his officers wished to know if the party came as friends or enemies.

At Janney's solicitation all of the party excepting Mr. Evans, who went to the Kaufman for a few minutes, visited No. 5, a similar resort on Plum Alley. Here beer was ordered and drunk as before, the same gentlemen again attaining. Here Janney became intoxicated and went through the movement of a kind of go-as-you-please dance with the proprietress. A good deal of singing was indulged in. Mr. Evans reappeared at this stage of the junketing trip, and the party disbanded and went home. Horn and Hines did not visit the last place.

The foregoing is a synopsis of what was testified to before the Mayor and its accuracy can be relied upon.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed regarding the stenographic report of the testimony as published in this morning's Tribune. Some of the gentlemen who testified say they are made to give negative replies when they answered in the affirmative and vice versa. The effect that this would have can thus be imagined. In justice to the stenographer it can be said that the fault is not all his. The mistakes, however, have been made and in consequence those who gave testimony are placed in an improper light before the public.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Kindly give me space in your columns to show the narrowmindedness of some of our enemies in South Carolina. The News has some circulation in the South, and through its medium would be a good way to get the true

facts before the people. I have written to two of the papers here, but they are too one-sided for any use; seemingly they are afraid of the truth concerning the Latter-day Saints.

One of the "citizens" of Harry County, South Carolina, made an attack on "Mormonism" in the *Harry Herald*, which is misleading and the cause of new and persecution. I attempted to reply to the article wherein the writer accused us of "preaching polygamy to the people private," "of putting our converts under iron-bound oaths" and "wearing them to eternal secrecy," also "holding in our doctrine that women have no soul," and the "only way she can avoid annihilation is to immediately form a bond of union according to the Mormon Church;" that those who have accepted the Gospel and emigrated, dare not send a letter home to friends without first submitting it to a vigilant committee and all objectionable matter stricken therefrom;" that we "Elders are agents employed on large salaries by the Mormon Church to play upon the passions of the ignorant," and a great deal more such stuff as that which is utterly false and they have refused to publish anything in favor of us.

Here is a copy of what I sent to the paper named, but the editor instead of publishing it, threw out more insults and lies about us.

"Editor of *Herald*, Harry Co., S.C.

I feel in duty bound to make a reply to a piece recently printed in your paper on 'Mormonism' and I trust to your honor as a gentleman that you will publish the same; and "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

This is a free country; its Constitution was framed by inspired men, and sealed with their blood; and why do men who pretend to be Christians try to prohibit the exercise of freedom in religious matters? Why do they try to take from us that which our parents so nobly fought and died for? Our parents came from the old countries to escape the hand of oppression, and here found laws guaranteeing the right to everybody to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; and those who try to prohibit people from that exercise are rebels unto the government under which we live.

The accusations made against the "Mormons" are calumnious and libelous, and it is not just on the part of any person to judge and condemn a man or a community without hearing both sides. We do not preach any doctrine we are ashamed of, and I will assure you we are willing to "pass it around and herald the good news abroad." Give us a chance and we will herald it, and from us one can get the truth about the Mormons and their doctrines, but from our enemies or from the enemies of any people you can expect but little truth. In receiving the history of Christ do you accept the testimony of the unbelieving Jews or the testimony of the believing ones and His friends? The testimony of the believing ones or his followers you accept, then why not accept the evidence given by our friends?

Yes, the United States did enact laws prohibiting the practice of polygamy anywhere in the territory; and the "Mormons," being a law-abiding

people, abandoned that practice. The "Mormons" believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law." When the law was passed prohibiting polygamy, and proven to be constitutional, the "Mormons" also passed laws in their Church, a manifesto, which debarred its members from practicing that principle, therefore making it a Church crime.

Why not give the "Mormons" credit for what good they do? If they are not a good people, why not take steps to convert them from their evil ways and not kick them because they're down, but lend them a helping hand God will forgive you your trespasses as you forgive those that trespass against you. "Mormons" do not preach nor teach polygamy in public or private, but hold it as a dead issue, and would be willing for it to remain buried in circuit riders and some liberal (?) politicians would not rake it up. Myrthen that, it is unfair to condemn a people for what a few have done.

We do not put our "converts under an iron-bound oath," and they are free to accept or reject the Gospel as the people of any denomination on earth. There have been upwards of seventy John the so-called "Mormons" in this section of the vineyard which have been baptized at public baptisms where hundreds of people have witnessed it and no "wearing to eternal secrecy" took place.

We do not claim that the "good women haven't any soul." The accusation is utterly false and without foundation.

Women converts who have emigrated to Utah or other localities are free to write what they will to friends or relatives in any country. There are hosts of people in Utah who are not "Mormons," and I wish to say also that Utah is in the United States too. I have had people, who pretended to be intelligent, ask me how many days I was on the water coming to Utah, and some think the vessel only sails from Utah about every six months.

We are not sent out as "agents employed by the 'Mormon' Church to play upon the passions of the ignorant." We come to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ unto the people and warn the wicked of their evil ways and do good to our fellowmen, and I can assure you we bear our own expenses and look to the Lord for our pay and not to man. The "disgusting romances" published on "Mormonism" are written by our enemies, and if you want the truth, go to a friend and not to some narrow-minded enemy.

We appeal to the world for justice and fairness to be meted out to us, and all other people in our great republic. If we are a free people let us prove it by our works. Even here in this "enlightened" country people know but little about the Latter-day Saints outside of the exaggerations and misrepresentations of our opponents. Therefore I ask you to investigate from an unprejudiced standpoint into the "Mormon" question; for "Mormonism," as it is called, is actually the same identical Gospel that was taught by Jesus Christ; exactly the same as the apostles were sent out to teach which caused so much contention, strife and opposition. They were everywhere

spoken evil of, whipped, imprisoned, their names cast out as evil, and many other outrages heaped upon them; always misunderstood by the majority, yet they accomplished what the Lord sent them to do, and it should be a reminder for people today, that Christians don't persecute; but are the ones who receive the persecution, and if they call the "master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household?"

HENRY S. TANNER.

THE INDIAN MISSION.

A word from the Indian Territory may be of interest to some of your readers.

Since the visit of President Kimball and Elder Dolton the Elders have labored energetically, endeavoring to present the truths of the Gospel to the people. All have enjoyed good health up to the present time, with the exception of President Merrill, who has had a short spell of chills.

The work on the meeting house is progressing favorably and is now nearing completion. Much credit is due to Elder Rawlins for his untiring energy, especially considering the many difficulties he has had to contend with.

The labors of the Elders during the last six months have been principally in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations. Many public school houses have been built of late. To many of these the Elders have had access, and opened the way for us to hold public meetings. These have been well attended on nearly all occasions. The principles of the Gospel have thus been presented to many persons whom it would otherwise be difficult to reach during the busy season of the year.

The Elders have been treated with kindness and hospitality. Much prejudice has undoubtedly been removed from the minds of the people, many of whom knew nothing of the true status of the "Mormon" people, their doctrines or motives, their minds having been poisoned from what they had read or heard previously. But when truth is brought to bear error flees away.

Reports from Elders Allen and Woodbury who recently returned to the Chickasaw nation, show that the opening made last winter is still favorable. Many warm friends remain true to them, and are glad to welcome them back again. They will visit the Seminole nation and endeavor to make an opening while there. Some of the Elders will also visit the Osage during the summer.

The recent high waters and floods have done more or less damage to crops, more especially to cotton. More rain fell during one season than the oldest settlers could remember before.

The mission, generally, is in a prosperous condition. Several baptisms have taken place. The Elders are in the enjoyment of good health, and are unitedly laboring for the spread of truth and the welfare of the mission.

The News comes regularly to hand, and is gladly received. When we have read it, it is promptly mailed to others. We thus find it a great aid to us in our labors, assisting to remove the prejudice from the minds of the people and to sow the seeds of truth.

P. H. PETERS.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. FENROSB, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . July 16, 1892

INFORMATION FROM MEXICO.

We have received a letter from President A. F. Macdonald, of the Mexican colonies of Latter-day Saints. It is dated at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, June 24th, 1892, and as the communication and enclosures will be of considerable interest to many of our readers who have friends in the region from whence they have been sent, we here give their substance. Following is the major portion of the correspondence:

"Enclosed are clippings from El Paso Times of June 14th, and from the *Headlight* of June 15th. The first brings us notice of the death of our friend, Consul Escobar, who will be remembered by many of the Elders who have visited Mexico, for his uniform kindness, liberal and enlightened views and the pleasure he experienced in the progress of his country.

"The second clipping relates to American Consul Willard, of Guaymas, Sonora. He will be remembered by Apostle B. Young and party who visited the Yaqui country in the fall of 1884. He was the only man who spoke an encouraging word for that mission, from the governor of the State down to the captain of the port of Guaymas and the Romish priest who invited us to confess our sins and prepare for death if we persisted in going to visit the Yaquis, as they would kill us. However, we made the trip and returned, yet a lying spirit is still prevalent against the native tribes for war has continued against them through misrepresentation and abuse they could not endure. As a whole they are the most industrious and hardworking people in the State of Sonora, and deserve better of their government.

"Yesterday we had a rain and a prospect for more, which is much needed, as stock are poor and some dying from scarcity of feed; yet the wheat crop proves better than was expected, as the cool nights favored it, although the days were dry and warm. We anticipate good crops of corn and, if we have plenty of rain, grass and hay will be abundant.

"The early starting of railroad work on the Deming and New Mexico road and paying for the work already done would release many of our people, who are cramped for means, realizing nothing as yet for their labors and for having neglected their crops in order to do the work on the railroad, which it is hoped they will learn to avoid in future."

The following is from the article referred to as having appeared in the El Paso Times of June 14th:

"The funeral of Con. Josue Escobar Armendariz, who died of chronic Bright's disease Saturday, took place from his residence in Juarez Sunday. He was not buried with religious services owing to some little mistake relative to a compliance with the rules of the church, but eloquent and fitting services were made at his grave by Senor E. Provencio

and Senor Romulo Escobar, a son of the deceased.

"For years the deceased has held the position of Mexican consul at El Paso. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of President Diaz and was admired by his people here. He was a man of decided ability, of commanding appearance and most pleasant address. In his death the Republic of Mexico has lost an honorable and patriotic citizen."

Herewith is presented an extract from the article from the Deming *Headlight*, relating to the late U. S. Consul Willard:

His death has cast a painful gloom over a large circle of warm and admiring friends to whom his many noble qualities of head and heart had endeared him. He was but in manhood's prime, and being endowed with talents of a very high order, his career was one of usefulness crowned with honor.

"He filled the office of U. S. Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, for a period of over 20 years. The changes in the administration during that time did not deprive him of office, this being entirely due to his popularity with the Mexican authorities and the American residents at Sonora. He exercised his authority with dignity and honor, keeping peace and good fellowship between the two nations. Ever considerate and self-sacrificing, his chief pleasure was sought in advancing the interest of his people, and illustrating the dignity of his country.

The following from the paper last named, in reference to the resumption of work on the Deming-Mexico road, will be eagerly read by many people who are more or less directly interested in the subject:

"On yesterday's Santa Fe train there arrived in Deming a party of well known railroad men, prepared to resume construction on the Deming-Mexico road at once. The party comprised George M. Huss and George Townsend, of the firm of Huss, Townsend & Co., contractors; George L. Davis and A. J. Huss. Mr. Huss says the firm has been awarded the contract for the entire construction of the new road, and in view of the license allotted by the concession from the Mexican government for the completion of the work, are here to push matters with all possible speed.

"In conversation with a *Headlight* reporter Mr. Huss stated that the engineers would begin the preliminary work of surveying this morning, and within the next thirty days he would have a large force rushing the immediate work of construction.

"Mr. Huss expresses the utmost confidence that every thing will be arranged satisfactorily, and the work now constructed by the new management, that all differences have been adjusted and the money advanced by the stockholders for the work—that all the old concessionaires have signed their interest over to the English syndicate, and nothing remains to be done save to commence the work of construction. That is what Mr. Huss and his party are here for. Mr. Huss will remain here for some weeks, until everything is well started, and will thenforth divide his time between Deming and his home interests."

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

THE passage of the silver bill in the Senate of the United States was a great surprise to the country. The object of its passage just now is evidently political. Both parties fear the silver bill and its effects on the presidential election. That there are sincere

silver men in both parties must be conceded. That each party contains men vehemently opposed to the free coinage movement cannot be disputed. But what does the country want? It must be clear to every unbiased mind that has given attention to both sides of the matter, that while the West and South demand an immediate return to the bi-metalism of the early days of the republic, the East, which has the vast majority of voters, is not converted to the western idea, but views free coinage as threatening financial disaster instead of promising the good thing which the silver men predict for its adoption.

Whatever the politicians of either party may claim to the contrary, neither Harrison nor Cleveland favors the policy embodied in the bill that has so unexpectedly passed the Senate. They each have too broad a comprehension of the divided feeling of the public, and an understanding of the preponderance of popular sentiment against free silver, to openly espouse its cause. And it seems to us that while free silver Republicans and Democrats should be urgent in pressing their claims upon Congress and the country, they should not close their eyes to the fact of the Eastern sentiment, nor to the difficulties which confront both of the candidates for the Presidency.

It is probable, however, that the silver bill will be so manipulated by its opponents of both parties in the House, that it will not reach a vote on its merits before the great political contest which is to culminate in November. This will relieve the present Administration greatly, and do no damage to the opposing party.

CHURCH AND STATE.

ABOUT three years ago the Legislature of Illinois enacted a compulsory education law, the main feature of which is that the English language be made the medium of education in all schools, public and private, throughout the State. The Germans raised an active agitation against the law, but it still remains on the statute books. A similar law was enacted in Wisconsin about the same time. The Germans there opposed it. Mr. Beck was then publishing a "funny" paper entitled *Beck's Sun*, in Milwaukee. He took up the school law, and made opposition to it one of the planks of the Democratic party platform. He was elected Mayor of Milwaukee, and later on Governor of Wisconsin, which office he still holds.

The Democratic party, by the aid of the German vote obtained control of the State legislature, and the obnoxious law was soon repealed. In fact the Republicans were afraid to make an issue of it, though several Democratic papers urged them to do so, and promised them active support. Notably the Chicago *Herald* was prepared to bolt its party on the question if the issue were raised.

The Germans of Illinois are now actively at work for the repeal of the law in their State. At a Lutheran conference held at Freeport three or four days ago, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"We, the German Evangelical Church, for our conscience's sake, demand of our government the absolute control of our school and educational system. Therefore, we demand: First, the repeal of the present unjust school law; second, the enactment of a new and just compulsory school law which shall declare against the following points:

"A. That the compulsory period for parochial schools begin at any certain time.

"B. That the child attend any certain school.

"C. That parochial schools be approved or supervised by any State official.

"D. That instruction be given in certain branches or a certain language.

"E. That State officials be empowered to take truants anywhere, but to their parents as long as the parents fulfill their lawful duties.

"F. The infringement upon the rights of parents in any manner.

"G. Allowing public money to be used for private purposes.

"H. Connecting Church and State in any manner.

"We solemnly protest against any class legislation pertaining to our parochial schools. We desire for ourselves to keep this question out of politics as long as possible. We will instruct our committee, however, to watch the evolution of the whole matter with due care and keep us posted, so that we can act intelligently."

The matter has been placed in the hands of a special committee, and the members of the church have pledged themselves to vote for the candidates and party which comes nearest to realizing the spirit of resolutions. The candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, Judge Altgelt, is a native born German, but a Roman Catholic in religion, and is pronounced against the law. The Democratic party is as neutral as it possibly can be on this question. It would greatly oppose the law, but that it would run the risk of losing its Irish and American support.

AN ENEMY IN DISGUISE.

THE "Liberal" organ is still posing as the champion of O. W. Powers, and doing its best to stab him in the back. Everything it says concerning him attracts attention to things he has no desire to be discussed, and stirs up to activity proceedings that had better for his sake remain quiet.

In all this the organ exhibits its chronic infirmity of blindness as to logic, and its impudence in requiring an opponent to prove its own assertions or accept its bald statements as admitted facts. When we challenge it to give evidence to support its rash and groundless charges, it wants us to hunt for and develop that evidence, and when we announce that we are ready with the record of certain matters it accuses us of trying to "silence a record."

As to the Bullion Beck litigation, if it wants the record of Judge Powers' action in that matter, and all the circumstances connected with it, we have the particulars on hand and will be ready when necessary to give them in full. We repeat, we have no wish to make any personal assault on any one connected with the affairs to which the "Liberal" organ has drawn attention, but when it comes to a needless issue we will be found to the front.

We return its advice not "to grow too confident or try by a bluff to silence a

record," and draw its attention to the fact that we have nothing to silence, but that silence is its own best policy, unless, as we believe, it is eager to pillory instead of shield the Chief of the Tuscaraoras.

ONLY JUSTICE DEMANDED.

FROM the testimony adduced in the investigation before the Mayor, it appears that he was perfectly justified in removing the officers charged with conduct incompatible with their official positions. His strictures on the magistrate who seems to have shared in their orgies seem also to be warranted by the evidence. But his assault on the City Councilmen who obtained the proofs, simply because they did so, does not strike us as very consistent or fair to those gentlemen. Does the Mayor mean to say it was unofficial or wrong for public men to investigate for themselves the conduct of police officers suspected of gross improprieties? Does he mean to say that a private citizen would have no right to satisfy himself on that point? It is altogether probable that if it had not been for the vigilance of those Councilmen, the evil complained of would have gone on unrebuked and perhaps unknown even by the Mayor. Let us have light on this matter. But let us also have justice. If these gentlemen did their duty they must not be blamed for it even by the Executive of the city. The committee in this matter are expected to do what is right and nothing more.

CONGRESS. AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

THERE are two instances in the history of the United States in which the President and Vice President were elected by Congress. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were so chosen. The second in 1824 when John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun were the choice. Twenty-four States participated in this election. There were four candidates, Henry Clay, W. H. Crawford, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. The total electoral vote was 261, necessary to a choice 131. Jackson received 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Henry Clay 36. The election was thrown into the House and John Quincy Adams was elected President, but John C. Calhoun having received 182 electoral votes for Vice-President, there was no question about his place.

If Calhoun had not received a majority of the electoral vote the Senate would have elected the Vice-President. The Constitution provides that the House elect the President by States, a majority being necessary to a choice, while the Senate must take the two candidates having the highest number of votes for Vice-President and elect one by a majority of that body. There is considerable speculation about the probability of the next choice for President and Vice-President being determined by Congress.

Forty-four states are represented in the present House of Representatives.

The unit rule prevails, a majority of the State congressional delegation decides. The successful candidate would require twenty-three states, but there are thirty states in which a Democratic majority prevails. Hence the Democratic candidate would be certain of election unless the Farmers' Alliance men in the House should develop more strength than they at present seem to possess.

The Senate would elect the Vice-President, and as that body is Republican by a decided majority, the election of the Republican candidate would be assured. So that if the selection of President and Vice-President should go to Congress next winter, it may safely be stated that Grover Cleveland and William Reid would be the chosen ones. This would be an anomaly, and the situation would be decidedly unique, as both parties would thus have representation. At present, however, the subject is merely conjectural, but such a result appears within the range of possibility.

A FUNNY AFFAIR.

AND NOW O. W. Powers wants some money from the DESERET NEWS. Not at all surprising. There is no "Liberal" election at hand and prospects are not good for presents. We do not think he expects to get anything from the NEWS, but he does want to make a sensation. Even that will not work. It is one of the flattest things of the kind ever attempted. It is even thinner than the "Chief Justice Lochrie" affair. All that is necessary now is to refer our readers to the "complaint," which will be found in another part of this paper and which, but for its length, ought to have been placed in the funny column. However, a joke that needs explanation does not contain much humor, and if Powers had not explained what the DESERET NEWS "intended to convey" there would not be much point to his protest. As it is, people are wondering while they smile, what it is that he denounces as "false" and what in creation he "intends to convey" as a ground for damage. The only thing about it that surprises us is, why he didn't make a really serious matter of the thing and take the case before Lochrie.

IN A SAD WAY.

THE *Tribune* is still in a bad way. It is not only excited over the DESERET NEWS—an old source of irritation—but strikes right and left, above and below, and calls names at everything and everybody within reach.

THE DESERET NEWS is called "a coward" because it wants the *Tribune* to prove its charges against the gentlemen who sit down on the Tuscaraoras. The sub-committee are called "scrubs"—a pet epithet of the *Tribune*, because they were unflinching by anti-"Mormon" chestnuts. Senator Brice is again called "a liar" because the hearing was referred to that sub-committee as all other hearings on contests were. Senator Stewart, who used to be the *Tribune*'s silver idol, which it worshipped almost daily, is now called "mad on the coinage

question." The Third party or People's party is stamped as "the work of cranks, and not very honest cranks either." Mr. Clarkson, late Chairman of the National Republican Committee, is described as "not a level-headed man," but "grossly partisan," and "not a shrewd, all-round politician," or "a great party leader." Bourke Cochran's famous speech at Chicago is made out to be "w rds without great thoughts," "obtaining a prominence they never deserved;" and nothing in politics or in private or public life seems to suit the disturbed "Liberal" organ, except the "demand of O. W. Powers for knowledge" which the News is to be made to supply, and even that gives it but feeble gratification.

Why does not the *Tribune* stir itself a little, and give us some of the proofs and the "recor," which it said a day or two ago the DESERET NEWS wanted to "silence?" Can it do nothing more than generalize and throw mud in the shape of unspecific charges and epithets without facts to justify them? Poor thing! It is upset, evidently, by the fire-crackers and bombs and noisy enthusiasm which it once praised as "patriotism" but which it now petulantly calls a nuisance and plaintively demands shall be suppressed. The *Tribune* needs a straight jacket and an ice hat.

THE TWENTY-NINTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

THERE is a petition before the County Court to divide the Twenty-ninth School District. On its face it looks reasonable. The district is very large and the distance from its northern to its southern, or from its eastern to its western boundary is great. The Forest Dale people naturally desire that their children shall have the benefits of tuition as near to their homes as possible.

But we are informed that the plans provided for the good of the district in its present form will include all that is needed in every section of the district. Also that if the division asked for is made, the trustees of the Twenty-ninth District will be materially injured financially while the plans devised for grading the schools will be spoiled.

It seems that in December, 1890, a tax was levied according to law for the erection of a school house, and this was supplemented by a further tax in December, 1891. This building is approaching completion, and the trustees have made contracts which will require further expenditures, for which they have become responsible. And it will require the taxes for the whole district to relieve them of the obligation.

There are primary schools in three parts of the district. The trustees propose to build a school house for the Forest Dale children. The building now in process is for a higher school to which the primary scholars in the sub-districts may graduate. This will save the necessity of sending them into this city or elsewhere for advanced education.

It is to be hoped that the County Court will take into consideration the welfare of the whole school district as at present constituted, and not make

any divisions that will be a detriment to any part of it. And it is to be expected that the people of every section in that district will unite for the general benefit and promote harmony and progress in all its educational interests.

A REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT.

DISCONTENT and despair are increasing alarmingly in the great Republic. The evidences of these threatening conditions are multiplying all over the country. Some of the symptoms of dissatisfaction border on the anarchistic. One indication associated with the convention of the People's party is a powerful pointer. A banner was carried by one of the delegations emblazoned with the inscription:

"Congress — not the People — be Damned."

So far as reports go, no fault was found with this revolutionary sentiment, which practically means that the government of the country ought to be sent to perdition. When the size of the People's convention is considered, together with the large body of people the delegates represented, the significance of this indication of discontent can to some extent be measured. Not a voice was raised in protest against the hoisting aloft of this evidence of a revolutionary feeling. On the contrary the inscription was regarded with "great gusto." This feeling of antipathy is spreading. It is growing in intensity. It is not too much to expect that, in course of time, it will ripen into appropriate action. We believe that breakers are ahead of the ship of state. Every patriot should do his duty in seeking to preserve her from disaster.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION

WE have come across the following in the *Washington Post*, published in that paper while Governor Thomas was on his recent visit to the East:

"Governor Thomas is an active and persistent worker for the interest of his section. He said yesterday that Utah was without question the most prosperous of the Western Territories, with a thrifty, industrious population of nearly a quarter of a million people. The Mormon question, according to the Governor, is rapidly settling itself, and sooner or later Utah will be in position to assume her proper place in the sisterhood of States. There is no doubt in the Governor's mind that the renunciation of the practice of polygamy by the leaders of Church is a finality and cannot be revoked, and the ultimate tendency of the dissolution of the Church party will be an honest division of the people on party lines everywhere throughout the Territory, and political education upon national issues, which heretofore have been of little importance, except where they touched local interests. Governor Thomas says that the appeal of the Church authorities for general amnesty came from the heart, and met with an universal response from the Gentiles of the Territory, who are confidently awaiting a favorable answer from President Harrison, while fully recognizing the causes of the delay in his decision. The material prospects of the Territory, according to the Governor, are in a magnificent condition. Salt

Lake City is making phenomenal strides. Her great avenues are being paved with asphalt mined in the mountains of Utah. Splendid business blocks are going up in every direction, and the former antagonisms between classes of citizens are wearing away in the face of a common desire to advance the progress of the community."

THE CHOLERA SPREADING.

EUROPE is agitated by a dread of the spread of the cholera over that continent. The accounts of its extension over Russia are necessarily alarming, because thus far the plague is traveling over the route it has taken in times past in its devastating marches. One eminent Parisian physician expresses a belief that it will run the course it took in 1831 and 1837, when all Europe was in mourning in consequence of its ravages.

In reaching Europe this fearful plague has generally passed from Persia to the steppes of Tartary, Russia and the Baltic—extending also to Egypt and Turkey—thence through southern Europe.

An authority gives the following description of the disease:

"After some hours or days of simple relaxation of the bowels, vomiting commences, and occurs again and again, accompanied by frequent and extremely copious discharges downwards, at first of matters colored with bile as usual, but in the end of colorless and turbid fluid resembling water in which rice has been boiled. These discharges (often to the extent of gallons of liquid), succeeding each other with the most alarming rapidity, act as a drain upon the fluids of the body generally; and by the changes they effect upon the blood, contribute to bring about the state called collapse. In this condition, the patient lies motionless and apathetic, except when tormented by cramps, which are of frequent occurrence; the surface is cold; the finger-ends, lips and tip of the nose become livid; the eyes are deeply sunk in the sockets, and often bloodshot; the tongue is clammy; the breath without any sensible warmth when caught on the hand; the pulse is suppressed at the wrist, the breathing extremely slow and feeble, the heart just audible through the stethoscope. Purging and vomiting have ceased; even the urinary secretions are dried at its source. In fact, all the vital processes are nearly brought to a stand, and unless reaction comes, a few minutes, or at most a few hours, suffice to bring life to a close. Reaction in the most favorable cases is gradual and without acidities; it is not unfrequently, however, accompanied by fever, closely resembling typhus, and constituting at least in the temperate zone, one of the chief dangers of the progress of cholera."

Medicines are almost powerless in the treatment of the malady, except in the first stages. The leading preventives consist of cleanliness of person and surroundings, strict attention to diet and the avoidance of impure water.

The cholera plague visited the United States on June 21st, 1832, appearing first in New York City and extending rapidly to other populous centres. It appeared in this country in 1834, since which time it has not existed in epidemic form in this republic.

When it was prevalent in New York the leading physicians of that city agreed upon a prescription for the pre-

vention of the disease and its cure in its incipient stages, as the best formula within their knowledge at the time. It was, for the benefit of the public, first published in the *New York Sun*, and in consequence has ever since been known as "the *Sun* cholera mixture."

A good many years ago the formula was published in the *News*. Numbers of people used it with excellent results in cases of ordinary cholera morbus. The preparation is probably too powerful for use in the cases of very small children, but excellent results have been derived from it by persons of more advanced years. The demand for it became quite extensive, and since the time referred to the drug stores of this city have generally kept it regularly on hand.

It has been held by some physicians that the real Asiatic cholera could not exist in our western climate. It is to be devoutly hoped that this view is correct. In this inter-mountain region we have, by the mercy of God, been free from many causes of devastations that have afflicted the world at large during the last few years. If the plague is destined to sweep over many portions of the globe, may the same immunity enjoyed here with regard to other calamitous conditions be accorded by Divine Providence in relation to that dreadful visitation.

Conviction seems to be settling down upon the minds of a great many people that the world is about to be swept by Asiatic cholera. This view is not only based upon the fact that the plague is taking the old route which has characterized its travels on previous visits, but because isolated cases are appearing in different parts of the globe simultaneously. It has appeared to a limited extent in London as well as Paris. While outside of Persia and Russia the cases may be designated as sporadic, yet these outcroppings of the disease indicate that the conditions are favorable for its assuming an epidemic form. It may be that this is the "desolating sickness" predicted by the Prophet Joseph Smith that is to pass over the earth "day and night," and the report of which will "vex all people." Many others of his prophecies are in course of fulfillment now, and this one will be verified in its time. Its fulfillment was to occur in the generation in which it was uttered. That is to say, there would be some of the people who were living at the time it was given who would not have passed away before the coming of the scourge.

THE BATTLE AT HOMESTEAD.

The details of the battle at Homestead, Pa., constitute one of the most thrilling stories in the history of our Republic. In real dramatic effect it throws sensational fiction into the shade. In contemplating the leading features of such a furious exhibition of ungoverned human passion, the emotions are naturally awakened, and then the light of thought flashes upon the danger of the situation, which exists in various stages of intensity in every quarter of the Union, threatening a popular revolution.

The casual reader of current events omits to mentally retain the lucid

circumstances which lead up to occurrences of greater moment. It is one of the functions of journalism to recall them, and thus make a complete account at the moment when it reaches the point of absorbing interest.

Some week since the country was informed that a great strike was imminent at the Carnegie Iron and Steel works, at Homestead, Pa., and that many thousands of workmen would soon be out of employment in consequence. The basis of this expectation was the fact that the company had prepared a scale of wages, making a sweeping reduction, stated to vary from twenty to sixty per cent. The employees were informed that unless they acceded to the proposed terms by July 1st their places would be filled by non-union men. The company also declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Labor Unions. Mr. Frick, the manager of the works, was burned in effigy by the people, and in order to head off a strike, the establishment shut down, thus instituting a lockout.

The discharged employees were determined to prevent the introduction to the works of non-union workmen, and prepared to use force if necessary. In the meantime the company adopted measures of the most extraordinary character. The purpose of them was evidently to protect the works against attack and probably to run the establishment by non-union labor. Hence the building of a high fence, perforated with portholes, the laying of steam hose so that people approaching from without could be scalded by people in the interior, and the stringing of electric wires that assailants might be violently shocked by electricity.

These were the preliminaries for the establishment of a state of siege. All that was now necessary was to "mash the fort." A feint was made in this direction by the appearance upon the scene of the sheriff and ten deputies. They were informed by the people that they were not needed as there was no disposition on the part of the men to molest the property of the company. The sheriff and his forces then discreetly withdrew. To have done otherwise would have doubtless cost them their lives.

It appears that while the company made a pretense of protecting its property by the aid of the local officers, it had already engaged the services of about 300 Pinkerton men, who were located about six miles below the town ready to be brought on to the works in barges. They made the attempt, and the bloody conflict, the details of which are given in the dispatches, was precipitated.

We believe that the sympathy of the people of the country will go with the workmen as against the Pinkertons, without reference to which party fired the first shot. Those who had been subjected to the lockout regarded the advent of the hired fighters as an invasion, and, as they came from other States, there appeared to be ground for this view of the subject. Besides these improvised alleged detectives are necessary objects of popular detestation under any circumstances. They are warts on the social body of the Republic, a means by which the enemies of fair remuneration for labor

can subjugate the masses to their decrees. They are a menace to the peace of the country, because their existence and employment is in direct opposition to the civilized method of settling labor disputes by means of arbitration. They and those who employ them usurp the functions of local and general government and unless the Pinkerton system is wiped out bloodshed and misery untold will be the inevitable result.

The battle is the most remarkable of its class on record, and exhibited the overwhelming power possessed by the masses when they are organized and ably led, as was the case in yesterday's conflict. The means employed on the part of the workmen constituted a unique combination, considering that the force was mobocratic. They brought into play a wide variety of weapons, including a cannon, dynamite bombs, burning oil, etc. It is unusual in such conflicts for the people to be victorious, but such was the case yesterday, and that outcome is apt to have a tremendous effect on future disputes. We have always held that when once the masses learn that they possess a power that is capable of sweeping everything before it, they will not fail to use it when they deem that the situation demands its exercise. The outcome of the terrible struggle at Homestead will doubtless act as an object lesson in that direction.

The barbarity of the populace, their tremendous rage and horrible cruelty were exhibited in the treatment accorded the Pinkerton men after the latter had surrendered and were being taken through the streets in custody. It afforded an illustration of the facility with which mankind pass from the condition of a thinking being to that of a bloodthirsty wild beast. This disgusting feature of the riot was relieved by one gleam of magnanimity. This was in the case of one of the detectives who stepped aside and, in a few words, stated to the mob that he had been deceived by those who employed him, otherwise he never would have engaged in the work he had undertaken. The crowd cheered him and permitted him to go unmolested.

In considering such a subject as that under treatment, one is naturally amazed at the paralysis of legal authority. It does not appear that even an attempt was made by regular officers to prevent or put a stop to the sanguinary struggle in which the combatants engaged for an end to slavery. Does this mean that the government is impotent to suppress an uprising of this description, and is compelled, through sheer weakness, to allow such a war of violence to be waged until one of the parties engaged surrenders to the other? If this be the situation one may well ask, "Are we drifting onward toward the breakers of mobocratic anarchy?"

Everything is being turned into account for political purposes. In a demand for investigation into the subject of the Homestead difficulty, the occasion is used for partisan effect. It seems to us that all considerations ought to be subordinate to the work of curing the evils with which our country is beginning to be seriously and threateningly afflicted. To wit, at least, be the position of patriots. How singular it seems, in a situation so serious, for

our national lawmakers to ask for an investigation of the causes which led to the conflict, and in the same breath pretend to enumerate them! Let the causes be exhibited by the proposed congressional scrutiny of the subject. When they are fully and clearly determined, let an adequate remedy be formulated and applied.

There is a spell of peace at Homestead, Pa., the scene of the late terrible labor conflict. There is no assurance, however, that the pacific situation will be permanent. The struggle is liable to be resumed under new aspects and conditions at any moment.

A step that is sure to be taken in the near future is to place the works in possession of the company. The Governor of Pennsylvania announces that this will be done if it should require the entire resources of the State and General Governments to accomplish it. Whether the workmen will permit this possession to be attained peacefully remains to be seen. If they do, then comes the struggle which will in all probability ensue subsequently, when the company begins to carry out its determination to fill the places of the locked-out workmen by non-union men. Any step in that direction would be apt to precipitate a renewal of the conflict. There are several thousand people thrown out of employment by the present dispute. They well know that except they struggle their occupation is gone, unless they submit to the terms of the company, not only by accepting of the proposed wage reduction, but also by withdrawing from the labor unions, with which the company refuses, under any circumstances, to treat. It seems that they are confronted with the alternative of fighting or submitting.

In viewing this grave question, it must not be considered as merely local. It is largely national. The interests of labor and capital in the United States are involved in the outcome. Should the company be ultimately victorious, labor organizations will receive a stunning blow. This is well understood by the working classes, who are everywhere passing resolutions of sympathy with the workpeople of Homestead. Should the workers, on the other hand, triumph in this struggle, capitalists would receive a set back, and their dollars would be in increased danger.

It will be seen that the incentives are strong on both sides to refuse to yield anything, and that recent events indicate that the scruples about resorting to extreme and desperate measures are not very formidable. The end is evidently a no distance away yet.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

"There is a good deal of complaint in the city of dull business and poor collections. There are a good many idle men here and property values are not increasing."

That is from the Salt Lake Tribune. "Open confession" is said to be "good for the soul." But why is this? Salt Lake City in "Liberal" control was to fairly boom with prosperity and bribe with public improvements which were to triple the value of real estate.

The ten thousand dollars given to O. W. Powers for carrying the election, is claimed to have been a just reward for increasing the value of property. Yet it is a fact, demonstrable from the public records, that from the time when the steal of the city was accomplished, real estate transactions declined, and that while fictitious values were placed upon property for taxing purposes, the actual values decreased as well as the moral status of the municipality.

What a record, too, the "Liberal" police department has made! From its beginning to date it has been too shameful to publish in detail.

The present depression is the result of the "Liberal" policy pursued through the "Liberal" organ. It stands in the way of Utah's liberty and Utah's progress. It continually announces to the world that this is a country menaced by the "Mormons" who are in the majority. It proclaims to capital that this is no place to invest with safety, for statehood is imminent, and that means terrible things from the "Mormons" and the Priesthood!

"Dull times!" Yes, and we shall have dull times, men out of work and property values decreasing, while the "Liberal" organ and the adventurers it supports go through the land lying about the "Mormons" and discouraging all attempts to place Utah where she belongs. The Tribune may well lament, but it would do better to repent.

CONCERNING UTAH AND THE "MORMONS."

In *The Church at Home and Abroad* for July, the official organ of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, appears a generous article by the editor, Rev. Henry A. Nelson, on his visit to Salt Lake City, and one on the services in the Tabernacle which he attended. Dr. Nelson was one of the large company of Presbyterian ministers who came here in May on their way to the Assembly at Portland, Oregon. He gives a very fair description of this city, illustrated by a good engraving of the Temple block and its vicinity, and closes the article as follows:

"I cannot think that whatever is wrong or evil in this city and Territory will be more easily remedied, or avoided elsewhere, by ignoring what is good and desirable. It looks to me as if this remarkable people had made some valuable contributions to sanitary and economic science. By observing, honoring and imitating these, we shall not make them less willing to accept our help to the acquisition of any moral and religious truths which they need us to teach them."

Of the services in the Tabernacle the gentleman gives an accurate summary with some comments, to the spirit of which no exception can be taken. Referring to the remarks of one of the speakers on that occasion he says: "The testimony that he knows is not sufficient to make us know and to justify us in believing so much as he rests on his mere assertion." And in the closing paragraph of the article he says:

"Meanwhile let not our fellow-citizens who name themselves 'Latter-day Saints' ask of us acknowledgment of the Book of

Mormon as of equal authority with the Bible until we see evidence of it such as that on which we thus accept and revere the Bible."

It was not claimed that the testimony of one man or more was sufficient to make other men know the facts testified of. But the testimony of sincere persons is very powerful in creating belief in the minds of other sincere persons as to the truth of that which is testified. And no one is asked to believe anything in the creed of the Latter-day Saints simply upon the statements of others. Yet Paul thought it part of his duty in his day to testify that he knew certain things in reference to Christ and His Gospel, and all the Apostles claimed "We speak the things we do know and testify of that we have seen." Reason, argument, statements of facts and Scripture quotations, followed by testimony as to personal knowledge of their truth, together form an array of evidence which thinking people may rationally consider, and all are consistent in a doctrinal discourse.

As to the Book of Mormon, the Latter-day Saints do not ask any acknowledgment, without evidence. And if there is not at least as much direct evidence that the Book of Mormon is a divine record as there is concerning the divinity of the Bible, we ask no man to accept it. The difficulty in the way is that the clergy of the age either refuse to investigate the claims of that Book, or examine them with minds made up against them. And usually the investigation is superficial as well as prejudiced, and the grounds alleged for its rejection would be equally applicable against the Bible which they accept.

As "one swallow does not make a summer," one discourse does not expound "Mormonism." And if the reverend gentleman's liberal advice in relation to the "good and desirable" contributions of the Latter-day Saints to "sanitary and economic science," be followed in regard to their contributions to theology, to inspired literature and to religious doctrine, we are of the opinion that many of the wise men of the day will greatly change their views as to the faith and books which are popularly classed as "Mormonism."

In the same magazine we find under the head of "Utah," a communication from Rev. Jas. Thompson of Smithfield. This forms a striking and unpleasant contrast to the frank and fair contribution of the editor. Mr. Thompson makes a vigorous effort to misrepresent the people among whom he lives, their acts and motives and their principles. To prove this we make a few extracts from his article.

"It is my opinion that the political movement on national lines is a scheme for Mormon power as far as they are concerned, and that every man that has gone hand and glove with them from the Liberal party has done so for mean, selfish purposes, and such can no more be trusted than the Mormons themselves."

"The Mormon people have no respect for the Sabbath day and in that respect there is no disagreement among them."

"They are open advocates of intemperance, holding that it is right and proper that a man should drink liquor as a beverage. In this there is no split among

them and they most practically demonstrate their belief and are staunch and faithful supporters of the rum-sellers. As for their veracity and charity, they are well known and need no comment."

"The Mormon religion is a human religion, and is most admirably adapted to men in his corrupt natural state. (1) It takes for granted that man by nature is a religious animal. (2) It takes for granted that he is an irreligious animal. (3) That these two characteristics of the natural heart must be fully satisfied, and nothing but an absolute Priestcraft could complete the harmony of such a religion."

There are "wolves in sheep's clothing" among all religious flocks. If the Rev. Jas. Thomson, of Smithfield, is not one of them the saying is without meaning. If the Father of Lies had set himself to the task of completely misstating and perverting the beliefs and endeavors of the Latter-day Saints he could not have succeeded any better than has this professed preacher of the gospel. What object he could have in making statements that every well informed person knows to be utterly false, is a question that at once presents itself. Here is his own explanation for writing such stuff:

"I want to impress the Board that the missionaries of Utah have something to contend with."

We "want to impress the Board" with the fact that this particular missionary is unworthy of credence and totally unfit to occupy any position under its auspices. There is not a word of truth in all his assertions which we have quoted. There is no excuse for them except that which he has given and the rancor that springs up in a secured and chagrined soul. He says:

"I have attempted special services twice but am unable to report any definite result."

"I had hoped to secure a hearing from the leading Mormons, but they would not enter our chapel."

He goes on to state that he has been teaching a commercial class and obtained thirty pupils, but he says:

"While I gained their respect and confidence I did not secure their attendance at public worship."

"They are not unlike the Indians lying in ambush. They will sail forth as by magic until they fill the house and yard and then again scarcely one can be seen anywhere."

The probability is that one preaching from this person was sufficient. The people sized him up. If they had discernment they perceived his insincerity and beheld the blackness of his false heart. The Rev. Jas. Thompson with a p is not likely to prove a success in Utah or anywhere else where truth is valued and slander is despised. His proper place is described in Rev. xxii v. 15.

We are pleased to turn from this disagreeable reference, to a letter we have received from one of the Reverend gentlemen who visited this city with the Presbyterian delegation and who with many others have spoken favorably of our services and our people. He has since been reading the works of the Church. We do not know that he would like us to use his name, as he is the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Ohio, therefore we

merely quote one passage in his letter without designating the writer:

"My whole idea as regards the Latter-day Saints, or 'Mormons' as they are called, have undergone a complete revolution. I had been led to look upon them as ignorant, bigoted, narrow, selfish, sensual, devilish. But I found them intelligent, cultivated, devout, generous, charitable, consecrated, worthy of both place and position among the other religious denominations of the world. I base my conclusions upon what I saw and heard while sojourning in your far-famed and beautiful city."

Such just appreciation from cultured and Christian gentlemen more than compensate for the perversions of the small-souled, ill-bred and disappointed pulpituers who seek to spread scandal and foster prejudice among the uninformed. We hope that many more of the religious teachers of the sects will come to Utah and see the "Mormons" as they are, and that they will look into our doctrines, and find out what we believe not from our enemies but from the authorized expositions of our Church. Those who do this will find that good can "come out of Nazareth."

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

In the *New England Magazine* for July there is an instructive article on "The Republic of Mexico," by Don Cayetano Romero, first secretary of the Mexican legation at Washington. As he shows, to the student and historian Mexico florids varied and wonderful points of interest.

History throws but little light on the primitive settlers of Mexico. It is supposed that the Toltecs and the tribes which succeeded them came from the north. Scholars who have investigated the habits and institutions of the Aztecs claim that they came originally from some Asiatic country, but no similarity can be found between the Mexican languages and those of the Oriental nations. The Toltecs were learned in the arts, in agriculture and in computing time. Owing to internal strife they were expelled from the country by other tribes, it is said, about the fifth century of the Christian era.

The Chichimecs followed the Toltecs. They were followed by other tribes, and finally the Aztecs, who are the progenitors of the present Mexicans, obtained control of the country. It was during the reign of Montezuma the Second, eighth king of the Aztecs that the Spanish expeditions of Velazquez, Hernandez, Grijalva and Cortes took place. The latter landed at Vera Cruz April 21, 1519, marched through Mexico and entered its capital November following, escorted by Montezuma.

The conquest of the country was not complete until 1525, when Cortez was made the first governor under Spanish rule. After Cortez Mexico was governed by Royal councils, technically called Audiencias. Later on that form of government was abolished and a system of viceroys adopted, which prevailed until 1821, when after some desperate fighting the country was organized under a regency, and later on an empire under Iturbide. Santa Anna next appeared on the scene and inaugurated a revolu-

tion. This resulted in the establishment of a republic in 1824, Guadalupe being the first President.

From 1828 to 1846 Mexico was the theatre of a series of sanguinary revolutions. During the latter year "the United States of America declared an unjust war on Mexico, and succeeded in wresting a large extent of territory." From 1862 to 1867 the Mexicans fought nobly against European dictation, and finally executed Maximilian at Queretaro.

Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated President in May 1877. He was succeeded by Gonzalez in December, 1880. In December, 1884, Diaz was inaugurated a second time, and a third time in December, 1888. He is a candidate for re-election this year, and his inauguration next December is wished for by the vast majority of progressive Mexicans. Under his administration progress in that country has been marvelous. Agriculture, mining, railroad building and manufacturing have made wonderful strides. The relations between that country and the United States have grown closer and more amicable.

The gold, silver and copper produced in Mexico from 1821 to 1884 is estimated at nearly \$4,000,000,000. The annual production of silver is now over \$30,000,000; that of other minerals \$5,000,000.

Public lands open for settlement are found in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora and other States. The Diaz administration offers liberal inducements to bona fide settlers. So far it is not being rapidly populated. The number of colonists introduced during 1890 amounted to only 6500.

THE "HOME RULE" BILL.

The "Home Rule" bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday evening, by a vote of 166 to 41, after much filibustering on the part of the Republicans, and considerable misrepresentation of its provisions and the purpose for which it was framed. Whatever may be urged against the bill—and we have pointed out what appeared to be its defects—the statements that it is a "Mormon" measure and that it was intended to throw the Territory into the control of the "Mormon" Church, are both untruthful and absurd. Equally false is the assertion that it takes away from the Federal authority power to punish offences under the anti-polygamy acts and to regulate legislation in the Territory.

When men resort to such misrepresentations as those, it argues badly for their cause and is tantamount to a confession that they have nothing very strong that is truthful to argue against that which they fight.

The "Mormons" had nothing to do with the framing of this bill, nor with its presentation to Congress. The Delegate from Utah introduced it in the House when Senator Faulkner presented it in the Senate. But he did so as a Democrat with a measure framed by his party, and also because he believed it as good a measure as could be obtained at present. Its projectors were of the same opinion. They proclaim themselves ready to work for statehood complete, as soon as there is any prospect for its attainment. They

also believe that the Home Rule bill, if a law, would hasten instead of retard statehood.

There are others who do not think the measure beneficial for two reasons. One is, that it is neither liberty nor vassalage; that it is anomalous; that it is only "statehood with a string to it." The other is that it would hinder statehood and postpone that proper deference which may be obtained at once by diligent work.

We give the two sides of it, so far as they are taken by contending parties at home. In Congress it is evident that the gentlemen who have spoken in opposition to "Home Rule" are equally opposed to statehood at present, and to any measure of relief for Utah. They use the old intolerant arguments and the old untruthful stories. However, they are in a hopeless minority in the House.

It is not probable that the bill will succeed in the Senate. We do not think it will come to a vote. It will be referred to a committee and most likely stay there till the close of the session. Should the issue come, we do not think it will find enough supporters to insure its passage, and even if it should pass the Senate, it is improbable that it would receive the signature of the President.

GOING DOWN WITH ITS PARTY.

THE editor of the "Liberal" organ is exhibiting himself in his true colors, and voicing daily the venom that rankles in his seared and sordid soul. Things are going wrong with him. Failure is written upon most things he touches. It is branded on the brow of the faction in which he poses as a leader. "Liberalism" is going to pieces and its organ is going down with it. So he is reckless as well as spiteful, and tries to be as personal as he dares in touching upon questions that he cannot handle from his standpoint and keep to the truth.

Scold, storm, slander and spit froth as he will, the records show by figures that do not lie, that ever since, by tricks and frauds made shameful and vile, this city was stolen by the "Liberals," the real estate market has declined, property has decreased in value, and public morals have deteriorated so rapidly that even "Liberals" have had to cry "Shame!"

The editor, who betrays his personality in attempting to lie about somebody who opposed him at Minneapolis, may cast about mire and dirt in his ill-humor at the DESERET NEWS, but that will not change or cover up the facts we have set forth nor turn away the force of the argument they present against the "Liberal" promise of increased values, a great boom and a better administration of civic affairs.

And what an illustration of his peculiar logic he offers once more! To prove that our statement of the decline in the value of real estate under "Liberal" rule is untrue, he says that a man who opposed him at Minneapolis had a third wife and a baby one day old. Could there be any stronger argument than that? We believe the statement is untrue and manufactured for effect, after the regular *Tribune* style. But if it were true, what does it prove as to the fall of real estate, or the employment by "Mormons" of "Gentile"

workmen, or the alleged dictation of voters, all of which he mixes up in an editorial hotch-potch seasoned with venom and mingled with gall?

It was terrible was it not, that he should be "opposed at Minneapolis?" We will promise that all such maligners and retailers of old state scandals about the "Mormons," will be opposed whenever they attempt to deceive public men and empty their slop buckets of slander; and the "opposition" will have a chance from this time forward to be heard. The old vile *Tribune* warfare will not answer. "Conditions have changed." Goodwinism and Powersism are played out. Those who continue to fight with their weapons will find themselves left out and behind. All who want to share in the good times to come had better drop the campaign of lies and the faction of bitterness; and align themselves with the parties of progress in which the living issues of the present are to be found.

"The old toothless News" has given that befuddled editor more trouble than all the toothed and tusked roarsers of the press in the country. It has exposed his falsehoods and his folly—journalistic not individual—but has refrained from the paltry and contemptible personalities which he has made his refuge when, like a cornered rat, he has turned savage and spiteful. And while he continues his slanderous policy he will find the News will still make it warm for him.

Of course he would like "the Mormon Church to repudiate the DESERET NEWS." But this paper, which has had "Truth and Liberty" for its motto over forty-two years, and has seen many sheets like the *Tribune* go down into dishonored graves, will live and flourish when the "Liberal" faction is no more and when its former organ will be repudiated entirely, as it is being repudiated now by many of its former supporters. We repeat our advice: It has cause to lament but it had far better repent.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The great look-out in the iron industry in this vicinity has borne its first bloody fruit. Between a dozen and twenty Pinkerton officers and locked out iron and steel workers are either lying dead or are more or less seriously wounded as the result of an encounter between them early this morning. The battle is still in progress and there is no telling what dreadful results may come before the close of the day.

The following is the story of the battle and its antecedents: Early this morning three hundred Pinkerton detectives arrived at Pittsburg from the East and marched quietly to Monongahela, boarded the barges and started for the Homestead Works, towed by steam tug "Fido." At 2:15 this morning the look-out employees were notified of this move, and when the barges arrived at Homestead, five thousand people, including men, women and children, were waiting to meet them. As soon as the Pinkertons attempted to land they were warned off by the men and a battle followed. The Pinkertons were armed with Winchester rifles and the opposing crowd

chiefly with revolvers. The Pinkertons opened fire, and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down on the Pinkertons with relentless force. The Pinkertons fell back but continued firing, and finally the crowd on the bank retreated and climbed over a heap of rubbish toward the big trestle leading to the Penick railroad bridge. Three hundred armed workmen, however, stood the ground, and a desultory fire was kept up. Finally they too were compelled to fall back before the withering fire of the Winchester.

The first shot came from the barge. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the side and fell with his face forward. A big Hungarian, standing beside him, stepped over and was in the act of raising the prostrate body when he too was struck by a bullet and fell beside his comrade. Others rushed to the spot, picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescued, a Welshman, name unknown, was wounded in the leg. Merry and the Hungarian were taken to a physician's office, who examined the wounds and said that both would probably die. Five more strikers were wounded, two severely, but they were spirited away and their names are not obtainable. Five Pinkertons are reported wounded, four dangerously, including their captain.

The day was just breaking when the lights of the steamer with its barges on either side flashed through the gray vapor over the waters before the eyes of the people on the bank. The crowd ran pell mell toward the works, coming to the high fence which surrounds the works. The men used their shoulders as battering rams and in a twinkling threw down the barrier. Men, women and children rushed pell mell toward the point on the shore of the river for which the flotilla headed and gathered in a mass at the water's edge. Slowly the boat edged toward the landing and when the keels of the barges grated on the sand, the grim faces of the invaders were within a few feet of their opponents on the shore. There was an instant of awful silence, then a bright flash and a sharp report announced the commencement of the dreadful work. The firing became general on both sides. The strikers retreated for a moment, but quickly rallied at a short distance from the boat, and held their own by sheer weight of numbers, and compelled the deputies to proceed cautiously. Suddenly forty or fifty detectives attempted to jump on shore. The strikers responded with a sharp volley, driving the invaders back to the semi-shelter of the lower deck. Their captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer. One of his men informed an Associated Press representative that although the wound was serious, it was not fatal. A number of others of the detectives were more or less seriously wounded in this encounter.

Then there was a lull in the battle. The Pinkertons were gathering on the lower deck of the steamer and the workmen on the shore were sending a committee to scour Homestead for ammunition.

The fighting was renewed shortly after 7 a. m., and the battle continued for half an hour. This second conflict

was precipitated by another effort by the Pinkertons to land. A number of workmen were injured in the second encounter, but their names cannot now be obtained. The wildest excitement prevails. Thousands of workmen from surrounding places are supposed to be marching to reinforce the strikers.

William Fry, who was shot in the first engagement, is dead. The workmen have built fortifications of steel bars on the river bank and there are over a thousand men behind it. It is supposed that there are several Pinkertons killed on the boat.

At 8:30 the firing was resumed in a desultory manner. A workman named Wallace was fatally shot. The crowd on the shore is constantly increasing. All trains are watched, and all means of entrance to the work guarded by the men. All along the river and railroad men are stationed to give warning of the approach of trains or boats.

Before the second attempt was made to land, the officer in charge announced to the workmen on the bank that his men were Pinkertons and would land if they had to mow down every body in sight. He then ordered his men to advance. They were met by a shower of lead from the rifles and platoons of the scattered workmen. The officers fell back for an instant, but rallied; marching eight abreast they endeavored to get ashore but were driven back again.

Already four look-out men are killed. John Morris was killed in the last effort of the officers to land. Another man was killed but he was carried away before he could be identified. People seem to be crazed by the bloody work. Men, women and children are running through the streets, crying for

REVENGE AND BLOOD.

At 8:30 the men began rolling barrels of oil to the river, intending to set fire to it on the water and burn the Pinkertons out. Sheriff McCleary has wired Governor Patton that he is unable to cope with the mob. The situation is very grave. Five thousand workmen are on the ground. Unless something is done promptly there will be great loss of life. It is now known that six more workmen were shot at the second attempt to land. The captain of the tug and one Pinkerton man are dead. There are non-union men aboard the barges as well as Pinkertons.

The battle continues. The Pinkertons have made two attempts to land, but were repulsed both times.

It is reported that the captain of the Pinkertons is dead. He fell in the first assault, and has not been seen since. The men have entrenched themselves in the mill behind the machinery. They have received guns and ammunition, and swear that the Pinkertons will never be allowed to land, while one man remains in Homestead. The situation becomes more critical momentarily.

Reuben Forrest, who was shot through the heart at 7:30, and another Hungarian who was taken to the temporary hospital, are dying.

At 11 a. m. the strikers fired a car of oil standing near the works, for the purpose of burning the boat in the river. They expect to set the river on fire. The men placed a cannon on

the hill on the north side of the river and are firing into the boat. Balls and scraps of iron are being used. At every shot the boat's side is penetrated and pieces thrown into the air. No move has been made to stop the shooting. Not a soul can be seen on the boat, no word can be gotten to or from it. The strikers claim that at least five men on board are killed or fatally wounded. One man says he saw six men fall. On every hand the men are gathering ammunition, and every possible sort of firearms are being collected. Shotguns are being loaded with buckshot.

The steamer "Little Bill" came down the river about 11 o'clock, to take of the Pinkerton's imprisoned on their barges. There were a large number of new men on the boat. The moment it reached the shore a regular fusillade occurred. The workmen say it had assistance for the Pinkertons. In the fight, the strikers, the Pinkertons and persons on the "Little Bill" took part. The cannoners across the river fired three shots at the "Little Bill." Their aim was bad, one ball entering the open hearth department of the mill, took off a man's head. The number of killed now is ten and eleven wounded. The strikers claim besides that the captain and lieutenant and four other men were shot and fell from the barge. One of the Pinkerton men jumped off the barge and was drowned. The pilot of "Little Bill" was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river. The workmen telegraphed to have it held at the locks.

In an interview this afternoon he said: "The men were picked up in Chicago and New York. They are a very fair lot and numbered 200. I gave them strict orders not to shoot until fired on. When we proceeded to land the whistle blew and the strikers immediately commenced to shoot. To protect ourselves we had to return the fire. Seven or eight of our men are hurt. I do not know their names."

Hein said he had been ordered to protect the property and did the best he could. He regretted very much that any shooting was done.

Charles Hoffman, brother of J. G. Hoffman, one of the injured men, corroborated the statement of Captain Hein that the strikers fired first. The sheriff and representatives of the Amalgamated Association and of the Carnegie Steel Company have held a long consultation, after which the sheriff's counsel went to consult with H. C. Frick. It is hoped that the matter will be arranged without further bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Cammett of California introduced in the House a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the report on the cause of the strike at Homestead, Pa., and the conditions producing the same.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Four workmen came from Homestead this morning. They say that five Pinkerton men and five workmen are killed, and a number of others are seriously injured. As reported, there are four men here to buy dynamite and nitro-glycerine to blow up the boats on which the detectives are, but the story is not generally credited. The steamer "Little Bill" returned to this city shortly after noon. Captain Rog-

ers is very indignant at the action of the strikers. He said, "I never saw such a cowardly attack. The strikers had a fortification of pig iron. The minute we arrived they commenced firing. Not a shot was fired by the Pinkertons until their comrades were shot down like dogs."

At one p.m. a flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton's and shot down; it was hoisted a second and third time with the same results. The workers have heard that the militia have been ordered here and seem determined to rid the place of every Pinkerton before the troops get here. Men are lying in wait on both sides of the river opposite the barges for the detectives to show themselves. Every moving object on the barge is fired on. An occasional shot comes from the barges. It is thought that some of the Pinkertons have been wounded during the skirmishing. The car of oil set fire to, to fire the boat failed in its object. All sorts of wild rumors are afloat. One says the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans have turned over their arms to the workmen and that two cars of ammunition have gone to the strikers from this city. The Amalgamated officials deny this. The rumor that the strikers are coming here to take Captain Hein is not credited; but the police authorities are prepared for such an emergency.

The conference between the sheriff, Amalgamated officials and Carnegies was fruitless. The outlook is far from encouraging.

At 1:10 this afternoon eighteen men were taken from the yard of the mill. Three died, two of whom were Pinkertons. The wounded men were taken home or sent to the hospital here. The dead were removed to undertakers.

The flames are now spreading along the river front and the mills are threatened. Several explosions are heard and people are fleeing to the hills to escape the fire.

At 2 p. m. one of the Pinkertons raised his head above the edge of the barge. He was immediately shot in the head and fell backward.

J. W. Kilze, a wounded Pinkerton man, has just died in the hospital. The superintendent of the City Poor Farm, near Homestead, has just telephoned the mayor that burning oil is coming down the stream that surrounds the pumping station, and unless assistance is rendered the station will be destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—The riot today was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the last month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale which was to govern the workmen in the steel plants and announced that it was their ultimatum scale.

It made a sweeping reduction in the wages of the skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless its terms were complied with before July 1st, the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by the peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated association. The men announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie to run the plants with non-union men.

The trouble was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company, in effigy, in retaliation the company

ordered and immediate shut down of the big works. The employees at once proceeded to organize for the defensive, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect the property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town. No disorder was intended and no damage would have been done to property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF TODAY showed that the applications made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton guards into the mill enclosure. These men had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which two model barges had been prepared for them. The barges had been fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected today, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whaleback deck was protected in a similar manner.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, efforts were made to fire the barges. These were procured and oil sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges. Barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to flow against the boats and then ignite it. The terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and buried dynamite bombs at the vessel with great effect. The situation of the detectives was such as to appeal to the stoutest hearts. Several times did they run up a flag of truce, but as many times was it stricken down by bullets fired by strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours hostilities ceased. Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officials of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of war. Through their efforts it was agreed to let the detectives surrender, but this was secured with the greatest difficulty against the objections on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place who wanted to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some strikers had pointed guns at outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkertons hung out

ANOTHER WHITE FLAG.

This time it was respected, and a committee of strikers went on board to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind, and it was agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When the inspection of the boat was made it was found that at least seven Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all showed signs of exhaustion. The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets, and an escort of guards was appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some had pistol-shot wounds in their heads, and three had eyes shot out; several could scarcely limp along, the blood running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the town hall.

ONE HAD HIS EYE PUNCHED OUT by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Band was thrown in their eyes and the mill hands struck the detectives over the head and shoulders with rifles, inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats the men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally locked in the Opera House where they are to be kept for the night. The usuals, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

After the prisoners had been released from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They fired the boats, first securing them so they could not cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening and the noise could be heard miles away. The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough and the citizens of the entire country who for a second time will be called upon to pay an enormous amount of money entailed in the shape of riot losses. The Pinkerton men were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. During the afternoon fully five thousand men walked into Homestead. They came from the south side of Pittsburgh and many were armed. In one delegation there were about two thousand mill workers. They carried

flags and proclaimed that they proposed to stand by the Homestead workers in defending the mill at any cost.

THE SCENES IN HOMESTEAD

today are hard to describe. The streets were filled with men and women, particularly the narrow roads leading to the mills. Here congregated thousands of men, women and children, many of the latter weeping and wailing. On a hill back of the works a crowd of fully three thousand people viewed the battle without running risk. The proclamation requesting all saloons to close was religiously obeyed but it was impossible to keep many excited individuals from gathering in the vicinity of the works. The steamer "Little Bill" came down from Homestead this afternoon. As she steamed into the landing with her new American flag flying from the flagstaff she showed the effect of the fusillade of bullets she had gone through. Many panes of glass were shattered and the woodwork was perforated in a dozen places. On board was John T. McCurry, who was shot in the groin. A reporter interviewed the wounded man as he lay on the lower deck.

"We made the landing at Homestead mills about 5 o'clock this morning. The shore was crowded with locked out men and their sympathizers. Armed Pinkerton men commenced to climb up the bank, then workmen opened fire on the detectives. The men shot first and not until three Pinkerton men had fallen did they respond to fire. I have my God to meet, and if I am to die now I am willing to take my oath that the workmen fired first. The Pinkerton men did not fire until some of them had been wounded. The workmen were so strong in number that it was useless for the 350 or 400 Pinkertons to oppose them further so they retreated to the barges, carrying the dead and wounded. One Pinkerton man was shot through the head and instantly killed, and five were wounded. We backed out into the river, anchored the barges and then took the dead and wounded men up to Port Perry, from where they were sent on to the railway to Pittsburgh. We then went down to Homestead again. When we reached the mills the strikers opened fire on the "Little Bill" from both sides. It was then I was hit. There was no one on board at the time we was fired upon but the crew, Captain Rogers and one Pinkerton man, J. H. Robinson of Chicago. When we approached Homestead from Port Perry we could see the attempts to set fire to the barge. The strikers had a load of what appeared to be oil and were pouring it upon the water and lighting it."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—After a lengthy conference of amalgamated leaders a meeting of locked-out men was called at 4 o'clock. It was attended by 1000 men, many of whom carried muskets. The national officer of the amalgamation made a strong appeal to the men while the cannons roared outside. President Welke pleaded with the men to withdraw and assured them that the barges containing the deputies would be immediately removed. P. H. Melver, vice-president of the Mahoning and Shenandoah valley district, said:

"There has been an awful slaughter of human life here today, and by all

means a further sacrifice of human life should be avoided. I am a stranger in this town, but from today's action I know full well if you continue doing as you are, the militia will be ordered out before dark and you will be defeated."

At this juncture President Welke again attempted to address the crowd, but instantly there was a loud report and with one accord every man rushed pell-mell to the scene. Even while appeals were being made men were endeavoring to pump oil on the barges. It was useless to continue the meeting. An hour later, while the men were waiting for nightfall to burn the barges and the men in them, Hugh O'Donnell, a leader of the strikers, grasped the American flag and, mounting a pile of iron, made an impassioned speech for mercy for the Pinkertons, who were lying like caged wolves in the barges. The extraordinary power of O'Donnell over the strikers was manifest at once. A few people murmured and cried out, "Let's burn them," but they were silenced.

"Let's turn them over to the sheriff and make

AN INFORMATION FOR MURDER

against them," said the leader. This was received with cheers, and when the strikers waived their hats and asked the Pinkertons to surrender there was an immediate response from the boat. In a short time the leaders of the strikers came on deck. Then began a strange scene. The strikers crowded the boats, captured the rifles and looted everything. They were mad with rage. The first man taken off the barge was dying, having been shot through the back. Then one by one the strikers followed in charge of an armed guard, each man carrying a valise.

The guards carried Winchester taken from the Pinkertons. Six Pinkertons were reported killed and many dangerously wounded. The guards took the men a mile to the rink. There were 200 of them, and probably two-thirds of them were beaten brutally by the time they reached the improvised jail. They claim that they were miserably misled; that they came from different towns, were strangers to each other and had been told they were wanted as watchmen. They huddled in the rink absolutely terror stricken, fearing lynching from the immense crowd of people gathered outside.

Among the scenes and incidents attending the surrender and landing of the discomfited guards from the barges was one specially worthy of note, as it shows the bravery of one of the Pinkerton men. As he reached the river bank with his companions they were assailed from all sides by the angry crowd. In a shower of stones and missiles of all kinds the man separated himself from the others and begged for a hearing. In the silence which followed he said:

"Fellow citizens—When I came here I did not understand the situation or I would never have come. I was told I was to meet and deal with foreigners. I had no idea I was to fight American citizens. I am a member of the Junior order and appeal to you for permission to leave and get myself out of this terrible affair."

The crowd cheered him and he proceeded unmolested.

THE SCENES IN THE AFTERNOON on the hills back of Homestead and as far as the eye could see were dotted with human beings. With every shot from the strikers they craned their necks, hoping only to see a ghastly result. The Pinkertons were horsed combat and their warring purely passive. The strikers had a cannon, which they tried to train on the boats, but each shot flew wide of the mark. Finally the cannon burst, and they resorted to dynamite. Great chunks of it were thrown at the boat, most of which only splashed the water. Occasionally it struck the roof, but exploded upward and only left a white breath of smoke. One lucky shot struck the stern end of a barge and made a gaping opening which served as an objective point for future throws, but was always missed. Other shots ripped great sections of the open deck. Previous to this they had tried to fire the boats by pouring barrels of oil on the water and igniting it, but after wasting half a tank they gave this up as futile. They took a long section of hose and tried to pipe Carnegie & Co.'s gas to the boats to blow up the company's protectors. Time and again they tried it, each attempt proving a failure, while the spectators and strikers awaited the result with bated breath. Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled under the deck, dragging in the dead and caring for the wounded, waiting for what seemed certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused. Late in the afternoon, down the Pemickley trestle work marked 1000 hawny sons of toil, waving at the head of the column the American flag. They were workmen from Jones & Laughlin's mill coming to tender sympathy and encouragement to their locked out brethren. Then William Welke, ex-president of the Amalgamated Association, came with a true proposition from Sheriff McCleary, who offered to send the boat and low-barges away if the men would cease firing.

Finally they agreed to and at 5:30, as told elsewhere, the Pinkertons were allowed to come ashore. No sooner had the guards reached the river banks than the barges were charged on by the crowd of men, women and children. Cooking utensils, bedding, etc., were handed over to the women and children, while the men seized on a large store of rifles and ammunition. These rifles are all of the finest pattern and in perfect condition, and with a quantity of ammunition were a great acquisition to the strikers. After the barges had been thoroughly looted they were fired and soon burned to the water's edge.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Captain William Rogers, who contracted to tow the two barges down to Homestead, and Captain Wm. Wishart, commander of the towboat "Little Bill," tell thrilling stories of their experience up the river today. Both agree in the story already told by McMurray that the first shots were fired by the strikers and not returned by the Pinkertons until three of their number had been stretched on the deck of the vessel.

Captain Wishart, who was in the pilot house, says as soon as the men attempted to run out on the gangplank, a shot was fired from the shore. Volley after volley was fired. Wishart

says he became angry, and seizing a rifle himself, began firing at the crowd on the shore. After the wounded had been taken to Fort Perry the boat returned, and Wishart says by that time the strikers had gained the vantage points in every direction and poured in shot in an uncomfortable manner. A number of them were on the bridge roof. When the boat reached the wharf in this city this afternoon hundreds of people surrounded her and began taking chips and digging bullets out for relics. Of bullets there are great plenty, the sides of the vessel having been literally riddled.

The imprisoned Pinkerton men say seven of their number were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the "Little Bill" into the river. The number of Pinkertons now in the lock-up and rink is 234. The homes of the detectives are Chicago, 120; New York, 75; Philadelphia, 25; the remainder in the neighborhood of Brooklyn.

A visit to the Union station revealed the fact that the Pinkerton detectives who arrived in this city at 2:30 this morning will not be taken from the city but will be held at the Pennsylvania yards under strong guard until daybreak, when they will be removed to the county jail to await trial for murder.

This evening a lengthy secret conference was held between C. L. McGee, H. C. Frick, Sheriff McCleary, W. J. Brennan and others. At its conclusion a special train and the party, excepting Frick, went to Homestead. The object of the mission is not known. A dispatch just received says that one of the Pinkertons died in the lockup from the effects of injuries received on the march from the boat to the jail. Another is expected to die before morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Among the different labor organizations a bitter feeling prevails over the introduction of Pinkertons at Homestead. From the headquarters of the American Federal Labor Union a card was issued this afternoon for an indignation meeting Friday evening.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—Before leaving for the East this morning General Master Workman Powderly was seen by an Associated Press representative, and speaking of the Homestead riot said he could not talk until he knew more about it.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, arrived in the city tonight. When the above dispatches about the Homestead trouble were shown him he declined to talk about it further than to say it demonstrates the fact that high tariff affords no protection to the laboring men and never betters their condition.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6.—At midnight a special train came in from Pittsburgh in charge of Sheriff McCleary, and the Pinkerton men were sent to the county jail. President Welke and Hugh O'Donnell counseled moderation and the strikers did not again meet the guards, most of whom were badly injured. Eleven were sent to the hospital on their arrival at Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 6.—Governor Pattison said this evening that he did not contemplate any fur-

ther action at present. The feeling about the capital is that an attempt is being made to shift the responsibility. Adjutant-General Greenland is in communication with General John A. Wiley, commander of the second brigade of troops. If found necessary to restore order they will be concentrated at Homestead on short notice.

The feeling of intense excitement prevalent on the streets of Pittsburgh has not been equaled since the war times. Here and there knots of workmen are gathered discussing the situation and generally denouncing in no measured terms the employing of mercenary troops such as the Pinkertons to enforce submission on the part of the locked-out millmen. All business is practically at a standstill. Every one is conjecturing what the day will bring forth. When the news from Homestead reached the thousands of idle mill workers on the south side, it was like throwing a firebrand into a cotton field. They were up in arms, and the streets were thronged with men discussing the situation. The Sheriff and Frick especially came in for the condemnation. The officials of the Amalgamated association are depressed by the terrible tidings. Secretary Madden said tonight:

"This is mad business. The issue was clearly forced by the request of the Carnegie firm for deputies at the time when they did seem to be needed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The first official recognition in Congress of the troubles at Homestead was made today, when Representative Cammelt of California introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the troubles. The resolution contains a long preamble reciting that the Republican party contended that one of the main purposes of its tariff legislation was the protection of American labor and to increase the pay of wage earners in protected industries; that contrary thereto the industries protected in many instances instead of increasing, actually have materially reduced the pay of their men; that the Homestead mills, controlled by Carnegie and his associates, operating an industry which received the fostering care of said legislation to such an extent as to typify it as an example of the results thereof, promulgated an order reducing the wages of employees. It is alleged, from 20 to 60 per cent; that contrary to the position assumed by said party the protection so afforded regulates the price of labor. It is stated by H. C. Frick, manager of said mills, that "we made scales to suit the trade and mechanical conditions, and gave no thought to political cause or effect, or to the tariff;" that following this announcement

THE EMPLOYEES REFUSED TO ACCEPT such reduction and a strike is on hand and it is asserted in the public prints that armed men, boats carrying guns, stockades having attached thereto poles enabling a hot current of steam to be turned on at a moment's notice, and surrounded with wires capable of being charged with electricity, all these supplemented with strong searchlights, have been resorted to by said company to enable it to enforce the reduced scale of wages, thus inaugurating the conditions of federal despotism. The resolution thereupon calls for the appointment of a select

committee of five members to investigate and report upon the causes of the strike and the effect of such legislation on wages and labor.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The House committee appointed to investigate the Pinkertons will hold their first meeting Friday. The President receives frequent press bulletins during the day from Pittsburgh regarding the riot. He was seriously concerned at the grave turn the situation assumed. General Schofield said this afternoon that no appeal had been made to the military authorities for aid in repressing the riots at Homestead, and he did not think that it would be necessary. He said the government would not interfere unless the governor or the State informed the President that the case was beyond the control of the State and municipal authorities.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—Sheriff McCleary, in addition to his proclamation last evening calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning, sent out a number of personal summonses to the same effect early this morning. Neither proclamation nor summonses had much effect. At nine o'clock, the hour mentioned, only one man appeared under the general proclamation, and of 105 men personally summoned, only twelve responded.

As it was apparent that a sufficient large force could not be got together, the sheriff decided to postpone his trip to Homestead till tomorrow. In the meantime he will issue additional summonses. Much reluctance is shown by the citizens about going to Homestead, where they know a fight would await them. This city and Allegheny have three thousand members of the Amalgamated Association who, of course, would not march against their fellow workmen.

Figures at the sheriff's office show 16 killed and 62 wounded, six of whom will die, making the total larger than that in the riots of 1877. The names of the sixteen are not given, however, and it is believed to be inaccurate. What is believed to be a complete list of the dead makes a total of ten, of whom six are workmen and four Pinkertons, as follows:

Workmen—John Morris, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Weidin, Henry Striegel, John Fares, Joseph Soppo.

Pinkertons—J. W. Kilne, Edward Conners; two, names unknown, were shot and fell overboard.

Eleven workmen are severely hurt, six of whom may die and twenty-five others are lightly injured.

Those in danger of dying are: George Ketter, Richard Durham, Wm. Foy, Henry Rusaki, Andy Cudia, Chas. Daeska.

Nearly every one of the Pinkertons is mortally or less hurt. Seventeen of them are suffering from many wounds. The remainder bear evidence in cuts, bruises, swollen heads and faces, of the rough treatment they received at the hands of the workmen when they surrendered last evening and came out of the boat. The application of flats, clubs and stones and brickbats as they passed the crowd left them in a horrible battered up condition, but it is not believed that any of them will die from the effect of the beating they received.

They came mostly from Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston. All of them, except those in the hospital who were unable to go, left for New York this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania road. Every man of them was only too glad to get out of the neighborhood.

A deputy returned from Homestead this morning and says the taking of a peace at that place would surely bring about a conflict. The men are flushed with yesterday's success and unreasonable. A double force of policemen are on duty in this city to provide for any emergency in the way of turbulence among the idle crowds in the streets. The home of H. C. Frick was guarded by private detectives last night. Others are keeping personal guard over Frick.

Lovejoy, the secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, said this morning that the company could do nothing until the Sheriff had restored to its possession its property. He added, the time for a conference with the men has gone by, but those who wish would be given work individually.

Homestead is strangely silent this morning. It is the quiet of sober after-thought. The leaders are wondering what should be the next step. The men are bathing their wounds and preparing pouring lead. The leaders propose to have the fence around Carnegie's property rebuilt and repair all other damages by yesterday's riot with a view of preventing suits by the company. The guards to look after the interest of the company have been here. There is much surprise here over the release by the Sheriff and the sending away of the Pinkerton guards. When the workmen agreed not to kill them, it was understood that the guards would be placed in jail, until information for murder could be sworn out against them. The report of their release excited much angry discussion at first, but this quieted down when the men remembered that if they appeared against the Pinkertons as witnesses, they themselves would be liable to prosecution for riot.

The call of the sheriff for a posse was received with good natured derision, as they were confident a posse could not be collected. The men this morning removed the barricades and restored things to their normal condition as far as possible. The men are confident of their power and, while determined to preserve peace locally, will brook no outside interference.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The sheriff again telegraphed the governor at noon saying that all his means were exhausted and he left the matter in the hands of the governor.

Three of the injured workmen are in a precarious condition. The death is expected any moment of Wm. Foy and Geo. Ritter and Richard Durham. The physician who examined the wounded Pinkertons says the hands of most of them bear evidence of hard work; several told him they were mill men who came here for the purpose of working and not fighting. There are now twenty-seven wounded Pinkertons in the hospital. Michael Conners, one of the number died of his wounds this morning. He came from New York city. Ed Jacobov, another, will also probably die.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie

Steel company, says a number of the strikers will be arrested charged with murder. He declared that the last outbreak has settled one thing, and this, that hereafter no union men will be employed by the Carnegie company and that other millowners will probably follow its example.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—After the Carnegie fight yesterday and last night the town of Homestead today was almost as quiet as a sleepy country village. The workmen were pleased at the news that Governor Pattison had refused to order the militia here. Governor Pattison's action has made him very popular with the men, and this morning contributions were taken up for the appointment of a committee to visit the Governor and to lay the case of the men before him.

While peace reigned today, it was armed peace. A truce was forced by the fact that there was nobody to fight, rather than a permanent cessation of hostilities. No reasonable mind doubts that fighting would be resumed at once if another attempt were made to introduce Pinkerton men into town. Homestead, as far as the introduction of these men goes, is in a state of siege. The town is picketed, and no man can enter without his presence being noted.

There have been no deaths in addition to those mentioned. Several men are in a very dangerous condition, however, and it is doubtful whether or not they will recover.

The city was given a nervous shock about midnight, it being reported that a special train was on its way from Pittsburgh, filled with men coming to take the places of the men coming out. The electric light whistle blew sharply. This was the signal for the people. A crowd of men rushed from every house and every street. Shots were fired to attract the attention of the men. It was some time before the crowd calmed down and dispersed, while many remained on watch.

H. C. Frick, secretary of the Carnegie company, was interviewed this evening in regard to the basis of difference between the company and the men. He said skilled workmen in the Amalgamated Association worked under what was known as the sliding scale. As the price of steel advanced so did their earnings, and vice versa. While there was no limit to their advance there was a point at which the decline stopped.

"We believe if we can advance without limit the earnings of the workmen they should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum, and instead of \$25 as a minimum we fixed \$23. The reason for this was that we spent large sums of money in introducing new machinery, by means of which the workmen could increase their daily output, thereby increasing the amount of their earnings. A another point was that the date of the expiration of the sliding scale was June 30th. We asked that the date be changed to December 31st to permit us to take estimates, beginning January last, so we would be enabled to make contracts for the year accordingly. The Amalgamated Association declined. The third matter was the proposed reduction in tonnage. We are prepared to show that in every department under the proposed reduction skilled workmen would make more

than they did when the scale of 1889 went into effect. As a rule, the men who are making the largest wages were the ones who most bitterly denounced the proposed revision, for out of 3800 men engaged only 325 were directly affected by the reduction. Finding it impossible to arrive at an agreement with the Amalgamated officials we decided to close the works."

Asked for the reason for the employment of Pinkerton men, Frick said he did not see how else they could have protection, doubting the ability of the sheriff to enforce order at Homestead and protect their property.

Frick's attention being called to the widespread interest about the investigation proposed by congressional request, said they welcomed the proposed investigation, and were prepared to submit to this committee evidence which would convince an unbiased man of the equity of their position. Frick further said regarding the political situation:

"We cannot afford to run our business and politics at the same time. We did not propose to reduce the earnings of employees below those of other Amalgamated men in other mills. We put in machinery other mills do not possess to increase the output and the earnings of the men. We asked that a reduction be made in the earnings of our employees to place them on a par with other workmen in other Amalgamated concerns."

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent found Andrew Carnegie at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire, this afternoon. He was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie was endeavoring to soothe him and draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined to make any statement. He has within the last day or two sent and received numerous dispatches by cable.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—It is understood that the men propose, if possible, to have the question legally decided, whether the Pinkertons have a right to bring armed deputies here.

Another attempt by the Pinkertons is apprehended and there is a nervous dread of what is to come. Against such an attempt the strikers will array the power they have. The railroad men are in hearty sympathy with the men and for this reason it will be hard to surprise the strikers with an adequate force. They have plenty of money and the best legal counsel. Guards are on duty against surprises at every point and dynamite is stored along the trestle to cut off communication between the two shores of the river if necessary.

BOSTON, July 8.—General Benjamin F. Butler being asked to give his views on the Homestead tragedy, said: "Everybody has a right to defend their property, but nobody ought to pursue his rights except by process of law. If the governor knew that these Pinkerton ruffians were to be brought there thus armed for murder, he ought to have sent the troops if necessary to capture and punish the fellows for such an illegal expedition into the territory of his State. If the facts are as I understand them, such things ought never to happen in this country. More stringent laws of the United States, as well as

of States, should be passed to prevent them. Pinkerton's body of out-throats should be disarmed by law if the law men get at Homestead will not disband them. No railroad under the act which the interstate commerce rights will protect should be allowed to bring them from one State into another under the severest penalties. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext, should be made a felony in whomsoever taking part. I further as a lawyer believe fully that those having charge of Carnegie's organization for this riotous invasion could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for conspiracy to break the peace and commit murder, and hope they may be if there is any law or justice in Pennsylvania not overshadowed by political considerations."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—Hugh O'Donnell, the strikers' leader, was seen today by an Associated Press correspondent. When asked what he had to say regarding the assertion of Mr. Frick that only 325 of the 3800 men were directly affected by the reduction, he replied:

"I frankly admit the truth of the assertion, but the situation as it now stands is this: If the men concede the point it would open the way for a general reduction in all departments. It is a matter of strict principle with the Amalgamated association to stand firmly by its men, one and all, banded together for mutual support, and the cause of one member is the cause of all. If the men went back to work and consented to the reduction in wages of 325 of their number, eventually the wages of all others would be reduced. The men will, under no consideration yield to the expiration of the scale in December. The output at that season is much less and could ill afford to lay idle at that time of the year, as there would surely be suffering among the poorer classes. No, sir, the final adjustment must be made now."

NEW YORK, July 8.—From the very inside of the labor element in this city it is gleaned late this afternoon, and from the iron workers in particular, everything points to a general strike in this city within the next ninety days unless matters at Homestead are satisfactorily settled. The success of the strikers at Homestead won the sympathy of all wage-workers in this city, and the general opinion is that the Homestead men should be supported and given aid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A mass-meeting called for tonight under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor to protest against the introduction of Pinkerton men into Homestead was attended by about 2000 people. The principal speaker of the evening was Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas. Mr. Simpson said that the introduction of Pinkertons into the State came under the head of high treason, and that they, with Mr. Carnegie, should be tried and hanged for murder. A law was made for such men, and as soon as a workman came into collision with it, he found that he was beyond the pale.

"Nevertheless," said Simpson, "the law of right and the vindication of the people who shed their blood at Home-

stead is higher than the laws of man."

CHICAGO, July 9.—The building trades council in this city, representing 20,000 organized men, sent a message to the Homestead strikers last night, congratulating them on the "mainly stand taken," counseling them "to hold the pit at all hazards" and tendering financial assistance.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The committee from Homestead which had a conference with Governor Pattison at Harrisburg last night returned this morning. The members, while saying they were not at liberty to report the results of the conference in detail, express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result of their mission. They are convinced that the governor will not call out the militia and intimidate the probability that he will try to bring about an understanding between the men and the Carnegie company.

The picket duty is beginning to tell on the men, many of whom on account of frequent alarms, have not had twelve hours' sleep since Tuesday, but the vigilance is unrelaxed. When it was reported this morning that the company was about to send in laborers and carpenters to make repairs, the guards around the works were doubled. There is a more pacific feeling toward the authorities this morning, and at a meeting today the sheriff may be asked to take charge of the works. This, however, will not prevent resistance in case non-union men are sent to the works. The strikers are just as determined in that direction as ever. They have enough money in private means to last for six months besides the money in the Amalgamated treasury and the contributions they could secure from outside labor organizations, so they are prepared for a long siege.

DENVER, Colo., July 9.—Various labor organizations of the city held meetings at which resolutions were adopted severely denouncing the part taken in the Homestead tragedy by the Pinkertons and calling upon Congress to enact laws preventing the employment of armed men by corporations for the purpose of intimidating and murdering workmen. Sympathy was expressed for the Homestead workers, and aid promised, if necessary.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—The entire division of National Guards of Pennsylvania, about 8000 men, have been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing riot in that place. The action of the governor was taken on a dispatch from Sheriff McCleary stating that the situation at Homestead had not improved, while all the quiet strikers are in control, and openly express the determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. The sheriff, after making all efforts in his power, failed to secure a posse strong enough to accomplish anything, and was notified that no posse raised by civil authorities could do anything to change the condition of affairs, and any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the law would only result in further armed resistance, and consequently loss of life.

"Only a large military force will enable me to control matters," he telegraphed. "I believe if such force be sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored.

I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance."

Governor Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the State guards, at once issued the following order:

George E. Snowden, Major-General Commanding the National Guards of Pennsylvania:

Put your division under arms at once with ammunition, to support the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain peace. Protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and the laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to Sheriff McCleary by Governor Pattison:

"Have ordered Major-General Snowden with a division of the national guards of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him and communicate to me further particulars."

Tonight Major-General Snowden issued the following order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dachtel, Philadelphia, commanding the first brigade:

"In compliance with the orders of the commander-in-chief you will concentrate your command in camp at Mt. Gretna by tomorrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further order. Take with you three days' rations and all the ammunition on hand. The first troop, mounted, would move on the first."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.—There was intense excitement late tonight by the announcement that the Pennsylvania Militia, 8000 strong, had been ordered out and would arrive at Homestead tomorrow. The news was flashed over the wires to this city at 11:01 p.m., and a few minutes later it came to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few inquiries among the press representatives convinced them that it was right. Little groups gathered at street corners and the situation was discussed in low but earnest tones. Some hot-headed strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to, "Oh, well, we have beaten the Pinkertons, anyway."

The opinion was freely stated by the rank and file that the militia would be received with no hostile demonstration and an armistice would be declared until after their departure.

"But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mill with non-union men."

This little sentence expressed as fully as could volume the situation that will be ushered in by the advent of the militia.

The chief fear of the leaders now is that Carnegie & Company will hasten to install non-union workmen in the mill immediately upon the arrival of the militia.

At midnight the horrible fear took possession of the strikers that the company might sneak in Pinkerton men in the disguise of workmen. Altogether the strikers are in a very uneasy frame of mind late tonight, and

anxious faces give evidence of their excitement. A possible feeling of desperation over the prospects may cause the hotter-headed to counsel violence to the militia, but it is safe to say that such suicidal policy will not be approved by the leaders, and if endorsed by some ignorant workmen will be ruled out in the face of determined opposition from the leaders.

"Do you fear the presence of the militia will be taken advantage of by the company in an effort to install non-union men in the mill?" was asked of Bishop McClellie.

"I do not think Governor Pattison said the militia was to be used as guards and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be kept here a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is I predict that they will be withdrawn. Our fight against the Pinkertons is against the invasion of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

McClellie's words were accepted by all as final and as indicating the tactics of the strikers.

But the strikers are religiously relying upon the government to afford no assistance to the company in the installation of non-union labor and trusting that the troops may be speedily withdrawn leaving the situation practically the same as before their arrival.

Shortly after midnight a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the advisory committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed towards the militia and the intention is that the committee shall take definite action. The committee meeting is being held behind closed doors.

It is given out unofficially that at the meeting of the advisory committee it was decided to offer no resistance to the militia occupying the town or the Carnegie property.

The intense strain or excitement to which the strikers have been subjected for the past week is telling on the men. The anxiety has reached such a tension that renewed hostilities would be a positive relief. Alarm after alarm has swept over the town, and the men have so often responded that there is danger that when a true alarm does come it may be unheeded, and the enemy be within the city limits before the strikers can muster their forces. There is no doubt of a settled conviction among the strikers that another battle is inevitable. At least a dozen telegrams have been received stating that a Pinkerton mob, in detachments, is preparing to move on the city, and the leaders have concluded that the decisive struggle is not far distant.

The strength of the Pinkerton army is by a mysterious unanimity estimated at 800, and the strikers feel confident that they can easily repulse the force. One thing is certain, if there still be another invasion of Pinkertons it will be followed by a battle more sanguinary, more terrible and more decisive than the first. The strikers are perfecting organization today, and appear to be gaining strength in every way except with the press, which is spiteful on account of the espionage and restrictions imposed upon its representatives. But Hugh O'Donnell is protecting the newspaper men in every way from harassing interference and

It is safe to say that as long as he is the dominating spirit no more reporters will be ordered out of town. The spirit of toleration evinced by O'Donnell is not shared by many of the rank and file. Half a dozen newspaper men who arrived today were promptly approached by a self-constituted committee and marched off to headquarters where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they were satisfied as to the men's identity. Indeed there are representatives of the press in the city who maintain fear of subsequent visitations. This impels them to an excess of caution and their dispatches suffer from the consciousness that tomorrow may bring a reckoning from the irate committee who know no code of ethics.

This is the situation candidly expressed and the Associated Press but fulfills its function when it says it is only when temerity outweighs discretion that correspondents in this city exercise the perfect freedom of news expression which would characterize their dispatches from any other point, and which even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should not obscure.

The advisory committee is no longer in official existence according to the statement of strikers, but it is evident to any observer that directions are given by certain men. The reason for the failure to have an official organization seems likely to be found in the caution and desire not to get involved in court proceedings. O'Donnell this evening refused to admit the advisory committee of the force and said they were not yet considering the advisability of reorganization. He said if the Congressional investigation committee called upon them he supposed they would respond and give the committee all the information necessary.

Although the formal announcement was made at headquarters this evening that the advisory committee had reorganized with all its old officers the statement is now made that reorganization was effected Saturday. It seems to be quite certain that during the present lull an advisory committee is as good a way of preserving order as can be found, but if there should be any fighting the locked-out workmen will probably go to other leaders. The people seem to be generally glad that it has taken up its work again, but they do not believe it will be long before it will again be discredited and its records burned.

Arrangements have been begun, it is said, by which a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded will be erected near the scene of the battle in case another fight occurs. O'Donnell himself was very non-committal when interrogated upon the point this evening, and merely stated that Dr. Buchner of Pittsburgh Mercy Hospital had called and proffered his assistance and also offered to receive a wounded that might now be in the city.

All the churches were largely attended this morning in anticipation of radical expressions from the pulpit and the visitors were disappointed. At the Methodist Church Rev. Mr. Thompson made some forcible allusions to the existing strike. The manifestations of approval which followed the expressions amounted almost to applause, and the sentiments of the prayer of Rev.

Dr. McMillan also received cordial approval.

In speaking about the matter Father Ballou said:

"This is a peaceable community but a lawless one. They will submit to law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal force. If another attempt be made to force the Pinkertons into Homestead I fear the very worst. The question cannot be settled that way. The firm and men must arbitrate."

"But if the firm refuses to arbitrate?" "Then I should doubt its honesty, but the opinion of the country can coerce them. Both sides must come together or we will have a most shocking and demoralizing sequel to the wild work of last week."

That there are at least a dozen Pinkertons in town is conceded by the committee, who thus explain the stringency of their press regulations, and stories told of extreme vigilance which everybody is watched. One man suspected last night was stripped of his underclothing. His papers were closely examined and nothing being found, his money and other things were returned to him. But he was taken to the track and pointed out the way to Pittsburgh. The fact is Homestead is as much in a state of siege as though a public enemy were camped on the heights around the town, and gun-boats lying in the river.

There is no promising indication that arbitration will be invoked to settle the existing difficulties. It is stated that the Carnegie company received the suggestion with depressing chilliness, and the leaders of the strikers intimated that they considered the Amalgamated Association more competent than any outsider to preserve the interest of labor in the present difficulty. O'Donnell received a letter from Alfred Love, president of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, asking the men to submit their grievances to arbitration, and stating that the union address Carnegie in the same spirit. O'Donnell stated it was not customary to settle Amalgamated Association matters in that way.

A letter received today from Horace Stiles, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., urging the advisory committee to reorganize legally incorporated, and then filing a bill in equity to claim a legal lien upon the company's property. The letter was read with considerable interest and it is stated that it will be referred to the Amalgamated Association lawyer.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—The committee of workmen who called on Frick of the Carnegie Co. this morning, were not from the Homestead men, but from the many mills of the Carnegie Co. who are working, and who asked the company to confer with the strikers. The request was refused on the ground that the strikers have taken possession of the company's property and murdered its watchman, for which they must answer to the district attorneys.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The night passed quietly, and Homestead was in holiday attire early this morning in anticipation of the militia. It was expected that the troops would arrive by day-break and the people turned out in anticipation of that event, ready to welcome the

blue coated representatives of the State with a procession of brass bands, school children and flowers, but the situation became somewhat ludicrous as hours passed and the militia did not appear. The bands did their best to keep up the spirits of the multitude with indifferent success. It was after 9 o'clock when the cry went up that troops were coming. They arrived by train from the rendezvous at Greensburg, and consisted of the Second and Third brigades, numbering 3000 men under command of General Snowden, together with two Gatling guns and three field pieces. The sudden arrival, in the absence of the leader of the strikers, disconcerted the programme for the reception, and the soldiers evidently did not desire such treatment from the men whom they were sent there to keep in order. They were received with perfect respect and here and there an attempt at cheer was set up by the on looking populace. The troops descended from the train, formed silently and marched in perfect order, took possession of the mills, deployed artillery at the access of the Monongahela opposite the mills, set pickets all about the works, and settled the question of taking possession of the town by marching one company to the strikers' headquarters, another to the vicinity of the depot and a third to the slight eminence overlooking and commanding the commercial centre of the town. Then Homestead was in the hands of the military and martial law had succeeded the arbitrary reign of the advisory committee.

The citizens of Homestead are deeply disappointed that the militia thought it necessary to occupy the town instead of confining themselves to the mills, but they gave no open evidence of the fact. It was a complete acquiescence in the power of the State, and as gracefully as they could, the strikers accepted the inevitable. The batteries across the river commanded the whole town as well as the Carnegie works.

When the troops arrived the strikers' pickets located in the neighborhood left their posts and congregated to watch the soldiers. The strike leaders at once sent them back to their stations telling them that they had no business to leave their posts, and instructing them not to let any non-union man or detective through the lines. The leaders told them the troops would not interfere with them in this. Similar instructions were given to other watchmen and the whole strike picket line was re-formed outside the picket of troops.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, said in an interview today that it was the intention of the company to resume work at the Homestead mills as soon as possible. There were many of the locked out men who were willing to accept the terms of the company and return to work, if they could be protected in doing so. It would be necessary, however, to secure additional outside non-union help. He thought it could not be long before the entire plant would be in operation.

New York, July 12.—A Philadelphia dispatch says a representative of Carnegie arrived here this morning to engage non-union men for the mills at Homestead. He says an attempt will be made to resume work at once.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

By courtesy of Brother George C. Naegle, of Colonia Paibeco, Mexico, we are enabled to publish the following correspondence written by him to his brother and sister, descriptive of a terrible and tragic event:

My dear brother and sister, Joseph and Frances, Tiquerville, Wash. Co., U. T.:

This letter will surely be a shock and surprise to you and the members of our family in Utah and Arizona, and the pen will but feebly convey to you the sad intelligence of the fate of our dear brother Hyrum, who, from the horrible wounds inflicted by an enraged bear, died last night at 10 o'clock. This news will cause you to feel with us the bitter pangs of grief at his untimely death. I now send you the whole circumstance: Nearly all winter some of us boys have gone to the valley about fifteen miles from here, west, over the mountain on the Sonora side of the Sierra Madre, to the ranch. There we would stay the week and return home on Saturday night. On account of being so busy, and as father and some of the boys were over at the new purchase in Sonora, we were usually there only one at a time to look out for the stock, and especially to save the calves and colts from the bears, mountain lions and big grey wolves, which have been very destructive this spring. Already over three hundred dollars' worth have been lost. Brother Hyrum came home on Saturday night and said he had encountered a bear but did not get him. He also reported tracks quite thick; so we both went over last Monday; on Tuesday we hunted in different directions, and found several of our best calves gone. Then we decided to go together next day down the river Gabañen, back up North Creek, and gather up all the cows and calves. I believe that was the first day any of us had ridden together, the day through, during nearly the entire spring, and even when two were there we would ride in different directions, so as to get around among the stock and over more country. As we came up North Creek driving a little bunch of cattle, on turning a curve in the canyon and emerging from the point of a hill, Hyrum exclaimed, "There's a bear!" It was a monster, too. Instantly we jerked our guns and leaped to the ground. Hyrum had a 44-winchester and I a 45 70 marlin. We ran a few paces to a clearing where we had a full view and a fair chance at him. As bruin was going along the bottom of the canyon Hyrum put in the first shot, and I the next, both hitting him. In rapid succession we fired several shots and I think most of them struck the brute. As he climbed the hill on the opposite side, my third shot brought him rolling and bawling down the hill.

Hyrum said, "that's cooked him," but he only lay a second and gathering himself up he scrambled to the top of the hill for about twenty or thirty yards and fell under an oak. Hyrum suggested, "Let's take it easy," and started after him, but having only three cartridges in my magazine, in the haste and excitement of trying to put in more, unfortunately, the first one caught fast, and I could

neither force it in nor out until I got my pocket knife. By that time Hyrum was across the creek and climbing the hill, following the bear. I locked up and shouted to him not to follow directly after the brute, but to come in below him, take straight up the hill and come out above or on a level with him. He did so, and as soon as he reached the top he fired three shots: bang! bang! bang! as quickly as he could. I think the bear must have been on the run while he was shooting, and with the third shot got out of sight over a little rise. In the hurry to adjust my gun and go there I did not look up again till I got the discarded cartridge out and there it was. Both Hyrum and the monster being then out of sight, I jumped on my mule—a fleet little animal—and with gun in hand dashed across the canyon. Fortunately I did, for had I taken the journey afoot I should have reached there too late, for when I arrived on the top of the hill I could not see nor hear anything of them. I called "Hyrum, Hyrum, where are you?" but received no answer, and sped on the course I thought they had gone but a few rods over a little rise, when I saw the bear above and a little along the hill side, but I could see no Hyrum. Rushing toward the bear, I could see that he had something bloody in his mouth, musing and growling. Not seeing Hyrum where I feared he had him down, and my horror no human tongue can tell when I first saw his blue overall under the bears body. He was gnawing Hyrum's hand. I shrieked: "My Lord! My Lord! he's got Brother Hyrum." The spurting of my mule caused the brute to drop the hand and pick up his head. For fear of making an accidental shot and hitting Hyrum, or perchance the shot might not prove fatal to the bear, I jumped off to make sure aim. Being then quite close, my jump to the ground frightened him, or at least instead of touching Hyrum again or making for me before I could level down to shoot, he started off. Hyrum rolled over on his face, and rose on his knees and elbows. Then I could see my brother was not dead, but oh such a bloody sight I am unable to describe. The bear was then about thirty yards from him. I fired and brought the brute to the ground, but he got up and started again. A second shot, however, brought him tumbling again, this time to get up a turn on me; but as he turned he fell, and grabbed in his mouth a dry pine limb about the size of my arm. That he crunched as though it were a cornstalk, and with it in his mouth he started off again. A third shot brought him writhing to the earth, and as my last cartridge was in the barrel I proceeded within six feet of his head and sent it through the brain of this huge brown bear. I then rushed back to Hyrum. All this was done in half the time it takes to relate.

Now came the trying ordeal for myself. There alone, with Hyrum's mangled body, fifteen miles away from home and help, how I cried and prayed. The poor boy was still resting on his knees on elbows, with the blood entirely covering his head, face and shoulders and still streaming to the ground. The first thing I did was to support his head and administer to

him, after which he cried "Water." I galloped to the creek and brought my hat full of water, and washed his head and face the best I could. Such a mangled head and face you never saw. The skull was laid bare from the top of the forehead about four inches back, and there was one wound on the left side, three-cornered, about two inches each way, and one other wound that we did not discover until just before his death, when some portions of his brain oozed out, two teeth having penetrated the brain. On the back and other side of his head, and just at the corner of his right eye, were seven or eight terribly ugly wounds, laying bare the skull. There was a long gash down the right cheek and two under the jaw, which was washed; his upper lip was half torn off. In all, there were twenty wounds on his head, face, and the right hand was chewed through and through; his left was bitten through in several places; there was one fearful bite on the left leg, just above the knee, and one heavy imprint of the bear's paw and claws, though not deep, on the right breast. Of course these wounds on his body were not observable at first, but I could see his critical state, and knowing that God alone could help us in our lonely and helpless condition, I told Hyrum to exercise all the faith he had strength to do and I would again admit to him. After this he spoke, and I asked him why he went so near the monster. He said the bear got over a little rise out of sight and was lying down, and he did not see him until within two rods, when the bear sprang up and after him, his gun would not go off, though he kept it leveled on the brute, thinking every second it would act. When the bear was nearly upon him he started backward, still trying to pull the trigger, but it failed. The bear struck him with his left paw, the right one being disabled, breaking his jaw and knocking him down. The bear then jumped on him, grabbed him by the head with his mouth; and to protect his head and face he put up his hands. About eight feet from where my brother lay I found his hat and gun. The latter was cocked and contained three cartridges. I think, in the excitement, he failed to press the lever, and that that accounted for its not going off.

After tying up his broken jaw and getting him on his horse (which I led), to my astonishment he rode a mile and a half to camp, where I laid him upon the bed and washed and dressed his wounds, bandaged them in salt water cloths and gave him a little milk and cold water to revive him, as he had swooned a couple of times from loss of blood. He rallied and I asked him what I should do—go for help or try and get him home. He replied "don't leave me here alone," and the thought to myself of leaving him while I rode fifteen miles over a very rough trail and returned with help could not be entertained. Again, such a thing as Hyrum riding so far in such a condition, could not be hoped for or expected. But to my astonishment he had, by the help of God, ridden one and a half miles, and I told him that same God, and He only, could give him support and strength to reach

home, and if he thought he could stand the ride we would make a start at once. So I quickly saddled him a fresh horse, and provided myself with a two-gallon syrup can of water (which I replenished at Bear spring), and with a cup and spoon. I put my coat and a slicker on him, as it was cloudy and threatened rain. Then for the third time I administered to him, helped him in the saddle, made a roll of a pair of blankets and a heavy camp quilt to put in front of him to support him, as I thought I would have to use these for a bed for him before reaching home. We started at a fast walk, I driving his horse along the trail, he handling the raies with his left arm. This went on till dark; then I led the horse through the timber and over the mountain, and by giving him every few moments a little water, which he called for, I arrived with him at his home at 10 o'clock at night, the accident having happened about 3 p. m. on Wednesday, the 22nd.

In passing through our little town I called up Patriarch Henry Lunt to get others to assist in administering to him and dressing his wounds. I sent for Franklin Scott, his father-in-law, who sewed up the worst of the wounds, and also Sister O. C. Moffatt to assist in caring for him, and we continued from that time to apply every remedy within our reach to allay fever and keep out inflammation, etc. We also sent word to Apostle Thatcher to come and have the doctor from Carolites sent for. We continued our prayers and supplications for Hyrum's recovery. To all appearance and to the astonishment of every one who saw him, he went on well until yesterday, when about the same time in the p. m. that he was hurt he was taken worse and had quite a bad spell of vomiting. His breathing became heavy and difficult and the brain began to ooze from two of the gashes in the head. He gradually sank, until just before his noble spirit fled he made a great effort to throw off the accumulation from his lungs. With two or three deep gasps he opened his left eye (which was not hurt) and looked as if to say "Good bye," and died calmly and peacefully. I think he was conscious to the last and denounced his suffering manfully, patiently and without a murmur.

To endure such a ride in his condition was characteristic of his extraordinarily strong constitution. Not a groan nor a sound did he make while the bear was on him; and not one man in one hundred, perhaps not in five hundred, could have borne what he did without complaint. The grief of those of the family who surrounded him at his death, and especially the anguish of his young wife was most heart-rending. Hyrum was only married in January last. He was 23 and his widow is 19.

I desire to add our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His tender mercy in bearing him to his home, wife and family; it is a marvel to all how I got home with him. I tell them nothing but the power of God supported him to reach here.

Poor Hyrum has a record in the Mexican mission that will be a monument of honor to him. He was president of the Deseret Quorum for a while, and was up to the time of his death, and acting priest and one of my counselors in the M. I. A.

I remain, in sympathy and affection, your Brother,

Geo. C. NAEGLÉ.

THE FUNERAL.

On Sunday, the 23th, the funeral services were held at ten a. m.

In the absence of the entire Bishopric, Patriarch Lunt presided. The choir sang, "Oh my Father, etc." Prayer was offered by Father Jos. G. Hardy. "Mourn not the dead, etc.," was sung and Brother Lunt made a few sympathetic and condoling remarks.

Brother Heleman Prest, who was filling a missionary appointment in Cave Valley, came to pay his last respects to Brother Hyrum. He addressed those present and read appropriate passages from the Doctrine and Covenants (Sec. 29.) Brother Lunt also occupied a portion of the time. Each spoke words of comfort to the bereaved family and especial blessings upon the widow.

The choir sang closing hymn, "Thou dost not weep, to weep alone." Benediction by Elder Wm. W. Haws.

The dedicatory prayer at the grave was offered by Patriarch Henry Lunt and the choir sang "Unvett thy bosom, faithful tomb."

COLONIA PACIFICO, Chihuahua, Mexico, June 25th, 1892.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.

This has been one of the most interesting days of the year to us in the Junction city. The sabbath school students of the Latter-day Saints in Ogden city held a grand re-union in the Tabernacle, Superintendent R. Ballantyne presiding. On the stand, besides the superintendents, teachers and others, were Assistant General Superintendent Gossard, and General Secretary John M. Whitaker, of Salt Lake City, Presidents C. F. Middleton and N. C. Flygare, of the Weber Stake; also members of the High Council of Weber Stake, sabbath school superintendents, teachers and others. By ten o'clock the building was filled to its utmost capacity with students.

The exercises were opened by singing, "Merry, merry children sweetly sing." Prayer by Bishop R. McQuarrie. The school then sang, "We are sowing daily sowing."

Superintendent Ballantyne delivered the opening address, he congratulated the assembly on the happy and auspicious occasion on which they had met. He made a few pertinent remarks on the great importance which attaches to the Sabbath schools of the Latter-day Saints, and the manner in which the youth of Israel should approach and worship Him. He was thankful to see so many present, as it showed the great interest taken in Sunday school work.

A duet, "Hope beyond the shadow," was sweetly rendered by members of the Second ward school. This was followed by an interesting discourse by Elder W. F. Henninger on "The Object of the Sabbath Schools." Among many other things, he said the object of these institutions was to teach the young to revere the name of the Deity, to keep holy the Sabbath day, to impart true religious instructions, and to train them up in the fear of the Lord.

A quartette—"Crusade"—was then sung by the Third ward school.

Elder George E. Hyde delivered a short but interesting and instructive discourse, in which he showed how Sabbath schools can be graded. This could only be done effectually, the speaker said, by organizing classes consisting of pupils as nearly as may be of the same age and ability, and furnishing them with subjects to study suitable to their capacities.

"We are watchers, earnest watchers, for the better coming day," was sung in concert, after which Elder John M. Whitaker delivered an earnest address on the harmonious influences of the exercises of the Sabbath school. He spoke of the elevating power of music, both vocal and instrumental, and power of these sacred institutions generally, in preparing the youth of Zion to fill the responsibilities which they will be called upon to assume when elder ones have passed away to another sphere of labor. He exhorted the young men and women to be diligent and earnest in acquiring knowledge on all useful subjects and especially a knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"Hope of Israel" was sung by all the schools.

Assistant General Superintendent George Gossard next addressed the meeting. His subjects were the proper conduct of Sabbath schools, prayer, taking and reading minutes, imparting instruction to the youth, and other matters pertaining to the government and progress of these excellent institutions. The speaker closed his address by singing "Utah's Best Crop." The schools then sang a selection. Benediction was pronounced by President C. F. Middleton, and the morning services closed.

At 2 p. m. the Tabernacle was again crowded, and some persons could not obtain seats.

"Our Mountain Home so Dear" was the first hymn sung. Prayer was offered by Elder Joseph Parry. "Lord, Accept Our True Devotion" was the succeeding musical exercise. After the sacrament had been administered,

Elder John L. Herrick delivered a lecture on "Deportment" to be observed in the Sabbath schools and other worshipping assemblies. He said this should begin at home—where parents should teach it to their children; the officers of the school should observe it. It involves solemnity during prayer and a respectful attention to all school exercises and religious observances in any place of worship.

"Hark! what means those holy voices?" a mixed quartette, was sung by the Third ward.

"How best to develop part-singing" was dwelt upon at some length by Elder E. T. Woolley, but space will not admit of even a synopsis.

"How so Fair," a solo, was rendered in an effective style by Orson Griffin.

Elder James H. Douglass delivered an instructing discourse on prayer and preaching in the Sabbath schools, embodying many important items of useful instructions.

This was followed by singing "Zion Stands With Hills Surrounding," and then came an address by Elder George Gossard, in which he reviewed the proceedings of the day, and commended the many subjects which had been treated on to the earnest consideration and deep study of the members of the

Sabbath schools. He also spoke of the "Book of Mormon charts" and "cards" and exhorted every family who could purchase a copy to do so. He closed by singing "Who's on the Lord's Side?"

Mrs M. D. Wilson, W. C. T. U., of the United States, was introduced, and delivered the following address (reported verbatim by Elder J. M. Whitaker) If any one had told me six months ago that I should stand face to face with a "Mormon" congregation so soon, I should have thought such a one a false prophet. This goes to show how little we know what a day may bring forth. In the early spring I had planned to go to the Pacific coast, to a business that had opened up to me, and as I had relatives here among the "Mormons" I determined that I would stop over and see for myself what the "Mormons" were like; for you know blucious representations get out. So I resolved that no prejudice of my own should deter me from my purpose of remaining here. En route here upon the train I met a lady whose white badge or knot of white ribbon, like my own, showed me that we were members of the same organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States and the world. An acquaintance sprang up from this, and we talked on various topics, the "Mormons" included. I smile today when I think of our vague conjectures. Another lady who visited your Third ward Sabbath school wrote me of the agreeable surprise she experienced when here, and I still cherish the hope that I, too, might have that privilege. This lady, in writing to me, tells me what seemed to her to be my duty—to remain here among the "Mormons" and become acquainted with them as they are. For, she says, you are a temperance people, that you are not lacking in this virtue, but that we might assist you in your noble work, although you are misunderstood and much misrepresented and persecuted people. I wondered why these things were so, and while pondering in my mind, there came the "still small voice," "Comfort ye, comfort ye, My people." And I have this much to give if it is worth anything to you—that two eastern ladies have come among you with a determined purpose to investigate what we do not understand; for we recognize in you God's peculiar people, and, I say, be comforted.

I have recently sought to acquaint myself with your principles, and I find them founded where years ago I found my religious principles founded, and that is upon the simple Gospel of Christ. I find that your principles embody temperance, which is one of the fundamental principles of true religion. I learn also that when you established yourselves in these mountains, it was that a pure and holy people might grow up unto the Lord, and that your children and your children's children might flourish by the same fountains of truth in the purity of their lives. And as I look over this vast assembly of boys and girls of "Mormon" parentage, methinks I see that they bear the same trusts and are embodiments of these principles.

Temperance is not alone, but it is a many-headed and many-sided evil, and today over the broad land hundreds of thousands of fathers are dissolving, in

their wine cups, gems more precious than diamonds ever set in a monarch's crown.

The speaker went on to say that the "Mormons" are not the people that she believed they were, that they are honest, pure, virtuous and industrious, and living exemplars of their principles. She, for one, would always speak of them as such, for she had seen them as they are, and believed them to be the most vilely misrepresented people of any on the face of the earth. She further exhorted the young to withstand the cup of the tempter, and the wily snares of the evil one.

JOSEPH HALL.

CŒUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

WALLACE, Ida., July 11.—The strained situation in the Cœur d'Alene labor troubles culminated this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. The Gem and Frisco, non-union mines, were guarded by men behind barricades armed with Winchester. This morning a miner from the Gem started for Burke. When opposite the Frisco mine he fired upon some miners in town. They marched in a body toward the Frisco mills. When scarcely within rifle range a volley from the mine greeted them. They scattered and a regular battle ensued. One miner and one non-union man were killed and perhaps six wounded during the engagement.

The miners in the meantime loaded a Union Pacific car with two hundred and fifty pounds of giant powder and sent it down the track toward the Frisco mine. The car attempted did not work and miners got up on the flume, shut off the water and sent the powder in packages down the water pipe into the mill. A fuse was put in the last package and sent down. In an instant a terrific explosion occurred which shook the canyon for miles.

When the fight was going on at Frisco the Gem guards suddenly began firing volley after volley into the town of Gem, riddling the buildings with bullets. John Ward was wounded in the arm and Gus Carlson, a miner, killed. Attempt to recover Carlson's body met with a volley, and when the body was recovered, an hour afterward, he was dead.

At eight o'clock a truce occurred, and the Sheriff, District Attorney and Deputy United States Marshal appearing on the scene, peace negotiations were immediately set on foot and a truce declared. At twelve o'clock the mine force surrendered to the union men.

The number killed is far as learned is four and about ten wounded; though there may be bodies under the Frisco mill. Besides Carlson, Harry Cummings and two other unknown men were killed. Hugh Campbell, J. W. Gankard of Ogden, Will De Gamblers and George Pettibone were also wounded. There is still considerable excitement everywhere, but no further trouble is expected. About sixty men in the mines surrendered.

Later.—It is reported that twenty non-union men were killed in the explosion in the mill at the Frisco mine. No confirmation has yet been received.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 11.—The

most reliable reports from Cœur d'Alene tonight places the number of killed in today's fighting at ten. It is not learned how many, if any, of the bodies were burned in the ruins of the Frisco mill. Five bodies are now lying in Wallace and sixteen wounded men so far are reported. Groups of armed men are leaving Wallace for Wardner late this morning, and trouble is feared there.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon about 300 miners from Gem, fifty of whom were armed with rifles, marched down to Wallace. They brought with them their prisoners consisting of about 100 non-union men and five dead bodies. Another man, James Hennessey, lately of Butte, Mont., being in a house at Gem, was shot through the breast. Upon arrival here the "scabs" were turned loose and the union men began a search for A. M. Ester, manager of the Frisco mine, against whom the union men have an especial grudge.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 11.—It is impossible at this hour to learn the exact condition in the Cœur d'Alene. It is known that nine men are dead, the Frisco mill destroyed by dynamite and that the Gem mine surrendered to the employees were taken to Wallace. A dispatch from the superintendent of the Gem mine says that one man was killed at the Gem and the other eight at the Frisco mine. To avoid further bloodshed he surrendered the mine and all his arms. The property is now in the hands of a guard appointed by the president of the union.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senators Shoup and Dubois of Idaho have received a number of dispatches in regard to the mining troubles in the Cœur d'Alene region. The first one came from Marshal Pinkham who transmitted a message from a man named John Pinch at Wallace, reporting fighting in Gem and Frisco mines and saying, "We are powerless to stop the conflict and fear that many will be killed and the mines burned."

With the telegram containing this information the Senators went to call on the President and Secretary of war, but were not able to see either, the President being out of the city and the secretary being away from the department. They then called on the attorney-general and after consultation with him telegraphed the governor as to the conditions under which the President could act in the matter of calling out the federal troops to aid in maintaining order and preserving peace. At midnight the senators received the following from Attorney-General Geo. H. Roberts at Boise, Idaho: "The governor is now preparing to call on the President for troops, if possible, have the military arranged so that orders can be issued from the war department to the commandant at Fort Sherman to move the troops by boat via Mission and Wardner. Many lives are already lost, and much valuable property destroyed. The mob is moving to Wardner. Everything now depends on promptness."

The latest dispatch received by the senators (signed by Governor Willey) report the casualties so far at six killed and seven wounded, and fear is expressed that the scene of violence may extend to other parts of the State, necessitating a proclamation of martial law. The union miners are described as an undisciplined mob of 400

to 500, armed with Winchester and revolvers. They are elated with their success and will not be satisfied until every new man is driven from the mines. Many preliminaries have been arranged so the president will be able to act promptly. When the formal requisition is received it will be sent to the President who is expected to be in Saratoga today.

BOISE, Idaho, July 12.—The following message was sent by Governor Wiley to President Harrison last night: "This morning riot and bloodshed by the striking miners of the Coeur d'Alene district commenced and a mill was blown up by dynamite. Many men were killed or injured. Inspector General Curtis I. N. G., informs me that four or five hundred armed men constitute the mob. The legislature is not in session and cannot be promptly convened; the civil authorities of the county and State are wholly inadequate to maintain peace. The immediately available military force of the Idaho national guard numbers only 196 men, which, in my opinion, are far too few to successfully cope with the mob, though I will order it at once into the field. In this emergency I deem it necessary to call for assistance of the federal troops. I therefore request that a sufficient force be detailed from Fort Sherman or elsewhere to act in concert with the State authorities in maintaining public order." (signed)

N. B. WILEY, Governor.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 12.—The following is a complete list of dead and wounded as the result of the conflict between union and non-union miners at Coeur d'Alene yesterday.

James Hennesey, Gus Carlson, John Starlick, Harry Cummings, Ivery Bean.

F. C. Wilcox, L. L. Abbott, Samuel Carver, R. K. Adams, Charles Smith, N. T. Haloron, Sam'l Carkup, Hugh Campbell, E. W. Putnam, John Whitney, Charles Peterson, S. C. Collins, John Gaukenager, George Pettibone.

The loss by the explosion in Frisco will be \$125,000.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Harrison has ordered federal troops to be sent to the scene of the miners' trouble in Idaho, and General Schofield has ordered Generals Ruger and Merrill to send troops there.

BOISE, Idaho, July 12.—The opinion of Judge Beatty of the United States district court, in the injunction case against the Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alene, was filed yesterday. The judge reviews the case at great length; reviews the granting of a temporary injunction on the prayer of the miners, restraining the miners from interfering with the property and, after citing the leading features of the case, the acts of violence alleged on the part of the men, the inquiry on the part of the governor and the proclamation of the latter, which is part of the record, warning the inhabitants of Shoshone county, the court says:

After a most careful examination, the conclusion that the foregoing is a correct statement of the facts cannot be avoided. Wrongs exist. Rights have been infringed on, unoffending citizens have been maltreated. The law has been overridden.

The judge then declares that the court has jurisdiction, and says the

outcome of the acts complained of would be to give the miners control of the mines on their own terms. In view of all the facts, the court grants the provisional injunction, pending the final hearing of the case. Judge Beatty takes occasion to explain that his original temporary restraining order was not intended to apply to any newspaper. This explanation is rendered necessary by the fact that one or more newspapers in Coeur d'Alene have alleged that they have been officially served with copies of the injunction.

THE RACE WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning a negro mob surrounded the jail at Paducah and a race war is threatened. The negroes refused to disperse thinking the whites meant to lynch Tom Burgess, a negro prowl. The governor has been asked for troops. Unless the negroes soon disperse the sheriff and citizens will charge. Both sides are heavily armed.

THERE HAS BEEN A CLASH

between the citizens and negroes. Seventy-five negroes opened fire upon the troops and citizens, and Private Elmer Edwards was mortally wounded. Several of the negroes were shot down by the troops. The extent of the injuries is not known. The sheriff is now trying to induce the negroes to disperse, but they refuse and more bloodshed is sure to follow.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The *Commercial Gazette* of Paducah, Ky., special says:

Shortly after 9 o'clock this evening while the city council was in session, the chief of police threw a bomb in their midst by announcing that a report had just reached him that two or three hundred negroes, armed with Winchester rifles, had congregated in the vicinity of the jail prepared for an attack.

The council at once adjourned.

The mayor sent a dispatch to the governor asking him to order out Company C of the State guard located here. Every able-bodied man was now on the streets, and everybody that can obtain arms of any kind is doing so. The sheriff has charge of a posse of fifty or seventy-five men armed with shotguns and revolvers procured from various hardware stores. The underlying cause of the uprising is the harging of Charles Hill, a negro who made an assault upon Lydia Starr some weeks ago. The negroes have been secretly obtaining arms for some time and something of this kind has been looked for almost any time.

The immediate cause of the outbreak is the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Burgess.

At 11:30 o'clock the marshal and mayor returned to jail from a round of squads of negroes, who, when the mayor and marshal promised that no violence should be done to the prisoner in jail, promised to disperse and began to do so. The marshal addressed a crowd of white people and told them to go home as the negroes were dispersing and no violence need be feared. People began to do so, and in a few minutes the crowd was reduced to the militia and about forty armed citizens.

At 12 o'clock a band of seventy-five negroes suddenly appeared marching

down Sixth street and opened fire upon the men collected at the jail. At the first fire Elmer Edwards, a young man of about twenty years of age, fell, shot through the abdomen. He is now dying. He was a member of the militia company. The fire was returned by the militia and armed citizens and the negroes beat a precipitate retreat. The militia also retreated in disorder back to the court house where they kept up firing until the negroes disappeared down the street.

The jail and court room were now filled with the militia and armed citizens. The negroes retreated to the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which had been their chief headquarters tonight. The police arrested and placed in jail over fifty negroes who were found carrying arms, and they were guarded to prevent any attempt to release them.

The mortal wounding of young Edwards aroused a storm of indignation that is kept from breaking out only with difficulty, and an attempt to avenge his death is almost certain to be made. The excitement is high and at two o'clock this morning the streets were filled with people.

THE NEGROES DISPERSE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—After the skirmish last evening between the troops and negro mob at Paducah, both sides returned, the whites to the court house and the negroes to the Odd Fellows' hall. It was decided to make no effort to dislodge the blacks until morning. No report is received since daylight. It is believed the negroes separated just before day.

CLUTE'S SHORTAGE.

The expose in last night's News of a shortage in the accounts of a "Liberal" ex-city official to the extent of more than \$20,000 created a sensation that caused the police scandal to be temporarily forgotten.

Those who know most about the matter were very reticent; in fact, they refused absolutely to be interviewed concerning it, but in two or three instances they unwittingly committed themselves.

A couple of newspapermen called upon City Treasurer Duke at the Board of Education rooms last night and asked him if he knew anything concerning the alleged shortage of \$20,885.85 in ex-City Assessor and Collector Clute's accounts.

He replied: "Only what I saw in the DESERET NEWS this evening."

As a matter of fact the News did not mention Mr. Clute's name at all.

Being pressed further he said, smilingly: "Boys, I have nothing to say now but will speak at the proper time and place."

City Auditor Raybould was next called upon but refused to divulge what he knew.

The Tribune makes the following statement this morning:

"The News last evening says that a deficit is shown in the accounts of one of the late city officials, of \$20,885.85. The News overstates the amount, and it is also an error to say that the deficit is still outstanding, for it has been made good."

The above figures were obtained by a representative of this paper from a source that can hardly be questioned. A "Liberal" city official who is well

acquainted with the facts in the case said to a reporter this morning: "The News has not misused the amount except by a very few dollars." As to the "deficit having been made good" there is a conflict of statements. The auditor declares that the money cannot be paid into the city treasury without his knowledge, and up to noon his books did not show that the amount had been refunded. City Treasurer Duke was silent concerning the affair this morning, but this afternoon he said a settlement had been arranged for.

It is said that the "expert" who discovered the discrepancy in Mr. Clute's accounts was none other than city assessor and collector Leonard. The discovery was told as a secret so frequently that it finally became a open one. The trusted members of the council took the matter in hand and the settlement talked of is the result.

Two reporters, this afternoon, asked City Auditor Raybould to allow them to look at Mr. Clute's bond which was on file in his office. That gentleman replied that he had left the combination of the safe at his home and consequently was unable to produce the papers.

This did not satisfy the reporters and Mr. Raybould finally admitted that he would not grant the request until he had consulted with the mayor. So far as he was personally concerned it made no difference, but that official must be seen first.

Two gentlemen employed at the city hall considered this effort to suppress information would act as a boomerang to the "Liberal" party and so expressed themselves, and through them the names of the bondsmen were obtained from another source. They are: Nicholas Treweek, \$15,000; Jacob Moritz, \$5000; C. J. Annett, \$5000; J. K. Gillespie, \$5000; Hugh Anderson, \$5000; T. C. Armstrong, \$5000; Jos. Geoghegan, \$5000; Simon T. Pearson, \$5000. Several of these gentlemen are absent from the Territory, and how the money was raised has not yet been publicly explained.

A News reporter made three unsuccessful attempts today to see Mr. Clute and obtain his version of the discrepancy.

In my interview yesterday with the reporters of the public press, having referred to discrepancies found in my accounts as assessor and collector, I erroneously referred to "my deputy." The name of Mr. S. T. Pearson having been identified with that office during the greater part of my term, and since said publication, it having come to my knowledge that among some people the impression has gone abroad that Mr. Pearson in some way was implicated, I hereby certify that so far as Mr. Pearson is concerned he had no knowledge of said errors and furthermore, he having left this city nearly a year ago, is in no way directly or indirectly implicated or responsible for said errors.

Mr. Pearson left the city before the board of equalization had concluded its labors upon the assessment rolls and consequently knew nothing whatever about the changes and reductions in said assessment roll, which I charge were the cause of said error.

DEATH OF LOT SMITH.

Lot Smith was killed by Indians on the 21st. He had been very busy cutting his hay and preparing machinery to go into harvesting wheat, which is now ready. Upon returning home he found a large herd of sheep in his pasture. Being on horseback he rode home and got a revolver, returned and began shooting the sheep. Seeing this five Indians rushed out and commenced shooting his cows, and he himself received a shot which took effect in the left side, just below the shoulder blade, coming out about three inches below the right nipple. This happened about 4 o'clock p. m. After being shot he rode home, got off his horse and walked to the house. He lived till 10 o'clock that night. He leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his death.

I do not know what may grow out of this affair with the Indians, but at present there seems to be no excitement. But we are looking for officers from Flagstaff to take it in hand. I don't know how that may terminate, but as it now stands the Indians lost six sheep and Lot Smith lost five cows and his own life.

D. BRINKERHOFF.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Two labor trouble at Homestead, Pa., is evoking a great deal of criticism and comment. Andrew Carnegie is handled without gloves by many newspapers, and by several prominent politicians and agitators. It should be remembered that Mr. Carnegie is now in Europe, and ought to be heard from before he is held responsible for what has taken place in his absence. Hereafter he has been seriously embroiled in labor troubles. In his article on "Capital and Labor" in a recent number of the *Forum*, he speaks like a sensible, liberal, common sense capitalist. He says in that article:

"My experience has been that trades unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workman, and give him a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than he could otherwise form. The ablest and best workmen eventually come to the front in these organizations, and it may be laid down as a rule that the more intelligent the workman the fewer the contests with employers."

Further on in the same article he says:

"I have noticed that the manager who confers with a committee of his leading men has the least trouble with his workmen. I therefore recognize in trades unions, in organizations of the men who select representatives to speak for them, a means not of further embittering the relations between employer and employee but of improving them."

These utterances do not savor of absolutism or tyranny, and it may be that their author does not approve of the methods of those who have charge in his absence. It is true Mr. Frick, who is the manager of the Homestead works, is well known as an opponent of organized labor. He has already figured in troubles of this kind in the coke regions, and by the aid of Pinkertonism has been comparatively successful.

Pinkerton is not a new name in Pennsylvania. He it was who organized the Coal and Iron police of that region in the interest of capitalists. How far the State permitted him to use this constabulary by charter it is difficult to say. But it is certain that until recently the average workman regarded the Pinkerton police as a State constitution of some kind.

This perhaps accounts for much of the rabidity displayed in the recent troubles by the workmen. They have submitted for years to a power which now they learn had no authority of law, and it is not pleasing to a man's own self-complacency to find out that he has been for years a misguided dupe. He might feel like kicking himself, but more likely he would want to kick somebody else. Pinkertonism, we hope, has fired its last gun in the United States.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Morosol England of Tooele arrived in this city over the Union Pacific yesterday noon on his return home from a mission to Great Britain, for which part of the world he left on September 1st, 1893. Elder England labored as a traveling Elder in the Norwich Conference during his entire mission. While there is more or less indifference manifested among the people as to religious matters, he reports that he met with fair success and the best of treatment. He allayed much prejudice and made many warm friends. He enjoyed good health and returns in excellent spirits.

Elder A. M. Porter, of East Porterville, Morgan county, Utah, arrived in Salt Lake City, July 6th, from his mission to the Northwestern States. He left for this field of labor on July 16, 1890, and has been laboring in the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas the last six months as president of the Iowa conference. Elder Porter says he has enjoyed his missionary labor very much and has met with some success. He has been treated well and made many friends. The last six months he stayed with a relative, Mrs. Susanna Ireland, a lady who belonged to the Church in Nauvoo. She left the Saints shortly after the assassination of the Prophet Joseph, but she now feels kindly disposed towards the people.

This morning we received a call from Elder James M. Campbell, of this city, who returned on Wednesday from a mission to the Southern States. He left home June 4th, 1890, and was first appointed to labor in Nelson and Amherst counties, Virginia. He remained there ten months, at the expiration of which time he went to Appomattox and Campbell counties, of the same State, then to Buckingham county, and finally to Hanover, East Virginia. The last field was more prolific than the others, a spirit of inquiry being awakened among the people, and some additions to the Church were made. In the other fields indifference to the message of the Elders was the rule. Elder Campbell states that he received good treatment while in the South, and his health has been excellent throughout.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 3d, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m. President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir sang the hymn beginning:

"Praise ye the Lord, my heart shall join
In woe so pleasant, so divine."

Prayer was offered by Elder J. C. Wood.

The choir sang the hymn:

"Behold the Great Redeemer die,
A broken law to satisfy."

The Priesthood of the Nineteenth Ward administered in the ordinance of the Sacrament.

BISHOP ORSON F. WHITNEY

was the speaker. It was a requirement, he said, made of the Latter-day Saints by the God whom they served that they should meet together often and partake of the Sacrament and be instructed regarding the things of salvation. He trusted that all present could partake worthily of the emblems of a broken body and shed blood of our Lord; moreover, that those who were called upon to speak to that congregation would have the spirit of instruction upon them, that all present might be edified and blessed in meeting together.

When we partook of the Sacrament we bore witness unto the heavens that we were willing to take upon us the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, that we were willing always to remember Him and keep His commandments, that we might always have His Spirit to be with us.

We were required to have no hatred in our hearts, no ill-feeling against our brethren or our sisters. We were required to have pure hearts and humble spirit, thereby manifesting that we were in earnest in remembering Him who was pure and humble before all men, and worthy to bear His name.

The truth as it came from God was generally, if not always, distasteful to the natural man. It was contrary to the natural spirit of man, because it required him to make sacrifices of his opinions, his notions, his passions and predilections, and he rebelled instinctively against such things. The natural man loved to gratify self, to give way to his natural inclinations, to pursue those things which afforded him pleasure; and anything which required him to deny the indulgence of these was liable to be hated by him and opposed.

When Jesus sat upon the Mount of Olives teaching the multitude, it was said they were astonished at His doctrine. He taught them things to which their ears were strangers, as Israel had been schooled and disciplined for fifteen hundred years under what is known as the lesser law and under the dominion of the lesser Priesthood. Moses, in his time, had striven earnestly to sanctify his people by means of the higher law—the Gospel—and by the power of the Melchizedek Priesthood. He fain would have brought them to that condition where they could have gazed, as he gazed, upon the face of their Maker, talked with Him as friend with friend, as he conversed

with Him upon the Mount. But it seemed that they were unwilling, unprepared, at that time to receive the higher truth, the higher law, and the powers of the higher Priesthood. So these were taken from them, and they were left with the Aaronic Priesthood and the law of carnal commandments. For fifteen centuries, then, they had been schooled under such a law, which permitted retaliation, revenge, the exacting of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—the application of the strict principle of justice which made every man answer to man for the wrong that he committed. So that when Jesus came, restoring the higher law, the gospel of mercy, and enjoined upon men that they should forgive their enemies and not seek to avenge their wrongs, they were astonished at what He said. And no wonder, when we consider after the lapse of nearly two thousand years, during which the world had basked, as it claimed, in the fulness of the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, how hard it is for the humblest and best of Christians to magnify this higher law, to learn to return good for evil.

He had heard men cast discredit upon this teaching of the Savior; he had known Latter-day Saints to argue, to strive to convince themselves and others, that the Lord did not mean what He said when He made this requirement of His people. He did not think, however, that this was a safe position to assume. It was more becoming in us to take the fault upon ourselves, to acknowledge that it was God's law, nevertheless, though we might not always be ready, willing, or able to keep it. We should forgive as we hoped to be forgiven; and this, he took it, was the love that the Lord meant—to be broad enough in our hearts to make allowance for the weaknesses of others and not sit in harsh judgment upon them. "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

It often happened that we only saw the outward manifestations. We saw that a man stumbled, fell, and committed a mistake, but we did not know how he struggled ere he fell; we did not know the weaknesses that men inherit, the burdens which they bore; and yet we brought them to judgment before the tribunal of our minds and hearts, and made them responsible, perhaps, for things inherited from their ancestors. We had only to measure the distance between the perfect law of God and our inability to keep it to see the chasm that we were expected to bridge, the journey we were required to make before we had accomplished that which God called for at our hands. The speaker was thankful to say he was not one of those who believed that God did not mean what He said, who would cast discredit on a law which required him to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, though he did not claim the power to keep such a law at all times.

He thought it might be stated, as a truth, that most, if not all, the wickedness and wrong doing and sinfulness of man was the result of ignorance. He made all due allowance for what was termed wilful wickedness, and that desperation which impelled some men forward into the very jaws of damnation, when they knew where they were going, to some extent at

least; but if we analyzed this as far as we were capable, could we not recognize that those feelings of wilfulness and desperation which prompted some men to do wrong were the results of dense ignorance, which, as Shakespeare says, is the only darkness that is "There is no darkness but ignorance," says the immortal bard.

The Latter-day Saints did not believe that we sprang into existence in an instant, suddenly, but that we existed before we came upon this earth, and that we were reaping here, to a great extent, the results of our deeds in a previous life. This principle was recognized in the days of Jesus, who was asked by His disciples concerning a certain man who was born blind, and whom He healed. "Lord, did this man sin, or his parents, that he was born blind?" They asked—showing that He had been teaching them that it was possible for man to sin before he came upon the earth, and that here he might be made to answer for it by being born lame, or blind, or wanting in some other respect. But in this instance, it seems, it was not so, and we were not to infer that such always was the case. Because Jesus said that it was neither the man nor his parents who had sinned; but he was born blind that the Son of God might have the opportunity of showing forth His power in the restoration of the man's sight. The scriptures were, however, replete with doctrine teaching the pre-existence of the spirit—that this is not the first life man has lived. The Latter-day Saints believed that we had before lived in the spirit and looked upon the face of God, and that it was because we were faithful in keeping that estate that we were permitted, with all men who have tabernacled in the flesh, or ever would, to come here and take up mortal bodies, having been given the privilege of passing through a probation—a school—that should develop us and make us stronger, brighter and better.

But there was a third of the spirits which were not faithful enough to be permitted to take bodies upon the earth, and they, following after Satan, who rebelled against God, were cast out from heaven and were permitted for a wise purpose to wander up and down the earth as seducing spirits, tempting the children of men to go astray and neglect the things which God required at their hands. Misery loves company and fallen spirits find drag after them the souls of the children of God who were on the highway leading to salvation. In that pre-existent life we walked by sight, we saw God face to face; and the speaker presumed we knew many things that were hidden from us now. But a third fell away, unable to endure the test of walking by sight, while all the children of men who dwelt here in the flesh stood the test, and earned the privilege of coming here to be schooled and disciplined.

For a wise purpose a knowledge of the past was shut out. We no longer saw God face to face, and were called upon to undergo a higher test—to believe things which we do not see, things which we do not hear, which were not to be apprehended by means of our grosser senses. Our spiritual vision was called into play, that vision which pierced the clouds which shut us in,

which went beyond the bounds of time, and passed over the horizon of temporal things. It was a greater test to walk by faith than to walk by sight. He thought it followed that the action of all men who sinned now and were faithful before, who fought against God here while they fought for Him there, was more or less the result of their ignorance, their lack of knowledge, having forgotten temporarily what they once knew, thus being left free to exercise their agency in the flesh. It was because he believed that it was men's ignorance that caused them now to fight against the work of God—which they would not dare to do if they knew what they were doing—that he thought we could afford to have charity for them.

When upon the cross Jesus said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," He had heard it contended that Jesus did not, in this, mean to include the Jews, those who conspired to put Him to death, but the Roman soldiers who simply obeyed orders in crucifying Him. But he thought it would rob Him of half the credit for those noble words if it was claimed that He did not mean His murderers and all who consented to His death. Surely they did not know what they were doing—did not know they were killing the Son of God. No, it was their ignorance, and Jesus recognized it when He uttered those dying words on the cross. Another reason why we could afford to be charitable was that we were here to be buffeted and to suffer, to endure pain and death. To be robbed, to take a disadvantage, and persecuted. Why? Because this earth was a school, and these were among God's methods of educating his children therein. The Almighty enumerated to the Prophet Joseph, as he lay stretched in chains on the dungeon floor of Liberty jail, all the trials to which men might be subject—that men might persecute him, friends betray him, fierce winds become his enemy, the heavens gather blackness, the billowing surge conspire against him, and the very mouth of hell gape wide open for him; "but know thou, My Son," said He, "that all these things would give thee experience and be for thy good. The Son of Man hath descended below them all; art thou greater than He?"

We passed through these and experiences in order to become educated and made better men and women, and we could afford to be patient, to feel resigned and make allowance for those who caused us to suffer, who trampled upon us and wrought us—acknowledging God's hand in it working for our salvation, development and perfection. This truth was apparent to us in the spirit world, "when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." They saw the end from the beginning, and rejoiced in the very prospect of mortal pains and woes, that another world was being made, that the foundations of the earth were laid, or, if you please, that another school house was being built in which they were to receive their education.

But let it not be thought because Jesus taught men to be merciful and full of charity that He meant to do away with the principle of eternal

justice. Justice goeth on and claimeth its own. There never was and never would be left, in God's economy, such a thing as an unbalanced scale, and the measure that we mete unto others should be measured unto us again. If we wronged each other we were simply heaping upon our own backs burdens that we must bear until we expiate our faults. What folly, then, to sin against each other, to wrong our neighbor, when we must answer for it and pay the principal with added interest.

Let us take these things to heart, seeking to practice the higher law, and may the day come speedily in the midst of the Saints when it will not be as it was in the midst of ancient Israel—a matter of astonishment that God should require us to love all men and forgive them have charity for them, keeping our hearts free from ill-feeling that we might partake of the Sacrament worthily and manifest our love for our Creator by loving the souls that He has created.

The choir sang the anthem—

Praise ye the Father.

The benediction was pronounced by Elder Joseph C. Sharp.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, Saturday, July 2nd, 1892, at 11 a. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

There were present on the stand: Counselors E. Taylor, of the Stake Presidency; William B. Preston, of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church; Elias Morris and William C. Dunbar, of the Presidency of the High Priests' quorum, and other prominent Elders.

The meeting commenced with singing and prayer, after which the roll was called, showing one High Counselor, three Patriarchs, eight Presidents of Seventies and five home missionaries.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting Farmers, East Mill Creek, Union, Herriman and West Jordan.

The First, Third, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers; also the Sabbath school by Stake Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs.

Upon the recommendation of the respective Bishops, a number of young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, on promising to honor and magnify this office and calling if ordained.

It appearing that some of the Presidents of the Elders' Quorums had taken it upon themselves to ordain young brethren to the office of Elder without having received the customary certificate from the Priesthood meeting authorizing the ordinations.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

advised the presidents of Elders' Quorums to require persons desirous of being ordained Elders to produce said certificates authorizing such ordination.

BISHOP WILLIAM B. PRESTON

addressed the meeting for a short time.

He called the attention of the Bishops, particularly those residing in the country wards to be careful in the handling of hay and other products of the farm. As it is now the haying season, it should be attended properly. Great care should be taken with the stacking of the titling hay, so that if it is necessary to keep it over for a year or two it will be well preserved. Where the hay can be sold, sell it and send the money to the General Tithing Store House. You farmers are at liberty to sell all your products, not only hay but everything you raise. Let the market price, as near as possible, govern the Bishops in receiving produce. Also when disposing of the same sell according to the prevailing price.

Bishops take care of everything committed to your care; this is expected of you stewards of the Lord. Another thing, look after the poor of your wards and see that none suffer. Be fathers to the people, as your office implies. As you do this they will love and respect you in turn.

Granger, Draper, Sixth and Twenty-first city wards, also Sandy wards were reported by their respective Bishops, each saying that as a rule the people were doing as well as could be expected in regard to living their religion. These Bishops were also united in stating that they were seriously annoyed by great numbers of people in their wards who had moved into their districts without bringing notes of standing and asked what was to be done with such people. The question of round dancing was also sprung by one of the Bishops, who wanted to know if such dancing had the approval of the authorities of the Stake.

President Angus M. Cannon remarked that where people failed to bring their notes of standing from one ward or place to another, extra efforts should be made to procure their recommendations or when this could not be done renew their covenants and become faithful Latter-day Saints. Persons who desire to do right will take notes of standing with them.

Referring to the question of round dancing the speaker said: The late President John Taylor proclaimed against it as distasteful to him. The Twelve Apostles advised, inasmuch as excess of them tended to evil, that not more than "one or two" be permitted during one evening, while the High Council of this Stake knowing the feelings of the Prophet of God, decided: "That round dancing be discontinued in this Stake altogether, in the assemblies of Latter-day Saints."

It having been called to his attention that such a prohibitory resolution conflicted with the advice given by the Apostles—the speaker conversed with President John Taylor, before his death and suggested, he would advise the High Council to reconsider its action, relating to such dances—whereupon the President replied: "I am opposed to such dances believing them to be improper—and that they tend to evil, and I will advise you to let the resolution remain on record."

From that time to this nothing further has been said in this Stake, about restraining them, until today, when we see the older people withdrawing from our parties and round dancing is the rage—the young possessing the control.

I have washed my hands of the course that has been pursued by those whose pleasure it is to disregard the counsels of those who have given evidences of possessing wisdom inspired of God.

It is proper that we provide amusements for our people, but when they become the rule and religion and work are looked upon as an exception, I think it is time we call a halt, in the fear of God.

The sustaining of each other in every good word and act was advocated, and the attention of the Priesthood and people alike called to the word of the Lord contained in the scriptures, viz: "Be not only hearers of the word but doers of it."

Adjourned until the first Saturday in August at 11 a. m.

Benediction by Bishop Orson F. Whitney.

POWERS WANTS SOME MONEY.

The following modest demand, or complaint, or assault, or whatever it may be called, was filed on Tuesday and is herewith presented in full:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake, }

In the Third Judicial District court, Orlando W. Powers, plaintiff, vs. the Deseret News Publishing Company, a corporation, defendant.

The plaintiff above named comes and complains of the above named defendant and for cause of action alleges:

First—That the said defendant, the Deseret News Publishing Company, is now and was at all the times herein-after mentioned a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Utah, and is now and was a publisher of the Daily Evening News, a newspaper published in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, being a newspaper of large circulation in Utah and other Territories and States of the United States.

Second—Plaintiff further alleges that in or about the month of April, A. D. 1885, this plaintiff was duly appointed by the President of the United States an associate justice of the Supreme court of the Territory of Utah, and thereafter and for more than one year, or until the month of August, A. D. 1886, plaintiff held and occupied said office to which he was appointed as aforesaid, and performed the duties thereof.

That in virtue of his said office he during said time held and occupied and performed the duties of presiding Judge of the First Judicial District of said Territory.

Third—Plaintiff further alleges and shows that in or about the month of September, A. D. 1885, and whilst plaintiff was presiding judge of said district, there was called for trial in said court before plaintiff in his said official capacity, a certain lawsuit or cause entitled the Bullion Beck and Champion Mining Company, plaintiffs, against Eureka Hill Mining Company, John Q. Packard and John H. McCrystal, defendants. And thereafter the said cause was duly and regularly tried in said court before plaintiff in his said official capacity, and judgment thereon was duly given and rendered by plaintiff as presiding judge of said court.

That said defendant well knowing the premises did on the 2nd day of July,

A. D. 1892, knowingly and maliciously, and with intent to wrong and injure this plaintiff in the premises, compose and publish in said newspaper of and concerning the plaintiff and of and concerning the matter in his said official capacity the malicious, false, and defamatory matter of the tenor following, that is to say:

"AN ENEMY IN DISGUISE."

"The 'Liberal' organ is still posing as the champion of O. W. Powers, (meaning this plaintiff) and doing its best to stab him (meaning this plaintiff) in the back. Everything it says about him attracts attention to things he has no desire to be discussed, and stirs up to activity proceedings that had better for his sake (meaning this plaintiff) remained quiet. In all this the organ exhibits its chronic infirmity of blindness as to logic, and impudence in requiring an opponent to prove its own assertion or accept its bald statements as admitted facts. When we challenged it to give evidence to support its rash and groundless charges, it wants us to hunt for and develop that evidence, and when we announced that we are ready with the record of certain matters it accuses us of 'trying to silence a record.' As to the Bullion Beck litigation (meaning thereby the lawsuit hereinbefore referred to,) if it wants the record of Judge Powers, (meaning thereby this plaintiff,) action in that matter and all the circumstances connected with it (meaning thereby the conduct of this plaintiff in the trial and determination of said lawsuit,) we have the particulars on hand and will be ready when necessary to give them in full. We repeat, we have no wish to make any personal assault on any one connected with the affairs to which the 'Liberal' organ has drawn attention, but when it comes to a needless issue we will be found to the front. (Meaning thereby that the said defendant could and would if an issue of that sort were made prove that in the trial and determination of the lawsuit by this plaintiff he in his said official capacity had acted wickedly and corruptly and contrary to his official oath.)"

"We return its advice, 'not to grow too confident or try by a bluff to silence a record,' and draw its attention to the fact that we have nothing to silence, but that silence is its own best policy. Unless we believe it is eager to pilory instead of shield the Chief of the Tuscadoras, meaning thereby the plaintiff."

That by said words the said defendant did convey and intend to convey, to those who read said publication, the meaning that plaintiff acted dishonestly and corruptly in his official capacity aforesaid, in the trial and determination of said lawsuit, and did thereby publish the charge that plaintiff was guilty of wicked and corrupt conduct in the trial and determination of said cause, and that the defendant is now in possession of evidence to prove the same against this plaintiff, and that the plaintiff is afraid to have published certain matters and things now in possession of defendant.

Sixth—That said words were, at the time of publication, as aforesaid, well known by defendant to be false, and were as aforesaid, published with express malice; and by reason of the

publication of the same, as aforesaid, plaintiff has been greatly injured and damaged, to wit: In the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. (\$25,000.)

Wherefore, the premises considered, plaintiff demands judgment against said defendant in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) and the costs of this action.

D. N. STRAUP,
OGDEN HILES, and
W. H. DICKSON,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake, }

Orlando W. Powers being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the above entitled cause that he has heard read the foregoing complaint and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

ORLANDO W. POWERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1892.

SEAL D. N. STRAUP,
Notary Public.

Commission ends Nov. 24, 1892.

In the Third District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Orlando W. Powers, plaintiff, vs. the Deseret News Publishing Company, a corporation, defendant, summons.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To the Deseret News Publishing Company, a corporation, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have judgment against defendant in the sum of \$25,000 and costs of suit; alleged to be due as damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of wrongful acts of defendant, in knowingly and maliciously and with intent to wrong and injure plaintiff, published in a certain newspaper, to wit: The Deseret Evening News, certain false and defamatory matter concerning plaintiff, by reason of which publication, July 2nd, 1892, plaintiff has been damaged in said sum of \$25,000.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane judge, and the seal of the district court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.
By GEO. D. LOOMIS, Deputy Clerk

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourow in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Hardy, Folland, Rich, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Simonds, Ewing, Evans, Beardsley, Heise, Wantland, Karrick, Moran.

PETITIONS.

were as follows:

L. L. Kinney and others complained of the killing of cattle at the Union Stockyards.

Simon Samberger asked that east, South Temple Street be improved. Committee on streets.

E. B. Tyson and G. B. Whitecar asked for an extension of time for the payment of taxes for the laying of watermain on Fern Street. Committee on waterworks.

W. B. Morton and others asked for an extension of watermain on Fifth South Street. Committee on waterworks.

G. Guccioni asked permission to erect a barber's pole in front of his shop on West Temple street. Committee on streets.

William Morris and others asked for watermain extension of Hazel street between Eighth and Ninth West streets. Committee on waterworks.

Vincent Shurtliff asked to be allowed to purchase the old lumber fence from the city which stands on the Eighth ward square. Committee on improvements.

Wigglesworth and Jones asked permission to sell buttermilk at the corner of Main and Second South streets. Committee on streets.

The Hospital of the Holy Cross officials asked to be allowed to make certain sewer connections with their property. Committee on sewerage.

Harriet A. Partridge asked to be allowed to pay certain taxes for paving and guttering and that a retaining wall be built in front of her property. Referred.

Wm. Schaffer asked for a rebate on merchant's license. Committee on license.

J. H. Jonson asked for a deed to certain lands in lots 10 and 11, block 28, 10 acre plat A, Big Field Survey, Salt Lake City. Committee on public grounds.

The Pacific Paving company sent in a communication in which it announced that the second block of paving had been completed on State street and requested that the city engineer be instructed to furnish an estimate of the same that the delay of receiving money for said work be thus averted. Adopted.

WANTS TO AMEND AND EXTEND.

The Bountiful and Hot Springs Railway company asked to be allowed to amend its franchise for the operation of a street railway in this city, in the following particulars to-wit:

First—That the word "street," wherever it occurs in the resolution passed December 16th, 1890, be stricken out between the words "track" and "railway;" that the word "dummy" also be stricken out of the same section; that sections 5 and 7 be stricken out of said resolution.

These amendments, the company said, were asked in order that it be allowed to operate an ordinary steam locomotive railway. The company

said that its road was in operation as far north as Bountiful, Davis County; it passed a large number of brick yards, the product of which is used almost exclusively in this city. Application had been made to the company to build a branch line to these yards, a distance of two miles. It was now practically complete. Heretofore the brick companies have been compelled to rely for transportation on the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways and by said companies have been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by delay in the shipment and the charge of exorbitant rates. These defects were low overcome by the petitioners' company.

Further, the petitioners' company seriously contemplate building its road westerly from the Territory; but in attempting to float its bonds to secure money it constantly met the objections that its terminal facilities were not such as to warrant the proposed extension and therefore asked for the amendments noted. Committee on streets and municipal laws.

CHIEF OF POLICE JANNEY ET AL. REMOVED.

The Mayor sent to a communication in which he announced the removal of Chief of Police Janney, Sergeant George A. Sheets, and City Detective Ecklund, and the appointment of ex-Supervisor of Streets Paul as Janney's successor. The removal grew out of the scandal that arose from the discovery of the removed officers in a den of infamy on Franklin avenue, with Police Justice Keeler, a short time ago. The Mayor also found from the testimony recently taken before him in the presence of the accused officers that the police justice was also guilty of unbecoming conduct and he recommended such action as the Council should see fit to take. His Honor also severely and unjustly reprimanded the councilmen who made the discovery referred to.

(The Mayor's communication disappeared suddenly and mysteriously and all efforts by the reporters to procure a verbatim copy were futile. It was last seen in the hands of President Loofbourow, but that gentleman disclaimed all knowledge of its whereabouts, saying that he had handed it to some member of the committee, but to whom he did not remember.

On motion of Hardy, the mayor's action with reference to the removal was confirmed, all members voting "aye" except Folland, Lawson and Ewing, who were excused, and Moran who voted "no."

On motion of Karrick, the appointment of Captain Paul as Janney's successor was confirmed, Moran alone voting in the negative.

Hardy moved that the part of the communication reflecting upon the councilmen be referred to the committee on police.

The matter was finally disposed of by referring it to a special committee consisting of one member from each precinct. The committee is composed of Ewing, Hardy, Karrick, Lawson and Moran.)

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The city attorney reported as follows:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit a report of matters in my office having been

commenced since April 1, 1892 and cases disposed of since said date to June 30th 1892.

John R. Wilson vs. Salt Lake City. Suit for damages, claim \$1,750, filed in Third District Court April 25, 1892. Verdict against city for \$50, costs \$42, total \$92. Reported to Council, appropriation made and amount paid to Lewis a attorney for plaintiff. Judgment satisfied on record.

Mary T. Kelly vs. Salt Lake City. Suit for damages for falling on ice. Damages \$8,000.

Mrs. F. W. Snell vs. Salt Lake City. Suit for \$29.99 commenced before Commissioner Greenman, transferred to Commissioner Norrell's court. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for amount claimed. Appealed to Third District Court. This case is damages claimed for falling on icy sidewalk.

Wm. M. Burns vs. W. A. Stanton and Salt Lake City. Case brought for damages in the sum of \$2,000, alleged to have been caused by reason of the falling down of a barn condemned by the fire and building inspectors.

Edward P. Scoville vs. Salt Lake City. This is an action brought to recover \$5,000 alleged to have been sustained by a minor child by reason of the mother and wife falling on the ice and sidewalk on east side of Main Street in this city.

Henry Carrigan vs. Salt Lake City and H. T. Duke. This suit was brought by plaintiffs to restrain the city and treasurer from paying an increase of salary to W. A. Stanton and other officers of the city. Case dismissed by plaintiff at his own cost.

Filed.

WATER RATES REPORT.

To the Hon. President and City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—As required by ordinance I herewith present to your hon. body the following annual report showing the work of this office for the year ending June 30, 1892:

ASSESSMENTS.

The assessments for water rates for the year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, amounted to..... \$62,961 95

COLLECTIONS.

Cash collected during the year..... \$ 7,353 75
Rates paid by charging to credit accounts..... 54,676 27

Total..... \$61,431 76

Paid by me to city treasurer as per bills and receipts..... \$ 7,319 15

RECAPITULATION.

Original assessment..... \$62,961 95
Charged to credit account..... \$54,976 27
Cash collected and paid to treasurer..... 7,353 15
Cash on hand paid July 1st and 2nd..... 25 00
Rate on house in canyon paid by city..... 5 90
Duplicate assessments..... 18 05
Water shut off at 14 houses..... 118 50
Balance due and unpaid..... 10 09
Refuses for vacancies, house torn down, etc..... 1,572 94 \$62,961 95

WATER TAPS.

On the 31st day of December, 1891, there were 5,452 houses supplied with water. During the past six months 410 taps have been added, making a total of 5,862 houses or business places supplied with city water.

WATER SCRIP.

The credit accounts on the ledger in my office on December 31st, 1891, were \$167,258.15; today they are \$14,964.40, being an increase in six months of \$15,293.75. The several accounts are held by 3521 citizens. The several amounts range from \$200.00 down to two cents.

I beg leave to request an examination of my receipts, accounts and books.

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTOPHER DILL.

Assessor and Collector Water Rates.

Salt Lake, July 2nd, 1892.

Filed.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To Hon. President and City Council of Salt Lake City:
Gentlemen—I herewith submit for

your consideration my report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1892:

Number of deaths reported, 163.

Causes of death as follows:

Accident.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	1
Alcoholism.....	7	Heart disease.....	7
Anaemia.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1	Hysteria.....	1
Asphyx.....	1	Intoxication.....	2
Bleeding from brain.....	1	La Grippe.....	9
Disease of arteries.....	1	Disease of liver.....	2
Disease of brain.....	2	Malaria.....	3
Dropsy of liver.....	1	Measles.....	1
Bowel - inflammation.....	2	Meningitis cerebri.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Spinal.....	1
Bowel - obstruction.....	1	Meningitis tubercular.....	1
Breast.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
Pulmonary bronchitis.....	1	Operation.....	1
Cancer.....	2	Old age.....	11
Carbuncle.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Falx.....	1
Childbirth.....	1	Pneumonia.....	11
Convulsions.....	1	Peritonitis.....	1
Croup.....	1	Scabies.....	1
Croup.....	2	Falx.....	1
Croup - membrane.....	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Cut.....	1	Rheumatism, indom.....	1
Deafness.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	3
Diphtheria.....	19	Septhaemia.....	2
Dysentery.....	2	Suicide.....	3
Nervous exhaustion.....	1	Tetanus.....	1
Consumption.....	1	Uremia.....	1
Encephalitis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	8
Scarlet fever.....	3		

Number of births reported 194.

Number of contagious diseases reported 14.

Diphtheria 28. Scarlet fever 15.

Complaints of nuisances received and attended to 548.

Number of wagon loads of garbage disposed of 93.5.

Number of dead animals disposed of 211.

Number of carloads of garbage, etc., shipped from city 241.

Notices mailed for the abatement of nuisances (in extreme cases only), 43.

Amount expended for the maintenance of health department (exclusive of salaries paid to officials):

April.....	\$1999 30
May.....	2131 32
June.....	2436 67

Total cash expenditures..... \$357 49

Amount charged health department by street department..... 127 40

Total amount chargeable against health department by auditor's office \$684 89

CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The quarterly report of the city engineer was read, received and filed.

LICENSE REVOKED.

The city attorney reported as follows:

In the matter of the revocation of the liquor license by the Council previously granted to Edward Norton to keep a saloon on the corner of Fourth West and First South streets, referred to the city attorney for an opinion as to whether the city should refund to Mr. Norton the money for the time the license would have run had not license been revoked. I will say I do not find any precedent to govern or to throw any light on this case, but I am of the opinion that the city ought to refund to the licensee the amount for the time from date of revocation to the date when said license would have expired by limitation had the license not been revoked. Respectfully submitted,

E. C. HOGG,

City Attorney.

Adopted.

THE DOG TAX FOR JUNE.

Dog Tax Collector Galluzzi reported that he had registered 183 dogs during the month of June and that he had collected \$141 in taxes on canines for the same period. Report adopted and half the amount—\$70.75—was appropriated to Mr. Galluzzi's credit.

\$25 PER MONTH.

In the matter of the Kennedy ditch difficulty the committee on irrigation recommended the employment of some suitable person to distribute water on that water course during the irrigating season. Adopted.

FOR EXTRA MEETING.

The committee on finance reported adversely on the claims of Recorder Stanton and his deputies for extra pay for special meetings. Adopted.

On motion of Hells the recorder's stenographer was allowed \$5 for all special meetings.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Hells offered a resolution providing for the appropriation of \$2000 for the Mayor's contingent fund. Adopted.

STREET SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

Street Supervisor Hines submitted his quarterly report showing an expense of \$23,247.78, of which sum \$382 was in prison labor, which report was referred to the committee on streets.

SEWER REPORT.

Superintendent Shelton of sewers reported for the quarter as follows:

Total amount expended.....	\$2,907 14
Credits by material furnished.....	182 13

Total..... \$2,724 99

Of this amount I have expended \$973 48.

WATERWORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent of waterworks made a report showing an expenditure of \$30,514.55 for extensions; \$3003.25 trench; \$1449.60 pipe laying; \$730.25, hauling pipe; \$550.25, watchmen; \$5733.45, labor.

SWEPPER WANTED.

A communication was received from the supervisor of streets recommending the purchase of a No. 1 Barnard Castle, wrought iron, four-wheeled street sweeping machine. Referred.

TO PERFECT THE TITLE.

From Wantland:

Resolved that the Mayor and city attorney be requested to examine the title of the city land located at the corner of State and North Temple streets, and that they be authorized to take whatever steps they deem necessary, including a conveyance of the property, to perfect the title to said land.

Adopted.

AS TO STREET OBSTRUCTION.

Bell offered the following:

Resolved, That the city marshal be instructed to enforce the ordinance making it unlawful to obstruct sidewalks by placing thereon any kind of obstructions such as barber poles, hitching posts and other unlawful obstructions.

Adopted.

SPRINKLING DISTRICT NO 1.

An ordinance for the levying of a tax for defraying the expenses incurred in sprinkling district No 1 was passed. The estimated cost is 7 cents per linear foot but abutting on the streets mentioned.

THE GAS ORDINANCE AGAIN.

An ordinance for the construction and maintenance of street mains and services for utilizing and distributing natural and manufactured and fuel gas in this city came up on its third reading.

There was considerable opposition to the ordinance from a minority of the members, when Lawson said—I cannot understand how it is that there is such strong opposition to this measure. There are people in this city, there are members of this council, who do not appear to comprehend the magnitude of this scheme. It is a benefit to this city; it is a boon to this Territory. Some people do not care, it seems,

to get out of the old fashion way of living and farming our city lots. Business should be transacted in this city on a broad and liberal principle. Let us do that. I have a constituency to represent and wish to do so honorably by the encouragement of all legitimate enterprises.

Mr. Lawson was warmly applauded by friends and representatives of the Gas company at the conclusion of his speech.

Moran—This is the Council of Salt Lake City and not a real estate exchange. I call the gentleman to order.

Lawson—(warmly)—I have the floor.

Moran—I say this is not a real estate exchange.

The Chair—State your point of order, Mr. Moran.

Moran—I have stated it.

Wantland offered an amendment making the rate 29 cents and made a lengthy argument in favor of his amendment.

Moran moved to make it 19 cents, Lost.

Evans said the statement was made at the last session of the Council that the company would be favorable to the 20 cent proposition. Why they were now asking and contending for the 30 cent rate he could not understand. To him it looked suspicious.

Wantland at this point of the proceedings withdrew his amendment.

A vote was taken on Evans' amendment. That, too, was lost.

Hardy—I will say now that I am not in favor of discouraging the investment of capital in our midst, but I am certainly opposed to bolstering up any company which I believe is seeking a franchise for the purpose of swindling another concern.

On motion of Wantland further consideration of the ordinance was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

APPROPRIATIONS.

S. Galluzzi.....	\$ 901 00
People's Forwarding Co.....	12 91
G. M. Scott & Co.....	35 70
H. Heisching.....	215 60
Chas. Songen (deduct D. & W.).....	20 00
Herald Publishing Co.....	6 15
Tribune Publishing Co.....	6 75
Pacific Paving Co (deduct D. & W.).....	9 00
R. O. G. Howell.....	95 72
Mountain Stone Co.....	2631 39
Pacific Paving Co.....	13 00 15
Times Publishing Co.....	221 00
A. M. Woolley.....	12 35
O. Dell & Son.....	6 00
R. Gaylor.....	11 00
Brown & Carver.....	17 00
J. H. Bowman.....	141 73
H. M. Willard.....	18 00
Monheim Bros & Prodd Foot.....	351 37
Sullivan & McDonald.....	184 25
A. H. Hall.....	151 50
A. Dahl.....	200 75
S. L. F. & G. F. Co.....	200 00
Mayor's Cont. Fund.....	2000 00

RECONSIDERED AND PASSED.

Wantland moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby action on the gas ordinance was deferred until the next meeting of the council. Carried. Additional slight amendments were made after which the bill passed and the council adjourned.

THE MEANING OF ADLA.

The meaning of this name has been discussed lately by the press because it is borne by a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The DESERET NEWS a few days ago gave it as "The Just"

which is the interpretation accepted by those who ought to know it best.

General Adlai Ewing Stevenson's mother is still alive; and though aged 83, is vigorous and bright. She is a devout Presbyterian and ought to be familiar with the Bible. Here is a dispatch from Bloomington written immediately after the family had been interviewed:

"Bloomington, Ill., June 25.—General Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, gets his first name, Adlai, from the Bible. If you will turn to Chron. I., xxvii, 29, you will find something about Adlai. The word means 'The Just.'"

"It is an unusual name, and the Stevenson and Ewing families have had a monopoly of it for several generations."

The *Tribune* of yesterday with much abuse of the NEWS and perfect disregard of even the most rudimentary rules of Hebrew grammar, derives the word from *Ahlat* and says it means "my witness." How the *H* in *Ahlat* came to be *D* in *Adlai* does not seem to be a conundrum to the great oriental scholar of the *Tribune*. Nor does it strike him that he is sadly misled when he gives the form *Adullam* as the plural of *Ahlat* and translates it "their testimony," as if "testimony" were plural on account of being preceded by a plural pronoun. The whole effort is more than usually idiotic, surpassing even the ridiculous attempt, some time ago, to explain "Deseret" as a diminutive of "desert."

Concerning the meaning of the word *Adlai*, opinions differ. Under the circumstances it is safe to refer to cognate languages and particularly to the Arabic which is still a living tongue, with an abundance of words and derivatives. The three radical letters in *Adlai* are A (ayin), D and L.

This word is found in Arabic (*adal*), and its meaning is "to do justly," "to act rightly." It has numerous derivatives, in almost all of which this meaning is prominent. The noun *adi* is formed from it, and means "justice," "equity," "rectitude." This ought to be considered in fixing the true meaning of the Hebrew word in dispute with which the Arabic is so near akin. It shows that the DESERET NEWS in interpreting it as "the just" has strong facts to stand upon. The word *adal* is further very likely retained in the Latin *adalingus*, old German *adaltine*, and the Anglo-Saxon: *ædel*, all of which convey the meaning of "noble," since one of the characteristics of nobility was supposed to be to meet out impartial justice. The Anglo-Saxon *ædel* is found in names like Ethelwulf, Ethelbert, etc., and in several modern names. The German *edel* and Swedish *adel* are undoubtedly from the same source.

The profound scholar of the *Tribune* has found it necessary to make a few explanatory remarks regarding his first confused statements about the meaning of the word *Adlai*. The explanations are evidently made, not to throw any new light upon the subject, but to give the writer another opportunity of indulging in his favorite pastime—abuse of his opponents. But, in so doing, he displays his utter ignorance of the word he has pretended to explain, and the language and class of languages to which these words belong. The effort is significant, because

it shows how unreliable the journal is in everything it undertakes to discuss.

The question of the meaning of the word *Adlai* would not seem important enough to again refer to in these columns, but for the fact that it is the first name of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and that the *Tribune*, with its usual want of amiability, deemed it necessary to attempt to assault him by referring to him as "The Spollesman"—or robber, we suppose—and then justify this by an alleged interpretation of his name. The public who take any interest at all in the discussion should know that there is no ground whatever for the "Liberal" organ's interpretation of the word.

The first statement of the *Tribune*, which we are accused of wilfully perverting, was that *Adlai* or *Adalatah* came from *Ahlat* and means a "witness" or "prey." *Adullam* was given as the plural—as near as we could make it out—of *Ahlat* and translated "their testimony," "their prey." We pointed out the absurdity of deriving *Adlai*, the second radical of which is *d* from a word with *h* as the second radical, and called the attention to the fact that, if, as the *Tribune* pretends to know, *Adullam* is a plural word it ought to be so translated.

Cornered in these particulars, the writer tells us that we pervert his statements. Well, here are his statements verbatim:

"ADLAI, or ADALATAH, or the kindred from AHLAT, mean primarily a witness or prey; thus, ADLAI, my witness, my sign or ornament (as to deeds done); ADALATAH, one that draws water; AHLAT, beseeching, sorrowing, expecting. The plural form, ADULLAM, their testimony, their prey, etc., is also found in the Scriptures, but as the name of a place, not of a person."

It is possible that we did not understand what he meant to convey in this miserable jumble of words, and it is very doubtful whether anybody else, including himself, does.

The explanation volunteered by the *Tribune* does not help it out at all. It involves the writer still deeper. He says:

"The NEWS returned last night to its silly definition of 'The Just' for the name Adlai. It is far less positive, however, than before, which is a sign that it sees the untenableness of its ground, and that is well, for that definition has nothing to do with the word or name Adlai. The NEWS further says that we derived a plural form, Adullam, from Ahlat, which is a wilful perversion. We said Adullam was the plural form of Adlai, not of Ahlat, and spoke of Ahlat not as the primary word under consideration, but as a word of kinship."

Now for the facts in the case.

The word *Adlai*, to commence with, to which *Adlai* and *Adullam* are traced, is a root not found in the ancient Hebrew records, but, as we formerly pointed out, is still used in Arabic and means "to be just," "equitable." From this root the words *Adlai* and *Adullam* are formed.

The "Liberal" organ thinks *Adlai* means "my witness" as if the final were the pronominal suffix. This is a blunder. The word is compound, from *Adai* (justice) and *J* which is a common abbreviation of *Jah*, or *Jehovah*, the correct meaning of *Adlai* therefore being "The Justice of God."

Our cotemporary next thinks that *Adullam* is the plural of *adlai*; that the ending *am* is the plural pronominal suffix of the third person. This is another blunder. Gesenius holds that *Adullam* is composed of *Adai* and *am*, people, meaning therefore "the justice of the people." Another eminent Hebrew scholar, Simons, takes a different view and considers it composed of *ad* (corresponding to the Arabic *adun*) "a place," and *alam*, "to hide," giving the meaning of a hiding place or resting place. The translators of the *Septuagint* wrote the word *adulam*.

Every one of these statements are based on Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldean dictionary, and if there is any greater authority on Hebrew in this city, we should like to know it.

Further, the word *Ahlat*, on which the great *Tribune* scholar relies so much, is not found at all in Gesenius. The word he gives for ornament is *Adah*, the root of which means among other things "to put on ornaments," equivalent to the German "Aussehen," "uuebersehen." But this *Adah* has no relationship to *Adlai* and of course not to the *Tribune* Hebrew *Ahlat*.

We have established by the highest authority that the meaning of *Adlai* is "the justice of God" and that the *Tribune* edition is nothing but the clumsiest effort of shining in borrowed feathers, and we may now perhaps be permitted to ask, who is silly anyhow? Who is the "fess?"

The *Tribune* further says, "The Arabic is but a slight, uncertain guide to ancient Hebrew," and it sneers at our reference to Arabic in this matter. We believe that the learned scholar of our cotemporary has every reason to consider Arabic of very small value to him in determining the meaning of a word in any language. Nobody can use to advantage what he knows nothing about. Billingsgate would be more useful to him than Arabic, but alas! that is of no value in philology and so his resources are necessarily limited.

Scholars, however, consider Arabic in another light. But we will quote a few lines on this subject from the eminent English theologian, Dr. Joseph Angus. After having mentioned various languages cognate to the Hebrew he says in his Bible Handbook:

"Of all the languages yet named, the Arabic has by far the richest modern literature and next to the Hebrew it is the most important of the Semitic tongues. All these languages are of value in guiding the student of the Old Testament, to an accurate knowledge of the original tongue, and no Hebrew lexicon can be regarded as satisfactory authority unless accompanied with a constant reference to the meaning of the roots of Hebrew words in the cognate tongues. It is upon the knowledge and the use of these tongues that the superiority of modern lexicographers chiefly depends."

Does the *Tribune* want any more authority for the correctness of our position on the question under discussion?

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Some of the members of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon listened to the arguments of certain local musicians favoring the introduction of the Tonic-sol-fa system into the public schools.

Professor Joseph J. Daynes advocates its adoption in the city schools, for the purpose of training the children in vocal music, showing that by the Tonic-sol-fa method there is only one scale to be learnt, in connection with a few simple, indications for time, etc., while the staff notation is cumbered with fifteen different scales and a multitude of signs, all of which it is well nigh impossible for children to comprehend.

Prof. Evan Stephens argued for the adoption of the staff notation, to be learnt in conjunction with that portion of the Tonic-sol-fa system which designates the notes by names. He asserted that by this means the staff notation can be learnt in very little more time than is required for the Tonic-sol-fa method alone, and it prepares the pupil to understand instrumental music which the other does not.

After some further discussion of the matter by the members of the committee themselves, it was decided not to adopt the Tonic-sol-fa system in the city schools.

Bids for the construction of the Jackson school in the Sixteenth ward were opened, as follows:

H. E. Redfield.....	\$92,471 00
DeVine & Robinson.....	62,500 00
W. H. Jay.....	50,000 00
F. M. Wright.....	\$1,900 00
G. S. Sherrell.....	19,900 00
Salt Lake B. & M. company.....	59,900 00
William Lister.....	38,000 00
Wilson Bros.....	16,164 00
Tuddenham & Hryals.....	62,309 00
Commercial Mill & Building Co.....	50,000 49
A. Henggen.....	\$1,485 00

Bids for steam heating and ventilating the schools named were also opened, as follows:

HEMSCH & ELLERBECK.

Eleventh building.....	\$2,500 00
Water motor.....	125 00
Electric motor.....	500 00
Twentieth building.....	3,850 00
Water motor.....	100 00
Electric motor.....	500 00

V. J. MORAN.

Sixth school.....	\$2,435 00
Eleventh school.....	2,380 00
Twentieth school.....	3,412 50
Nineteenth school.....	3,110 50
Sixteenth school.....	3,501 00

HENDRY & MEYER

Sixth school.....	\$2,300 00
Eleventh school.....	2,300 00
Nineteenth school.....	3,200 00
Sixteenth school.....	3,500 00
Twentieth school.....	3,300 00

JAMES SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.	
Sixth school.....	\$2,066 00
Eleventh school.....	2,000 00
Twentieth school.....	2,750 00
Nineteenth school.....	2,750 00
Sixteenth school.....	2,781 00

MIDDLEY & SONS.

Sixth building.....	\$1,877 00
Water closet.....	210 00
Changes.....	1,100 00
Sixteenth building.....	6,175 00
Changes, flush.....	225 00
Water closets.....	534 00
Nineteenth building.....	5,241 00
Changes, flush.....	70 00
Boiler changes.....	501 00
Twentieth building.....	5,801 00
Changing flush.....	1,135 00
Water closet and boiler.....	504 00
Eleventh building.....	3,725 00
Changes.....	250 00

The city school board met last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members present were Alf, Baldwin, Young, Pike, Raybould and Newman.

BRYANT SCHOOL BUILDING.

The following communications were read:

Hon. Board of Education:
I hereby submit the following item of

this my first estimate for work and materials incorporated in the Eleventh district or Bryant schoolhouse to date as per agreement:

2000 yards excavating at 40c per yard.....	\$800
20 cords of footing stone at \$36.....	720
51 cords rubble stone at \$25.....	1,275
7,000 brick at \$11.....	770
Basement window frames.....	70
Lumber and Labor furnished in blocking	
of old building.....	260
at Stone.....	350
Respectfully	

W. H. Jor.

Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

O. H. Lancaster applied for a position as janitor of one of the school buildings. Committee on furniture and supplies.

Samuel H. Carlyle petitioned to be appointed as supervisor of stone work on the buildings about to be erected. Committee on sites and buildings.

INSURANCE RENEWED.

Whitemore, Cooke & Co. stated that the fire insurance on the Eighth ward school building expires July 8th, and asked to be instructed to renew with same. The insurance was placed with the North German Fire Insurance company of Hamburg, Germany. The amount of policy is \$1850, ratio, \$1.80 for three years, premium, \$24.30. Renewed.

TO TEACH.

The following list of applicants to teach was read:

Nettie Reid.....	Freeman, Mo.
Elita Bennett.....	Litchfield, Neb.
Ethel Woodmansee.....	Salt Lake City.
Nellie E. Campbell.....	Litchfield, Minn.
Emma McDee.....	Wichita, Kansas.
C. M. Bittie.....	Loveland, Colo.
Mrs. Davis.....	Aux Vassa, Mo.
E. L. Enoch.....	Wichita, Kansas.
Kate Paul.....	Wichita, Kansas.

Referred to the committee on teachers.

TEXT BOOKS.

The committee on school work made the following report:

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen—Your committee on school work have to report that for the past ten days they have been engaged each day in investigating the merits of the different books presented by the publishers for adoption by this board.

They have completed the presentation by the agents of the different houses, and at the next meeting of the board will be able to recommend the books they think should be adopted.

They heard the merits of the tonic sol-fa and the staff systems of teaching music presented by the advocates of the different methods and decided by a vote of 4 to 1 that we ought to adopt the staff system.

Adopted.

TO RE-RENT ROOMS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the contract between G. A. Heide and the board be renewed until June 30, 1898, at \$30 per month. They also recommended that the offer of W. H. Whitney of the rooms at Eighth West and First South be accepted, provided the rooms could be rented from month to month. Mr. Whitney donated the rent for July.

The offer of T. C. Armstrong of the two upper floors of the Armstrong building, on Second South street, was also accepted, provided they could be rented from month to month, and that the rent for July and August should be at the rate of \$40 per month. Adopted.

THE LOWELL SCHOOL.

Mr. Young moved that the Board accept the proposition of the contractors for the Lowell school in the Twentieth ward contained in their letter of June 7, 1892, to build six two-story water closets and furnish inscription stones for the sum of \$947, and that the Superintendent of Buildings be instructed to order said additional work done. Adopted.

THE NUMBER INCREASED.

On motion of Mr. Pike the Committee on Teachers was increased to five, to be the same in number as the other committee. Newman and Baldwin were appointed as the two other members.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

M. Pike moved that the members of each municipal ward at the next meeting, next Thursday evening, present the names of suitable persons from each ward to take the school census according to law. Carried.

Adjourned for one week.

AT ITS OLD BUSINESS.

The attempt of the Mayor to cast odium upon the City Councilmen who were the means of exposing the misdeeds of some of his police, while offensive to decent citizens of all classes, is of course endorsed by the Salt Lake Tribune. That paper, which puts the word of such a person as O. W. Powers against that of United States Senators and other men of national repute, and throws mud at the latter to vindicate the former, might be expected to assail gentlemen at home who bring to light the misdeeds of officers of its own party.

The doings of the officials entrusted with the care of the city have been known for some time. Their scandalous conduct has been whispered around, and among a certain class has been food for mirth. It is likely that anything more would have come of it if the councilmen who received positive information of these orgies had not determined to bring them to light? Why should the Mayor condemn their action, and exhibit so much anger over the exposure which compelled him to remove the offending officers? "Interfered with his prerogatives," did they? Why did he not exercise them, then, and relieve them of the necessity of action? If he ardently desired the purity of the city, he would have thanked those Councilmen instead of casting blame upon them.

But the Tribune goes much further. In its common vile and mean and paltry way, it seeks to put a "Mormon" color on the transaction. Two of those Councilmen were "Mormon Aldermen," it says, and proceeds to put upon them what blame it chooses to manufacture. It charges that they "were trying by imitating the methods of the Chief of Police to damn him and escape uncathed themselves."

If there is anything connected with his unenviable affair that is meaner and more contemptible than this Tribune effort to besmirch those gentlemen, we fail to perceive it. The evidence is clear that their object was solely to detect the evil doings of men in the public service, and the vile insinuations and assertions of the Tribune are simply characteristic of that sheet.

"Had they gone as Aldermen should have gone, had they gone and been and gone away, their conduct would have been above reproach," so it says. Well, how does that agree with the charge that in doing anything about it they were "trenching on the Mayor's prerogative?" As to "Aldermen," there are no such officers in the city, either "Mormon" or "Gentile." These Councilmen, as the evidence shows, went to detect crime. Some of them may have been unwise in their method; that is for the Council to determine. But that they went where they did for the purposes intimated by the *Tribune*, is a conclusion not justified by anything that has appeared in evidence and is virtually contradicted in its own columns. Speaking of the committee appointed to inquire into the matter it says, in another part of the paper:

"The opinion of this committee from interviews with a majority of its members is that the Mayor's criticism of the councilmen who were engaged in the so-called investigation of the police committee, was unwarranted. This seems to be the opinion of a majority of the members of the Council outside the committee, and whatever course the report may take, that part of the Mayor's message will in all probability not be concurred in by the Council."

If the "Liberal" organ wants to provoke comment on the "Liberal" administration of affairs in this city ever since the steal of 1890, it can do so by thus picking out two of the Councilmen who have served the public by bringing to light iniquity that even the *Tribune* cannot condone, and trying to throw slime at them because they are "Mormons."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND EMIGRATION.

ACCORDING to the *Buffalo Commercial*, the authorities of the Canadian Roman Catholic church are very much exercised over the exodus of French Canadians to the United States. For some time the Dominion newspapers have been harping on the unpatriotic course of young Canada in thus abandoning its protecting aegis. The priests have also dwelt on the evils of expatriation from a spiritual view. The young Catholic who settles in the United States soon loses all respect for religion, and in time becomes lost to mother church.

Recently a Church convocate was held to discuss the matter. It was agreed on that some scheme should be adopted by which the emigrants could be settled in colonies, so that the religion would not be jeopardized. It was conceded that Young Canada could not be kept on the patrimonial homestead, therefore the best thing was to provide for his departure. A deputation of 20 archbishops and minor officials was appointed to visit the Northwestern provinces of Canada, to ascertain the adaptability of these districts for colonizing purposes. In fact, the secular authorities of Canada are adding the Church in this particular, because if the exodus continues the Dominion will likely soon become a thing of the past. The church deputation has just concluded its observation tour and the authority above quoted says:

"The Bishops will presently issue a joint pastoral advising all Canadians to keep away from the United States. Not only is the climate of the Canadian Northwest much superior to that of the Northwestern States, but the cost of living is cheaper, taxes are lower and religious tolerance is much more free. It is said, in a Montreal special, that this pastoral is expected to make a profound impression on the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada; and possibly it may, on the conservative element, that has no idea of leaving home under any circumstances."

THE PATRIOTIC ORDER BOYCOTTED.

The Democratic candidate of vice-president was the speaker of the day at the Fourth of July celebration at Peoria, Ill. In the morning there was a street parade over four miles long. People flocked into town in thousands from the adjoining towns and hamlets. It is estimated that over 50,000 strangers were in town on that day.

An incident occurred which is in many respects significant. It appears that the Patriotic Order Sons of America were given a place in the parade. When this was learned by the labor unions all except two withdrew from the parade, and absolutely refused to participate in the ceremonies of the day. Gen. Stevenson delivered a splendid oration, and the people of the town and county turned out irrespective of party feeling to honor both him and the day.

But the ill-feeling between the Patriotic order and the labor organization has been brewing for some time, and many of the labor unions dislike that order almost as much as they do Pinkertonism. It appears that the leaders of the order in the East are so offensive in their alleged patriotism, that they have come to claim that there is absolutely none outside of their organization. And they have denounced labor men as socialists, anarchists and rebels, even when agitating legitimately for their rights.

The action of the Illinois labor organizations at Peoria on the Fourth, was a practical demonstration of the feeling that is growing in the country. The order no doubt contains many truly patriotic citizens. But it also includes some injudicious and noisy blatherers who succeed in making themselves ridiculous and damaging their order in the public estimation.

INSOMNIA.

In *Good Form* for July Margaret Wallace has a readable article on "Insomnia." She says that this unfortunate malady arises from so many causes that no one plan of relief can be prescribed to meet all requirements.

One of the chief causes of sleeplessness is overwork, either mental or physical, especially if carried on within doors. Irregular hours for retiring, and also for taking meals is another fruitful source. She prescribes many remedies, most of which are familiar to the average reader. But there is one which she recommends, and which might be tried by way of experiment, when one cannot woe the drowsy god by counting or by fixed gaze on some

objective point. If the brain be filled with business thoughts, or cares of any kind, it plainly proves an excess of blood in that organ. She says:

"Rise very slowly on your toes from fifty to eighty times or even a hundred; the blood is drawn at once to the limbs, the point of activity, and you experience immediate relief, especially at the base of the brain. This exercise is most earnestly urged for both men and women."

TEMPLE NOTICES.

The Mount Temple will close on Friday evening, July 22d, and open again on Monday August 29th, 1892.

ANTHON H. LUND.

The Logan Temple will close for renovation and repairs on Friday evening, July 22nd and open again on Tuesday morning, August 23rd, 1892.

M. W. MERRILL,
President.

In Philadelphia they are talking seriously of the establishment of an open-air gymnasium in connection with the park system, an idea which is imported from Germany.

DEATHS.

WILKES.—At her residence in the Twentieth ward, this city, June 29th, 1891, of congestion of the brain, Elizabeth, widow of James E. Wilkes, (late of Portsmouth, England).
Millennial Star, please copy.

HOLLAND.—At Logan, June 23, of dropsy, Hannah E. Holland born Oct. 29, 1816, at Merthyr, Tiville, South Wales (England). She was baptized in February, 1840; emigrated to Salt Lake City in 1873, and remained there until April, 1874, when she moved to Logan, residing there until 1876. She next removed with her son to Joseph, Sevier County, returning on June 16th, 1881, to Logan, where she dwelt until her demise.

HALLAND.—At Logan, June 23rd, of dropsy, Hannah E. Halland; born October 29th, 1816, at Morristown, near Swansea, South Wales. She was baptized in 1833, emigrated to Utah in 1874, and lived in Salt Lake until April, 1874, when she moved to Logan and remained there until 1874, when she, in company with her son, moved to Joseph, Sevier County, returning in June 1882, to Logan, where she remained until her demise.

BURTON.—At Logan, on the 14th inst., of heart failure, the result of a severe cold contracted last fall, Sister Burton.

The deceased was the daughter of John and Helen Tregale, and was born at Sandy Gate, Devonshire, England, September 1, 1828. She embraced the Gospel and was baptized December 14th, 1843, by Elder W. C. Dunbar at St. George, Utah. She was married to William G. Burton, on May 9th, 1852, at Devonport, Devonshire, at the Lands End Conference, England.

She leaves three sons, six daughters and twenty-five grandchildren, of whom twenty-two are still living.

Millennial Star, please copy.

LISTON.—At St. George, June 22d, after an illness of twelve days, Elizabeth Keever Liston, widow of the late C. P. Liston, she was the daughter of Ephraim and Mahala Nottingham Revere and was born at Cynthiana, Ohio, June 16, 1827, and baptized Oct. 17, 1850, by Elder William Martin. She crossed the plains in the summer of 1857, arriving in Salt Lake City on Aug. 22d of that year; in the same year her husband died at Pleasant Grove, Utah County, and she shared with him the hardships attending the early settling of Southern Utah, living at Cedar City in 1858, Henry, Mo. in 1859, and in 1860 in the last named place she removed to the First Ward of St. George, where she resided until her death. Sister Liston had six sons, two daughters and thirty-five grandchildren. For years she has taken an active part in the Female Relief Society of that ward and was at the time of her death counsellor to Sister Hannah E. Cronley. She has been a diligent worker in the St. George Temple, and died as she had lived—a faithful Latter-day Saint.—[C.O.U.]

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 5.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

THE "HOME RULE" BILL.

Be it enacted, etc., That on Monday after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, an election shall be held in the Territory of Utah, in the several election precincts thereof. That at said election the following officers shall be elected, to-wit: One delegate in Congress; one governor; one lieutenant-governor; one secretary; one auditor; one treasurer; one attorney-general; one superintendent of public instruction; three judges of the supreme court of said Territory, from the Territory at large; seven judges of the district court, one to be elected by the electors of each of the judicial districts hereinafter provided; and each district judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected; seven district attorneys, one to be elected by each of the judicial districts hereinafter provided, who shall reside in their respective districts, and shall be learned in the law and have been admitted to practice in the highest court of said Territory; also one probate judge; one county recorder; one county clerk, who shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the district court while sitting in his county and of the probate court; one sheriff; one assessor and collector; one treasurer; three selectmen; one superintendent of schools; and one surveyor and one coroner; to be elected in each county in said Territory; also one constable and one justice of the peace, to be elected in each election precinct of said Territory. All the foregoing officers shall be citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 2. That the officers elected at such election, other than the delegate in Congress, shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the 1st day of January, 1893, and the term of office of the present incumbents of each and all of said officers shall expire on that day, or as soon thereafter as their successors shall be commissioned and qualified, and not sooner. And said officers so elected, shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That there shall also be elected at said election twelve members of the legislative council and twenty-four members of the house of representatives, to be elected from the several districts as at present constituted, but the Legislative Assembly shall redi-

strict the Territory and re-apportion the members to the legislative council and house of representatives: Provided, That in such re-apportionment the members shall be apportioned among the counties of the Territory according to population into, as near as may be, equal and, wherever practicable, single districts.

Sec. 4. That there shall be a meeting of the Legislative Assembly herein provided for on the first Monday in January, 1893, and on the first Monday in January biennially thereafter.

Sec. 5. That the salary of the several officers elected as herein provided shall be as follows: the governor, \$4000 per annum; the lieutenant-governor, \$1000 per annum; the secretary, \$3000 per annum; the auditor, \$3000 per annum; the treasurer, \$3000 per annum; the attorney-general, \$3000 per annum; the superintendent of public instruction, \$2400 per annum; the judges of the supreme court, each, \$4000 per annum; and the judges of the district court each, \$3500 per annum; the district attorneys each not to exceed \$2500 per annum, the amount for each of the several districts to be fixed by the Legislative Assembly. All to be paid out of the Territorial treasury of said Territory. The members of the Legislature shall each receive \$8 per day for a term not exceeding sixty days in any two years, and 25 cents per mile for each mile necessary to be traveled in going from their respective places of residence to the capital of said Territory, to be paid out of the Territorial treasury. These salaries, except the compensation of the members of the Legislature, may be changed by the Legislature, but such change shall not take effect until after the next regular election.

Sec. 6. That the executive power and authority of the Territory shall be vested in the governor. The governor shall be an elector of said Territory, over 25 years of age. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the Territory. He may grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures against the laws of the Territory. He shall commission all officers who are appointed or elected under the laws of the Territory, and shall take care that the laws thereof be faithfully executed. Every bill which has passed the Legislative Assembly of the Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or

presented to the governor; if he approves it he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objection indorsed thereon, and that house shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house. If any bill is not returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excluded, after it is presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly by adjournment *enclie* prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The governor shall have the power to fill all vacancies in the offices provided for in this act until the next general election or until otherwise provided for by the Legislature. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and governor, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect. Where any judge of the supreme court is legally incompetent to sit in the hearing of any case coming before said court, or where from sickness or inability any judge of said court, may be unable to attend any session thereof, the governor upon such fact being certified to him by the court, shall have power to appoint a judge to sit in the trial of such cause or causes or to fill such vacancy for the time being.

Sec. 7. That the lieutenant-governor shall be *ex-officio* president of the legislative council; he shall not vote upon any measure pending before it, except when the council is equally divided. He shall perform the duties of governor in case of the disqualification, absence from the Territory, or death of the governor, and in case the lieutenant-governor shall from any cause be absent or disqualified, or shall be engaged in performing the duties of the governor, the president *pro tempore* of the legislative council shall perform the duties of the lieutenant-governor.

Sec. 8. That the secretary shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly

and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in the executive department. He shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session thereof to the President, and two copies of the laws within like time to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress. He shall transmit one copy of the executive proceedings on the 1st day of January in each year to the President. He shall prepare the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly for publication, and furnish a copy to the public printer of the Territory within ten days after the passage of each act. He shall be the custodian of the Territorial seal, and shall attach the same to all writs and commissions issued by the governor.

Sec. 9. That the auditor shall examine and audit all public accounts connected with the pecuniary affairs of the Territory, and shall report the same to the governor on or before the 1st day of November in each year, and oftener if required by the governor, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys, accounts and other property belonging to the Territory as soon as his successor shall become qualified. He shall draw warrants upon the treasurer for all claims and demands payable out of the Territorial treasury.

Sec. 10. That the treasurer shall receive all moneys and other property belonging to the Territory that may be raised by taxation or otherwise, and shall keep suitable books, in which he shall enter an account of his receipts and disbursements, to whom made, and on what account. The treasurer shall pay out all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office, upon drafts or orders countersigned by the auditor, and shall annually report to the governor on or before the 1st day of December, or oftener if required by the governor, a full account of his receipts and disbursements, with the necessary vouchers for the same, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys, accounts, and other property belonging to the Territory as soon as his successor shall become qualified.

Sec. 11. That the attorney-general shall prosecute and defend all actions in the supreme court of the Territory, to which the Territory or the people thereof, or any county, may be parties, and shall upon request give his opinion in writing to any of the Territorial officers or district attorneys upon any matter touching their public duties; and shall have general supervision of the conduct of district attorneys under the direction of the governor, to the end that the laws may be strictly enforced.

Sec. 12. That the superintendent of public instruction shall possess and exercise all powers and duties now imposed by the laws of said Territory upon the superintendent of schools, and also the duties imposed by section 25 of the act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," which took effect March 3, 1887.

Sec. 13. That the judicial power of the Territory of Utah shall be vested in the supreme court, the district courts,

the probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, elected as hereinafter provided, and they shall, upon the organization of the court, elect one of their number chief justice, who shall preside at their sittings. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the district courts or the judges thereof; and the supreme court or any judge thereof shall have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus; the supreme court shall have authority to issue all writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the Territory, but its decision shall be merely recommendatory, and no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon, but the judgments shall be reported to the next session of the Legislature for its action. The judges of the supreme court shall elect some suitable person clerk of said court.

Sec. 14. That the Territory shall be divided into seven judicial districts, as follows, to wit: The counties of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich shall constitute the first district; the counties of Weber, Morgan, and Davis shall constitute the second district; the county of Salt Lake shall constitute the third district; the counties of Tooele, Juab, Millard, and Sanpete shall constitute the fourth district; the counties of Summit, Wasatch, and Uintah shall constitute the fifth district; the counties of Utah, Emery, Grand, and San Juan shall constitute the sixth district; the counties of Kane, Washington, Beaver, Iron, Sevier, Piute and Garfield shall constitute the seventh district, and at least one term of the district court shall be held in each county once in each year.

Sec. 15. That the district court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, and such jurisdiction upon appeals from inferior courts and tribunals as may be conferred by law, and shall also have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all writs necessary for the full exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred. The county clerk shall be ex officio clerk of the district court and the custodian of its seal. Upon the request of the judge of any district, the judge of another district may hold the whole or any part of a term in a district other than his own, and both judges may sit and try causes at one and the same time, and the acts of such judge so called in shall be of equal force as if he were duly elected in said district, and upon the order of the chief justice of the supreme court any district judge shall assist the judge of another district to dispose of the business in such districts or to hold the court in his stead.

Sec. 16. That the probate courts shall be courts of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlements of estates of deceased persons, and the appointment of guardians, and other like matters; also jurisdiction to hear and determine all causes arising within their counties wherein the debt or damage claimed does not exceed \$500, exclusive of interest. They shall not have

jurisdiction of any cause where the title, boundary, or possession of land is in issue, but shall have concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in criminal cases. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in all civil causes in which the debt or damage claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$300, but they shall not have jurisdiction in any action where the boundaries, title, or possession to any real property shall be called in question, and they shall have criminal jurisdiction of such misdemeanors as may be prescribed by the laws of the Territory.

Sec. 17. That the legislative power of the Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly, consisting of a legislative council and house of representatives, and shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil. No taxes shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Taxation shall be equal and uniform, and the taxable property of the Territory shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislative Assembly may provide: Provided, however, That special assessments for local improvements may be levied upon such other just and equitable basis as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe. No law shall be passed except a majority of all the members of each house shall vote therefor, and upon the passage of every law the yeas and nays shall be called and the names of the persons voting for and against the law shall be entered at large in the journal. The Legislative Assembly, after the first election may, by general law, fix the qualification of voters and of holding office, but they shall not allow any person to vote or hold office who is not a male citizen of the United States resident for six months in the Territory; nor shall the right to vote or hold office be abridged or denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, nor shall the right to vote or hold office ever be conferred upon the soldiers or seamen of the United States except they be bona fide residents of the Territory before enlistment.

Sec. 18. That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary of which shall have been increased while he was a member during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term, and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 19. That all causes pending in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah on the 1st day of January, 1893, arising under the laws of the Territory of Utah, both of a civil and criminal character, and all special proceedings pending in said court arising under the Territorial laws, shall pass over to and be heard and determined by the supreme court herein provided

for; and all causes pending in the said supreme court of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday of January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be transferred to and determined by the circuit court of appeals of the United States for the eighth circuit; and said court is hereby declared to have jurisdiction of said causes.

Sec. 20. That all causes arising under the laws of the Territory of Utah, which may be pending in the district courts of the respective judicial districts on the first Monday of January, 1893, shall be heard and determined by the several district courts as follows, to wit: Those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Cache, Box Elder and Rich, by the first district court; those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Weber and Morgan by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Davis by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Salt Lake by the third district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Tooele by the fourth district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Summit by the fifth district court; those from the second judicial district comprising the counties of Kane, Washington, Iron, Beaver, Garfield, and Piute by the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the county of Sevier to the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Utah, Emery, Grand, and San Juan to the sixth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Wasatch and Uintah to the fifth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Millard, Juab, and Sanpete to the fourth district court; and all causes pending in the several district courts of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday in January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be heard and determined by the Territorial district court hereinafter created.

Sec. 21. That there is hereby created a Territorial district court for the Territory of Utah; said court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and shall have jurisdiction over all prosecutions in said Territory for violations of any laws of the United States. Said court shall hold two terms in each year, and its place of sitting shall be Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, in said Territory. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a judge of said district court, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The judge of said court shall appoint a clerk of said court. The salary of said district judge shall be \$5000 per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other district court judges of the United States.

Sec. 22. That the board of commissioners created by the ninth section of the act of Congress of March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," is hereby abolished, and the duties prescribed by said section and the acts of Congress amendatory thereof shall, until some other different provision is made by the Legislative Assembly, be performed by a board consisting of the governor, secretary, and the three commissioners to select university lands in said Territory.

Sec. 23. That section 4 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed, and until some other and different provision shall be made by the Legislative Assembly it shall be the duty of the district judges elected as provided in this act to appoint in each county three jury commissioners, who shall meet in each county on the second Monday in January of each year and prepare a jury list, which shall contain the names of two hundred electors of the county duly qualified to serve as jurors. From such list the probate judge and county clerk of such county shall, at least ten days prior to the beginning of any term of the district court, upon order of the district judge, draw the necessary number of names to constitute a grand jury or trial jury, or both, if so ordered by the district judge. No person shall be competent to serve as a juror unless he has resided in the county for six months next preceding, is an elector of the county, and can read and write the English language. If in any county there be less than two hundred qualified electors, then the jury shall be drawn from the whole number of electors in the county. This section shall not take effect until January 1, 1893.

Sec. 24. That section 1 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed. All process issued by the supreme court of the Territory of Utah shall be served by the United States marshal of said Territory, and he shall be paid therefor out of the Territorial treasury the same fees and charges that are allowed for like service in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. All process from the district courts of said Territory shall be served by the sheriff of the county in which such process is to be served. Or, if the sheriff be a party to any suit, then process in such suit shall be served by such person as the district judge may appoint. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 25. That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys elected as herein provided to attend upon the district courts in their respective districts and prosecute or defend therein all causes in which the Territory, or the people thereof, or any county, is a party, on behalf of the Territory or people of such county, as the case may be. Sections 2 and 3 of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," are hereby repealed. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 26. That all prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary at Salt Lake City,

Utah, and in custody of the United States marshal upon the first Monday in January, 1893, serving under sentence or commitment for violation of the Territorial laws, may thereafter be confined in said penitentiary, provided a contract agreeable to both parties be made between the governor of said Territory and the attorney-general of the United States; and all prisoners committed to said penitentiary after that date may likewise be confined in said penitentiary under such contract, provided that the Territorial Legislature may at any time provide any other or different place of confinement for said prisoners or any other or different arrangements for their sustenance and confinement.

Sec. 27. That all laws in the United States in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and all laws of the Territory of Utah in conflict with this act are hereby annulled.

Mr. Payne—Now, Mr. Speaker, I make the motion that the House adjourn.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor—I move to amend that so as to provide that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock p.m. The Speaker—A motion to adjourn is not amendable.

"MORMON" ENERGY AND THRIFT.

THE *Illustrated News* of July 9th, published in New York City, has the following article in reference to the "Mormon" settlements in old Mexico:

"Few are aware of the wonderful progress made by the Mormons who have during the last few years settled in the northern parts of Mexico, principally in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of Mormons have taken up their residence in the valley of the Corralitos, above Boca Grande, in the latter State, and the results thus far attained bear witness to their energy and to the fertility of the soil. The Corralitos valley, throughout its length, is nearly level, sloping merely enough to effect its perfect drainage. The whole valley is one vast alluvial deposit, the rich dark loam being extremely fertile; and, with the expenditure of even less energy than that which transformed the desert above Salt Lake, Utah, into a garden, the valley of the Corralitos will quickly become a veritable paradise. Several colonies of Mormons are distributed throughout the valley; that of Diaz, established in 1833, is situated at some distance from the river. The soil is rich, and here the Mormons have wrought wonders. On all sides are evidences of their thrift and energy. What is seen on the fertile adobe houses, windmills for raising water—both for consumption and irrigation—well-filled barns and corncries, while thriving vineyards and orchards of the choicest fruit-trees are on every hand. In the background are cultivated fields stretching far out over the landscape and in place of the barren, treeless plains thousands of acres are under cultivation, and there are hundreds of comfortable homes and schoolhouses. History is, in fact, repeating itself, and the Mormons are repeating at Diaz what they accomplished at Salt Lake. Diaz does not, however, rely entirely on its wells for irrigation, the waters of a large spring in the neighboring mountains being conducted in a vast ditch, several miles in length, to their lands, so that they are now possessed of a water supply sufficient for both present and future colonies. What is destined for Diaz is true of other colonies; indeed, the first hundred miles of Chihuahua promises to become the most productive part of Northern Mexico.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . July 23, 1892

THE LESSON OF THE SUNDAY
"ORDER."

THE order issued by the new Captain of Police for the closing of all saloons on Sunday has been mentioned, if not with approval at least without dissent, by the newspapers of this city. We believe it is endorsed by the general public. And we have heard of no objections except from some of the saloon keepers and their Sunday supporters.

But is not the fact that this order of the new official was necessary, proof positive that the complaint about Sunday liquor-selling was well grounded? If it needed an order from the Captain of Police to close the business on Sundays, was not that good evidence that the city ordinances were being habitually violated?

It is not long since a City Councillor was insulted in the Council for introducing a resolution in which that fact was set forth. He was not only roasted by some of his associate members, but denounced and maligned in the "Liberal" organ. Yet what he set forth was the actual truth, well known to those who pretended so much indignation over his plain speaking and demonstrated now by the order of the new chief.

It is amusing to see certain individuals, who made a hobby of calling upon the "Mormons" to "come within the law," condoning, defending and supporting men who defy the local statutes and city ordinances, and flying all to pieces when respect for these laws is demanded.

Well, the order has been issued. We shall see how it will be honored, and how it will be enforced when it is ignored or evaded. And we shall see in much support the officers will receive in the enforcement of municipal laws and regulations, from the pretended supporters of law and order when their particular persons and cases are not involved.

LEGITIMATE FRUITS.

THE apologist for all "Liberal" defalcations, frauds and other indiscretions seems to think that because ex-Assessor Clute has made satisfactory financial arrangements with the city, to make up the deficiency discovered in his accounts, that establishes his perfect integrity and precludes all moral considerations. This was the sort of ethics it maintained when a similar transaction occurred with another of its particular pets, who had to step down and out with a city defici-

ency which was made up when its existence was to plain too be disputed.

We do not care to dwell much or bear down heavily on either of those cases. But the apologist for those "Liberal" "irregularities" needs to be reminded of them, and of the fact that the official who appeared in this unenviable light, received their offices as rewards for peculiar political work in the "Liberal" capture of this city in 1890, which the organ of that faction hates to hear called by its right name—a steal.

At the nominating convention, shortly after the Rio Grande train registration, it was openly claimed by a rather loud-mouthed "Liberal," that Clute had earned the nomination for City Assessor because of what he had done for the "Liberal" party during the city registration. The registration lists of the Second Precinct contained most of the names that were claimed to have been registered outside of the city. The registrar was not one of the persons who went on the train to get them, but his attempted explanation of how those names came on his lists, was about as lucid as the effort now made to account for the tax deficiency.

The two registrars who did the dirty work on the train are neither of them now in office. Time will develop the true character of all the "Liberal" sets who have been rewarded with office for services rendered to that party instead of the public, and we are keeping tally of their doings and note of their fate.

"The steal of the city!" Yes. However distasteful it may be to the "Liberal" apologists for the infamy, it was a steal, and the attempts at stealing which followed it are of the same character, and the legitimate and logical sequences of the original transaction.

"THE UTAH COMMISSION."

SMART and saucy Kate Field seldom says anything straight on the "Mormon" question. Her mind became warped and biased during a somewhat protracted visit here, from causes which we do not now care to explain. The sharp things she occasionally hurls from the point of her pencil lose force because of their fiction, and fall short of the intended mark for the same reason. She may believe some of the stories she tells because she believes in the persons who invented or repeated them for her delectation. But when she produces them in the shape of personal experience we lose faith in her good motives and confidence in her veracity. But Miss Field is in her right mind about one matter relating to Utah affairs, and we take pleasure in clipping her remarks, which appear in *Kate Field's Washington* of July 6th, as follows, with the warning that they will not be endorsed by her particular cronies of the *Tribune* in this city:

"If ever there was an unnecessary Commission at the present time it is that established for Utah. Five commissioners have for ten years drawn from the treasury of the United States five thousand dollars apiece yearly for doing next to nothing. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, therefore, have been squandered in this direction, while Utah has asked in vain for a public building and

more judges. The ways of national legislation are past finding out.

"Never was this Utah Commission really needed. The Governor and territorial secretary could readily have done the work, which consists in supervising the elections and making a yearly report to the Secretary of the Interior. The theory was that the Gentile Governor could not be trusted. If the Governor could not be trusted, he was unfit for office. As a matter of fact every Governor appointed since the Edmunds law went into effect has been the peer of the Commissioners. Appointed by the President outside of Utah, with no interests at stake, these five Commissioners, have not spent more than two months of every year in the Territory; yet they have drawn double the salary of the Governor, and almost double that of overworked Judges of the Supreme bench.

"For once, at least, the House has shown sense in its attempt at economy. In the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill Mr. Holman and his committee abolished the Utah Commission. Out of regard, perhaps, for ex-Senator Edmunds, the Senate refuses to accept this provision, but adopts amendments reducing the Commissioners' salaries to two thousand dollars and providing that future appointments shall be made from the residents of Utah. The House is nearer right in this matter and should prevail. It would be more sensible to increase the salaries of Governor and Territorial Secretary and hold them responsible for what they know far more about than estimable carpenter-jugglers living everywhere but in the seat of war. I have never believed in the Utah Commission. It has always disagreed with itself, being made up of both political parties and always having at least one Jack-Mormon to make a minority report. Unnecessary in the past, it is a needless extravagance in the present. The sooner it dies the better.

THE PINKERTON EVIL.

It is to be hoped that the rumor concerning the use of more Pinkerton hirelings in the Homestead dispute will prove to be incorrect. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the conduct of the workpeople or the position taken by their employers, it seems to us there can be but one view among unprejudiced people as to the wrong involved in this employment of hired fighters and their invasion of any State or town or village. That is contrary to the genius of our laws and ought to be stamped out by the power of legitimate local authority.

The employment of the militia of the State to preserve the peace when the local civil authorities declare themselves unable to maintain it, is a very different matter. That is in the line of the law. It can be respected by the people, even if they think themselves oppressed. But these men, hired in different parts of the country to go into a place where they have no color of official right, and by force of arms overawe workmen in a dispute with their employers, expose themselves to just such treatment as they met at Homestead, and their course almost justifies the severe handling they experienced. The whole system is wrong and it ought to be suppressed.

We do not care to discuss the question of right or wrong between the Carnegie company and the workmen. Both parties have rights which the law ought to maintain and which each

ought to respect. If the differences can be settled by arbitration, that is the best and most satisfactory method. And whatever the employing company may claim of the rights of capital, by declining this means of satisfactory settlement it will not improve its position or gain the respect of the thinking public.

RAVACHOL EXECUTED.

RAVACHOL, the infamous French anarchist, murderer and grave robber, was executed, according to a Paris dispatch, at an early hour on Sunday morning. This person had been, perhaps, the most remarkable criminal of the age. Dealing, the Australian murderer, not executed. He was a type of the fierce extremist in anarchy. He confessed to counterfeiting, grave robbing, and even murder, justifying himself in all his diabolical enormities by his peculiar political doctrine.

Ravachol's real name was Henri Konigstein. It will be remembered that a few months ago a series of dynamite outrages were perpetrated in Paris which startled the whole civilized world. For these he was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. At the time the leniency of this sentence surprised the average citizen as much as the heinousness of the outrage astonished him previously. The jury gave a verdict that there were extenuating circumstances, but the key to them was not given at that time. His conviction was celebrated by his comrades by blowing up the restaurant in which he was arrested for the dynamite offense. Very, the keeper of the place, had his leg blown off and died; Very's wife was hurt and subsequently lost her reason, and two patrons of the restaurant were badly injured. Threats were made that the judge, jurors, counsel and prosecuting officers would all suffer the same fate as Very, and for a time Parisian society was terror stricken.

In 1885 Ravachol murdered an old man and his servant at Varizelle. In 1888 he murdered a man and wife at Chomond, and in 1889 another old man fell a victim to his murderous axe, the weapon used in all his terrible deeds. He also collected spurious money, robbed the grave of wealthy deceased persons, and plundered churches of sacramental articles.

In 1891 an old man named Jacques Brunel, known as the Hermit of Our lady of grace in Chambles, was murdered. Three days after the police traced the crime to Ravachol, but he fought so vigorously that he escaped. He went to Paris, assumed another name, and eluded the police until he was arrested for the dynamite outrages. He confessed his crimes and said he committed them for money to advance the cause of society. On June 21st last he was placed on trial for the murder of Brunel the hermit, convicted and is now executed.

Ravachol was also accused of the murder of two old ladies near St. Etienne, but he did not confess to this crime, unless he did so shortly before his execution. Paris may felicitate itself that it is rid of a dangerous member of its society, though it appears he had a following there which endorsed all his crimes.

THE COMING ISSUE.

THE annexed special dispatch from Washington was published in the *Chicago Tribune* under date of July 8:

"Utah's deal for Statehood has not yet been consummated, but there are Republican Senators who seem bound to help it out. The other day in the Committee on Territories Stewart and Carey joined the Democratic members in agreeing to report favorably an enabling act for the Mormon Territory, so that it will go before the Senate with a majority report."

"Stewart's position is plain. He wants Utah admitted as a State so that the talk of dismembering the pocket borough of Nevada and joining it to adjoining States will cease. Senator Carey's action, however, seems to call for explanation. Some weeks ago, when the Democratic House passed a suspension of the rules passed enabling acts for Arizona and New Mexico, a chorus went up from the members who cried out 'Utah! Utah!' They wanted to let in the polygamous Territory, too.

But Speaker Crisp would not give them a chance and refused to recognize any member to make the motion and suspend the rules, so that an enabling act for Utah would be passed. It would be queer if a Republican Senate should have less regard for public decency than a Democratic House."

It is copied by the *Tribune* of this city, with comments containing a characteristic fling at Senator Carey, and the opinion that all the other Senators of the surrounding States favor the statehood movement. However, it does not accuse them of "a full understanding with the Mormon Church" as it does that gentleman, but it manifests a gloomy and sorrowful conviction that his efforts to prevent liberty for Utah will be abortive. It says:

"We refer to the matter that the Liberals may understand that with the election of Mr. Cleveland statehood will be given to Utah within a year, or certainly before the election in the fall of 1894. It is quite possible it will be the same with the re-election of Mr. Harrison, because it takes a strong man as President to refuse on a local question the endorsement of his party Senators in all the adjacent States."

This being the case, why should not the decent men among the "Liberals" fall in with the march of events, catch the spirit of the times, get out of their old and useless rut, and take part in the work that will soon be upon the people of this Territory? The "Liberal organ" says further:

"We are firmly convinced that the Republican Senators in all the surrounding States to Utah have an understanding which means statehood for Utah in the near future."

If that is the case, what is the use of fighting the movement and keeping up a struggle over dead issues? The miserable nonsense which the *Tribune* editor poured out before the committee at Minneapolis, and which O. W. Powers and his crowd repeated at Chicago, is behind the times. It did very well for *Tribune* purposes a few years ago, but it is too stupid and stale for the present. Anti-"Mormon" yarns are obsolete. Bugaboos about "Mormon" domination of the future State are understood to be stuffed dummies—"Liberals" scowled that only excite ridicule or disgust. What is the use of playing with them any

longer? Nobody who has sense and information believes that there will be any other dangers in Utah than those which the respective national parties always picture as the consequence of the triumph of the opposition.

It is of no use to lie about the "Mormons" any longer. It is babbling to keep up the false alarm about "Church rule" any more. Why not stop this foolery and make a genuine and sincere effort to secure the coming State to that political party which each citizen believes to be the best?

The old issues are gone, the old strife should cease. Let us have Republican principles and Democratic doctrines in dispute, instead of religious beliefs against irreligious onslaughts and sharp retaliation against malicious misrepresentations and risible insinuations. Each party thinks its own success essential to the welfare of the community. Let each seek, in an honest way, to gain control of the coming State.

Those who linger and try to keep up the old conflict will find themselves left behind and counted as back numbers. A new epoch is approaching for Utah. Leaving the things that are behind, let us press onward to those that are before, and help to mould them for the best interests of the coming commonwealth.

INDIVIDUAL, STATE AND FEDERAL RIGHTS.

THE labor troubles in Idaho bring up a serious question. They also demonstrate a political principle. The question is, how far may labor combine without becoming destructive of true liberty? The principle is, that the Federal power cannot be exerted, whether under a Republican or a Democratic administration, in any State of the Union for the suppression of domestic violence, until the Governor or the Legislature of that State calls for Federal aid and declares the State unable to settle unaided its own internal difficulties.

The news from the north, contained in our morning dispatches, tells of a bloody conflict between the union and non-union miners at Cour d'Alene. It looks as though the actual fighting was begun by the non-union miners. But whether that was so or not, it is a fact that the union men have combined to prevent men from working who do not belong to their societies. They have gone so far in this direction as to resort to violence. That consists of attempts to destroy the mills where non-union men are employed and to kill those workmen.

With the dispute between the employers and the employed we have nothing to do just now. The union men may be fully justified in refusing to work or they may not. We concede their right to quit if they choose, to demand such wages as they think they ought to have, and to organize peacefully for the maintenance of their views and claims. But we do not think they have the right to prevent other men from working at prices they refuse, or to injure the property or persons of employers or employees.

One of the worst forms of tyranny is that which seeks by force to prevent

workpeople from accepting labor at prices that suit themselves, or because they do not choose to join an order or society or union. It is a tyranny which will have to be met and put down. If men will not be reasonable and lawful in their combinations against capital, force must be met by force; and if the local authorities cannot maintain law and order and preserve life and property, the whole power of the Nation must be employed to accomplish what State authority fails to do.

It is bound to come to this, if the growing disposition of men organized for the control of labor to coerce their fellowmen who do not join them, and to commit depredations upon property, continues in its present course and tendencies. Observe, we concede the right of men and women to organize for self-protection, for the amelioration of their condition, for the raising of wages and the shortening of the labor day, to resist the encroachments of capital, and to better their condition in any way. But we are against the oppression by which some of them seek to force other people to their views and methods, and which would starve men and women and their children who seek to exercise their God-given liberty in a way that does not suit a combination or society.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has done right in calling out the State militia to keep order at Homestead. The Governor of Idaho has the right to employ all the forces at his command to quell the disturbances and protect life and property at Coeur d'Alene, and failing in that he does right in calling upon the President of the United States for Federal troops to assist him.

The Idaho Senators, however, have been misled by requests from mine-owners and prominent men in their State to obtain the aid of United States troops to quell the disturbances. Specialists from Washington show that those gentlemen were desirous of obtaining that aid but it was impossible for the President to act, although he was made acquainted with the situation, until the Governor of the State formally called for national aid and specified his inability to protect life and property with the powers of the State. This was concisely stated by Senator Shoup, telegraphed to the *Tribune* as follows:

"Nothing in the way of sending United States troops can be done until Governor Wiley shall make a requisition to that effect upon the President, under the provisions laid down by the Constitution and the statutes."

In the same dispatch Senator Dubois is thus reported:

"The situation has been and is now such that action by the Government can only be had upon the positive statement of the Governor to the President that the forces at his command are inadequate to preserve domestic peace. The basis for action on the part of the Government is plainly laid down in the Constitution of the United States.

"Has the delegation urged upon the President the necessity of sending troops?" I asked the Senator.

"No, it would be useless. The President, under the Constitution, can only send troops into a State upon the Governor's formal requisition showing that he has exhausted all the civil and mili-

tary power of the State, and is then unable to preserve the peace."

The Governor, it appears, has at length telegraphed the President in proper form and troops will aid the State authorities in maintaining order. This is the only proper way to proceed, as anybody may understand who will read the Constitution. And in this action the labor organizations and capital combinations of the country should take notice, that when either takes a course to infringe upon the rights of man and place in danger either the person or property of others, the powers of the Government, local and national, where necessary will and ought to be employed to destroy tyranny and put down oppression even when it masquerades under the guise of liberty.

WAIT AWHILE.

THE *Ogden Standard* remarks:

"The *Tribune* and *News* have been holding an animated philological discussion over the front name of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. The *News* says it means 'the just,' and proves it. The *Tribune* says it means something else, and proves it."

Mistake, neighbor. The *Tribune* did say "it meant something else" but did not prove it. It did not prove anything. It simply misquoted the *News*, ignored the authorities cited by this paper or declared we quoted none, and made up the rest of its "philology" with its accustomed abuse. The *Standard* quotations may do for party humor, but we will have to wait until November to see where the laugh comes in.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE developments in beet sugar production in this country are well illustrated in the case of California. There are in that State three large manufactories, one in Alameda County, one in Santa Cruz County and one in San Bernardino County. Last year bounty was paid on 8,000,000 pounds of sugar from these plants. This year, according to the *Chronicle*, the aggregate acreage in growing beets tributary to these factories is 9814. The estimates forwarded to the local collector of internal revenue for this year are put at 37,000,000 pounds of sugar entitled to bounty. These figures show an increase of 29,000,000 pounds of beet sugar in one year in the State of California alone. Enthusiastic dwellers around the Golden Gate claim that sugar-raising has only begun and that in a few years they will be able to supply the whole United States' demand.

DEPRESSION IN MELBOURNE.

NEWS from Australia in relation to trade and business is not of the most pleasant character. The condition in Melbourne is said to be deplorable. A correspondent says "the bottom has fallen out, and it only wants the sides to fall in to finish the job." The state of the labor market there is pictured as being fearful. There are 20,000 able-bodied men absolutely penniless and

homeless, without the slightest prospect of employment of any kind. In the printing trade alone there are 700 persons unemployed. The situation is aggravated by the number of financial institutions that from day to day are being dissolved.

The Salvation Army has developed into a sort of restaurant for the hungry. It finds rations for one hundred persons daily, by means of its superior method of parveying. The other churches have also adopted systems of relief, by which meals are occasionally given to limited numbers. It is said the distress extends beyond the ordinary wage workers. People who a short time ago lived in luxury, owning carriages and living in large mansions, are now seeking relief the same as the common laborers.

It is expected that the depression will continue for some time, and trouble is apprehended. The police are instructed not to interfere with vagrants or persons found sleeping in parks, barns or vacant buildings. The anarchist agitators are beginning to rear their horrid front, and are telling the starving workmen to attack the stores, dwellings and warehouses of the wealthy, and take what they need. Verily these are troublous times.

THE SUNDAY SALOONS.

THE saloon men are up in arms over the Sunday closing movement. They take in earnest the order of the new Captain of Police. They talk of resisting it by protest to the Mayor and by legal process in the courts. Their attitude is convincing proof that the city ordinances and territorial statutes in relation to this matter have been violated with impunity. The liquor sellers have pursued their unlawful traffic without restriction so long, that they have come to consider their rights invaded when an effort is made to enforce the laws in good faith. What a comment this is on the administration of public affairs under "Liberal" rule!

We do not believe that the Mayor can be cajoled or influenced by these men into winking or conniving at the violation of the city ordinances in relation to liquor selling on Sunday. The Captain of Police would not have issued his orders without the Mayor's sanction. We believe the Mayor means business. He did not make the law, but he is in duty bound to enforce it, and from what we know of his character we think he will stand firm in the attitude he has taken. Therefore the boast of certain saloon men that they will be running along as usual on Sundays, in a short time, does not appear to us anything but talk.

As to their taking the matter into the courts, the idea is nonsensical. They haven't the ghost of a chance to make a case. They will have to close up on Sundays, and after awhile, when the noise about it is blown over, people who take interest in the preservation of the Sunday as a day of rest and quiet, will have to take measures to ascertain whether the "order" of the police authorities is being still observed. The saloon keepers must now "shut up," and they will do wisely to make that apply to their tongues as well as their doors.

ON OUR HONOR.

We do not know what the "Liberal" organ would do if blackguarding the DESERET NEWS and its editors was forbidden in its columns. Today it has nearly a column of rant and froth, which is merely a reproduction of form r exudations that need not be noticed. We shall only pay attention to one item, which is couched in decent language and is as follows:

"We leave it to the honor of the News to state whether to the knowledge of the editor there were not twice or three times as many men registered right here who had no more right to vote than so many Fiji Islanders."

On the honor of the editor, he has to say that to his knowledge a great many men were registered here who had no right whatever to vote, but will not say whether there were twice or three times as many as were registered on the Rio Grande Western train. If he had time to go over the records he could count up the number. But that does not matter as much as the fact of their false registration. Who did the work? Was it not the "Liberal" registrars, whom the Tribune lauded and defended and most of whom it helped with office as a reward, not for "services to their country," but for dirty work done for their party?

The editor of the News, on his honor, will say, further, that not one of those men was illegally registered by the connivance or consent of the People's party or its managers. He knows that every possible effort was honestly made to prevent the registration of any People's party man who had not a lawful right to be registered. Nor has he any knowledge of the unlawful registration of any one but "Liberals" or persons expected to vote the "Liberal" ticket. But he has knowledge of a great many People's party voters who were deprived of their right to vote by the "Liberal" registrars, and this can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Tribune may rage and its editors may imagine and assert vain things. But the facts remain that this wholesale illegal registration, unwittingly admitted by its illogical editor, was the work of officials of its own faction, and that most of them received their reward for it with the aid and sanction of the editors who pour out their gall and venom upon the DESERET NEWS.

THE DEBATE ON THE BILL.

We publish today, from the Congressional Record, the full text of the "Home Rule" bill as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday, July 8th, by a vote of 183 yeas to 41 nays, on the motion of Mr. Washburn to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which required a two-thirds vote in its favor. Mr. G. D. Perkins, of Iowa, Mr. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Thos. Reed, of Maine, made diligent efforts by filibustering to consume the time so that the bill could not pass. They made many dilatory motions on which they called for a division of the

house and also the yeas and nays, but were voted down every time.

Mr. Washburn, who had charge of the bill, abstained from speech-making so as to husband the time, until Mr. Perkins made some gross misrepresentations, to which he replied. Mr. Reed made one of his sarcastic speeches, in which he developed the same lack of understanding of Utah affairs as he suffered from several years ago, and the same anti-"Mormon" feelings and sentiments. One extract from Mr. Perkins' speech will be sufficient to show his animus and misinformation. He said, as reported in the Record:

"In May of last year the People's party, an organization under the domination of the Church in Utah, dissolved in a day with the avowed purpose of uniting with the old parties. The record of the vote since that time, however, shows that the Church in politics is as compact a body as ever before."

There is a great deal more of the speech in the same spirit, with an equal disregard of facts and assumption of information about Utah, which exhibit either extreme ignorance or utter indifference as to the truth. We quote the above paragraph because the errors it contains are part of the chief stock-in-trade of the opponents of liberty and justice to Utah, and were furnished by the "Liberal" boss and endorsed by the "Liberal" faction. Mr. Perkins' speech was made up from the misinformation supplied by O. W. Powers and his aides, when they appeared before the committees in Washington. And Powers signified his approval by sending the annexed telegram to the persons named, which is signed by him and seven other Tuscaroras:

SALT LAKE CITY, July 9, 1892.
To Hon. Thomas B. Reed and George W. Perkins, House Representatives, Washington.

On behalf of 5,000 American Democrats in this Territory, we hereby express thanks for your patriotic protest of yesterday on the floor of the House against the passage of the bill for the perpetuation of Mormonism in Utah.

The "five thousand American Democrats" are only in the Tuscaroras' telegrams. Powers could not scratch up five hundred to endorse his falsehoods. When he was drumming up recruits for his Tuscarora tribe a short time ago, he only claimed 515 followers, and to multiply them by ten now, casts a cloud of doubt over the claim of less than two months ago.

Now as to the mistakes of Mr. Perkins. We will not stop to say much about the People's party being "under the domination of the Church"—one of those old fictions which it does not matter much now whether it is believed or not, but which answered very well for "Liberal" campaign matter in its time. But the statement that it "dissolved in a day" is utterly and palpably false, and everybody who knows anything about the facts is aware that it is. The published proceedings of the various county organizations at different dates are sufficient answer to the story.

In the first place the subject of dissolving the People's party and its members aligning themselves with the respective national parties, had been discussed among

them for years. Particularly had this been a matter of debate among them for three years next previous to the dissolution. But while it was admitted that this was inevitable at sometime, the majority of the party and of its influential members did not believe it was prudent to dissolve, until the events took place which occurred after the publication of the Manifesto.

Even then the work of dissolution was gradual. The party in Weber County and also in Salt Lake County resolved to divide as Republicans and Democrats. The county committees advised this in meetings called to discuss the question. Then the Territorial Central Committee met, on published call, and duly considered the matter, and decided to advise the party to dissolve. That advice was adopted and carried out in the respective county organizations, and the discussion which followed and in which so much strong party feeling was engendered, was the consequence of that gradual action. These are the simple facts. They have been distorted and lied about by the "Liberals" to prevent the establishment both of Republicanism and Democracy, and Perkins has but repeated the "Liberal" falsification.

We would like that gentleman to furnish a leaf or two from the "record" which shows that "the Church in politics is as compact a body as ever before." This statement is of the same character as the other and came from the same disreputable source. The record of the vote since the dissolution of the People's party proves the exact contrary of Mr. Perkins' assertion. He has simply been played upon by Powers and his tribe. Or, has he adopted these statements as the only excuse he could offer for opposing a measure which he claimed was proposed, "to turn the government of affairs into the hands of the Mormon Church?"

Of the merits or demerits of the "Home Rule" bill we do not propose now to treat. But we have this to say: The gentleman who opposed it in the House misrepresented its provisions and also the people whom it was intended to benefit. It would have been better for their reputation, if they had attacked it on its actual features and shown it up as an improper or inexpedient measure by fair statements and arguments. As it is, his remarks tend to help the bill instead of demoting it, and the filibustering which accompanied them indicates a weak cause and produce a similar effect.

NARROW ESCAPES.

PRESIDENTS George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, and Elder George Reynolds of the Presidency of the Seventies, left this city on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., to attend a general conference of the Saints in Arizona, commencing Sunday, July 3rd, at a place called Pine Top, a mountain retreat so situated as to make it a convenient gathering place for the people of the four States of the Territory. On the arrival of the party at Holbrook, on the morning of the 2nd inst., the fol-

lowing telegram was sent by President Cannon to President Woodruff:

"Engine and tender turned on side over embankment and two baggage cars fell through bridge Thursday night, which detained us. None seriously hurt. Reached here this morning in good health."

On the 6th inst. the following telegram was received from President Cannon:

"Conference adjourned yesterday. It passed splendidly. Camp commenced breaking last night. There were twelve hundred souls on the grounds. The Fourth was celebrated in fine style. All start for Snowflake this morning; hope to reach Holbrook tomorrow. All well."

This morning a letter was received by President Woodruff from President Cannon, dated at San Francisco, 10th inst., from which the following is taken:

"We reached here yesterday. Our journey has been marked by the escapes we have had. As you have heard, a part of our train fell through a broken bridge, and one bridge which we crossed was swept away five minutes after we got over. Returning from Pine Top to Snowflake we passed through a very violent storm. The rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by heavy hail and very sharp thunder and lightning. It seemed for awhile as though it would be impossible for us to reach Snowflake, because of the rapidity with which all the dry gulches were swollen with the angry water; but we succeeded in getting through safely, though somewhat damaged from the storm. Yesterday our train broke in two, all the cars behind ours separating from the train. Then we had a narrow escape from probable destruction through the explosion of a nitro-glycerine works at Berkeley, which occurred not many minutes before we came to it. Had our train been passing at the time of the explosion, it doubtless would have been blown off the track, and, perhaps, destroyed, as the nitro-glycerine works were quite close to the track. When we passed houses were in flames all around."

It is expected that President Cannon and party will reach this city, by way of Portland, on Saturday morning next.

OUR COUNTRY IN DANGER.

A FEW months ago anarchy reigned in a portion of Wyoming. A force of armed citizens, aided by armed auxiliaries from Texas, invaded a portion of the State for a lawless purpose. A number of people were killed, and a terrible wholesale massacre was only prevented by the timely intervention of Federal troops. Questions connected with that disgraceful affair are still pending in the courts, in which charges of murder have been preferred against a large number of persons implicated in the remarkable incident in the history of our neighboring State. The Wyoming matter is not yet settled.

Within the last few days, in three different States of the Union, as many outbreaks have occurred—two of them even more serious and much more bloody than the Wyoming affair.

In each of these uprisings it has been necessary to invoke the aid of the military—either that of the State or Federal government, or both combined. We refer to the horrible conflict at Homestead, the scarcely less thrilling tragedy at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and the threatening situation at Paducah, Kentucky, where a race war is in its incipient stages.

In each of the uprisings outside of the one last named, the underlying cause of the disturbance is the same—moneyed interests. The cattle-men undertook, by unlawful means, to stop the encroachments of small landholders—that the public lands might be maintained as immense pasture grounds—and to prevent the stealing of stock by murdering those who they claimed were thieves. The Homestead trouble and that in Idaho were the result of a dispute between capital and labor. The cause of the revolt in Kentucky involves another question. It is a growing and dangerous one, and means rapine and murder.

We submit that these are dangerous times, and hold that those who cannot see future peril in existing conditions must be blind to the plainest indications. The causes that have produced such serious consequences within so brief a time will become more and more prolific in the production of such terrible scenes as have lately horrified the nation. The questions which spring from such conditions are sure to lead to disaster unless great wisdom is used by the thinking men of the nation.

Conflict between the forces of labor on one hand and capital on the other will naturally lead up to a struggle between labor and lawful authority. The latter will be invoked, as has been the case in each of the three conflicts referred to, for the protection of capital, and the struggle must therefore be largely transferred from a fight between labor and capital to one between labor and constituted authority under the law. This will lead to the creation of an impression upon the minds of the masses—rightfully or wrongfully—that the government is in league with money to hold them down.

Let those who imagine this view to be radical wait and be satisfied of its correctness. In the natural course of events one situation grows out of another, each successive one being more complicated than its predecessor. In all such disputes as those out of which these conflicts have grown, the resources of arbitration ought to be exhausted before any recourse is had to the law of force, which has no convincing efficacy. Enforced submission is not a curative process. This truth applies with more potency to the United States than to any other nation on earth.

AN EFFECTIVE CONTRIVANCE.

B. H. TOLMAN, of Honeyville, Utah, is of an inventive turn of mind. His faculty in this direction was exhibited a short time ago, when a boy was drowned in Bear River, near that place. A variety of means—including giant powder, etc.—had been resorted to for the purpose of recovering the

body, but every effort failed in accomplishing the desired object. Brother Tolman, during the night following the unsuccessful attempt, set his brains at work formulating the idea of an effective contrivance that would accomplish the object, and by daylight next morning his plan was matured. By the aid of some neighbors his proposed machine was soon constructed. Following is the description of it, as given in the words of the inventor himself:

"First procure two long heavy log cable chains, making a length of about thirty feet. At the ends securely fasten a stake or piece of wood three feet long by about two inches by two. On top of these fasten a rope the full length of the chain, and between the rope and chain string common tie wire about every six inches or so apart, close enough to prevent the body from slipping through, and longer enough than the chain and rope to be slack enough to be cupping. Then fasten cross wires from chain to rope (fastening to the wires) as often as needed; fasten on several pieces of wood as floaters to keep the rope and wire up nicely from the chain or bottom of the river. Now on each side of the chain long ropes to be pulled by a horse, or otherwise, on shore, and after placing in the river, pull it to shore over the territory desired, after the manner of a seine. As the chain presses under the body it lifts easily and falls into the network. If the chains are considered too light to hug the bottom closely, weight it."

The body was recovered on the first application of this extemporized contrivance. We publish the description of the means thus successfully used because it is simple, can be constructed in any neighborhood, and the information may prove useful in instances of emergency, cases of accidental drowning being more or less frequent, and are liable to happen wherever bodies of water exist.

SILVER STILL AT THE FRONT.

NEXT to the excitement occasioned by the labor troubles, the silver question is the great topic of discussion at present. The National Mining Congress which assembled at Helena, Mont., a day or two ago, and is now in session, is handling the free silver issue in a rather robust form. Mr. Newlands of Nevada is permanent chairman of that body, and in his address yesterday spoke in no uncertain terms of the situation. He urged a coalition of all the silver States for the purpose of making a decided stand in favor of that metal, independent of both the old political parties: And it appears that his utterances received the approbation of 592 delegates present.

The action of the House of Representatives at Washington in virtually killing the Senate silver bill by postponing its consideration, seems to have a stimulating effect on its Western advocates in the way of urging them to independent action. Many of the Southern free silver Democrats voted with the anti-silver Democrats and Republicans of the North against consideration of the bill. It was not regarded as a good measure anyhow, and political considerations rendered its present passage unwise.

What may properly be called free silver States are Idaho, Wyoming,

Montana, Nevada, Colorado and Washington. In the South the two Carolinas, Georgia and Texas are said to be free silver, but fear of Republican rule and a force bill keeps them within Democratic party lines. Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada have 3 electoral votes each, Colorado and Washington 4 each, Texas 15, Georgia 13, North Carolina 11, and South Carolina 9. This makes an aggregate of 68 electoral votes, which if cast for a free silver candidate would seriously complicate matters next November.

The platform of the People's party adopted at Omaha on the 4th inst., demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver and a speedy increase of the circulating medium to not less than \$50. for every person in the country. This plank might perhaps realize the requirements the average free silver advocate, but would he support the various other planks which accompany it? Would he endorse the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., and the establishment of postal banks, sub-treasury schemes and so on? Finally, would he accept Weaver and Donnelly? These are questions the average free silver man whether North and South will ask himself before voting.

AN UNWARRANTABLE ATTACK.

AN editorial in the *Logan Journal* of the 13th inst. makes a savage attack on the *Young Woman's Journal* and on the firm of George Q. Cannon & Sons, where that periodical is printed. The position taken by the *Journal*, apart from the personal reflections it casts upon honorable gentlemen, has a bearing upon every publishing house where printing is done for others. Therefore, and for other reasons, the *DESERET NEWS* has something to say on this matter.

The *Journal* states that "*The Young Woman's Journal*, published in Salt Lake City by the Mutual Improvement Association, is being turned into a political organ." It then refers to what it calls "a long republican harangue," and asserts what it claims to be the object of that "harangue," and claims that it is "an intensely partisan communication from a radical republican," and wants to know "why it should attack a man of the standing of Mr. Thatcher and attempt to justify the attack of Frank Cannon." Then it proclaims the discovery that "the magazine bears the announcement that George Q. Cannon & Sons Company composed its business management," and from this concocts the theory that "the Sons had something to do with turning the magazine over to the Republican party, in order to advance certain selfish interests and gratify certain selfish ambitions," and makes a vile and personal fling at the head of the firm, which all who have spoken to us on the matter have pronounced infamous. The *Journal*, in conclusion, announces what it will do in regard to "independent" organs "no matter which side they take," and intimates that religious magazines and newspapers must not take part in political discussions.

First, we will say that *The Young*

Woman's Journal is not being turned into a political organ. The editor, Mrs. Susa Young Gates, announced at the opening of the new volume, the addition of a department on "Constitutional Government" in which political principles would be discussed. We think this a most excellent method of instructing young people in the theory of civil government, and quite appropriate in a young woman's journal. The articles which have appeared in that department, forming but a small part of the magazine, so far as we can discover have been fair and impartial, giving the views of adherents of both the great national parties on various subjects. But the magazine has devoted much more space to matters that are not by any means political.

As to the present number: It contains three brief political sketches, by "Shurlock," who may be a lady or a gentleman, it matters not which, and we do not know or care. One is called "Republicanism at Home," and conveys some of the views of "a highly esteemed Republican leader"—name not given—which, summarized, amount to the opinion that while the theories of Democracy are fine and beautiful, they are impossible of application to the affairs of a great nation." These opinions are not strongly put, are open to easy criticism, and are only given as the views of an individual. The second is a review of some parts of the noted speech of Hon. M. Thatcher and the reply to it by Mr. F. J. Cannon, and on the whole appears favorable to the former while endeavoring to be fair to both. The third is a recommendation of S. A. Keuser's very capable book, "The Practical Politician," which is entirely unpartisan and very instructive. That is all the politics to be found in the July number.

Now we venture to say that there is no attack on Mr. Thatcher in the magazine, nor attempt to justify Mr. Cannon. The article relating to their dispute is not from the "radical Republican" whose views are confined to the first article, but the opinions of Shurlock. And, in any case, it contains nothing to justify the vile personal attack of the *Journal* writer upon gentlemen who had no more to do with its composition than he had. The editor, who is now in the East, is solely responsible for the articles in the magazine.

The Young Woman's Journal is printed at the publishing house of George Q. Cannon & Sons. Business communications for it are permitted to be addressed to their office. Does that make them its business managers or responsible for what it contains? We happen to know that the firm are not, either financially or editorially, associated with the magazine, and have no further interest in it than that which comes through printing it, for which they receive pay as for any other job work.

The *DESERET NEWS* Company has, for many years, printed papers and magazines in the same way and would not like to be considered responsible for what they have contained. If the *Journal* has a job office, would the owners like to be regarded as responsible for every sentiment or statement appearing in what they print for other people? If they should permit a person or a paper to have business communi-

cations addressed to their office, would they like to have that used as proof that they were the business managers of that individual and were responsible for all his views and sentiments? The idea is as silly as the insinuation coupled with it is unwarrantable.

Now as to "independent" and "religious" journals. Politics is a subject free to every citizen, and therefore to every paper, in the United States. The *DESERET NEWS* will exercise the right to comment upon any subject, religious, political or otherwise, that becomes a matter of public interest. *The Young Woman's Journal* has an equal right to do the same. Of course what either says is open to fair criticism. But no person or paper has any right to attempt to muzzle it, or to misrepresent it. And certainly, a personal attack upon an honored gentleman, because a publishing firm of which he is the head has printed a magazine for some one else which contains an article objectionable to a political advocate, is indefensible and discreditable from any point of view whether public or private.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In the *Young Woman's Journal* for July are some political remarks by "Shurlock" which each party may endorse or criticize to its own taste. We have nothing to say as to the ideas and notions advanced, but only wish to deal with facts. "Shurlock," speaking of the time when Martin Van Buren was President of the United States says:

"It is well known that up to that time no amendments had been added to the Constitution and no changes made in national policy, but the republic stood just as its founders had reared it."

"Shurlock," we fear, is not "up" in political history. The editor must have been in a hurry for her trip to the East, to let that statement slip by uncorrected. There were ten Amendments to the Constitution proposed at the first Congress of the United States, held March 4th, 1789, and they were soon after ratified by the requisite number of States. Next, at the second session of the third Congress the Eleventh Amendment was proposed and afterwards ratified. At the first session of the Eighth Congress what is now known as the Twelfth Amendment was proposed. "Shurlock" was probably thinking of the later Amendments, but the twelve we have named were all added before the time mentioned and the events referred to in the article under consideration.

While our young people are learning politics it is necessary that they receive correct information. That is of more importance than mere party views or political affiliations.

LET THE CLEANING PROCESS PROCEED

MAYOR BASKIN is confronted with a situation that will prove a test of his quality. He has undertaken, according to statements attributed to him, to make the balance of his administration clean. This determination does not seem to be merely assumed. The stoppage of the violations of the ordinance against Sunday liquor sell-

ing indicates that it is genuine. Up to date the whisky men have, from the beginning of the "Liberal" reign in this city, had matters all their own way. They are enraged at the recent new order of things and will doubtless resist it.

There is one fact that favors the success of the effort of the Mayor in enforcing the liquor laws in this city—the influence of O. W. Powers is by no means as potent as it was a short time since. His star is waning and will finally wink out altogether. At one time he appeared to have the "Liberal" municipal government under his thumb. And when the clergy protested against the reign of whisky and gambling, he stated in effect that in the election previous the saloon keepers and gamblers had been consulted in the campaign as well as the ministers, and the wishes of the two former classes ought to be considered as well as those of the one last named. He also insisted that it was not desirable that Salt Lake City should be "too good." He was virtually running the city government at that time. We do not believe his sway is absolute now.

If anything in the form of a "Liberal" pledge was given to the whisky men during the last municipal campaign, we do not believe that the present Mayor was a party to the contract, and we have an idea that O. W. Powers could not sway R. N. Baskin. The disposition of the latter is not naturally one which inclines to easy forgiveness, and these two gentlemen have had some pronounced disagreements. At one time, during the investigation instituted in reference to the official doings of the late U. S. Marshal Dyer, Mr. Baskin became so enraged at Mr. Powers as to threaten the latter with personal violence. The dispute arose out of insulting remarks which Mr. Baskin claimed had been directed at him by O. W. Powers. He also accused the Tuscarora chief of having written some articles for the News which did not suit him exactly. Of course the latter accusation was foundationless. We do not believe, taking in the whole situation, that the mayor would be swayed from any purpose he might form by any interference on the part of Mr. Powers. Hence the liquor-men need expect no potent support from that quarter, however much the "Liberal" leader might be disposed to avoid it.

There is another point that seems favorable to the enforcement of the ordinance against conducting the liquor traffic on Sundays—the new chief of police is a man likely to perform his part of the programme in this respect. Consequently the prospect is fair for the rule of whisky to cease in this municipality. Besides, there is now no political incentive for its continuance by the "Liberal" administration. That party is, we believe, "on its last legs." Its demise, in the very nature of things, is near, and there would not be much risk in guessing that its present administration in this city will be its last.

A morning contemporary recently credited Mayor Baskin with having stated that he was determined to have a clean official administration, and that should he become convinced that

this could not be, he would no longer be Mayor, meaning, we presume, that he would resign. We applaud this determination, and can assure his honor that in every attempt to carry out this laudable resolution he may count on the support of the News, which will not be reluctant to give him credit for the good he may accomplish. Should he succeed in, to some extent, redeeming the "Liberal" past, by making the last days of the brief reign of that party cleaner than it has been up to date, we will not hesitate to proclaim the fact in these columns. The purifying process is greatly needed, as is well understood by the people who have mourned for two years and a half under a rule of "Liberal" corruption.

THE CŒUR D'ALENE TROUBLE.

FURTHER news from the Cœur d'Alene country, Idaho, is awaited with interest and anxiety. If information concerning yesterday's doings of the striking miners proves to be correct, it will exhibit the fact that many of them are murderers and desperate criminals as ever went unchasing. The non-union men had been paid off by the companies who employed them. The reports are to the effect—they seem to be authentic—that many of them were marched into an adjacent canyon by a body of strikers. The latter there robbed them and shot them down like dogs. It is asserted that a search party subsequently succeeded in recovering twelve bodies of the slain.

If this story proves to be true, then the authorities will have to deal with a class of men whose instincts are no higher than those of the savages in the Interior of Africa. This alleged massacre combines with robbery, murder in its most cowardly form. The fugitive would go to prove that there is but one step from civilization to barbarism. We prefer declining to fully believe that such a terrible outrage has been committed by the Cœur d'Alene miners, until the report is so authenticated as to place the matter beyond a reasonable doubt. However, in these times, when the general situation is out of joint, one may readily believe many things that seem at first glance to be incredible.

Should the strikers actively resist the military, the situation will be serious indeed.

A WOMAN MEETS AN EMERGENCY.

THE New York Sun publishes a column under the head of "Women and Their Ways." In it was related, a few days ago, the following striking and pathetic incident:

"Friday evening a newsboy, in the endeavor to get off an Eighth avenue car, was thrown under the wheel. To extricate him the horses were started forward, but with the only result of a ripping his flesh to ribbons and his piercing screams. It was the passengers who, interfering, raised the car and lifted the boy from under. He was carried to one side, when one man among the passengers undertook his charge, and the curious gathered around. No one went for a policeman,

ambulance or doctor. The conductor, with the instinct of self-preservation, betook himself to getting the names of the passengers and their addresses. He came finally to a lady on the other side of the car who had been warned not to approach the wounded boy on account of the ghastliness of the sight. She inquired if nothing had been done for the boy, if he had sent for no help. 'I haven't any time for that, madam. I've got to make my time. I want your name and address so that you can testify that it was not my fault.' The words that this woman addressed to that conductor were few but to the point.

"From that moment this woman, who is still young and pretty, took command. Her fainting she reserved for home. Ten minutes had gone by and nothing had been done for the boy. Unmindful of nerves she pressed through the crowd. She sent one direction for whisky, another for police. 'Fifty cents,' to a small boy, 'if you will fetch me a doctor. This boy is bleeding to death.' And the boy ran as 50 cents will make a street Arab run. The gutter was red with blood, and the boy's suit and conscience was livid. 'I want my mother,' he whispered as she fanned him. A policeman was finally found who telephoned for an ambulance, but the wrong one. The street boy came back with the message that the doctor said it wasn't his affair, to send for an ambulance. Another policeman appeared and began to take down names and addresses. Then this woman arose in wrath. 'A boy is here bleeding to death; is human life nothing in comparison to names and addresses? Go fetch me a doctor this minute.' and the policeman, appalled, dropped his pen and paper and started to obey her. Other men she showed how to improvise a tourniquet. A woman from a neighboring window brought some wine, somebody else brought an old quilt to shield the boy from the fearful sight, the Park policemen came to protect him from the crowding of the curious, paralyzed gazers. Finally, a physician was procured from the Skin and Cancer Hospital, and now the ambulance from the Manhattan Hospital arrived. Meanwhile the body had lain there fully forty-five minutes without help otherwise than was extended by one thoughtful workman, and that commanded by a woman, whom the sight of the curiously paralyzed crowd and selfish officials made forget that she had nerves, that she grew sick at the sight of blood, until she reached her own dinner table.

"The boy died the next morning at the Manhattan Hospital. The doctor said if he had had prompt attention his life could have been saved. His name was Peter Hayner and he was trying to earn some money for the Fourth of July."

SOMETHING ABOUT STEEL.

THE great strike, or lockout, at Homestead, naturally causes people to ask something about the steel market. In order to maintain prices the manufacturers of steel rails in the United States formed a sort of syndicate or trust about ten years ago, but it did not work satisfactorily to all concerned. About one year ago a second arrangement of a coal iron character was entered into for the special purpose of holding up prices and, perhaps, for keeping wages down. The corporations comprising this combination are the Illinois Steel company, Carnegie Brothers & company, the Pennsylvania Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company, and the Lakawanna

Iron and Steel Company. As the price of manufactured steel is supposed to be governed by the price of pig-iron the following figures may be of interest. They are taken from *Bradstreet's* an acknowledged authority on trade particulars. In 1889 pig-iron sold for \$18 per ton, in 1890 \$18.85, in 1891 \$16.95 and in 1892 \$14. The price of steel rails for these years were, respectively, \$29.25, \$31.75, \$29.92 and \$30. That is, during the current year when pig-iron is selling for \$14 a ton, steel rails are selling at \$30. In 1889 pig-iron sold for \$18 a ton but steel rails were sold for \$29.25. According to these figures manufacturers have no need to lower wages. They say their profits are only \$2.00 per ton. This seems anomalous. They are buying pig-iron for \$14 a ton and selling steel rails for \$30, whereas in 1889 they paid \$18 for a ton of pig-iron and sold rails for \$29.25.

The price of English rails, delivered in America, is about \$35 a ton, so that competition from that quarter is out of the question.

SALTON LAKE.

ABOUT two years ago the mysterious formation of a lake in the Colorado desert occasioned a great deal of comment. It was generally supposed that the water came from the Colorado river, but it was not practically demonstrated until within a few days ago. The following special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle* explains the "mystery."

"SALTON, July 10, 1892.—Charles Thieson will long be remembered as an explorer of the Colorado desert, for within the past few weeks he has made an involuntary trip from the mouth of the Colorado river to Salton, a distance of over 600 miles, and the greatest wonder exists how he lives to tell the tale. On May 10th he left Yuma in an eighteen-foot skiff, going down the Colorado river to the mouth of Hardy's Colorado to hunt for the plumes of the little white crane, which are plentiful there. Not meeting with success, he went up Hardy's Colorado to Volcano mountain, there camped and hunted for plumes.

He then determined to follow up the New river, which comes into Hardy's Colorado, two miles northwest of Volcano mountain, which place he left June 15th. Entering up the New river, he found a slow current running northwest, and after proceeding fifteen miles came to a lagoon with an increased current; from that into a channel with quite a rapid current, and thoughtlessly went on, cutting his way through the mesquites until he came to another lagoon. Then, realizing his dangerous position, he made camp and concluded that it was impossible to return by boat to Yuma through the channels on account of the rapid currents.

"The thought then occurred to push on and endeavor to reach Salton. After passing through seven lagoons he came to a channel which he estimates to be seventy-five miles long, the water running from four to five miles an hour, but with no great depth or width to the channel. This distance, he says, he made in two days, arriving July 8th at the south end of Salton lake, about opposite Volcano Springs.

"Here he found the water to be two inches deep and was compelled to push his boat some eight miles over the mud and shallow water, hunting for a channel that would lead to Salton, but was com-

pelled to abandon the journey. He moored his boat and made for the railroad track barefooted and without water, walking the distance of eight miles through the hot mud and salt. He arrived at Durmid half dead, remaining there one day resting himself.

"The next day, thinking the water would rise, he went back to his boat and found, to use his own expression, that 'the water was being licked up by the sun.' There being no sign of a rise he went back to Durmid, and, not being treated kindly, started for Salton afoot to advise G. W. Durbow of his trip. At Salton he was taken care of, and today he was fitted out with provisions and water to return to his boat for his gun and baggage. Mr. Thieson will return to Salton and will be the guest of Mr. Durbow.

"The water shows on the margin about four miles from the track at Salton, but with the great evaporation there is but little increase to the water, which is accounted for by the fact that only one stream is running into the lake, and as the river will be falling every day it is not probable that the water will attain a depth of over six inches on the marsh, which Mr. Durbow says 'will be very acceptable.'"

AGITATING A CARCASS.

WHAT is the use of arguing with a person or a paper that does not seem to understand a simple argument or the signification of its own words, and that not only falsifies the position of an opponent but denies on every day what it said the day before? That is the common course of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. It is exemplified in today's issue, which contains another column and a half of abuse of the News, coupled with an effort to evade the logical deduction of its own argument and a denial of its own utterance.

Speaking in reference to the unlawful registration of 1890 it said on Wednesday:

"We leave it to the honor of the News to state whether to the knowledge of the editor there were not two or three times as many men registered right here who had no more right to vote than so many Fiji Islanders."

To this we made reply, showing how that registration was conducted, and asking whether that illegal and criminal registration, unwittingly admitted by the *Tribune*, was not the work of "Liberal" registrars? Now it says:

"There has been no admission, wittingly or unwittingly, of any such registration, except on the part of the People's party, and that by a deception."

If the first paragraph we have quoted is not an admission that a large number of persons were unlawfully registered, what does it mean? And as there were registrars but "Liberals," who but they could be responsible for the unlawful registration? The *Tribune* scribe must be suffering from softening of the brain, or he would not reel off day after day columns of such "reasoning."

We repeat, on our honor, to the knowledge of the editor there were a great many men registered who had no right to vote, and a great many others who were refused registration who had a perfect right to vote. That this criminal conduct was the work of the "Liberal" registrars, and that the lawful voters who were

defrauded were People's party citizens, and the illegally registered were "Liberals" or persons expected to vote the "Liberal" ticket. We will say further that the test was satisfactorily made that when a man was supposed by the registrars to be a "Liberal," he could be registered whether he had resided here but three months or did not reside in the city at all. Also that by changing a People's party badge for a "Liberal" badge, a rejected voter could become an accepted voter.

The *Tribune* need not think by bluster and personal defamation of the editor of the DESERET NEWS it can accomplish what it fails to do by argument. The proofs are too clear and conclusive of what we assert. And as to the Utah Commission, we know that the majority of that body did not want the proofs when they were ready to be offered, and would not investigate the criminal conduct of the since disgraced men who were the chief conspirators in the plot. But that body is nearly defunct and we do not want to stir up a carcass. However, this seems to be what we have been doing for several days, judging by the emanations from the *Tribune*. That is all at present.

THE UTAH COMMISSION DEBATE.

THE result of the contention between the two Houses of Congress over the Utah Commission has resulted as all anticipated. The conferees have agreed to the proposition to retain the Commission but cut the salaries down from \$5000 to \$2000 each per annum, and to reduce the contingent fund from \$8500 to \$7000. This was adopted by the House by a vote of 160 to 65, and no doubt the Senate will agree, so that matter may be considered as settled for the present.

Hon. John T. Caine made a gallant fight for the abolition of the Commission and was ably supported by Mr. Washington, and both made speeches against the adoption of the conference report. We defer producing either until we can obtain the full text.

When the subject was debated after the Senate amendments were presented to the House, Mr. Henderson of Iowa spoke in favor of retaining the Commission with reduced salaries, and Mr. Washington of Tennessee replied. We take the following report of their remarks from the *Congressional Record* of July 10:

"Mr. Henderson of Iowa said: Now, as to the Utah Commission. The matter was discussed here yesterday to some extent; but I want to bring up especially the financial situation. The provision for the Utah Commission was struck out entirely by the House, our proposition being to abolish the Commission and select another body, consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice and the Secretary of the Territory to do the work which had been done by the Commission—the conduct of elections, etc. There was a contingent fund of \$8,500 given by the current law for expenses of conducting elections by the Utah Commission. The estimate for the next year was \$10,000. The House cut that down to \$3,000; the Senate proposes to increase it to the amount appropriated in the current law; so that there is a difference of \$5,500 between us in regard to this matter.

With reference to these contingent expenses I wish to say that the whole ex-

pense of printing tickets, notices, commissions, and everything pertaining to all the elections in Utah comes out of this contingent fund, and no matter what kind of work it will be impossible to do it for \$3,000. To insist upon so small an appropriation would be simply knifing the election officers, whoever they may be, that shall take charge of the elections in Utah. The Delegate from that Territory were here to express himself would say, I think (though I have not consulted him), that \$3,000 would be too little even for the board recognized under the House bill. The Senate has restored the Utah Commission, but reduced the salary from \$5,000 for each member of the Commission to \$2,000.

The question between the two Houses stands then in this position: The Senate contends for continuing the Utah Commission with all its powers as given by the Edmunds law, providing it with a sufficient contingent fund to do the work (the same amount given under the current law), but reducing the salaries of the Commissioners to \$2,000 each and requiring that the Commissioners hereafter appointed shall be citizens of the Territory.

Then followed some questions and explanations from Mr. Forney and Mr. Washington.

"Mr. Henderson—Let me state that if you want economy in the administration of its affairs the Senate have given it to you with a vengeance, reducing the salaries of the Judges from \$5,000 to \$2,000, and if this is what you are after you have it right here, and you should adopt it at the double quick. If you want to nullify the system laid down in the Edmunds act, then of course the amendment of the Senate will be objectionable to the House. Now, that is all there is of this matter. If you want you might go on and explain the political features of it at length. But that I do not care to go into now. I will say this, however, while on the subject, that talking with those persons who favor the Mormon faith, as well as those who are opposed to it, I am satisfied that there is radical progress being made in that Territory. I believe the time will come, in the near future, when I will be swift to vote for admitting Utah to the privileges of statehood. But I do say that that time has not yet come, and until it does come I believe it is better to observe the caution and the system, wholly non-partisan, free from local influences, which was recognized and established by the Edmunds act, until we are ready to take Utah into the sisterhood of States."

Mr. Washington endeavored to get Mr. Henderson to admit that the continuation of the Edmunds Act was to continue the Commission for but one year, when the Legislature was to provide for elections.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—I understand the purpose of the Edmunds act was to keep Federal control over that Territory in the elections by providing that they should be conducted by non-partisans.

Mr. Washington—Not through this Commission. The gentleman has not examined the Edmunds act, I presume.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—I cannot say that I have made a study of the act except in so far as I have had occasion to examine it casually; but this is the understanding of those who undertake to interpret it on both sides. Now, the Commissioners under that act have only charge of the elections. They are non-residents of Utah, belonging to both political parties, and they are appointed for the purpose of securing fair elections in the Territory.

Mr. Washington—But what I am suggesting is that that Commission was created to last one year, or until the Legislature of Utah had created the necessary machinery for itself—not as a permanent institution.

"Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—Well, I do not know about that. But the Government has not yet seen the hour when it was willing to trust that Territory to have entire control of its own elections.

"Mr. Washington—What does the gentleman mean by 'the government'?"

"Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—I believe that should not be done until it is admitted as a State.

"Mr. Washington—I do not want to interrupt the gentleman.

"Mr. Henderson of Iowa—This is my judgment, and that is the judgment of the Senate. I am not a member of your Committee on Territories, but I think I understand the purpose and spirit of the Edmunds act, and I think I have fairly stated it. I think that the sides of this House will find that the country is not yet ripe for the change which was here inaugurated yesterday, or which was inaugurated before that on the legislative bill; but I believe this country is not inspired by any feeling against any citizen or any part of the citizenship of Utah; and as soon as the country becomes satisfied that they intend its good faith to live up to existing law, and to recognize the civilization of this country, I think there will be no trouble in securing their admission into the Union. Now that is all I desire to say on that subject.

Mr. Washington. Mr. Speaker, I send to the clerk's desk and ask to have read the ninth section of what is known as the Edmunds act. I invite the attention of the House to the reading of the section, because it is the section which created the Utah Commission, whose salaries are now under consideration.

The clerk read the section.

"Mr. Washington—Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the section of the Edmunds law which created what is known as the Utah Commission. By express terms that Commission was created to hold office until the Legislature elected under that act could meet and pass a law creating similar machinery to perform the duties of that Commission. To perform these duties that Commission was given, under this act, a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Those gentlemen who have composed this Commission during the last ten years have found their duties so congenial, have found a junketing trip to Salt Lake City once a year so pleasant, that they have held on with death-like tenacity year after year, and on an appropriation bill some years since succeeded in having their salaries increased from \$5,000 to \$5,000 per annum, and their contingent expenses have more than equaled the sum paid them in salary.

When the Edmunds act was passed every office in the Territory was vacated and it was the intention of Congress that a new election should be held, that every office should be filled, from constable up; that no one should vote and no one should hold office except those only who could take that iron-clad oath prescribed in the act, that they were not engaged in the practice of polygamy or any of its kindred crimes. The Commission carried out its first duty. It appointed the election officers, supervised the election, counted the returns, and declared the result. Then upon its duties ended, and, according to the law, that Commission should have expired. The Legislature whose election they supervised, the Legislature which was elected under the registration officers, under the judges and clerks of elections appointed by this very Commission, met at the appointed time and did pass a law creating in Utah a new Commission to perform those services, and which would have cost the taxpayers of this country a trifle in comparison with the more than half a million dollars that

has been expended by this Commission in the last ten years. But the Governor of Utah, who has an absolute veto power, a power possessed nowhere else in America, and under no constitutional government in the world, so far as I know, vetoed that bill, and thus continued the Utah Commission in office and existence.

Every Legislature from that day to this, except one, has passed a statute creating a commission or some kind of a board in the Territory, to do the work of the Utah Commission; but at each succeeding term the Governor has, by putting the bill in his pocket, or by absolute veto, defeated the will of the people and perpetuating the existence of this Utah Commission. Such, briefly given, is the history of this body of alien supervisors of elections, which has developed such amazing vitality in the Territory of Utah.

"When we recall the fact that this Commission and its appointees have in less than nine years drawn more than half a million dollars from the Federal treasury, we no longer wonder that it clings with a death-like tenacity to its term of office. I am not surprised that this House is assured that morality and decency, good order and Republican government alike demand that the Commission should not be abolished. Is it patriotism, is it philanthropy, or is it some baser bond which holds this holy band of brothers together? If you abolish the salary entirely, do you suppose a single member of the Commission will ask to be retained, and insist that if he were not continued in office for another year that polygamy would again rear its horrid front in Utah? Try it and see. Who is here from Utah asking for this commission? Is anyone from anywhere asking the Commission be retained save the beneficiaries themselves?"

"Sir, the members of the Commission are paid \$5,000 per annum and traveling expenses for going once a year to Utah and spending there a few weeks on a tour of recreation and pleasure. The remainder of the time they are at liberty to remain at their homes in the several States where they reside, attending to their private affairs. But I am told that, with a truly commendable punctuality, they draw their stipends. I have no harsh word or criticism for the members of this Commission, individually. I understand that they are all honorable men. But despite that fact, being composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, I am informed that in appointing all election officers they understand to perfection how to work out in the most approved partisan style that political puzzle of three to two.

"That, sir, is not my objection to the Commission. I naturally expect three Republicans to outvote two Democrats. My reason for insisting that this Commission be abolished now and on this appropriation bill is that it has long outlived the period for which it was created. It has passed the day of its usefulness. It is now an expensive luxury. It is a board of pro-consuls, alien allies to Utah and to our republican institutions.

Sir, I assert that this Commission, which has been in existence for ten years, and which has cost the people over half a million of dollars, has never yet been the means of convicting a single voter in the Territory of Utah of any violation of the Edmunds-Tucker act. There has been made only one presentment for indictment, I am told, as the result of all their work, and as the outcome of the enormous salaries and perquisites which they have received. It is unnecessary for gentlemen to try to arouse a prejudice against the people of Utah on this floor. I do not condone the practices of the Mormon Church which have been condemned by all good men, and

which have been rooted out by Congressional legislation; but I am here to say that from the testimony of Republicans and Democrats of Gentiles and Mormons alike, it has been clearly established before the Committee on Territories that today there are no polygamous marriages being entered into in the Territory of Utah, and that there is no record of any having been contracted for several years past.

There is further proof of this assertion on record in the office of the Attorney-General of the United States in the form of a petition for amnesty, sent to the President, which was signed by every Republican official in the Territory of Utah, including every Republican Federal judge, declaring that the Mormons have abandoned the teaching and practice of that doctrine which alone has for so many years kept them out of touch with the civilization of the American people. Let us wipe out this stigma that rests upon them in the shape of an alien carpet-bag commission, and for the next two or three years, by way of experiment, if nothing more, intrust its duties to a Commission composed of citizens of the Territory.

The bill which was reported from the Committee on the Territories, and which was passed here yesterday, provided for a Commission, which in my judgment, was better than the one proposed in the appropriation bill, but only in this, that it did not in any way conflict the judiciary with the conduct of elections. However, speaking for the Committee on Territories, what I have said before I now repeat, that we are willing to accept this Commission temporarily, because we believe that the Legislature of the Territory of Utah at its next session will again pass a bill, and that the Governor will sign it, creating a nonpartisan commission, which will conduct the elections in the full spirit of the Edmunds law, and at a trifling cost to the people.

The provision of the appropriation bill now under consideration proposes to create a local commission to consist of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, and the Chief Justice. These men are all Gentiles, as they are called out there. They have neither sympathy nor connection with the Mormon Church. They are all three appointees of the President, and, as it so happens, they are all Republicans. If you can trust a Commission of five nonresident Gentiles at a salary of \$5000 a year each, why can you not equally well trust a Commission of three Gentile residents who are more than all others interested in good local government, who are all Republicans (I am appealing to my friends on the other side), who can and will serve without additional compensation, to supervise and conduct elections and to enforce the Edmunds law?

I hope the House conferees will be instructed to stand by this item in the bill.

The discussion of these questions is doing good, and the conviction is growing in the public mind, and has almost matured in the congressional mind, that the proper way to settle all these questions about Utah is to admit her into the Union, on an equal footing with all the States composing the republic.

THE United States Senate now consists of 85 members, divided politically into 47 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 2 Farmers' Alliance men.

Labor asks that the Worlds Fair be open on Sunday. The labor organizations of the country are fast putting themselves on record to that effect.

PROPOSED CENSUS JOB.

THE Salt Lake Tribune is booming a scheme for a new census enumeration for Salt Lake City. It publishes, in this morning's issue, a list of opinions on the subject, alleged to have been expressed by various citizens.

It is significant that about half of the gentlemen quoted are real estate men, whose views are given with conspicuous fullness, compared to the space devoted to the expressions of others. This is an indication that the proposed census is in the interest of a real estate boom, which, as experience as well as observation teaches, is an ultimate injury to business.

One of the gentlemen quoted states that if the right kind of census takers can be appointed so that the population can be shown at 65,000 it would be a good thing. This is a very suggestive statement, and, to our mind, exhibits the purpose of the scheme—deception by the process of inflation.

Let the real estate dealers pay for their own advertising. It is not the business of the people to meet their bills in that line.

Some are credited with expressing themselves to the effect that justice was not done by the last census. It was not stated which census was referred to—there were two almost simultaneously taken in 1890. Was it the enumeration taken by the city officials or that by the general government that was unjust? We are at a loss to know how anyone can know exactly whether a census is correct or otherwise except by the figures obtained by minute enumeration.

Some of the opinions are on the fence. For instance: "If a new census would be a benefit, I am in favor of it." In the absence of an opinion as to the beneficial effect, expressions of that kind are so much air.

We do not believe the people want another census. There is no reason for it so soon after the two last in 1890. Its only purposes are to boom the business of real estate dealers and give employment to "Liberal" barnacles at the expense of the people.

If the people as a whole were asked their opinion, the result would be an emphatic "no."

THE ONYX DISCOVERY.

THERE has been occasional mention in the local papers in relation to the discovery, by Mr. Cederstrom, of an immense body of onyx in Utah County. We have examined a number of specimens of this stone, which is susceptible of the highest polish, and is of surpassing beauty. It has been mentioned as marble, but this is a mistake; it is ranked as a precious stone. Its chief beauty is given to it by its translucent quality, causing it to show a combination of depth, transparency and brilliancy. We regard Mr. Cederstrom's discovery as one of the most important and valuable yet made in these mountains. The variety in shade and combination of color are practically endless, as no one piece so closely resembles another that the difference cannot readily be discerned, while many of the distinctions are strongly marked.

George Frederick Kunz mentions the onyx in a work entitled "Gems and Precious Stones," published by the Scientific Publishing Co., of New York. Mr. Kunz is one of the highest authorities extant on the subject treated in his book. He is gem expert for Messrs. Tiffany & Co., N. Y.; special agent of the U. S. Geological Survey; member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and is connected with a similar society of St. Petersburg, Russia. In order to give the ordinary reader an idea of the nature of onyx, we make the following extract:

"Mexican onyx, so called, is really an aragonite. Prof. Mariano Barrena, of the Mexican Commission to the World's Fair held in Philadelphia during 1876, has recently published an account of its occurrence and chemical character. The principal deposits are located near the town of Tecali in the State of Puebla. It is essentially a carbonate of calcium, containing small quantities of the oxides of iron and manganese, to which are due the variegated colors for which the rock is so much admired. The specific gravity, 2.9, shows that it is aragonite. It was extensively used by the ancient Mexicans, specimens of whose handiwork we still have preserved in our museums in the form of masks, idols, and a variety of objects. The softness of the material (it can be readily carved with a knife) has tempted some of the modern residents of Mexico to imitate the ancient objects, to meet the demand of visitors in that country. This material is entirely stigmatic in its formation, and yellowish-brown and red oxides of iron have been deposited between the layers. It is generally cut across the layers, which gives it a beautiful veined appearance. When it is cut in the same direction as the deposition, the botryoidal structure is well shown, the mineral being so translucent that the markings resemble colored clouds. It is one of the most beautiful ornamental stones of any age, and has been used extensively for ornamental purposes in Europe as well as in the United States, where it was first introduced about 1876, when it brought about ten times its present price. The natives in the vicinity of Pueblo sell large quantities of this material, made into trays, crucifixes, reliquaries, inkstands, penholders, paper-folders and paperweights, in the form of single fruits or bunches of fruit, fish or other natural objects, which are copied, not only with regard to form, but often with remarkable skill in the utilization of the colors in the stone. So great is the variety of tints of color in which the material is found that there is scarcely a limit to its possibilities for such purposes."

Aside from the multifarious uses to which onyx can be put in the manufacture of smaller articles of a utilitarian and ornamental character, its effects, in combination with marble of lighter tints, in the embellishment of the interior of buildings, would be inconceivably beautiful. As an instance of the striking loveliness of marble ornamentation, the interior of the municipal buildings of the city of Glasgow may be appropriately cited. The grand staircase, including steps, banisters, walls and ceiling are all in marble of exquisite design and variegated hues. Many of the corridors are similarly constructed, and the effect is positively enchanting. In the marbles in use in that structure there is nothing approaching in richness and brilliancy the onyx stone recently discovered in Utah county, judging from the specimens we have seen.

As to the value of the deposit in

question, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that oxyx is rated among the precious stones, and to state that the quantity of the article in sight is, according to reliable information obtained from persons who ought to know, not less than a thousand tons, and the quality improves as the discovery is developed.

It has been stated that an effort has been made to secure the aid of eastern capital with which to utilize this valuable deposit. This is an error. It is intended, at present at least, to effect this by home capital. Hon. Francis Armstrong is one of the gentlemen interested in it. He will doubtless bring to bear upon this important interest the push and energy for which he is noted.

WHAT IS FALSE?

"Should he succeed in, to some extent, redeeming the Liberal past, by making the last days of the brief reign of that party clearer than it has been up to date, we will not hesitate to proclaim the fact in these columns? The purifying process is greatly needed, as is well understood by the people who have mourned for two years and a half under a rule of Liberal corruption."

Of course that is the DESERET NEWS, and it is all false.

"Of course" the two last lines above are from the *Tribune*. "Deny everything" is its motto. Now what is false in the remarks of the DESERET NEWS? Is it the promise that if the Mayor succeeds in his present effort we will proclaim the fact? Or is it not true that the Mayor has started in to purify the city by enforcing the ordinances against Sunday liquor selling and houses of ill repute? Or is it false that the purifying process is needed? Or will it be claimed that the need of the purification is not understood by the people?

When the City Council was asked by one of its members to declare again at the Sunday liquor traffic, the *Tribune* joined in ridiculing him and in conveying the idea that what he stated was false. Now it is compelled to admit that all he said on that matter was true, by describing the consuetudine of the liquor-sellers and their anger at the orders received to close their business on Sunday.

Is it not a fact that purification is needed after the recent exposures of official winking at and actual participation in lawless vices? Deny and flounder and throw mud as it will, the *Tribune* knows that the accession of "Liberalism" to power, both in Ogden and in this city, was immediately followed by an increase of crime, the predominance of the liquor and lawless elements, and the demoralization of both cities.

The Mayor is doing what he can to purify affairs. Is the *Tribune* mad at that? The DESERET NEWS announces that it will give him due credit for his work. Is the *Tribune* furious at that? Well, it does not signify. We believe the Mayor will go on with the work. We are sure that, if he does, he will be applauded by the public. And we know that the DESERET NEWS will not hesitate to proclaim the fact, no matter how much it may displease the ultra-reputable *Tribune*.

THE LIBERAL "CONFERENCE."

THERE is great dissatisfaction among "Liberals" over the manner in which admission to the "Liberal" convention or "conference" as it is called by the "Liberal" organ, to meet in this city on Wednesday is being managed and limited. And all the pretended explanations of that manipulation are looked upon as exceedingly thin, or in other words decidedly Tribunish. If as is claimed the desire is to confine the conference to Liberals: that a full and free expression may be had upon all questions pending at present, why is it that the tickets are dispensed only by O. W. Powers and C. E. Allen, both notoriously opposed to the division movement?

Is it not a fact that the object of the "conference" is to stop, if possible, the drifting of "Liberals" to the Republican party of the Territory on the one hand and the Democratic party of the Territory on the other hand? Is it not to raise the old bugaboo and endeavor to frighten the timid with terrors of "Mormon" rule in Utah?

We find the following as the leading editorial in the *Tintic Miner* of July 15th and reproduce it for the edification of thinking "Liberals" who do not draw their inspiration from the decaying organ of their decaying party:

"The [Liberal] Republican Territorial Central Committee met in Salt Lake City last Friday. The committee was composed of fifteen members, fourteen of whom were present either in person or by proxy. The first question which came before the committee was whether or not to waive the sense of the committee that the Liberal faction disband. After two hours of discussion, a vote was taken and the proposition was voted down by a majority of two, the vote standing 5 for 3 against, and one not voting, but who was in favor of the resolution. Upon the vote being announced, the chairman, secretary and two other members of the committee tendered their resignations, which were accepted after some discussion. The committee adjourned to meet again on the 21st instant, the day after the Liberal convention.

"The senior editor of the *Miner* was one of the members who resigned from the committee, and by so doing severed his connection with that wing of the Republican party, (if they can be called Republicans), and in so doing believes he has done right for several good reasons, among which are, first, the Republican National Convention recognized both factions as Republicans, and admitted the delegates selected by the two conventions to seats in the National convention, with the understanding, either implied or stated, that after returning to Utah they would consolidate and make the fight for supremacy in this Territory shoulder to shoulder. Second, that when the majority of the committee refused to ally themselves with other Republicans, that there was nothing else left to do but resign or become a traitor to one's own convictions and to his party.

"This convention was forced upon us most strongly when we saw the Tuscarora Democrats of Salt Lake City button-holing the several committeemen upon their arrival in the city and laboring with them to stick to the Liberals, when it was for only one purpose, and that, to continue themselves in fat offices in the metropolis.

"When we considered the question and looked around for result, and found that out of all the city officials in Salt Lake, only one was a Republican, we

came to the conclusion that the Liberal party was a very good thing for Democrats, but certainly not for Republicans. Then, again, the division has taken place, and the only thing to do was to make the best of it and join the party with which one has in the past or intends in the future to affiliate.

Nothing can prevent the open rupture, and careful students in political affairs in both parties see and recognize the truth of these words. This being the case, and our former affiliations having always been with the Republican party, we thought it our duty to espouse the cause again in an open manner, and while so believing, acted. We do not regret our action, but on the contrary, believe that with the advent of a political campaign with principle and not prejudices the dividing force, this Territory will experience beneficial results not heretofore felt. Should the Territory prove Democratic, and Democrats elected to fill all the offices by Democratic votes, we will feel better than with the offices filled by Democrats, the result of Republican folly."

NOT PROPERLY ENDORSED.

YESTERDAY afternoon an esteemed friend called and asked if we had observed a statement in the columns of a local contemporary to the effect that nine-tenths of the workmen of the country endorsed the treatment accorded the Pinkertons by the locked-out men at Homestead. He expressed himself in terms of strong condemnation of such an assertion by a public newspaper, as it was of a nature to injure the cause of humanity by inducing misguided people to perpetrate the most horrible excesses.

Our friend was right. The readers of the NEWS are aware that we agree with his position. We deem it a grave reflection upon the workmen of this nation to state that they endorse the inhuman treatment accorded the Pinkerton men at Homestead. If the claim of our contemporary were true this Republic could scarcely exist five years longer.

The most savage tribes on earth could have done no more than did many of the people at Homestead on the day of the terrible battle. Every civilized instinct was subjugated by the thirst for vengeance. The Pinkerton men repeatedly hoisted the white flag, the token of willingness to surrender, but it was several times shot down and efforts were continued to blow up the large or roast the beleaguered men alive.

The flag of truce is recognized wherever civilization exists. It is an appeal for mercy, and none but human fiends disregard it.

But worse still was the treatment after the proffered surrender was accepted and the men were in custody. The fact is, that all that was necessary to enable some of the people on that day to take on the worst forms of savagery was for them to eat their victims. They did their best to roast them.

We not only do not believe that nine-tenths of the workmen of the United States endorse such doings, but we are satisfied that even the great bulk of the locked-out people of Homestead regard them with detestation. Newspapers which condone such work take a responsibility that we hope this journal never could be induced to

sume. It is the duty of every public journal and every good citizen to take a stalwart position against such deeds of blood as have disgraced our country during the last few weeks.

MARTYRDOM AND STATEHOOD.

It will be interesting to the public to learn that O. W. Powers appears in a new role—that of a martyr. His organ asserts that three days ago he was tortured by a crowd of small boys, and that journal points out that the alleged incident is proof positive that Utah is not yet ready for statehood. Our readers will pardon us for quoting from an editorial article which appeared in this morning's issue of our fast falling cotemporary:

"Three days ago Judge Powers moved from the Seventh ward to the Twentieth. His family consists of a delicate wife and a baby boy. Fatigued with the labor of moving, when night came the Judge's wife was trying to get a little rest, when suddenly the house was surrounded by between thirty and forty Mormon yahoos, and the little lady was entertained by a concert made up of the beating of tin cans, the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and the firing of rocks against the house—a genuine charivari. It was the Judge's welcome to the ward.

"All this transpired within sight of the Temple, and it is interesting inasmuch as it shows how conditions have changed."

"It is only worth noticing as an answer to the argument of our morning cotemporary that it is full time we should have statehood and all its blessings, and that the people should no longer be put under the despotism of the federal government. Anyone can see how truthful all that is, because, could we have had a State government and full Mormon control of the State, when the boys tired of their serenade they could have closed it up with a present; they could have thrown the rocks, the tin horns, the tin pans and bells through the windows of the Judge's house—loaded it down with treasures, so to speak. A person who says that Utah is not entirely qualified for statehood must be crazy."

Suppose, for argument's sake only, that such an incident occurred. How was it ascertained that the yahoos were "Mormon" children? Did Mr. Powers take a census enumeration, and include in his minute inquiry, the religious opinions and church membership of the disturbers, or was the conclusion jumped at in the usual anti-"Mormon" manner. However, it is scarcely necessary to reason on that point, as we are prepared to state that no such incident occurred as that described by the "Liberal" organ quoted above.

Mr. Edward Taylor, (non "Mormon"), resides a few yards distant from the new home of Mr. Powers. The writer of this asked him the following question, this morning:

"Have you seen, in this morning's issue of the Salt Lake Tribune, a statement to the effect that a crowd of "Mormon" yahoos" disturbed O. W. Powers and family on the night in which they moved into their new residence, by the 'beating of tin cans, the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and the firing of rocks against the house?'"

"Yes."
"Is there any truth in the statement?"

"None whatever, so far as I know. I was at home during the whole of the evening in question. I am certain nothing of the kind could have occurred without my being aware of it. There was no blowing of horns, beating of cans, ringing of bells or throwing of rocks against the house. There were a number of small girls on the street ranging probably between the ages of four and six years, engaged in a game of their own. They shouted gleefully as children generally do while at play. That was all. I guess Powers' imagination must have been lively and created the charivari."

The absurdity of manufacturing an incident of this nature and raising it as an argument against the admission of Utah to statehood is overwhelming. It is an indication that the opponents of the rights of the people are driven into the field of the ridiculous to find shadows of reason for their attitude.

As to the other feature of this article, our readers will agree with us when we state that there is no spectacle more contemptible than that of a man who takes on the role of martyr on such grounds as those herein detailed. The situation is not improved by the fact that the individual claims to have been the tortured victim of small children. Bah!

On Saturday we showed from the columns of the organ of O. W. Powers that the latter had gone into the martyr business, claiming that a number of "Mormon" children surrounded his new residence, blew whistles and tin horns, beat tin cans and threw stones at his house. This fabrication was published to show that Mr. Powers is a martyr; and that therefore Utah is not fit for statehood. We took pains to answer this drivel and proved, from a non-"Mormon" source that the charivari never happened. Here is the proof we furnished:

"Mr. Edward Taylor (non-"Mormon") resides a few yards distance from the new home of Mr. Powers. The writer of this asked him the following question, this morning:

"Have you seen in this morning's issue of the Salt Lake Tribune, a statement to the effect that a crowd of "Mormon" yahoos" disturbed O. W. Powers and family on the night in which they moved into their new residence, by the 'beating of tin cans, the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and firing of rocks against the house?'"

"Yes."
"Is there any truth in the statement?"

"None whatever, so far as I know. I was at home during the whole of the evening in question. I am certain nothing of the kind could have occurred without my being aware of it. There was no blowing of horns, beating of cans, ringing of bells or throwing of rocks against the house. There were a number of small girls on the street ranging probably between the ages of four and six years, engaged in a game of their own. They shouted gleefully, as children generally do while at play. That was all. I guess Powers' imagination must have been lively and created the charivari."

The "Liberal" organ this morning comes back with this remarkable reply:

"The unexpected is what happens." The News has got down to the belief that there was no charivari of Judge Powers, and has got one Mr. Edward Taylor, a non-Mormon, to confirm it. But possibly Edward Taylor is deaf, or possibly the wind did not blow his way. It is said that at the battle of Perryville one wing of Buell's army and a half of the Confederate army fought for three hours one of the most sanguinary battles of the war, and the other wing of Buell's army did not hear a shot because the wind was in the wrong direction. It may be so with Edward Taylor. The noise was heard plainly on Brigham street a long way from the house. And that is not all. One old lady was asked the next day by Mrs. Powers, whom the old lady did not know, why the disturbance was made around the house, and the reply was, "Because we do not want Judge Powers to live up in this ward."

This reference to the battle of Perryville in connection with a charivari by small boys that never took place, shows how easy it would be for such a hyperbolic writer to describe an innocent game of a few gleeful little girls as a disturbance by "between thirty and forty Mormon yahoos." He leaps with facility from the sublime to the ridiculous.

But was it not too bad to resurrect that mythical "old lady," who has never yet been located? This poor old creature has been so frequently dragged into anti-"Mormon" scandals that she must be worn out by this time. This aged immaterial person is now brought out to show that Mr. Powers was persecuted by small boys, and to prove that Utah is not ready for statehood. This would be excellent evidence to place before a Congressional Committee. It seems, however, that this withered female must be the arch conspirator against the peace of Mr. Powers and not the children, the fabricated demonstration being accounted for "Because we (the afore-said aged female et al.) do not want Judge Powers to live up in this ward."

We meekly submit this question for public consideration: Is not this Powers persecution business and the shadowy anti statehood argument based upon it about as childish as anything ever perpetrated by grown people pretending to be possessed of a modicum of common sense?

WOMEN IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the recent elections in England was the active part played in them by women. No less noticeable is the fact that the husbands of those women who were most active were found among the defeated. Mrs. Dorothy Stanley, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Mrs. Richard Chamberlain worked hard at the polls and during the campaign for their husbands, but all three were defeated. The Princess Louise, though not taking the stump for her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, yet worked quietly and persistently for him to the last. He was defeated for the central division of Bradford by Shaw Lefevre. This was quite a setback to royalty, and it is said the Queen felt much chagrined that her son-in-law should be vanquished by a commoner.

Mrs. Gladstone took a prominent part in the elections, but not as a speaker or electioneering agent. She was constantly at the side of the Grand Old Man, and acted as nurse and physician for him.

Mrs. Stanley, judging from one of her speeches, did not help her husband's cause. Here is an extract from her address at Lambeth:

"I voted for Henry Stanley two years ago in Westminster Abbey, and I call on you to vote for him, not for myself, but for yourselves and in your interests, because he is a great and a good man, and when you and I have passed away and are forgotten he will be remembered as having been a great man, who has served his country well, and done noble things for it.

You can't make him a greater man than he is by putting M. P. after his name. Stanley is a man of his word, and when he says he will do anything he will do it. Stanley wants to extend your trade and to do all he can to develop commerce. Here is Stanley, and if you turn your back on him I say it will be a disgrace to Lambeth, for I think, and I do not say it because I am Mrs. Stanley, that he is the greatest man in England at this moment."

The crowd did not appreciate her effort nor endorse her sentiments, but both Stanley and his wife were forced to retire before the fury of the Lambeth mob.

Although the results of woman's active work in English elections appear to have been unfortunate, yet ladies have on many occasions accomplished wonders in behalf of their husbands or other relatives. But on the stump they have not been a pronounced success, and there are few advocates of woman suffrage who desire to see them engaged in that kind of political life.

Woman suffrage and woman stump oratory are two entirely different things, and one does not necessarily include the other. They ought not to be confounded in the minds of thinking people, as they often are in the words of unreflecting and prejudiced persons.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

By special request of the New York *Herald*, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins wrote an article on the Chicago convention for the columns of that journal. It will be remembered that at Chicago he introduced a resolution providing for the exclusion of all persons from future National Democratic convention except delegates, alternates, press representatives and members of the National committee. He waited for some time hoping to hear objections made against the form of procedure, so that in his article he could touch on any that might be raised. But none, so far as he could ascertain, has been heard.

The strictures of Mr. Collins on the Wigwam are pretty severe, but it is conceded universally that they are not unjust. The building he describes as a monstrous drygoods box set in mud, ventilated through slits between wall and roof, with 25,000 human beings packed inside, only 1,500 of whom had any real business there. Over 20,000 of these could neither see nor hear, and the consequence was that the convention became a feeing, howling mob.

One of the ablest men in the United States attempted to preside. The foremost orators in the Union were not permitted to make sustained speeches. Only one man, Cockran of New York, made himself heard. But the loudest voice generally has not the most wisdom in it. There were orators and statesmen in that assemblage who, if given the proper environment, would speak words of wisdom and common sense, but in Chicago their worth and wisdom went for naught.

Mr. Collins describes the disasters to the building, and does not blame in any particular the people of Chicago. It is the system of permitting crowds of persons who had no right to be present to mingle among the delegates, waving banners and endeavoring to sway the delegations one way or the other that he condemns. The convention should be a deliberative body, and every member who had anything to say should be heard. The theory that the people should be present was all nonsense. Sixty-five millions of people could not be present, and no good reason could be advanced why 20,000 out of these 65,000,000 should assemble. By giving ample accommodation to the press, and facility for its representatives to do their work, the people of the United States of every sect, creed, party or faction could be fully and honestly informed of what transpired.

Mr. Collins adds:

"The people had their say in the 'caucus' or 'primary' meeting. There it should end. The French revolution simply shook the pillars of monarchy instead of replacing them with new ones, because it did not establish representative government. It ended, as it began, with France governed by one man with a crown on his head, instead of a government by all crownless Frenchmen. It was because the Paris mob was permitted to overawe by their presence and demonstrations the chosen representatives of all France in the legislative chamber.

"To liken the jeers and hisses and shouts of approval and the contrary at Chicago to the parading of the bloody head of Deputy Ferard on the point of a pike at the head of a drunken Paris mob in the French convention may seem a forced illustration, but the two scenes differ only in degree.

"The Paris mob had no true right or business there. Had they been excluded France would have grown into a permanent republic, for her representatives would have felt their way to it.

"More soberly our fathers constructed the wonderful system of government under which we live. It was constructed out of new material and they had no old structures to pull down.

"The architects of the American republic were representative men who met in convention and Congress without pressure or mob domination, because they were trusted by those who sent them, and their work lasts through the ages.

"When parties formed in the United States representative conventions naturally followed. These conventions for a long time followed the decorous course of the continental and the federal congresses—the delegates sat, consulted, deliberated, passed resolutions, made nominations and adjourned.

"It is only within our day that the insanity to admit 'the public' in greater numbers seized the national committees. The result is a Babel and not a deliberative body, a mob and not a convention, chaos instead of order."

IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

THE last census bulletin in relation to irrigation in the arid States and Territories is devoted to Washington. In that State there are a total of 11,237 farms in the thirteen counties in which irrigation is practiced. Of these, 1046 farms are irrigated. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the year ending May 31, 1890, was 48,799 acres. The average size of the irrigated farms or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised is 47 acres. The average first cost of water right is \$4.03 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is \$10.27 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is reported as \$50.00 per acre, showing an apparent profit of \$34.47 per acre, less cost of buildings. The average annual cost of water is \$1.75 per acre, which deducted from the average annual value of products per acre leaves an average annual return of \$16.35 per acre.

A "LIBERAL" BOLSTER.

THE reason why O. W. Powers has been making a slokly attempt to make himself a martyr at the expense of truth and a number of little innocent girls between the ages of four and six years is being exhibited. The same evidence also shows why the *Tribune's* imperceptible "old lady," whose location is nowhere, has been once more trotted out to do service in the anti-"Mormon" scandal business.

The "Liberal" organ has been sending around its interviewer to obtain a list of expressions favorable to the continuation of that party organization. He got a lot of Park City men to speak their little pieces. Among them was Police Justice Lockbart, who is credited with saying this:

"Am in favor of putting up a straight Liberal ticket at the next election, including Delegate to Congress. If we are let alone for a few years the matter will work out itself. The reception given to the family of Judge Powers on his recent removal shows that the old Mormon spirit of revenge still prevails and indicates what the Gentiles might expect if the Mormons are again in power."

The "yahoo charivari," the mythical old female person and the bogus persecution of Powers were fabricated to bolster the "Liberal" cause. These fellows show that, notwithstanding their perpetual bluster, they are the merest mice compared with what men ought to be.

It occurs to us at this point that we ought to suggest that the *Tribune's* old woman, in consideration for valuable service rendered the "Liberal" cause, should be tendered a ticket of admission to the convention to be opened tomorrow. Why not trot her out upon the platform and have her make a speech?

The Indian exhibit at the World's Fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terra del Fuego.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—A representative of the Carnegie company quietly took possession of the mill about 10 a. m., so quietly in fact that his presence was not known till after noon. It is believed that the Carnegie company has over a thousand non-union men ready to run into the works as soon as safety is assured by having the Pinkerton guard now supposed to be scattered about in Pittsburgh ready to be ordered to Homestead.

As soon as General Snowden established his headquarters he was waited upon by a committee representing the Amalgamated Association and citizens. The spokesman said for them they welcomed the troops and offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order. General Snowden said:

"I thank you for the welcome, but I don't need any of your co-operation. The only way the good citizens can now co-operate with us is to go peacefully about their business." The spokesman said: "The citizens wish to know what time they may give you a public reception." Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception. It would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but a formal welcome is not needed. It would be an amazing thing if the National Guard of Pennsylvania was not welcome to any part of the State." O'Donnell said: "On the part of the Amalgamated association, after suffering an attack from illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of the State here."

"I do not recognize your association," Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of this city."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell said, when the general cut him short by saying: "Then submit to the gentleman behind you," indicating Sheriff McCleary.

"I do submit to him," said O'Donnell, "we have never at any time questioned the sheriff's order." O'Donnell appealed to the sheriff to say whether or not they had obeyed his orders.

"No, you have not," said the sheriff; "you refused to let my deputies enter the works."

After some further desultory conversation and an awkward pause the committee departed.

The committee, greatly crestfallen, returned to headquarters where an acrid discussion of the situation followed. General Snowden's reception was

A BITTER PILL.

Waiting was the campaign decided upon as being the only possible policy which could be pursued. The patrol of strikers outside of the town and the railroad depots will be continued and every effort made to keep the Pinkerton watchmen and non-union men out of town.

"We are not going to commit suicide," said O'Donnell, "and consequently have to come to the inevitable."

TROOPS WILL BE HERE

for about ten days, and it is said they will be maintained at an expense of \$22,000 a day. How long will the taxpayers stand that and when the troops go away, as eventually they

must, how will the situation be changed?"

O'Donnell and other members of the advisory committee are of the opinion that the works will at once be filled with non-union men, but they decline to discuss how they will meet and solve the problem.

"We will be beaten," O'Donnell remarked confidentially, "and the result will prove it. Now we will take a much needed rest and wait for the next chapter in the story."

No rations were provided for the soldiers and accordingly they are permitted to go into town and get meals and the result is that everybody is a soldier and strikers did a great deal too much drinking.

The congressional investigating committee began an inquiry this evening with Frick on the stand. He was the only witness examined tonight. The examination brought out many new features, notably, the plans by which the Pinkerton men were employed and arrangement for their transportation. The wages paid and the proposed reduction were all brought out. Frick was put under a severe cross-examination. He said the company was not a corporation, but formed under the Limited Partnership Laws of Pennsylvania. He said there were 3800 men employed at Homestead and the wages paid were as follows: Rollers, \$250 to \$272 per month; heathens, \$185 to \$199; heathens' helpers, \$130; trainmen, \$97 to \$112; others average \$30 per month.

The total amount of wages for May \$2,020,295.

After making the statement as to the causes of the strike, Frick was questioned regarding the cost of production. He declined to answer, saying that it was not a fair question. He also said that after the sheriff failed to control the strikers he employed Pinkertons. Replying to a question he said he had not appealed to the governor as experience had shown it to be useless. Cross-examined by Representative Boatner, Mr. Frick stated that the arrangements for Pinkertons was made before negotiations commenced with the Amalgamated association. Frick read letters to the effect that he had instructed the captain of the Pinkertons under no circumstances to resort to the use of firearms except to protect their lives. An adjournment was then taken. Chairman Oates informed Frick that the committee held under advisement his refusal to answer questions relative to the cost of production.

This afternoon 1500 employees of Carnegie's Upper and Lower Union Mills in this city and the plant at Beaver Falls met in Lawrenceville to consider the Homestead affair. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee from three of the mills to ask General Superintendent Dillon if the Carnegie Steel Company would not agree to enter with the Amalgamated association in regard to the Homestead scale. The committee waited on Superintendent Dillon later and he promised to make known their action to Mr. Frick.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Lovejoy, the secretary of the Carnegie company, says the threat of the employees that several of the company's mills are to strike unless the company grant a con-

ference with the Homestead men, will have no effect on the company, and that the company will under no circumstances hold a conference, even if every man in every mill operated by the company goes out.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional committee continued the Homestead investigation this morning with further examination of Frick, of the Carnegie company.

He detailed the arrangement with the Pinkertons to furnish guards for the Homestead property, and said the arms were consigned to the Union Supply company, who delivered them to Captain Rogers of the Pinkertons. Frick was not sure, but supposed he had something to do with the furnishing of arms, and could not be brought to answer more definitely. He believed the Pinkertons were advised that arms would be needed, but arms were not stipulated in the employment of guards.

Frick said the wages paid at Homestead were higher than at any other place.

Captain Boatner of the committee declared that the scale of wages paid as explained by Frick was the highest wages he ever heard of.

Captain Rodgers was then called, and told of his trip to Homestead, accompanied by the deputy sheriff, who went in an official capacity. He then detailed the story of the fight at Homestead, and said that the strikers fired first.

Sheriff McCleary testified that the Carnegie company notified him the week before the men went out that there would be trouble; and that they were arranging to send 300 men to Homestead and wanted them deputized.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Captain Rogers was called and told of the trip to Homestead, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, who went in his official capacity. He then detailed the story of the fight at Homestead and said the strikers fired first.

Sheriff McCleary testified that the Carnegie Company had notified him a week before the men went out that there would be trouble; that they were arranging to send 300 men to Homestead and wanted them deputized.

In reply to Boatner, he said he felt sure the matter could have been settled if the conference could have been carried on. The objection to the termination of the scale in January was that past experience shows that when winter comes on and the scale expires, the manufacturer takes advantage of the cold weather to starve the men into submission. Roberts said he was in favor of compulsory arbitration. The witness further stated that during the scale conference, Abbott, the former chairman of Carnegie, said:

"Quotations on steel billets were \$2 lower than the market price, and insisted the scale should be arranged on that basis."

An error in the statement of wages paid during May was made in last night's investigation. It amounted to \$20.25. It should have been for the 119-inch mill, not for the whole Carnegie property, as indicated in the dispatches.

Had not offered to arbitrate until

after the trouble; could not say whether or not the association is willing to arbitrate, personally in favor of law arbitration, but if compulsory, it should be made an exhibition.

O'DONNELL

was the next witness. He said: When the strike was ordered the lodges held a joint meeting and appointed an advisory committee to have the men placed around the fence to keep out irresponsible people. The men were instructed to use only moral suasion; they were not instructed to keep any one out of the mill. The witness repeated the story of the battle and efforts to prevent firing by the crowd on shore. His wages were \$144 per month, eight hours, under the old schedule.

Replying to the question as to why the laboring men hate the Pinkertons, he said the chief objection to them was that it was feared they would bring non-union men.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,

ex-president of the Amalgamated Association, said there was a gigantic conspiracy somewhere, helped by legislation. His idea was that after the company based wages on the price of billets and had refused a rise on that article, and he charges this on the Union Pacific railway and the Carnegies, with H. C. Frick at the head. Roberts said Superintendent Potter had given as a reason for the reduction that some of the men were making too much money.

SHERIFF MCLEARY

detailed the attempted efforts to secure a posse. He was notified the night that the Pinkertons went up, and he tried to persuade them not to send them as he feared trouble. The sheriff said he had not authorized Colonel Gray to deputize the Pinkertons. He did not go to Homestead on the day of the trouble because it was useless.

DEPUTY SHERIFF CLUSEY

then took the stand and told a story of how the deputies had been driven out by the strikers.

President Weihe was the first witness on the side of labor. The reductions, he said, proposed in most of the departments, the men object to, because they did not think them necessary. The reduction would average eighteen per cent. as near as he could estimate. The labor cost of a ton of steel at Homestead was \$155. In reply to Judge Taylor as to why the men thought they had a right to take possession of the mill, Weihe said there may be some who think so, but they are not in the society.

Judge Taylor expressed astonishment, and said there seemed to be some queer loss of rights of property among the workmen.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The congressional inquiry into the Homestead trouble was completed today so far as this city is concerned. Today's evidence elicited little that was new. Manager Frick declared that the company asked for a reduction of wages because the reduction of the price of blooms, billets and slates caused the company to lose money on all outputs. The average cost in the country of producing steel billets is \$146 per ton, exclusive of interest on the investment. He declined to say

what the cost was at Homestead. Frick said the McKinley bill had nothing to do with the proposed reduction in wages. The lower prices of the product was the result of over production. It is stated that the committee will make a report of the character to help the passage of the compulsory arbitration law and anti-Pinkerton measure, both now before Congress.

At the conclusion of today's investigation Chairman Oates announced that so far as the labor branch of the inquiry was concerned it was concluded, but the Pinkerton system would probably be taken up elsewhere.

The committee leave for Washington this evening and will submit the report to Congress early in the week.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 14.—While martial law has not been officially declared in this borough, it has taken place, to all practical purposes. This is the result of illegal arrests by special policemen yesterday.

This morning two additional company troops, with twenty rounds of ball cartridges and fixed bayonets were detailed to patrol the town. They were instructed that in case of arrests by the police for any manifest breach of the peace, drunkenness, or the like, they were not to interfere, but in all other cases they were to take both prisoner and policeman before the provost marshal, and if the arrest is illegal, the policeman is to be punished.

General Suowden puts it euphemistically by saying the military will cooperate with the civil authorities in preventing the illegal arrests, and somewhat more certain preservation of the peace.

It was reported this morning that the town was officially declared under martial law, and the strikers were not at all pleased when they heard it, as they thought it presaged an immediate attempt to turn in non-union men not learned. The locked-out men are not entirely pleased with the action of Carnegie's men in the other mills, threatening to strike unless a conference is granted the Homestead men, as they believe the others can do them more good in case of a long struggle, by remaining at work and helping them financially.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—This evening both Union Iron plants closed down, and notices were posted by the company warning trespassers to keep off the property. About three hundred men are affected by the strike in the two mills. The Beaver Falls plant, which closed for repairs, is to resume operation on Monday next, but the men say they will not return to work unless the firm grants another conference to the Homestead workers. The closing down of the two mills will have a depressing effect upon all kinds of business, in that part of the city. The Keystone Bridge Works, Schefler Works and several other construction mills will doubtless be forced to close, increasing the number of idle men to twice that leaving the Union mills.

HOMESTEAD, July 14.—All day long everybody in Homestead has been expecting the arrival of four hundred non-union workmen. They were scheduled to arrive at 3:30 but up to a late hour the "black sheep" had not materialized.

At a special meeting of the advisory committee tonight it was believed that

they would be brought by river, and the patrols were strengthened on the banks of the Monongahela to meet and argue with the incomers. It was argued that any resort to violence would be practically treason. The pickets were to ask the incomers if they were taking the places of striking workmen because they needed food for themselves and families. If an affirmative reply were returned the committee authorized a promise to help them until they could secure work.

The situation is to some extent critical, because the strict discipline of the troops is very liable to clash with the utterly fearless and determined strikers. The latter propose to speak to any one they please, so long as they are peaceable.

LEBANON, Pa., July 14.—Major Whelan of the Third brigade upon being questioned as to the situation at Homestead by Governor Pattison, replied that everything was quiet, but forebodings were very ugly. The strikers, he says, are heavily armed and there will be bloodshed before the final settlement of affairs. The present peace is enforced by the cloud of awe which has hung over the striking workmen since the arrival of troops.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 15.—A great change seems to have taken place in sentiment among the locked-out men since military arrived. They now say that they are perfectly willing for the sheriff to take charge, and declare that even putting non-union men at work would not incite them to violence.

There was a hurried beating to arms throughout the second brigade at 1:30 this morning on the rumor that the workmen were about to attack them from the rear. It proved a false alarm, but the guards were doubled and one regiment kept under arms all night. In the meantime the locked-out men were peacefully sleeping. Early this morning the guard around the mill was doubled. The locked-out men think it presages putting in non-union men today.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Lovejoy of the Carnegie company, said this morning that the employees at the Union mill, having broken the contract by striking, would only be allowed to return to work when the company got ready to resume the old terms, but on terms to be fixed by the company. He said the company could get enough non-union men to run the works at Homestead in full, inside of a week. But it was only proposed to put in a part of the force in order to allow such of the old men as wanted, to return. At the proper time he knew that at least two thirds of the men would come back. He admitted that the company had men with photographic instruments so placed that they were able to take pictures of many of the men at the time of the fight with the Pinkertons, and that these portraits would be used when the prosecution of the rioters commenced.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—General Master Workman Powderly has addressed letters to President Harrison and Governor Pattison calling attention to the fact that the laws of the United States and Pennsylvania were violated by the invasion of the Pinkertons on July 6 at Homestead. He calls attention to the fact that the men

marched under the United States flag and says whoever usurped the functions of commander-in-chief of the army in ordering these men to invade Pennsylvania, is guilty of treason and should be punished accordingly. He therefore asks investigation. These responsible persons, he says, are Frick and Robert Pinkerton. Another point is that as the armed men came altogether from an outside State and as each could not hold offices, they could not be sworn in as deputies, and that the Homestead men were right in resisting them.

HOMESTEAD, July 15.—The laborers in the mines, not members of the Amalgamated Association, and made idle by the lock-out, are mostly Hungarians, and absolutely destitute, and the strikers are now holding a secret meeting to consider the question of providing for their maintenance. Some of the mechanics are preparing to leave the town, being promised jobs elsewhere.

The fire was started in one of the furnaces this morning. Nobody knows what it means, but it has given rise to a fresh rumor that non-union men are coming.

The servants girls at the hotel refuse to walk on the militia men.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The situation at the upper and lower Carnegie mills was quiet and peaceful today, the men who left taking matters coolly. The minority, who were not in favor of independent moves yesterday, are fast growing in number and probably as the men calmly consider the measure of the move they have taken the dissatisfaction will be with themselves. There will be no attempt to start the mills until some settlement shall be made at Homestead and no trouble is expected until then. One hundred men were sworn in as watchmen today. The bridge works through lack of material will be closed in a few days. It is also reported that the Lucy Blast furnace will be shut down. There is no sympathy with the strikers in Braddock; although two thousand men are employed in the Edgar Thompson steel works owned by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. not one of them will quit the works, neither will there be sympathy with the strike at Duquesne works.

Frick of the Carnegie Company, having received notice from the employees in Beaver Falls mills that they will refuse to work unless the company will confer with the Homestead men, telegraphed to the superintendent of the Beaver Falls mills to inform the men that unless they go to work under the agreement on Monday next the company will cancel the agreement, and when work is resumed it will be with non-union men; that under no circumstances will the company confer with the Homestead men as members of the Amalgamated Association.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—Today was the quietest that Homestead has known since the declaration of hostilities between the company and the men. It is not doubted that new men will be introduced into the works, but the number is small and the strikers are confident many cannot without great difficulty be brought in. If the men come they will undoubtedly have the liveliest time they ever had. Although smoke is rising from two of the smokestacks in the mill a visit to the

yard showed about seventy non-union men busy—not fifty as originally stated. Burgess McLuckie tells a curious story about the manner in which the first armor plates were made.

"When the workmen came to the mill a lot of experts both from the government and the Carnegie Company turned in them to show us how nicklesteel should be made. The result was that fully \$100,000 worth of material was wasted. We tried and tried under expert direction to produce nickle steel armor plate but could not do so. At last some boys got together and looked over the situation, and finally asked the Carnegie company to withdraw the experts and let the men see what they could do by themselves. It was done as we asked. Every one of the office force was sent away from the furnaces and Basic Lodge of the Amalgamated Association turned out the first completed nickle steel armor plates that would stand inspection. The result was that the Carnegie company got the reputation which really belongs to Basic Lodge. We made those plates under tremendous difficulties, and after the government officials and mill owners were in despair."

INVITED TO GO TO WORK.

Letters were put in the office today to every old employee of the mills with about forty exceptions reading as follows:

"Dear Sir:—Repairs will be resumed Monday morning, July 16th. We invite you to return to your old position; work to commence at the usual time.

Respectfully, J. W. POTTER, Gen. Supt.

Besides the letters posters were put up all over town stating that individual applications for employment will be received by the general superintendent until 5 p. m. July 21st. The poster says the desire of the company is to retain in service all old employees whose past record is satisfactory and who did not participate in the efforts made to interfere with the company's right to manage its own business. Old employees who do not apply by the time mentioned the company will consider have no desire to re-employ again and their position will be given to others. Absolutely no excitement followed the putting up of the notices, and members of the advisory committee said that neither they nor the letters would have any effect on the strikers. The men will go back readily as soon as it shall be settled as to the wages to be paid, and until then they will not go back. No violence is threatened. A prominent striker said:

"The Carnegie mills might restore all the men in the world outside of our ranks and they could not make nickle steel armor plate that the United States Inspector would pass. Our people know how to make it and nobody else does."

Shannon, who made the above statement, is one of the most conservative of the strike leaders. He said further that the men had sufficient funds to continue for five years.

IMPORTING LABORERS FROM EUROPE.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—This evening President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association, received word that the steamer "Switzerland," of the Red

Star line, was on its way to this country with a shipload of European ironworkers for Homestead. The news created great excitement in labor circles, and President Weihe immediately wired his agents in Jersey City and New York to look out for the steamer. The replies state that the "Switzerland" had not arrived yet, but was overdue and would probably go to Philadelphia. The Amalgamated people in Philadelphia were notified to keep a lookout for the ship, and as soon as it reaches there efforts will be made to prevent the men landing under the contract labor and pauper laws.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Affairs in the neighborhood of the upper and lower Union mills are assuming a serious phase. The skilled mechanics are endeavoring to induce the workmen to quit, and in numerous cases the latter have declared that they would. A secret conference of the Amalgamated workmen and laborers was held this afternoon in Union Hall. It is impossible to learn the result. It is safe to say that some of the strikers will accept the company's invitation to return to work. The men hold that they will remain firm to the last and the mills will never be operated by non-union men. The men are confident of winning and claim there are not enough skilled men in the country in the various plants now idle. There is an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that an order to railroad trainmen to join the fight has been issued and a meeting will be called to decide whether they would handle Carnegie's output if non-union men are employed.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Dave Lester, a military, while drunk this morning, ran a bayonet into Frank C. Calhoun, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal.

A dozen of the best educated, and most conservative of the locked-out men at Homestead left for the East this morning with great secrecy. It is believed they have gone to labor with a lot of Belgians said to be on the way to take the places of the Amalgamated association men.

The Amalgamated Lodge of Workmen at Carnegie's Union mills met this morning, and resolved to stand firm in the strike, and tendered the Homestead men both financial and physical assistance.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The Beaver Falls employees of Carnegie have kept their threat, and did not go to work this morning. Consequently the mill did not resume. Everything is quiet about the mill.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—This afternoon information was lodged before an alderman, charging murder against Hugh O. Donnell, the principal leader at Homestead; John McLuckie, Burgess of Homestead; Silas Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Birke, James Flannagan and Hugh Ross, all labor leaders in the recent Homestead troubles. They are specifically charged with the murder of T. J. Conners and Felix Wayne, Pinkertons, killed in the fight. All the accused will probably be arrested this afternoon except O. Donnell, who is out of the city.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—An attorney for the strikers said tonight that no information would be made against Frick, Lovejoy and Potter now, and it

was possible that no retaliatory measures would be taken by the strikers. If it was decided to take such action the charge would probably be conspiracy. From a source close to Carnegie it was learned that the firm had the names of 215 strikers against whom they believe they have enough evidence to convict them as accessories to the murder of the Pinkerton men. It is their intention to enter informations every day until the entire 215 have been accepted.

The sheriff's officers called this afternoon to find those for whom warrants were issued, but this evening all of the accused except O'Donnell, who is out of the State, and McLuckie who has already given himself up at Pittsburg, assembled at the railway station in Homestead, intending to be unaccompanied by officers, and to voluntarily proceed to Pittsburg to face the charges against them. O'Donnell's wife says the report that he left town to avoid arrest is untrue and that he will be back in a few days. Gossip about this latest move on the part of the company was very free this morning. A rumor is current tonight that counter informations will be laid against Messrs. Frick and Lovejoy and Manager Potter. The general impression is that this is only the beginning of a great legal struggle here.

Speaking about the failure to resume today, General Superintendent Dillon of the upper and lower Union mills said:

"We did not start this morning because we were not ready to resume. When we are ready we will start. None of the men came back today, but for all that we do not anticipate any trouble in resuming."

PITTSBURG, July 19.—It was expected that Burgess McLuckie of Homestead would have a hearing this morning on his application for bail, but his lawyer failed to give the requisite notice, so he was remanded to jail until this morning.

The officials of the Carnegie company claim to have no fears of arrest on complaint of the men. They say the men are the aggressors and know that that they could not sustain a prosecution. Secretary Lovejoy admitted today that the company has the names of many men who took part in the attack on the Pinkertons, and will continue to cause their arrest from day to day. He declares there is no truth whatever in the reports that the company are about getting men from abroad. He asserts that there is no need for such a course, because the company can get all men it wants in this country. In fact, it already has applications from enough who have applied in person, not counting those who have applied by letter. He says the company is going slow to give the old men a chance, but after the 21st inst., the places will be filled with non-union men, of whom he avers the company will have all it needs. He further says non-union men have been going into the mill every day and night for some time, and this will be continued. It is not thought that any opposition will be made to McLuckie's release. When this is done it is believed the other men will surrender and give bail.

CEUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 12.—The sheriff last night made efforts to collect a posse and go to Wardner on a special train. He summoned all the citizens known to be in active sympathy with the mine owners to report at 10 o'clock, but when the sheriff started only one citizen reported. Armed bodies of miners went from Wallace last evening and about 9 o'clock a large crowd went to the Union Pacific yards below town, took a flat car, put it on the main track and started for Wardner. Being all down grade there was no trouble experienced. The mine of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company, located on the Union Pacific track five miles from Wardner, was taken possession of and word was sent up to the mine that unless the scabs would surrender before 9 o'clock this morning the mill would be blown up. Large bodies of armed miners went up to Wardner proper and toward the mines to await developments, and before 9 o'clock this morning all of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan forces walked out of the mine and surrendered. The Sierra Nevada forces also surrendered. Not a shot was fired. What will be done with the non-union men is not known. The Frisco and Gem companies paid off their men this morning.

TROOPS COMING.

BOISE, Ida., July 12.—Company A, Idaho National Guards, left today for Coeur d'Alene. Governor Wiley received a dispatch from General Schofield placing the troops at Fort Sherman and Missoula under his orders. He directed them to meet the militia at Wardner and also ask for additional troops. It is believed that a regiment will be needed.

WARDNER, Ida., July 13.—Outwardly all is quiet in the Coeur d'Alene district, but it is quiet of desperation. The strikers yesterday had a day of uninterrupted victory with the result of complete possession of the mines and the mills of Bunker Hill and Sullivan and Sierra Nevada. The non-union men have been driven out of the country and the strikers are flushed with victory and talking confidently of meeting the militia and the regular troops and fighting them with rifles and dynamite.

The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill are now loaded with dynamite and could be destroyed on a moment's notice. The same state of affairs exists at Sierra Nevada. It is reported that dynamite has been sent down the railroad track to blow up the bridges to prevent the troops from crossing into the country. Armed men have left the town, it is supposed to intercept the cavalry from Fort Sherman.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE BLOWN UP.
SPOKANE, Wash., July 13.—The strikers blew up the railroad bridge at Mulian this morning to prevent the troops from Missoula, to effect an entrance. All the Coeur d'Alene mines are filled with explosives, preparatory to a general destruction. The strikers will have trouble to escape as the State and federal troops hold practically all the passes.

THE MINERS LEAVE WARDNER.
PORTLAND, July 13.—The following dispatch was received in this city at 10.30 tonight:

WALLACE, July 13.—4 p.m.—All trouble is over at Wardner. The miners have left and are on their way to Wallace. Two hundred men have just arrived from Wardner. Those interviewed say the trouble is over and all miners not belonging at Wardner will be in Wallace before 6 o'clock. No bridges are burned between here and Wardner. Trains are moving and mail trains from Spokane will arrive in an hour. This shows that communication has been established between Wallace and western points. The miners are completely worn out and many have scarcely had any sleep since Saturday night. One wounded man was brought up from the mission on a train. He was shot early this morning, and was one of the non-union men.

MINERS OWNERS AS HOSTAGES.

PORTLAND, Or., July 13.—It is now reported that the union men in the Coeur d'Alene district have taken Van H. DeLashmott of Portland, William Sweeney and other mine owners and will hold them as hostages until the trouble is settled. It is almost impossible to procure information from the mining district. The colored troops sent from Mulian have been ordered to Missoula. All is quiet at Wallace and no immediate trouble is anticipated.

TWELVE BODIES PICKED UP.

BOISE CITY, Ida., June 13.—Judge Helburn said that twelve bodies of miners out yesterday were picked up in the Fourth of July canyon. Particulars indicate that non-union men have received very rough treatment. Some were rescued hiding in the brush, and others swimming the river. All are reported as being robbed.

Miners of the union escorted 200 more men out of the town this afternoon.

NON-UNION MEN KILLED AND ROBBED.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 13.—E. S. Kenney, the bookkeeper for the Gem mine, near Wallace, arrived in Spokane today. He was present at Old Mission, when the mob charged the non-union refugees, and saw the whole affair from the window of the hotel. Kinney had been ordered out of the country by the strikers, and was helping some of his former employees to reach Spokane. In all, there were 132 men from the different mines. They had been entirely unarmed and were waiting for the boat which was late. Just at dusk last evening a squad of eighty armed men came charging down the railroad track, yelling and firing their rifles. The refugees scattered in every direction and ran for the river, mountains and gulch. Their pursuers followed them up, shooting and robbing them. Most of the fugitives were driven down the Fourth of July canyon, but a number made for the bush along the river bank and swam the river. When Kinney left it was known that two of the non-union men had been slain. George Robinson, who had been working in the Frisco mine and a Swede, name unknown, started in a boat down the river to the darkness and were hailed again by fugitives who had escaped the fury of the mob, and concealed themselves in the bushes. "An

all we picked up eight or ten of these miserable wretches," said Kinney.

WALLA WALLA, July 14.—A special train consisting of seven cars, on the Union Pacific, passed through the city last night bearing companies B, C, D, E and F of the Fourteenth Infantry, from Vancouver, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Therker, comprising 250 men and bound for the Cour d'Alene mines. Orders have been received at Fort Walla Walla from the department headquarters to have the troops in readiness to move to Cour d'Alene on a moment's notice. Troops D and H, commanded by Captains Hayfield and Wilfer, are ready and will be the first ones to leave for the scene of trouble.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

Sheriff Cunningham arrived here last night from Wardner. He was accompanied by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine force to Cataldo on the Union Pacific, where he met Colonel Carlin and troops and General Curtis. Then Curtis read the President's proclamation, declaring Shoshone county under martial law. The sheriff sent the following to General Carlin: Cataldo, Ida. The miners have disbanded and gone to their respective homes. There is no trouble in Wallace or Wardner. The crisis has passed and peace once more reigns in Cour d'Alene, but the past twenty-four hours have been the most trying Cour d'Alene has ever experienced. Had the colored troops arrived at Wallace on Friday night there would have been a battle in the darkness among the clouds in the valley, as the mountains about Wallace are full of armed miners thoroughly concealed.

They did not want to fire on the troops unless in case of the utmost extremity, to prevent the troops from going to Wardner. The train with colored troops was delayed three hours. On reaching Mullan on Wednesday night it was found necessary to lay over till daybreak, probably because two bridges were burned this side of Mullan. When this became known, the miners withdrew from the hills and proceeded to Wardner. The colored troops had started for Wallace, but were suddenly recalled and returned to Missoula. Had these troops passed Wallace, it is hard to tell what would have happened. The Gem mill was magzined and ready for the match and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill contained nearly a half a ton of powder with a fuse attached. Both mills were under strict guard and only as a last resort, the miners claim, would the match have been applied. Fortunately for all, the trouble did not need such extreme measures.

The miners kept close watch of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, but when

THE "SCABS" SURRENDERED

the mill was turned over to the company uninsured. The "scabs," as soon as they could be got to the depot, and all miners not belonging in Wardner, returned to Wallace and thence home.

The body of A. T. McDonald has been found in the debris of the Frisco mine. Abbott, the wounded man, was brought up from Mission and it is reported that twelve bodies have been found at the mouth of Fourth of July Canyon. The "scabs" from the Frisco and Gem mines

left here by lake route on Tuesday morning with a guard. The boat not arriving, the guard at six p. m. ordered the "scabs" to walk through the Fourth of July canyon. It is stated the guard followed to the mouth of the canyon and when the "scabs" refused to walk any further, the guard shot them down. The report, however, lacks verification. Men have gone to Mission to verify the report and recover the bodies.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—A special from Spokane says: General Carlin and infantry from Fort Sherman reached Wardner last night, and took possession of the town, and placed Spokane county under martial law. A score of refugees from the Mission slaughter strangled into town today.

They present a pitiable appearance with torn clothes and bruised bodies. They confirm the story of the slaughter. A report is in circulation that three thousand armed union men are on the way here from Montana and if the strikers are arrested blood is sure to flow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Telegrams received by Major General Schofield this afternoon show that the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alene mining district are at an end for the present. The rioters have dispersed and the State authorities aided by Federal troops are in full possession of the field. General Schofield said to-night that people who are complaining because soldiers had not arrested the rioters had a very improper conception of the position of the troops in the matter. He explained that they were ordered there merely to support the civil authorities in the restoration of order and are acting altogether under the governor of the State. They had no independent functions whatever, and absolutely nothing to do with any disorders that may have occurred before their arrival. The duty of the civil authorities is to enforce the law, and all the troops could do was to protect them in so doing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—J. J. Hammond, president of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company, who is now in this city, said today that he had received telegrams stating that everything is quiet in the Cour d'Alene district. Hammond said the directors of the company had not yet decided what course to take regarding the future working of the mines. The company had gone to great expense in erecting a mill and making other improvements, and the shutdown was much to their disadvantage.

G. R. Smith, who was sent by the executive committee of the Wallace Miners' union to prevent the importation into that section of non-union men, said that while the origin of the present trouble could have been directly traced to the demand for an increase of wages, which was unsuccessful, last year, the direct cause of the trouble was the revolt by the men against the hospital tax of \$1 per month levied by the company, and which the miners claimed was not productive of assistance to them at the time whenever needed. The union built a hospital at Wallace and adopted a rule that \$1 per month instead of being paid to the companies should be paid to the hospital. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan company refused to recognize the jus-

tice of this rule and a strike resulted in favor of the miners. Smith claims the reduction of wages then followed.

THE TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

SPokane, Wash., July 14.—A special to the *Review* just received says that the Cour d'Alene country is now in control of the Federal authorities. Federal troops are in camp at nearly every important point. There was a general movement of troops this morning from Cataldo under the command of General Carlin. At noon today several companies from Vancouver and Fort Sherman arrived here and immediately went into camp. Inspector-General Curtis is in command, with Captain Judd as second officer. The town is now under martial law and a proclamation to the effect has been posted in all conspicuous places. Strikers have been orderly and quiet since the arrival of the troops.

Another *Review* special says: Wallace was in control of an armed rabid mob all night. The victory of the union at Wardner yesterday inflated the strikers with unusual excitement. Upon the arrival of the union men from Wardner yesterday many proceeded to get drunk. During the night the strikers held high carnival and ran things about as they pleased. This morning a number of scabs came down from the Granite mine to be paid off and leave the Cour d'Alene. They went into the Wallace Bank to get their checks cashed, but a number of strikers marched boldly into the bank, hustled them out and ordered them to leave town. They hurried to the depot and got on a train. The strikers then marched back to the bank and told the officials that if all the scabs were not out of town in an hour the bank would be blown up with dynamite. The excitement caused was intense, and the miners became more arrogant. Committees waited upon several people and told them to leave town. Among those called upon were the clerk of the Pacific Hotel, the manager of Holly, Mason, Marks & Co. and other prominent people. Mayor Dunn dispatched a message to Colonel Carlin and troops were hurried into the town before all semblance of reason had fled. The message was no sooner wired than one of the strikers came to the telegraph office and drawing a rifle on the operator ordered him to send no more messages to Wardner. The troops are now here and the people are thankful once more for the safeguards of society, which are never fully appreciated until they are gone.

WARDNER, Idaho, July 15.—The military began to arrest the leaders of the Miners' union this afternoon. This is now going on in all the camps. Among those arrested is Tom O'Brien, president of the Miners' Central union. The taking of the coroner's testimony in relation to the bloody battle begins tomorrow.

Spokane, July 15.—The military has arrested Jack Wallace of Cataldo. He is suspected of being the ringleader in the Mission massacre. The troubled district is to be closed to travel, nobody being permitted to go through the country without a military passport. The strikers are still ordering spotted individuals out of the country, notwithstanding the military. The correspondents are especially objectionable. Ad-

voices just received state that the non-union men taken out to Tekoa for safety have been taken back to Wardner and placed at work. They were taken in under the protection of the regular troops. No disturbance was raised.

Fugitives from Missoula continue to straggle into Spokane. The first stories of the loss of life there are not yet verified. Troops are searching the canyon. It is not likely the truth will ever be known about this shocking affair. The country is wild and murderers could easily conceal the bodies of the victims and throw them in the river.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Schofield received a telegram today from Colonel P. Carlin of the Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner, yesterday, commanding the troops in Northern Idaho, saying:

"The arrests by order of the governor of Idaho commenced today and will continue until the governor stops it. No property has been destroyed here or elsewhere in consequence of my delay at Cataldo. It was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine owner, N. M. Clement, to delay until his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes his men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed had I not remained. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters to blow up and burn it. When the non-union men left the place on the cars the giant powder was removed from the mill, and all property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

General Schofield telegraphed to General Ruger, commander of the Department of the Columbia, as follows:

"I have no doubt the circumstances and results fully justify the discretion Colonel Carlin exercised. He evidently understood that the duty of the troops is simply to support the civil authorities in the exercise of the laws."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 16, 1892.—The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1892.

It is gratifying to know that any collision between the troops and the rioters have been avoided. As a measure of precaution and in the hope that it may tend to allay excitement you will cause to be published the following proclamation of the President:

S. B. Elkins, Secretary of War, by the President of the United States of America a proclamation:

To whom it may concern:—

Whereas, The governor of the State of Idaho has represented to me that within that State there exists an insurrection and a condition of domestic infelicity and resistance to the laws, to meet and overcome which the resources at his command are unequal, and

Whereas, He has further represented that the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be promptly convened, and

Whereas, By reason of said conditions, said governor, as chief executive of the State, has called on me as chief executive of the government of the United States for assistance in repulsing said violence and restoring and maintaining peace. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and a law of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof do hereby command all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and return peacefully to their separate abodes.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundredth and sixteenth.

[Seal] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

By command of Major-General R. C. Schofield, J. R. Williams, Adjutant-General.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

SPokane, Wash., June 17.—A Sunday quiet hung over the 'Cour d'Alene today. The arrest of miners continued and several hundred are now huddled in school houses, empty warehouses and tobacco stockades. They are closely guarded and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers, which are hidden in the surrounding hills. A number of leading spirits of the insurrection are still at large. Among these are Breen and Dallas, who came here from Butte to direct the campaign. It is reported that the Montana unions are indignant at the way the fight has been carried on, claiming that Breen and Dallas have held back their cause for years. Other leaders still at large are Pettibone, Clover, Tobin and Sweeney. H. B. Scott, a special correspondent of the Review who came in tonight from the front, says he was informed by the officers at Cataldo that it was a positive fact that five bodies and a number of wounded men were picked up in Fourth of July canyon. Scott is the man who was ordered out of Wallace because his paper denounced the outrages.

WARDNER, Ida., July 18.—Nothing especially new developed in the 'Cour d'Alene district today. Bodies of troops are being moved from point to point to keep order, and but few arrests were made today. The soldiers have been kept in almost constant motion and they find the duty very arduous. Work was resumed at the Bunker Hill mine this morning. Colonel Carlin, commanding the United States troops, received a report today from Captain Thompson regarding the search made in Fourth of July canyon. It says no dead or wounded men were found there.

JUDGE COLLINS of the Chicago bar one day recently granted seven divorces, taking evidence in fifty two minutes.

"LIBERAL" JUGGLERLY.

"What a juggling fiend the old News is."

THAT is the argument offered by the "Liberal" organ in answer to the irrefutable conclusion that if, as the Tribune charged, there were hosts of men registered for the city election of 1890 "who had no more right to vote than so many Fiji Islanders," the wrong was committed by "Liberal" registrars because there were no others engaged in the work. The position is so clear that nothing is left for the organ but to grind out a little more abuse and call a few more names.

In reply to our statement that we knew of a great many legal voters who were refused registration, it says, "It does not add to a falsehood to repeat it ever and over." Very true, and the "Liberal" organ should profit by its own homily. But that is not a falsehood. It is a truth of which there are the most positive proofs. And they do not consist of affidavits procured by "Mr. Bonfield" either. It would not matter who procured them. But the parties who made them never saw Capt. Bonfield, to whom the organ refers—and he never saw them. Nor did he have anything to do with their affidavits, directly or indirectly. They were made by old residents of this city who were robbed of their rights by "Liberal" registrars, whose entire illegal and shameful and dirty work was endorsed by the Tribune.

That paper asks:

"If the News editor took a man to a registrar and had him swear he had been here the necessary time and was a lawful resident, what could the registrar do but register him?"

The News editor never took a man to a registrar. But he did advise men who had lived in this city from one year to twenty years and who had failed to get their names on the lists through "Liberal" jugglery, to go to the registrars and demand registration. "What could the registrar do?" Why, what he did do. Sneer at the voter and refuse to register him. It was done in scores and scores of instances. The residences of People's party voters were spotted and skipped, or the registrar called when he knew the occupant was absent, and then, when the skipped citizen called on the registrar, he refused to register him anywhere but at his residence, and would not call again.

At the same time, "Liberal" voters were registered in stores, in saloons, on the streets and elsewhere, and some had their names put on the lists without their knowledge, and others were registered who had not been in the city ninety days, while still others were registered who had never lived in the city at all. The proofs of all this are at hand and are indisputable.

It says further:

"As for changing badges, that was never tried in this city until last spring."

Not so. It was tried in a number of instances in 1890. We know where to put our hand on a carpet bag people that did this duty for several People's party voters at that election, who were old residents, and who had been refused registration when wearing the anchor badge, but got their names on

the list when the carpet bag button appeared.

All the stuff that the *Tribune* threw at the time, to besmirch the People's Party managers, and cloud the eyes of decent "Liberals" who knew nothing of the jugglery by which the election was carried, will not cover up the facts and proofs, though the *Tribune* picks it up again and again and clumsily tries to use it for the purpose. We know that the chiefs of the People's Party used their best endeavors to prevent any but legal voters from registering and voting in February 1880. We know that hundreds of "Liberals" names were put upon the registration lists illegally; we know it was done by "Liberals" registrars who also excluded the names of many legal People's Party voters. And the proofs are at hand, the registration lists now existing furnishing corroborative evidence. They have been left unpurged of many of the names placed improperly upon them, so that other jugglery might be employed for similar purposes. And the whole dirty business was "Liberals" work, backed by the "Liberals" organ.

THE "RULE OF LIBERAL CORRUPTION."

THE "Liberals" organ took exception to our remarks in relation to the expressed intention of Mayor Baskin to make the balance of his administration clean. We commended the resolution of his honor, and expressed the hope that he would be successful, the people of this city having mourned during two and a half years of "Liberals" corruption already elapsed. We promised that, in the event of Mr. Baskin's efforts succeeding, this journal would record the fact and give credit where it would be due. We are informed, by the organ of that party, in effect, that the "Liberals" administration has not been corrupt. We will furnish some evidence from "Liberals" sources which ought to close up our cotemporary on the subject.

On the 29th of December, 1880, a mass meeting called by "Liberals," to protest against the misrule of their own city officials, was held in the Methodist church in this city. The large building was packed on the occasion, almost the entire audience being "Liberals," many of them prominent members of that party. We will let them answer the denials of the organ of the Tuscarora Democrats.

Here is an extract from the report of a speech made by Mr. Frank B. Stephens:

"Mr. Stephens used some very plain language condemnatory of the persecution of fallen women by dragging them before police courts and imposing heavy fines, merely to enrich the treasury of the city, and which only sunk them to lower depths of degradation to earn the money. One reason why they were dragged before the courts and punished for infractions of the laws while gamblers and lawless sellers were allowed to pursue a lawless course with impunity was because they had no votes. Gamblers and rum-sellers had votes; hence their immunity from prosecution."

Here is another of the same:

"George F. Wanless stated that the city authorities had failed to fulfill the promise of the 'Liberals' party—that it would

give a better and purer government than the one which had preceded it. A few months ago, when he came from Denver, Sundays were so quiet and orderly that a stranger would not have supposed that there were any saloons in the city. Since then a great change has come. Saloons were multiplied all over the city. They were running on Sundays as on other days in defiance of law, and ladies and children could not walk the streets without their ears being shocked with obscene and profane language. The result of non-enforcement of the laws was the docking here of criminals from other quarters, seeking a field where they could commit crimes with impunity. Hence this city is flooded with loose and dangerous characters. We demand an enforcement of the laws. It is a slander upon the respectable citizens that brothels and saloons are so numerous. Their existence is opposed to the moral sense of the people. It is folly to say that the city government is helpless to cure these evils or at least hold them in check. Apply the laws that have been passed by the legislature and the city ordinance. If this shall be done the reformation demanded will be accomplished. Let the Mayor and Marshal go ahead with the work of reformation. If not, a few petty officers will not stand in the way of the enforcement of the laws made for the preservation and protection of society."

An extract from the speech of Mr. F. E. Gregg:

"Has any one a compliment to pay to the City Council? You perhaps have heard the story of the man who died, and whose character was such that it was thought that no one could possibly say a good word for him. Finally a charitable man, while gazing at the face of the corpse, remarked: 'Well, he had a good set of teeth.' This gathering is in the nature of a terrible rebuke to them, and is a strong weapon in the hands of the political opponents of the 'Liberals' party. It is time the city authorities mended their ways. Crimes are being condoned, highway robberies are being committed daily or nightly, licenses to sell whisky are granted without limit. The non-enforcement of the laws has brought many victims to our city. The councilmen must begin to understand that they are not in office as individuals, or as representing individuals or classes. The whole trouble lies in the fact that every member of that body has been approached by friends and interested persons who have said: 'Now you must do this, so that we must have so and so.' This has brought the city to the situation against which we most emphatically protest."

Dr. Cliff speaks, and pays a compliment to the People's party municipal government:

"Dr. Cliff said that never before had there existed in this city the necessity for a meeting of this character. He had a genuine respect for the mayor of the city and for certain other members of the city council. He had voted, and cast his vote for every member of the present city council, because the thought that in doing so he was working for the best interests of the whole people. But when he found that ordinances, which every good man believed were just and right, were ignored, he was before the audience to most earnestly aid vigorous action against such a state of affairs. Every lover of morals and good order should use all the influence which he had, and put himself squarely on the question under consideration. The situation not only involved the reputation of the Liberals in this city, but in the nation abroad."

This budget of proof that the people

have mourned under a rule of "Liberals" corruption" is perhaps sufficient for one dose. We have plenty more salted away, ready to be brought out when needed. The evidence comes from the "Liberals" side, and ought not to be disputed by the organ of that party.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE People's party is at present a subject of much speculation among politicians. Its convention at Omaha on the 4th inst., though a little disorderly in some particulars, was on the whole a well conducted affair. Its nominees, Weaver and Field, are well known public men. The former was a leading spirit of the Greenback movement, a dozen years ago. He was the candidate of that party for President in 1880, and polled over 300,000 votes. The latter is an ex-Confederate officer and has been identified with reform agitations for some time.

It is true the elements composing this new party are heterogeneous, but no more so than those which initiated the Republican party in 1856. One feature of the Omaha convention that cannot escape notice was its earnestness, and another equally significant was the disposition to ignore old parties and sectional issues. It was also observable from the speeches of the delegates that a disposition towards harmony and practical work prevailed, though the platform contains one or two planks wholly impracticable.

The history of this party, brief as it is, contains an instructive lesson. It represents discontent or dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Its strength rests on agricultural industry, and that is why the political philosopher should take cognizance of it. During the past fifteen or twenty years movements of various kinds have arisen among the farming classes. Some were political, some social benevolent and industrial, while some others had for their object education, co-operation and enlightenment. The names of many of these will be remembered by the average reader. There were the National Grange of Patrons of Industry, the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Industry, the National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, the National Farmers' Alliance, and several others.

The birth of the People's party, though representing all these, cannot be traced directly to any of them, but to a little organization instituted in 1878, in Lampasas County, Texas. This at first was simply an organized effort to protect property and prevent cattle-stealing; it extended gradually until in 1886 it developed into a State alliance. Then it promulgated a sort of platform providing for education in economics from a non-partisan view. Similar movements were going on in adjoining States.

The Texas State Alliance held in Waco in 1887 had delegates from Arkansas and Louisiana. A new name was adopted entitled the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union. The next convention was held at Meridian, Miss., in 1888. Other States were represented and some labor unions; then it became the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. The next meeting

was held in St. Louis in 1889. The North and Northwest were represented and it became the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union. A platform of a political character was here adopted and the movement became national. During 1890 it threatened to revolutionize American politics. In Kansas it elected five Congressional representatives, secured the State Legislature, ousted Ingalls from the United States Senate and sent Peffer to take his place. In Nebraska it carried two Congressional districts, secured majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and nearly carried the State for governor.

In Minnesota and South Dakota considerable strength was manifested. South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas became practically under the control of the Alliance.

At its convention of 1891 labor and trade organizations were represented, and the new movement was dubbed the People's party so as to make it comprehensive enough to embrace all classes.

AN ABSURD CITY ORDINANCE.

THE City Council will have to consider this evening the ordinance in relation to receptacles for ashes. We hope it will be thoroughly overhauled before it is acted upon. In the first place it needs changing in principle; in the next place it needs correcting in dictation.

As it stands, it requires every tenant or occupant of a building in this city to provide a receptacle for ashes, which must be "a close and secure metallic or earthen vessel or brick or stone room." This will entail great and unnecessary expense, if it means what it says. Why will not a good ash-pit answer the purpose, just as well as a metallic or "metallic" vessel, as the framer spells it all through the ordinance? If it is meant to make a pit of certain depth and dimensions, dug in the ground, meet the law's requirements, why not say so? If not, what reason is there for requiring some kind of a "vessel" when an ash-pit would be just as safe, if not safer, far more convenient and vastly less costly?

The ordinance says:

"Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of every building within the fire limits of said city, and of the agent having the same in charge, to provide a close and secure metallic or earthen vessel or brick or stone room or bin as a receptacle for ashes; and it shall be the duty of such owner or agent or servant and of every tenant or occupant of any building within the fire limits of Salt Lake City to remove from each receptacle when the same is filled, and no ashes except manufacturers where ashes are used, shall be kept or deposited in any part of the city or anything other than such metallic or other earthen vessel, brick or stone room or bin, nor shall any person deposit any ashes upon the street."

Who is the owner of "every building within the fire limits?" Who is the occupant of them all? Must the owner or occupant and the agent in charge, each provide a "metallic" or other vessel? If so: why will it need two for "every building within the fire limits?" And is it necessary for every tenant or occupant, also the owner and

agent, to get into the "metallic" or other vessel when the ashes are put in? It requires them to "remove from such receptacle when the same is filled." How can they get out if they do not get in?" Then, who are the manufacturers, that are classed as "ashes?"

Who are the "manufacturers where ashes are used?"

The ordinance makes it the duty of the chief or assistant chief engineer of the fire department, or any fire warden, or police officers or health officer of the city, "to give notice 'to supply such receptacle or remove such ashes.' It does not specify which of these is to perform this duty and we do not have 'any fire warden' in this city.

The whole thing is as crude and mispelt and badly worded as even the city attorney could make it, and if passed in its present form would not only prove a cumbersome, expensive and oppressive piece of city legislation, but would be the laughing stock of every intelligent person who reads it. Better refer it to a committee of revision, or make a new ordinance that will provide what is wanted in plain, common sense English.

THE RATE OF CITY TAXATION.

THE question of the rate of taxation, with which the City Council has to contend, is one of great importance to the people of this city. There are two propositions before the Council; one for five mills on the dollar, the other for seven. We do not wish to limit the managers of city finances so that needed public improvements cannot be made, or that the proper expenses of the municipality cannot be met. But the wise among them will take note of the public sentiment and the public capabilities.

We need not remind them that money is scarce; that is to say, difficult to get hold of, and that it is hard to make collections. Neither need we attempt to show that high taxes are unpopular; they always are. The high rate caused a storm of indignation last year. It is likely to do so now.

Money is needed of course to carry on the affairs of the city, but there is no necessity for overburdening the taxpayers. Moderation in expenditures and moderation in taxing will suit the public, and the city officers are supposed to be the servants not the masters of the people.

Give us as low a rate as is consistent with good government, economically administered. Don't heed the lavish and extravagant propositions of real estate boomers. Have some regard to property owners who are not rich in money. Do not oppress the taxpayers. Put the rate down as low as possible under existing circumstances and in view of inevitable expenses. Don't be extravagant.

KESLER AN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

MAYOR BASKIN has announced his intention to make the balance of his administration clean. He started in to carry out this resolution by ordering the enforcement of the ordinance against Sunday liquor selling. Up to that point the whisky men had been conducting their business in open

violation of the law, unmolested. Chief Paul, Captain Donovan and their aids have been endeavoring to carry out the Mayor's instructions, and a number of violators of the Sunday liquor law have lately been arrested.

At this point an obstruction appears. A number of cases of persons charged with running saloons on Sunday were tried before Police Justice Keeler yesterday, and the highest fine imposed on any one of them was \$15. Is this meant as a notification to this class of violators of the law that they can continue to conduct their business on Sundays with comparative impunity, as they can easily pay a paltry fine and still have a handsome profit? It is said one of the liquor men arrested informed a friend that he sold, on last Sunday, thirteen and a half barrels of beer, and that there were, on that day, as many as seventy-five men in his saloon. Another liquor man remarked to a News reporter yesterday: "Keeler is all right. He is standing in with the boys."

How can the ordinances be enforced under these circumstances? The chief magistrate of the city expressed his opinion of the police justice in his report on the recent police scandals. Keeler's conduct was exhibited in that connection in a manner that showed him to be unfit for the position he holds. His glingery treatment of the whisky men who violate the laws is another point in the same direction.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Richard Williams of Ogden called at our office today, having returned from a mission to Great Britain. He left October 15, 1891, and was, on his arrival in Liverpool, assigned to the Wales Conference, where he has labored all the time, until honorably released. He arrived in this city July 10.

Elder H. E. Booth, Jr., of Grantsville, called at our office last evening, having just returned from a mission to the Samoan Islands. Elder Booth left his home to commence his missionary labors on May 25th, 1889. The first year was spent in the Tutuila district in studying the language and learning the customs of the natives. Upolu was the field of operations for the next sixteen months. After the expiration of that time Elder Booth was transferred to the Savaii district, where he labored until released to return home.

Elder J. J. Bennett, of Meadow, Millard county, returned with Elder Booth. He left his home for the same part of the world on the 29th of May, 1889. His ministerial labors were all performed in Tutuila district. Elders Booth and Bennett both enjoyed themselves very much during their absence. They labored faithfully for the spread of truth among the natives and did a good work. They experienced the best of health most of the time, though for seven weeks they laid aside by side suffering severely with fever.

LONDON, July 19.—Thomas Cook, the well-known tourist manager, is dead.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, July 10th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Glory to God on high.
Let heaven and earth reply.

Prayer was offered by Elder James P. Freeze.

Th choir sang the anthem:

Glorious is Thy name.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Twentieth ward.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON then addressed the congregation. He wished that, during the time he might be led to occupy, he might say nothing but what would be approved by God.

The world, he said, has many who propose to administer the word of the Lord without having divine authority to do so. They think, if they only feel that they are called to preach, that is all that is necessary.

By reading the Scriptures, however, we find that those who administered the Gospel in the name of Jesus were commissioned to do so. They could not go according to their feelings like men do in our age.

Cornelius, for instance, was a devout man, who gave alms and prayed much to God. A heavenly messenger came to him and told him that his alms were acceptable to the Almighty and his prayers were heard. It was indeed a great blessing to be favored with the visit of an angel, and yet this same messenger told him that there was something else to do. He was to send to Joppa for Peter who would give him further instructions in the Gospel and administer its ordinances with full authority in the name of the Lord. Peter did not, at this time, understand that the Gentiles were to be admitted to the blessings of the Gospel, but the Lord prepared him for it by a vision, and when the messengers of Cornelius arrived, he went with them and preached the Gospel in the house of the Roman officer. Then the Holy Ghost was poured out upon his audience and Peter baptized Cornelius and his household.

Another instance is Saul. He was persecuting the people of God and had letters empowering him to seize all Saints he could find. But God saw that he was honest in his heart and the Lord met him on the way to Damascus. Jesus appeared to him, rebuking him for his wicked course and directing him where to go to learn of the way of salvation. He followed this direction, glorified God and was baptized a disciple of Christ. But he did not commence to minister in the name of Jesus, until he had been set apart for this work under the hands of the servants of the Lord, who had authority to confer upon him.

When Jesus called His disciples to the ministry, He set them apart for this work and told them that as the Father had sent Him, He now would send them, and great manifestations followed this testimony, in as much as

the sick were healed and even the dead raised up. He gave them to understand that they should be persecuted, for they were not of the world. The Lord had taken them out of the world. Therefore they were hated by the world. They were told to tarry in Jerusalem until endowed with the Holy Ghost, notwithstanding they had been set apart and called to the ministry by Jesus. They were not to administer in His name until the Comforter had been given whose special office it was to teach them what to say and guide them into all truth.

When the people on the day of Pentecost heard Peter preach they asked what to do to be saved, and were told to repent and be baptized every one of them for the remission of their sins.

As the work grew in extent the Apostles ordained men to the Lesser Priesthood, and entrusted to these the administration of the Sacrament and the preaching of the Gospel of repentance. Many were thus sent out to bear the message to the world. It appears that some had been converted and baptized in Ephesus, who did not have any knowledge of the gift of the Holy Ghost. When Paul found them and heard that they had been baptized only with the baptism of John, he told them to be baptized in the name of Jesus, and when they obeyed they received the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands. Philip went to Samaria and preached to the inhabitants, and those who believed were baptized, but it was not until the Apostles came there and laid their hands on the converts that they had the privilege of receiving the Holy Ghost. The baptism in the name of Jesus Christ is the only one that is effective, as Paul shows in his epistle to the Ephesians.

The speaker now referred to the coming of Christ, and that Paul states in an epistle to the Corinthians that the day of the Lord should not come, unless there first was a general apostasy. To understand this the history of the churches of the world must be studied, both that of the Roman church and those of the various dissenting bodies. It is clear, he remarked, that pure water cannot flow from an impure fountain. It is clear that, if the Roman church, for instance, was as far away from truth as Luther claimed it was, it must have forfeited its right to the holy Priesthood long ago, and it is not to be expected that the ministers can be clothed with divine authority.

John saw in his visions on Patmos this apostasy, but he saw also the restoration of the everlasting Gospel through a messenger flying in the midst of heaven, exhorting the world again to give glory to God and worship Him, for the hour of His judgment has come.

Joseph Smith, in our time, felt moved upon to ask the Lord which of the many churches was the right one. The Lord heard him and appeared to him and communicated with him. A heavenly messenger appeared and gave him knowledge of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, of the appearance and administrations of Jesus in this country. It was made known to him that records had been kept and hidden. Joseph now was determined, by the grace of God, to be worthy to obtain

these records. He was told not to associate with any of the existing religious bodies, as God no longer communicated with them as with His people anciently, and he was also told that if he would remain faithful, he would be an instrument in the hand of God to do a wonderful work among the children of men. He continued to plead with the Almighty and the Lord communicated His will to him, preparing his heart for the work about to be established. But Joseph, notwithstanding these wonderful manifestations did not commence to administer the ordinances of the Gospel before he received authority to do so, any more than did Paul anciently. John the Baptist appeared to him and conferred on him the Aaronic Priesthood which gave the right to baptize. Afterward Peter, James and John appeared and conferred the Melchisedek Priesthood giving the authority to impart the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. The Gospel now was to be preached to every nation on the earth, every kindred and tongue. The Elders went out with the message and wherever it was accepted, people were moved upon by the Spirit of the Lord to gather to Zion. Then the word of the Prophet was fulfilled that peoples should go to the mountain of the house of the Lord to learn his laws and to walk therein.

Blessed are we as a people excluded from the world. God has blessed us abundantly, even the soil in our valleys. And here we are taught principles by which we can be made more pure than we otherwise would have been. God has given us pastors after His own heart, many of whom now sleep in their graves, while we are left behind to carry out the instructions they gave.

The speaker illustrated the meaning of repentance by relating the meeting of Zacchaeus with Christ. The Lord went into his house and the Pharisees made a remark about the previous record of the chief publican. He, however, told Jesus, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have wrongfully exacted anything of any man, I restore fourfold."

This is the right kind of repentance. It means to cease to do evil and to do that which is good. And then this well-doing must be continued in; otherwise, the last will be worse than the first. Judas is an instance of this. He was an Apostle of the Lord. Yet, when covetousness seized his heart, he went away and finally died the death of a sinner. Apostasy is always a consequence of transgression. Men love darkness more than light. Therefore they do that which is evil and if repentance does not follow, they perish in the evil.

It was predicted by the servants of God that this people should go to the mountains and become a prosperous people, and that many should be tried through riches more than they had been tried by poverty. This has come literally true, but it is well worth to strive to be faithful under the trials and all manner of temptations. For if we overcome in all things we shall be given to possess all things. Only we must have it and use it for holy purposes. President John Taylor, shortly before his death, spoke about the celestial law and said:

"This is the celestial law of God; I came not to do my will but His will that sent me." This is the celestial law to us.

The speaker here closed his remarks, wishing that God might help His people to keep this law and obtain the rewards.

APPOLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

said he had with interest listened to the remarks of the previous speaker on the first principles of the Gospel. During his remarks in regard to the conditions of the rich and poor, the speaker had been led to wonder whether it was necessary for earnest worshippers of God to remain in poverty. The speaker had learned that this should not necessarily be the case. It is not the earthly possessions that influence us to recognize our duties or moral obligations. He believed that it makes no difference in the eyes of God whether we stand before Him clad in the coarsest material, or whether we possess means to clothe ourselves in rich garments and enjoy choice food. It depends on the character of our hearts. A rich man can be selfish, and is, if so, beneath him whose heart is open to the need of his fellowmen. The opposite may also be the case. Our heavenly Father does not rejoice in our poverty. He knows what ability we have to do good with what we have.

All are not endowed alike. Some lack the ability of providing what is required for temporal comfort. Others have the ability of so doing. But on these much responsibility rests to do good with this gift. The same greed, the same selfishness can be displayed by those in humble circumstances as by the most successful financiers of the world. Christ taught a certain man, who claimed to have kept the whole law scrupulously, that he would have to dispose of his property for the good of his fellowmen. We are taught that in no other way can we so effectually show our love for God as in the manner in which we take care of His children, not by keeping them idle, but by placing within their reach the means whereby they can exercise their own individuality in providing for the continuation of their existence in legitimate happiness and enjoyment. These are problems on which it is well to reflect. The times require it.

The Saints in the past have stood very nearly on a level. None were much wealthier than others. Other circumstances surround us partially, now. Some of the new comers have less opportunity to secure to themselves comfortable homes than earlier settlers had. The responsibility remains, however, for those who are established here, to provide employment, if possible, for all, by establishing industries of various kinds. We should feel that all men are the children of the same Father, and none should feel that he is above his fellowmen. Every heart and every hand should go out in comfort and help to our fellowmen that we may be kept clean from the evils that are prevailing in the world. Every Christian should raise his voice against such evils, for true religion is not only a profession of belief in Jesus, but it is the practice of the doctrine which the Lord taught that wealthy had, who seemed to think

more of his earthly possessions than of the association with the Lord.

The speaker warned the people against strife, selfishness and similar crimes, and closed with the prayer that all might be enabled to glorify God and prove their love for Him in the good they do and not in what good they promise to do.

The choir and congregation then sang the hymn—

Praise to the man who continued with Jehovah,
John anointed that Prophet and Seer.

Benediction by Elder Heber Romney.

A PRAISEWORTHY SOCIETY.

The ninth annual meeting of Zion's Benefit Building Society was held last night in Z. C. M. I. shoe factory. It was largely attended and the proceedings were eminently satisfactory. The new officers and directors elected are as follows:

T. G. Webber, president; Wm. H. Rowe, vice-president; L. S. Hills, treasurer; Thos. W. Sloan, secretary. Directors—H. J. Grant, Arthur Parsons, Elias A. Smith, W. J. Bateman, A. W. Carlson, D. A. Swan, Thos. Hull, Rulon S. Wells, Oliver Hodgson, Arnold Glaugue, Edgar Howe, A. Utters—J. H. Burrows, David McKenzie, Jas. M. Birlow.

A general statement of the condition of the society made the following exhibit:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable.....	\$363,370.00
Cash.....	294.14
Delinquent interest.....	638.91
Delinquent fines.....	301.45
Total.....	\$364,604.45
LIABILITIES.	
Subscript ons.....	\$209,619.00
Dividends.....	48,380.34
Reserve.....	5,490.05
Undivided profits.....	1,111.10
Total.....	\$264,600.49

A dividend of 9 1/2 per cent. for the year was declared. This is placed to the credit of members, thus enabling borrowers to hasten the payment of their obligations, and aiding in the maturing of the stock of other members.

It was decided by the meeting that the by-laws be changed, for the accommodation of those members who are desirous of borrowing in order to erect homes but who are unable to do so owing to the pressure upon the borrowing capacity of the society. The contemplated amendment will enable the directors to hypothecate the trust deeds in its possession, and borrow on them an additional \$50,000 in separate sums of \$25,000 each. In this way the usefulness of the organization will be enlarged.

This society is essentially benevolent. It is conducted upon a system that is purely co-operative, and all its officers perform the work connected with it without remuneration, with the exception of the secretary, who is merely paid a moderate sum for clerical labor. The organization has been a great blessing to workmen, many of whom having, by its agency, been enabled to procure permanent ownership of homes by a process but little if any more burdensome than the payment of ordinary rental. We are gratified at the success of the society, indicated by the good it has accom-

plished and its present satisfactory situation. May it live long and prosper.

MISTAKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The union men in the Courd'Aleone country, as well as those at Alene, Pennsylvania, find that they have made a sorry mess of their extreme and lawless transactions. In the presence of the military they became powerless, and when the strong arm of the law had free exercise they found themselves in terrible jeopardy. The whole proceedings in those places have been unfortunate. From what appears after hearing both sides, the striking workmen and miners were not justified in the course they pursued. The employment of troops to aid the civil authorities because absolutely necessary, for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of peace and order.

The rights of labor are of great importance and working people may lawfully and justly combine to obtain and retain them. While there continues a conflict with capital, organizations of workers will be found necessary and desirable. Reasonable people will not object to them while they are kept within legitimate bounds. It is only when they go beyond those limits and encroach upon the rights of others that they are to be opposed. And when that departure is to the extent of preventing non-union men from doing work which union men refuse, or of injuring the persons or property of employers or employees, no matter whether the grievances of the union people be well or ill founded, the powers of government, local and national, if necessary will and ought to be exercised to the utmost needful extent, until the lawless power surrenders or is punished or crushed.

The voice of civilized society to the labor unions today is: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther! Unto if you will to better your condition and regulate your own affairs, but keep your hands off the persons and property of others, and do not infringe upon their rights!"

It is the right of every man to refuse to join a labor union and to work for such wages as he is willing to accept. It is the right of employers to give work to those who are willing to labor, and at such wages as can be agreed upon between the employer and the employed. Any interference with this by force is unlawful, and in violation of natural rights. It will be and ought to be suppressed, if it takes all the force of the government to effect it.

Notwithstanding this, our sympathies are strong for working people, struggling against the oppressions and heartlessness of capital. We desire to see the laborer in every department elevated and fully remunerated, and relieved from excessive toil. We believe this cannot be accomplished without unity of effort, wise organization, and educational advancement.

Unity of interests between capital and labor is the great desideratum. Coercion on either side is wrong and will not produce good results. Whenever unions step over lawful bounds and attempt to accomplish by force that which they fail to do by moral suasion and enlightened argument, they ex-

pose themselves to a force which is greater than their own and do great damage to their cause. Such has been the outcome of the lawless doings at Homestead and the outrages at Court d'Alene.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday, July 12, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Simondt, Beardsley, Helms, Ewing.

Absent—Wantland, Karriek. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, amended and approved, the following

PETITIONS

were read and referred as specified: William Laughton and others renewed their request for an extension of watermains on First North street as far west as Ninth West street. Committee on waterworks.

John Cook and others asked that Second West street be sprinkled. Committee on sprinkling.

H. P. Nielson and 122 others protested against the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway Company being allowed to amend its franchise. Committee on streets.

C. Driscoll and others protested against paying for water main extension. Committee on waterworks.

S. K. Hooper and others sent in a communication calling attention to a petition presented to the Council recently, but which they represented had not been acted upon. Referred.

The Salt Lake Stradament Asphalt Co. asked the Council to examine and formally accept the pavement it had laid at the intersection of First South and State streets. Committee on streets, board of public works and city attorney associated.

A DANGEROUS GRAVEL PIT.

George Osmond and others asked that steps be taken to prevent further blasting in the gravel pit in the eastern part of the city between First and Second South streets. The place, they state, is a dangerous and unsightly one, and the continued use of explosives in loosening gravel was damaging their residences. Committee on streets.

WANTS TO BE A POLICEMAN.

G. M. Bridwell asked to be appointed to a position on the police force. Committee on police.

RELIEF ASKED.

Rbert McLaughlin sent in a communication in which he represented that on the 17th of July, 1890, his son Robert, aged nine years, was killed at the intersection of First East and Fifth South streets, by being run over by a city team which was employed in hauling rock. He further stated that himself and wife were very poor and without work and asked that he be granted such relief as might be deemed just and equitable. Committee on claims.

MORE REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Baskin sent in a communication appointing Samuel Paul a city jailer in place of Ex-Chief of Police Janney. Also appointing John J. Gleason as policeman at Liberty Park in place of Daniel Cammonlie. He asked the Council's confirmation of his action. Committee on police.

GAS ORDINANCE VETOED.

The following was read by the recorder:

E. C. Stanton, City Recorder:

Dear Sir—I hereby return disapproved ordinance No. 212, entitled "An ordinance for the construction and maintenance of street mains and services for utilizing and distributing natural and manufactured fuel gas in the city of Salt Lake," passed by the City Council July 5th, 1892, for the following reasons:

First.—The New American Gas & Fuel Co., its successors and assigns, are granted the right and privilege of using any and all streets, avenues and alleys of the city in which to lay and maintain mains and service pipes. The only restriction placed upon this sweeping grant are in the following proviso to wit, "That all streets, avenues and alleys shall be speedily repaired and put in as good condition as they were before the excavations were made; that not more than one main pipe shall be laid in any one street without the express consent of the City Council, and that in the construction, maintenance and operation of said mains and service pipes, the said grantee and its successors and assigns shall at all times conform to such ordinances, rules and regulations as may hereafter be adopted by the City Council in relation thereto."

In my opinion the general grant quoted is not sufficiently limited by these provisos. If but one pipe be laid in each street, it follows from the grant itself that the company would have the right to lay service mains across the street wherever it chooses. Some of the streets are already paved with asphaltum, others will soon be, and within twenty years granted in the proposed charter the streets in most parts of the city will be paved. It is impossible to make these pavements by repairs, when cut through by trenches, anything like as good as they were before; therefore, in place of requiring by one pipe to be laid in each street, a pipe on each side of the street should be required when the gas is used on both sides, and the company prohibited from crossing the streets by service mains except by permission of the Council.

The city has already expensive systems of water and sewer pipes. These systems must in the near future be greatly extended, for this reason should be so limited as to prevent any interference with these systems or their future extension. This can be easily done by reserving to the city the right to require the company to change the locations of its pipes and mains as necessity may require and the right to designate the location of the pipes and mains in the first instance.

Second.—As it is very difficult to prevent the escape of natural gas and as fatal accidents are liable to occur in case of its escape, the right of inspection ought to be reserved to the city with authority to require the company to make such repairs as may find necessary and adopt such appliances as experience has or may hereafter point out as conducive to safety in the use of gas.

Third.—The maximum price, 30 cents per 1000 cubic feet, which the company may charge consumers at present I do not think exorbitant, considering the great cost and hazard of the proposed enterprise. Nor do I believe it will be exorbitant for several years to come, but it may become so before the expiration of the charter. The city is rapidly increasing in population and business and the consumption of gas must correspondingly increase, and as it increases the profits of the enterprise must also increase, and while I recognize the fact that a practical use of the natural gas discovered by the energy and enterprise of the principal promoters of the proposed company is of great value to the community, and the

parties who have developed this important element should be granted liberal opportunity to enjoy its fruits, yet if in the future the profits should reach a point as to render the price fixed exorbitant the city should have power to reduce the price to a reasonable amount. I therefore recommend the insertion of a clause allowing the City Council, after the lapse of any three or four years to fix the price within the limit between thirty cents and some reasonable sum less than thirty cents.

R. N. BASKIN, Mayor.

Lawson—These points are all fully covered; they were thoroughly discussed before the passage of the ordinance and the Mayor's recommendations are therefore unnecessary, and I now move that the ordinance be re-passed notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

The ordinance passed over the Mayor's veto on the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Evans, Ewing, Folland, Hardy, Helms, Horne, Karriek, Lawson, Moran, Rich, Simondt. Nays—Loofbourrow, Bell.

CONSIDERED A NUISANCE.

Robert J. Jessup, of the Salt Lake Tribune, and others represented that "One Peter Nielsen, of Sanpete, has for the last two seasons been afflicting this patient and long-suffering community with a wild, screaming hand-organ, playing some eight soul-destroying airs. This distressing person, with a persistence born of lunatic insanity, starts in at 3 a. m. and whoops it up until after 11 p. m. daily, in the principal thoroughfares of the city, to the public disgust in general and the destruction of the tempers of nervous people in general. This Niels Peter Larsen is a public nuisance of the most woesome kind, and your petitioners respectfully but urgently ask that he be abated without delay, and shipped back to the wilds of Sanpete."

Committee on finance.

THE BOND CONTRACT.

The mayor, treasurer, and finance committee reported that the contract with Blair and Company for the sale of \$300,000 bonds had been entered into as provided by law. They asked that the contract be ratified. Adopted.

MAJOR STANTON'S REPORT.

Chief Stanton of the fire department sent in his quarterly report ending June 1st. The total expenditure amounted to \$10,938.59. Received and filed.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Auditor Raybould presented the following account of receipts and disbursements for the month of June:

Paving tax	.....	\$13,535 41
Liquor license	.....	12,400 00
Watermains extension tax	.....	8,373 64
General license	.....	4,926 46
Fines	.....	1,026 00
Water rates	.....	586 29
Tax sales	.....	737 87
Sidewalk tax	.....	494 92
Dog tax	.....	414 00
Cemetery	.....	350 00
Engineering department	.....	332 75
Police tax	.....	378 00
Carriage and harnessing	.....	126 06
Rent	.....	10 00
Sewer tax	.....	73 50
City tax, 1892	.....	65 62
Interest	.....	61 97
Street department	.....	42 40
Waterworks	.....	14 86
City and County building	.....	9 00
Sprinkling tax	.....	1 33
Fire department	.....	2 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Waterworks	.....	\$ 25,234 72
Interest January, 1891, bonds	.....	12,000 00
City and County building	.....	10,809 45
Street department	.....	5,698 70

Grading Seventh West Street.	3,316 99
Interest July 1901, bonds.....	5,000 00
Police department.....	5,549 01
Fire department.....	4,475 43
Salary.....	4,642 42
State street paving.....	5,521 73
Street lighting.....	3,412 50
Watermaster.....	2,817 52
Street sprinkling.....	2,710 64
Health department.....	2,196 97
Engineering department.....	1,848 10
Retaining walls.....	1,860 10
Cemetery.....	1,771 53
Beverage.....	1,566 60
Sidewalks.....	1,125 49
Assessor and collector's office	908 77
Prison department.....	844 32
Parley's conduit.....	831 25
Therapy park.....	494 50
Printing and advertising.....	470 75
Rent.....	455 00
Donations.....	418 66
Land.....	400 00
Expense.....	392 03
Dog tax.....	293 00
Licenses.....	246 05
Mayor's contingent fund.....	117 55
Hospital.....	143 43
Trains.....	72 30
Supplies casual.....	71 25

SUMMARY

Balance in treasury June 1.....	\$129,008 25
Additional receipts.....	42,708 08
	\$172,446 33
Deduct disbursements.....	\$107,667 09
Balance in treasury.....	\$64,708 64

TREASURER'S REPORT.

City Treasurer Duke submitted his report from February 20th to July 1st. It shows a balance in the city treasury July 1st of \$67,904.28.

SIXTY DAYS' EXTENSION.

The board of public works reported that the Pacific Paving company had asked for an extension of sixty days in which to complete the paving now on State street. The report was adopted and the request granted.

VALUATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

Assessor Leonard reported that he had completed the assessment of the city for the year 1892. The amount of the assessment is \$52,689,386. Laid on the table until Friday night.

WATERMASTER'S REPORT.

The watermaster submitted his report for the quarter ending June 30, 1892. It shows the total expenditure of \$9003.13 as follows: Watermaster's department, labor and supplies, \$6705.68; Jordan and Salt Lake canal, \$2127.11; Parley's creek canal, \$710.34.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The quarterly report of City Physician Mencham was referred to the committee on sanitary rules and regulations.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

The report of the city sexton for the quarter ending June 1st was referred to the committee on cemetery.

DEPUTY CITY AUDITOR.

The Mayor and finance committee reported that P. O. Perkins had been appointed deputy city auditor at a salary of \$125 per month.

Evans—Is this appointment permanent?

Bell—It is.

Evans—Then I shall oppose it, for when the matter of appointing such an officer first came up it was clearly stated that the office was only a temporary one.

Bell (sarcastically)—It is your privilege to do so, Mr. Evans.

Moran—It seems that the action of the committee and Mayor is unsatisfactory, and I move that the appointment be made to hold good during the pleasure of the Council only.

Lawson—I second the motion. It is

time that this Council was looking after its officers. I consider Mr. Moran's motion an excellent one.

Horn—I am opposed to making the appointment permanent.

Evans—Did the last city auditor have an assistant?

The City Recorder—He did not.

Evans—Then I am more strongly opposed to the proposition than ever.

Moran's motion then carried.

MORAN'S MAJORITY REPORT.

Moran offered the following majority report:

July 12, 1892.

To the President and Council:

We your committee to whom was referred that portion of mayor's report, reflecting upon the conduct of the four members of the council and the testimony upon which said report was made beg leave to report as follows:

After a careful examination of the testimony and after hearing the statements of the gentlemen in question, we believe that they were actuated by a proper motive in visiting the houses mentioned, their purpose being to investigate certain statements made to them which they found to be true. The committee on police were given the facts by these 4 councilmen, but the action of it Mayor relieved that committee of further investigation.

Therefore we recommend that said four members of this council be exonerated and that their action be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. MORAN,
O. H. HARDY,
J. S. LAWSON.

MINORITY REPORT FROM EWING.

Ewing offered the following minority report and asked that it be adopted in lieu of the majority report:

As a member of your committee appointed to investigate the action of certain councilmen as set forth in the communication of the Hon. Mayor to the City Council on the 5th day of July, 1892, I beg leave to submit the following minute report touching said matter:

It appears that the members of the said council referred to in the communication of said mayor went upon the evening in question at their own soil invitation, and on their own responsibility, and were not upon any official business authorized by the body to which they belong. It also appears from the testimony before the committee that said councilmen on the evening and occasion in question were engaged in investigating the conduct of certain officials and employees of the city; this investigation was entirely unofficial and not called for by the council. It is therefore my opinion under the circumstances that this body has no authority to take any action in the premises.

Hees (rising quickly)—I move the adoption of the minority report.

Bell—I second the motion.

Moran—I move to amend by adopting the majority report.

Lawson (promptly)—I second the amendment.

Bell—I claim that the Council has no jurisdiction over its members after they leave this chamber. Their actions are those of private citizens, and this body has no power in the premises. I shall therefore vote against the majority report.

Evans—As an interested member of the Council in this matter I wish to say that I made the tour of investigation so sarcastically referred to by his Honor the Mayor in the communication here sent to this Council. I did so

with four other gentlemen of this Council, two of whom were members of the police committee.

Ugly rumors and damaging insinuations had come to our hearing about immorality in the police department. I was asked to assist in investigating the charges. As a matter of duty I accepted the invitation and would do so again under like circumstances, the strictures of the mayor notwithstanding. I have no apologies to offer for my conduct that night. I did nothing, but what I am willing and anxious the public should know. I have been compelled to listen to this thing in silence for three weeks. This is the first opportunity I have had to defend myself and shall speak plainly and without fear. The aspersions hurled at myself and colleagues are infamous and untrue. As to the statement that the committee should have acquainted the Mayor with the facts, will say that one of the members of the committee called at his office four days in succession without being able to accomplish the object of his calls. The Mayor ignored the committee when they did hold a meeting and then inaugurated an investigation for his own benefit for the purpose of humiliating and degrading the councilmen. The Mayor has said, and seems to be actuated by the belief, that a conspiracy has been hatched to besmirch his administration. This I deny in toto. If any such scheme had been carried on I certainly would have known it and should have been the first to denounce such action. I served my country four years in the army and navy and during the terrible struggle of the late civil war. During that service I received many wounds and the suffering from them was intense but they caused me no such pain as the efforts that have been made by those whom I supposed were my friends, to injure my character and reputation as a man.

Again I say that I have no apologies to offer. I came into this Council with the firm determination that I would do all in my power towards giving our constituents as pure an administration as possible. I still stand by my resolution in this respect. I regret very much that the mayor has taken an unfair advantage in pursuing myself and others in this matter.

Mr. Evans spoke warmly and earnestly and at the conclusion of his remarks he was rewarded with a round of applause by the big audience that filled the Council chamber.

President Loofbourough (striking the table vigorously with his gavel)—You must understand that this is a session of a deliberative body, and not a political meeting. No more such demonstrations will be allowed.

Lawson—As a member of the police committee I say that the mayor has overstepped his bounds in attempting to cast odium and scorn upon gentlemen who belong to this council and who were in the strict line of their duty, and I say we should not allow it to be done without showing the mayor that we do not approve of his conduct with reference to this case.

Ewing—I call the gentleman to order.

The President—I think that the fullest and freest discussion should be allowed in this matter, but the mem-

ben should keep within proper bounds nevertheless. The point of order is well taken.

Moran was about to protest when the president said on second thought he would reverse his ruling and allow Mr. Lawson to proceed.

Lawson—I do not think there is any member in this Council who has more respect for the majority position than myself, but I ask you in all candor, Can we allow our brother officers to be humiliated and treated by the mayor as they have been when we know that they were serving the city and serving it well? The mayor talks (ironically) of self-constituted committees. It was he who constituted himself to committee of one and held a secret investigation for his own private benefit and then endeavors to brand honorable men with disgrace. I shall vote for the majority report.

Moran—Something has been said about these four councilmen not being on duty on the night in question. I take the stand that when we were elected we did it with the understanding that we should always be on duty and so we are. These gentlemen should be exonerated. They have done nothing wrong. I have heard their statements and believe they are correct, notwithstanding the attitude of Mayor Baskin.

Ewing—I deny that we are on duty all the time. I am not and would not be for the paltry \$250 per year that I receive as salary. These councilmen after they leave this chamber are merely private citizens. They took an unfair advantage of the proprietors and inmates of the places they visited on that night. These people did not know that they were city officials. They should have been apprised as to who they were and for what purpose they were coming, so that the women could have been on their guard. These men should not be held up as martyrs.

At this juncture of Ewing's speech he had a personal tilt with Moran. After order was restored,

Hardy took the floor. He said: If Mr. Ewing's singular way of reasoning is correct and when we leave this council chamber we are no longer on duty—no longer representatives of the people—then our committee work is all illegal, for it is done during every hour of the week, and all outside of council capacity. All the councilmen did their plain duty.

Fol and said the idea that there was any conspiracy was all wrong. There were certain charges against a policeman and several members of the committee determined to visit the house where it was said the information could be had. They did so. On their way home from the first house they were told that the marshal and his friends were at Hattie Wilson's. He said he hoped it would be understood he believed he had a right to investigate all actions of the members of the police force or any other city employee. He went there on June 17, in the line of his duty, and he had no desire to shrink from the consequences of such action. He had been dubbed a member of the "smelling committee," but he cared nothing for that. He denounced the statement that there was anything in the nature of a con-

spiracy in his action or that of other members of the Council.

Bell then made another long talk in favor of the minority report and that the four councilmen directly interested had no right to vote on the majority report. The president sustained Bell in his position, and declared that the vote would now be called on Moran's motion to adopt the minority report.

Moran—Do I understand, Mr. President, that you absolutely refuse to allow these councilmen to vote.

Mr. President—I do. Moran (emphatically)—Well, all I have to say is that such a ruling is wrong. If these men were impeached it would be different, but they are not. If I were one of their number I would vote or know the reason why.

Evans wanted to know why the chairman ruled that he and others were debarred from voting.

The President—Because no member of a deliberative body has a right to vote on a question which concerns his own actions.

THE VOTE.

The vote on Moran's amendment stood as follows: Ayes—Beardsley, Hardy, Lawson, Moran.

Noes—Bell, Ewing, Helms, Loofbourou, Simondl.

Lost.

The question of the adoption of the minority was put with this result:

Ayes—Beardsley, Bell, Ewing, Helms, Loofbourou, Simondl.

Adopted.

EXPUNGED FROM THE MINUTES.

Moran moved to expunge all reference to the councilmen from the Mayor's communication. This raised another protest from Bell but it was carried all the same. Following is the vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Ewing, Hardy, Lawson, Moran, Simondl.

Noes—Bell, Helms, Loofbourou.

POLICE JUSTICE KESLER'S CASE.

In the case of Police Justice Kesler, charged with conduct unbecoming a public officer, the special committee reported as follows:

We, your committee to whom was referred that portion of the mayor's report relating to the conduct of Police Justice Kesler, in connection with other city officers, beg leave to recommend that this case be referred to the committee on police.

So referred.

The report was signed by Councilmen Ewing, Moran, Hardy and Lawson.

APPROPRIATIONS.

William Harkness	795 50
J. M. Hutchinson	100 00
J. H. Gertz	25 00
Joseph Lippman	250 00
Pacific Paving Co.	11,000 00
S. M. Watson	810 30
Wesatch Asphalt company	7,616 30
Mount and Griffin	5,156 90
Eagle Foundry and Machine company	318 14
D. J. O'Mahoney	26 40
W. J. Smith	45 00
American Bank Note company, New York	422 00
Rio Grande Western Railway	1,040 00

A special session of the City Council was held Friday, July 15, President Loofbourou in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Hora, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Simondl, Beardsley, Helms, Moran.

Absent—Karrick, Wantland.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

After the minutes of Tuesday night's

session had been read and approved, business was transacted as follows:

COURNER STONE CEREMONIES.

The following was read by the recorder:

At two o'clock p. m. arrival of the Freemasons in front of the City Hall, where the members of the City Council, City, County and Federal officers and invited guests, will join the procession.

ORDER OF ORGANIZATION

Police.
Band.
Knights Templar (Escort).
Freemasons.
Band.
Knights Templar (Escort).
Members of the City Council, City, County and Federal officers and invited guests, in carriages.
Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, of Ancient, Free and accepted Masons of Utah.

LINE OF MARCH.

The Line of march is as follows:
South on State street to Second South street; west on Second South street to Main street; south on Main street to Fourth South street; east on Fourth South street to Washington square and side of building.

The order of exercises on the northeast corner of the building is as appended:

Command of silence by the most worshipful Watson Newton Shilling, grand master of Free Masons in Utah.

Address by the Hon. Robert Newton Baskin, Mayor of Salt Lake City, requesting the grand master to lay the corner stone of the joint city and county building with masonic ceremonies, and in accordance with the ancient usage of the craft.

Prayer by worshipful James Dowe, grand chaplain.

The laying of the corner stone, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Oration by worshipful Charles B. Jack grand orator.

Instrumental music.
Address by Hon. C. F. Loofbourou, president of the Salt Lake City Council.

Instrumental music.
Address by Hon. W. B. Barich.

Instrumental music.
Address by his Excellency, Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah.

Dismissal by the grand master.
Alvin Charles Emerson has been chosen grand marshal and Captain Samuel Paul, assistant marshal.

The communication was received and filed.

President Loofbourou announced that after consultation with certain members of the City Council and officers of the county court it had been decided among other things to deposit the photographs of the present officers of the city and county in the receptacle in the corner stone, and he advised the councilmen to have their pictures ready on the date named.

Moran—Suppose I should object to having my picture go in.

The Chair—Well, I suppose the committee would do as they pleased about it. (Laughter.)

Horn—Mr. Moran need not feel uneasy in the premises as I suppose unanimous consent can be obtained to put his likeness in the stone. (More merriment.)

SIDEWALKS.

Helms offered the following:

Resolved, That the board of public works and the city engineer be authorized to construct pavements at all intersections where sidewalks have been constructed by assessment upon the property in sidewalk districts 7 and 8, and to construct stone block, cross walks in said districts.

Adopted.

CLUTE'S SHORTAGE.

Moran offered the following:
Whereas, Street rumors and newspaper reports have caused an uneasiness in the public mind with reference to an alleged shortage in the accounts of

ex-Assessor and Collector Clute, in the sum of \$23,000 or thereabouts, and this council has received no information thereof, from any official source, therefore be it

Resolved, That the assessor and collector, F. J. Leonard, Auditor Raybould and the finance committee be required to furnish this council all information in their possession in relation thereto by next Tuesday night.

Adopted.

CITY TAX ROLL.

In addition to the city tax roll presented by Assessor and Collector Leonard, he sent in a communication asking that the rate be fixed.

Horn—In order to get the matter before the house, I move to make the rate five mills.

Hardy seconded the motion.

Helm moved to amend by making the rate seven mills.

No second.

Simonds thought that five mills would not be enough, yet he was not prepared to vote for seven mills without more light.

Evans moved that it be referred to the committee on ways and means with instruction to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

Moran objected to the matter being postponed. He understood that the meeting was a special one and thought action should be taken at once.

Lawson said that the five mills rate would give the city \$260,000, which would be ample to carry on the business of the city for the ensuing year.

Hardy contended that the hard time would not warrant making the rate any higher than last year.

The chair advised that the matter be referred to a committee.

Mr. Evans' motion passed.

SIDEWALK DISTRICT NO. 7.

An ordinance confirming the assessment for sidewalk district No. 7, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

SIDEWALK DISTRICT NO. 2.

An ordinance confirming the assessment made for the construction of certain sidewalks in sidewalk district No. 2, was also passed under a suspension of the rules.

RECEPTACLES FOR ASHES.

An ordinance providing for the construction of receptacles for ashes and the protection of water ditches from paper and other refuse matter and prescribing penalties for a violation of its provisions was laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the Council. The ordinance is of considerable interest and is herewith given in full:

Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of every building within the fire limits of said city, and of the agent having the same in charge, to provide a close and secure metallic or earthen vessel or brick or stoneroom or bin as a receptacle for ashes; and it shall be the duty of such owner or agent or servant and of every tenant or occupant of any building within the fire limits of Salt Lake City to remove from such receptacle when the same is filled, and no ashes except manufacturers whose ashes are used, shall be kept or deposited in any part of the city in anything other than such metallic or earthen vessel, brick or stoneroom or bin, nor shall any person deposit any ashes upon the street. Any person failing to comply with or who violates any of the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than

\$100, and shall in addition to such punishment be fined in the sum of \$5 for every twenty-four hours of failure or refusal to supply such receptacle or remove such ashes after notice from the chief or assistant chief engineer of the fire department or any fire warden or police officers or health officer of the city of Salt Lake; Provided that all boxes or other receptacles used for depositing sweeping or other refuse or rubbish from sidewalks, places of business or other buildings shall be placed over the ditch in front of the premises and shall be removed from sight immediately after the scavenger has emptied the same; and, Provided further, that property owners shall have the sidewalks in front of their respective places of business swept each morning, Sundays excepted, before the hour of 8 a.m.; provided further, that property owners may deposit cinders (from furnaces) on the streets or alleys, subject to the consent of the supervisor of streets.

Sec. 2.—It is hereby made unlawful for any person, or persons or firm, agent, clerk or servant of any person or firm to sweep, throw or deposit into any of the gutters or ditches within said city any papers, sticks, stones, dirt, dust or any other rubbish of any kind, or to wash or empty spitcons or slops of any kind in any canal, ditch or flume within the city limits; or to sweep, throw or deposit upon any of the sidewalks within the limits of Salt Lake City any papers, sticks or other rubbish of any kind. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 2 of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

THE GAS COMPANY ACCEPTS.

The new American Natural Gas and Fuel Company sent in a communication in which it announced its acceptance of the franchise recently granted it by the City Council. Filed.

NOTION BY BEARDSLEY.

That the city auditor be instructed to at once prepare a table of expenditures, by quarters, for the use of the committee on ways and means for the year 1891.

On motion of Lawson the first six months of 1892 was included and the motion carried.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

W. C. Pavey & Co.	5 88
Sullivan & McDonald	187 85
Consolidated Implement Co.	27 50
Utah & Montana Machinery Co.	32 81
Pleasant Valley Coal Co.	20 00
Consumers Coal Co.	3 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	246 83
E. Sells & Co.	191 25
Geo. A. Love	25 87
E. C. Gottin Har. Ware Co.	15 85
Goldsmith & Co.	22 00
Wasatch Drug store	6 50
W. L. Rickard	7 65
Thune Job Printing Co.	12 00
Duckworth & Deas	11 25
Driver Merchandise Co.	59 71
T. C. Armstrong, Jr.	49 58
Morrison Meritt & Co.	18 88
Kelly & Co.	8 50
Frevert & Co.	12 25
A. W. Calk & Co.	2 25
Rio Grande Railway Co.	62 00
Geo. M. Scott	143 30
H. O. Heath	160 00
T. C. Armstrong, Jr.	15 13
Keese & Fish	12 16
D. J. O'Mahoney	4 50

Adjourned till 7:40 p.m. on Tuesday.

Paris, July 17.—Senator Baron de Courcelles, formerly French ambassador, has been appointed French arbitrator on the Bering Sea commission. The arbitrators will meet in Paris next week.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city School Board met in regular session July 14th, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. Trustees Aft, Young, Newman, Dooly, Pike, Raybould, Duke and Baldwin were present.

PLUMBERS' PROTEST.

The following protest from the plumbers was tabled:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, members of the Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters' Union, Local No. 14, United Association, do hereby respectfully but earnestly protest against the letting of the contracts for the steam-heating and plumbing of the new schoolhouses of Salt Lake City, to any person or persons antagonistic to union labor and union prices.

We believe that Utah work should be performed by Utah workmen if possible, and that no contract should be let by the board to any persons who will import men who do not belong to our associations, whose interests are not here and who by competing with us are injuring bona fide residents as well as the Territory by unnecessarily tending to reduce the price of labor of our craft, and by taking from the Territory the wages that should remain here with our people.

Dated July 14, 1892.

CLERK'S REPORT.

The clerk submitted his annual report of the receipts and disbursements on account of the public school for the year ending June 30, 1892, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

County and Territorial school tax	\$87,623 92
City school tax	23,518 79
	\$106,142 72
First district	5 00
Rent of flower bars	10 00
Bonds, 4 00 sold	436,041 65
Received from library on account refund taxes	236 89
Received from high school	115 00
Received from H. L. Green, note	150 00
Total	\$542,686 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft in outstanding warrants, June 30, 1891	\$36,330 05
General expense	11,061 81
Interest	1,067 66

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Teachers' salaries (ten months)	\$86,554 35
Janitors' salaries (twelve months)	10,371 65
Janitors' supplies	1,463 40
Fuel	3,654 77
School work supplies	1,701 43
Maintenance school property	3,388 15
School rents	4,181 35
Total	\$119,016 50

SCHOOL PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Real estate	\$9,540 00
School building	11,445 60
School furniture and apparatus	5,2 2 00
Literatures	178 75
Miscellaneous	519 53

Total	\$77,410 96
Paid liabilities for old disbursements	756 21
Paid refund special school tax of 1890	69,432 39

Disbursements to June 30, 1892. Total	\$312,635 19
Balance in treasurer's hands	\$230,260 51
Less outstanding warrants	319 92

Balance cash	\$230,440 50
	\$542,686 45

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer of the board submitted the following report for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Receipts—1901.	
September.....	10 00
October.....	10,000 00
November.....	38 673 23
December.....	22,166 15
1902.	
January.....	37,808 30
February.....	5,011 23
March sale of 100 bonds.....	100,000 00
April sale of 100 bonds.....	10,000 00
April sale of bonds.....	150,000 00
April interest on 150 bonds sold to E. H. Hollins & Sons.....	1,641 61
May sale of 100 bonds.....	100,000 00
May, from L. G. Hardy account, tax refund.....	226 62
June, from night school.....	112 00
June, from Green note.....	150 00
Total.....	\$67,686 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Account overdraft McCormick & Co. at close of June, 1891.....	11,524 43
February 25th to August 27th.....	245 00
August 27th to October 31st.....	11,254 64
November 1st to November 31st.....	21,960 67
December 1st to December 31st.....	26,204 50
1903.	
January 1st to January 31st.....	19,261 44
February 1st to February 25th, inclusive.....	15,250 16
February 25th to April 1st.....	35,024 71
April 1st to April 21st.....	37,402 84
May 1st to May 31st.....	46,971 82
June 1st to June 30th.....	35,156 37
Commission on bonds.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$327,416 97
July 1st, balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$230,260 51
Summary.....	
To amount of receipts.....	\$57,686 48
Clerk's warrants paid.....	300,894 54
Amount overdraft McCormick & Co.	11,524 43
Commission paid on bonds.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$327,416 97
Balance on hand.....	\$230,260 51
Total.....	\$567,686 48

Filed.

The committee on school work submitted the following report on school books to be adopted by the schools for the next five years, as follows:

Honorable Board of Education: Gentlemen.—Your committee on school work have to report:

That in connection with the city superintendent of schools they have examined the books presented by the different publishing houses, for adoption by this board, with much care and labor, and we recommend that the board adopt for use in the Salt Lake City schools for the five years commencing July 1, 1892, the books marked Exhibit "A," which is appended to this sheet.

The committee, by a vote of three to two, recommend that the board purchase and own all books used in the schools and loan them to the pupils for use.

The recommendation of books marked in exhibit "A" is based on the idea of the board's purchasing books as above recommended, and if it is decided not to do so, this committee ask for one day's more time in order to consider their action with reference to certain books for supplemental work.

Attached to this report and made a part of it is an estimate by the superintendent of schools of the cost to the district for the first year, of furnishing books free to the scholars.

We further recommend that the president and clerk of the board be authorized to contract with the publishers, giving satisfactory bonds, in one-fourth of the estimate cost of all the books to be furnished by them respectively, for the faithful performance of their contract.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL WORK.
SALT LAKE CITY, July 13, 1892.

EXHIBIT "A."

Readers—First Readers, New Franklin, Harper, Siskney, Badlam; Second Readers, New Franklin, Harper, Siskney, Nature No. 1; Third Readers, New Franklin, Siskney, Nature No. 2; Fourth Readers, New Franklin, Harper, Nature

Reader No. 3; Fifth Readers, New Franklin, Nature Reader No. 4, selections from English and American classics. (Ginn & Co.)

Writing—Graphic system of penmanship, grammar school course, nine books. For movement exercises, Appleton's standard system exercise books, A, B and C. Michael's system of rapid penmanship.

Spelling—The Modern Speller. Language and Grammar—Hyde's Practical Lessons in English, book 1; Hyde's Practical Lesson's in English, book 2; Whitney & Lockwood's English Grammar.

Arithmetic—Wentworth's Primary Arithmetic, for teachers' use in Primary grades; Common Sense Arithmetic No. 1, for third and fourth grades; Sheldon's Complete Arithmetic, Piper's Supplemental Seat Work in Arithmetic for teacher's use; Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Geography—Harper's Introductory, Barnes' Complete with new Utah edition. U. S. History—Eggleston's First Book, Anderson's Grammar School History, Sheldon's American History for supplement work. McCoun's historical charts for eighth grade and high school.

Physiology—Lincoln's Hygienic Physiology.

Music—Normal music course, books and charts.

Drawing—Angsburg's drawing system. High School Books—Algebra, Milton's trigonometry, Wentworth's English history, Montgomery; general history, Myers; zoology, Colton; botany, Gray & Coulter; human physiology, Martin's briefer course; physics, Gage's introduction to physical science; chemistry, Wentworth; physical geography, Le Conte; geology, Le Conte; beginning Latin, Collar & Daniel; Caesar, Harkness; Cicero, Harkness; Latin grammar, Harkness; Annelid, Greenough's Latin prose composition, Collar's; beginning French, L'Etude du Français, Montanier; French grammar, Edgren; French reader, Super; German cumulative method, Diezaying; German grammar, Joynes-Meisner; German reader, Joynes; German prose, Boisen; Greek lessons, White; Greek grammar, Goodwin; Ana basis, Goodwin; composition and rhetoric, Lockwood; English literature, Hawthorne; civit government, Macy; book-keeping, Gay.

COST OF FREE BOOKS.

First Reader, 1800 at 3¢.....	578 00
Second Reader, 1200 at 35¢.....	89 00
Third Reader, 100 at 35¢.....	35 00
Fourth Reader, 100 at 46¢.....	46 00
Fifth Reader, 100 at 60¢.....	60 00
Primary and Supplemental Arithmetic for teachers.....	18 50
Mental Arithmetic, 1000 at 32¢.....	512 00
Primary Arithmetic, 3000 at 25¢.....	520 00
Elementary Arithmetic, 100 at 60¢.....	260 00
Elementary Geography, 1800 at 36¢.....	648 00
Advanced Geography, 1000 at 31¢.....	1,000 00
Introductory Language, 1000 at 36¢.....	360 00
Language Lessons and Grammar, 1200 at 30¢.....	600 00
Higher Grammar, 200 at 36¢.....	116 00
Copy Books, 10,000 at 36¢.....	600 00
Smaller History, U. S., 500 at 45¢.....	225 00
Larger History, U. S., 300 at 92¢.....	184 00
Physiology, 200 at 67¢.....	134 00
French reader, 300 at 35¢.....	105 00
Supplementary History, U. S., 25 at 80¢.....	20 00
Total.....	\$10,265 50

The Kansas City high school expenditure for books is \$8.50 per pupil, and a average annual cost for the course 200 pupils at \$8.50 is \$1,700.

Assuming that fifty per cent. of the pupils have old books which they would be willing to exchange and that the average saving on these books would be twenty-five per cent. saving through exchanges would equal the cost of high school books.

Total cost of books for the first year

in all departments of the public schools would be \$10,805.50.

Other supplies—	
Slates, 4500 at 10 cents.....	\$450 00
Slates pencils, 20,000 at \$1.50.....	30 00
Lead pencils, 75 gross at 85 cents.....	210 00
Pens, 250 gross at 45 cents.....	90 00
Pencilholders, 30 gross at 50 cents.....	1 00
Examination paper, 75,000 sheets.....	150 00
Music paper.....	30 00
Drawing paper, 300,000 sheets.....	200 00
Traced practice paper, 200,000 sheets.....	150 00
ink, 100 gals. at 31¢.....	180 00
Kindergrater material.....	200 00
Total.....	\$1,650 00

Total for books.....\$10,330 50
Total for other supplies.....1,650 00

Grand total.....\$11,980 50
Cost per pupil on a basis of 7500 enrolled, \$1 75

After considerable discussion the report was laid over for one week.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following bills were then ordered paid:

George M. Scott & Co., supplies.....	\$ 1 50
Bonnie Langley, moving furniture.....	4 50
Herald Publishing Co., advertising.....	1 00
Joelin & Park, repairing clocks.....	1 30
W. D. Finney, services rendered.....	31 50
Harwood's Furniture Co., chair.....	1 05
William Finney, services rendered.....	115 00
George S. Spahr, preparing plans, etc.....	543 30
G. F. Costerian, preparing plans, etc.....	43 30
Times Publishing Co., advertising.....	10 40
C. L. Baxter, services rendered.....	56 40
G. E. Persons, school work supplies.....	17 14
Pringle Job Printing Co., printing, etc.....	61 25
Farker & Depece, on contract for Lincoln.....	2,985 00
Croxford Bros. & Bryant, on contract for Hamilton.....	4,718 65
W. H. Jay, on contract for Bryant.....	3,348 00
Total.....	\$12,349 79

THE JACKSON SCHOOL.

The committee on sites and buildings submitted the following report:

Honorable Board of Education:

Your committee on sites and buildings report that the lowest bid for the erection of the Jackson school building is \$94,493 and the highest bid is \$98,004, and the average of elevation bids is \$96,700. We recommend that the plans and specifications be modified so as to reduce the cost to say \$50,000, and ask for authority to readvertise for a period of five days.

Adopted.

WATER MAINS EXTENSION.

It was decided to petition the City Council for the extension of water mains on Seventh West street to the Franklin school.

EAST BENCH SCHOOL SITE.

M. Baldwin moved that the committee on sites and buildings negotiate for a site on the East Bench, Fourth or Fifth South on Twelfth East.

Messrs. Pike and Newman opposed the motion. It was, however, carried, Pike and Newman in the negative.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The following census enumerators were appointed on recommendation of the trustees designated:

Alf, for the First precinct, presented the names of Mr. Taylor for the First and Second wards, W. B. Moreton, Tenth and Third, C. O. Farnsworth, Eighth ward, and D. G. Worstell, Ninth ward.

It would presented the following names as census takers for the Second precinct: Fourth and Seventh wards, A. S. Marting; Fifth ward, Mrs. Clara Agremon; Sixth ward, George River; Fourteenth ward, Thomas Horsley; Fifteenth ward, Albert W. Lister.

Pike and Newman presented the following persons as census enumerators of the Third precinct: William

Bradford, Sixteenth ward; Zebulan Jacobs, Seventeenth ward; Joseph H. Dean, Nineteenth ward; W. P. Nebeker, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.

Young recommended the following as census takers for the Fourth precinct: Elihu Barrell, Eighteenth ward; Chas. Sanoon, Twentieth ward; James Erskine, Twenty-first ward.

Dooley and Charles Baldwin, members from the Fifth precinct, proposed the names of W. F. Jamison for the Eleventh ward O. H. Avey for the Thirteenth ward and Mrs. H. E. Buchanan.

The recommendations were adopted and the board adjourned for one week.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE

The most general and interesting gathering of the Saints in this Territory commenced at Pinetop, Apache Co., on the 8rd of July.

This place is situated on the top of Mongolian mountains in the very heart of the desert.

Teams began to arrive early on Saturday, and the day was spent in pitching tents, erecting shades, etc., preparatory to spending several days in camp; and by nightfall the large pavilion, which had been built for the assembling of the people, was surrounded by a veritable city of campers.

Upon assembling at 10 a. m. Sunday, July 8th, there were present of the authorities: Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, of the First Presidency; George Reynolds, of the the First Council of Seventies; Arthur Winters, reporter; Jesse N. Smith, David K. Udall, Christopher Layton, and Chas. I. Robson, Presidents of the Snowflake, St. Johns, St. Joseph and Maricopa Stakes, respectively. There were also Bishops and leading men from all of the four Stakes.

After the opening exercises, President Cannon expressed his pleasure at being present, and advised the utmost care on the part of parents, to prevent their children from straying off and getting lost. He said the Presidents would be expected to report the condition of their Stakes.

President Jesse N. Smith, in reporting the Snowflake stake, referred with regret to the sad death of Lot Smith. With the exception of the blighting effects of winds and frost, our prospects for crops are good. All of the local organizations are complete. Our relations with our outside friends are very amicable. No Latter-day Saint is engaged in the traffic of liquor, and there is really no intemperance in the Stake. The Stake academy is doing a good work.

President Christopher Layton reported the St. Joseph Stake. We have over a hundred miles of irrigation canals, and this year we are reaping a bountiful harvest. Some have already threshed. Early peaches are marketed. Arizona is a good country for industrious men. Two crops of lucern have already been harvested, and the third is in bloom. The results of the Stake Academy are very gratifying. The Relief Society is quite energetic.

President Joseph F. Smith delivered a powerful discourse on the proper training and education of the young.

At the afternoon meeting President C. I. Robson was called to report the Maricopa Stake. He said: We have a very fruitful country. There are over two hundred miles of lateral ditches running from the Mesa canal. We have about 1200 white and about 900 aboriginal Saints in the Stake. The people are improving in the matter of temperance. With few exceptions our young men are doing well. The zeal of the Lamanite sisters in their Relief societies is very commendable. Early fruits are matured and gone.

President David K. Udall said there are seven wards in the St. Johns Stake; some of which are widely separated. We have a good people religiously, but the country we live in is not so rich as some parts that have been reported. We have no indolent people in the Stake, and the drunkard is almost unknown. Time and acquaintance have proven to our outside neighbors that we are friends to the country, and they now so regard us. We raise enough wheat to bread the people, which was not the case formerly.

President Cannon occupied the remaining time of the afternoon in a sermon which was replete with wise counsel and fatherly advice. His remarks were chiefly devoted to the necessity and beauty of charity.

The forenoon of Monday the 4th, was spent in listening to patriotic speeches and songs, the firing of guns, etc., in honor of our country's natal day. One of the lofty pines was converted into a temporary flag-staff, from which the stars and stripes were unfurled.

The conference was again called to order at 2 p. m., and Patriarch P. C. Merrill made remarks on the achievements of the Mormon battalion, of which body he is the only living commissioned officer. He said that all of the suffering of the battalion could never be told.

President George Reynolds delivered a discourse on the first principles of the Gospel.

President Joseph F. Smith occupied the balance of the afternoon in a discourse on the order of the Priesthood.

After the presenting of the names of the people by Elder George Reynolds, the balance of the time on Tuesday forenoon was taken up by President Cannon. His discourse was filled with good counsel to and blessings for the people. He said that as it was quite inconvenient for the four Stakes to meet together; no doubt the St. Joseph and Maricopa Stakes would meet in joint conference hereafter once a year; likewise the Snowflake and St. Johns Stakes.

Conference was then adjourned.

The choir was composed of some of the best singers from the four Stakes united under the able direction of Wm. Holgate of St. Johns.

One of the most pleasing features of the conference was a reception held at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, at which all of the Saints had the pleasure of shaking hands and exchanging friendly greetings with Presidents Cannon, Smith and Reynolds.

There was a Seventies' meeting in the afternoon on Tuesday, at which Brother Reynolds gave some good instructions, and a number of Elders were ordained Seventies.

During the conference a number of young men were called as missionaries to visit the Stakes of Arizona in the interest of the Sunday schools.

Several couples were married.

The census of the conference showed the following representation: Maricopa Stake, 63; St. Joseph Stake, 116; St. Johns Stake, 440; Snowflake Stake, 529 and Salt Lake Stake 4, making a total of 1162. Besides these, there must have been from 100 to 200 non-"Mormons" present. In order to attend this conference the people traveled distances varying from 15 to 250 miles, and in some instances over some of the roughest roads in America. But upon leaving every one seemed to feel repaid for the trouble of attending.

JOSEPH W. SMITH,
Clerk of the Conference.

Riverside, Cal., July 17.—Francis Vetta, the noted basso profundo, died here today.

DEATHS.

WALKER.—In Salt Lake City, July 5th, of peritonitis, Harry Walker, in the 44th year of his age.

TONNESSEN.—In the Sixth ward this city, July 11th, 1892, from accident, Andrew Tonnesen, aged 24 years and 11 months; a native of Denmark.

WATSON.—In the Fifteenth ward of this city, Wednesday, at 3:30 p. m., of rheumatic fever, Eugene Alexander Watson, son of Alexander Richard and Florence Watson.

MARCHANT.—On June 24th, of old age, Lydia Marchant, wife of the late Bishop A. Marchant of Peoa. She leaves five sons and four daughters to mourn her death and a large number of grand and great grand children. She emigrated from England to Utah in 1834, and died as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

SIRRIE.—At the residence of Mr. George W. Sirrine in Mesa City Arizona, Florence Sirrine, wife of Joel Sirrine and daughter of Samuel Sellers. Died suddenly June 30th. Sister Sirrine was born in Marshall county, Alabama, September 27th, 1874; emigrated west with her parents in 1877, when she was seventeen years of age. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

HOPF LOREY.—Born April, 1844, State of Tennessee, died in this city, July 8th, 1892. Was baptized by Elder Warren Dunsenbury, in 1868; emigrated in 1870; has resided in Salt Lake City since then and remained faithful to the Gospel to the end. She leaves three sons, four daughters and eighteen grand children and two grand children to mourn her death.

PRATT.—In Big Cottonwood ward, June 9th, 1892, John Pratt, son of Nathan Pratt and Sarah Felby, born December 3rd, 1814, in Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire, England. He was called to his eternal home in 1874; emigrated to Utah in 1872, and has resided ever since in the Big Cottonwood ward. He was faithful and exemplary, and died the death of the righteous.

SIMONS.—In the Tenth Ward of Salt Lake City, at 9:25 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 28th, Elizabeth Simons, wife of Joseph Wilson Simons, after an illness of fifteen months, from heart disease. The deceased was in her 61st year, and leaves a husband and four children to mourn her death. Funeral services will be held in the Tenth Ward meeting house, 10 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) morning. Friends invited.

WRIGHT.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. K. Jones, 287, 230 South Eighth street, Salt Lake City, of general debility, at 10 a. m. July 7 1892, William Wright, aged 66 years, 8 months and 13 days. He was a native of stockport, England; emigrated to Utah in 1852, went to Springville in 1857 and lived there over thirty years, when he returned to this city and spent the remainder of his days with his sister. From no disease he will be remembered. Services at 11 a. m., Saturday, July 9, 1892, to which friends are invited. He lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Millennial Star, please copy

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 6. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892. VOL. XLV.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

In the House of Representatives, July 14th, the report of the committee on appropriations being under consideration, Mr. Forney who had the report in charge, yielded ten minutes to the delegate from Utah to speak on the appropriation for the Utah Commission. As reported in the *Congressional Record* he said:

Mr. Speaker, I have taken no part in the discussion upon this proposition to abolish the Utah Commission; but now that it is proposed to restore this body I feel, in justice to myself and to my constituents, that I should be heard for a few moments.

The board known as the Utah Commission, to which the paragraph under consideration refers, was created by the act of Congress of March 22, 1882, commonly called the "Edmunds anti-polygamy law." The eighth section of that act reads as follows:

That no polygamist, bigamist or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States.

The object aimed at by this provision is clearly expressed in the language of the section: it was to disfranchise all polygamists and prohibit them from voting and holding office in the Territory of Utah.

It was asserted at that time, and generally believed, that many of the offices in Utah were held by polygamists, and in order that the law might be put into immediate effect the ninth section vacated all the election officers in the Territory, and provided how they should be filled.

This is the language of the section: (Mr. Caine read the section of the Edmunds act relating to the Commission.)

The board of five persons referred to in this section soon became known as the "Utah Commission." Their duties were clearly defined by law. They were empowered to appoint all registration and election officers, canvass the returns, and control the entire election machinery of the Territory.

All elections, municipal, county, and Territorial, were placed under their direction. Whatever power in these regards the law failed to give them they assumed, until by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the assumed powers were declared illegal.

The whole purpose of the Edmunds act, so far as it relates to elections, was to prevent polygamists from voting or holding office; to put the entire government of the Territory in the hands of the monogamists, temporarily, until the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, to authorize a non-resident commission to appoint the registration officers and election judges. The language of the law which I have read makes it very clear that this board was not intended to be a permanent one, but was merely an expedient to accomplish a certain object, to oust all polygamists from the offices they held and to fill their places with non-polygamists, as an encouragement and inducement to the latter to continue to live within the law—in short, to humiliate and debase the polygamists and to honor and exalt the monogamists. It was never intended that this Commission should be continued for any length of time, much less to become a permanent institution.

The law clearly contemplated that the Commission should be superseded in the near future. They were only to "continue in office until the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall make provision for filling said offices." It is a matter of history that at every session of the Legislature except one, since the creation of the Commission, provision has been made for superseding this expensive, unnecessary, and un-American board. The assembly of 1884, composed entirely of monogamists, passed an act in every way suitable and proper, providing for conferring the powers exercised by the Commission, in the appointment of registration and election officers, upon electors of the Territory, who could only be monogamists; but the governor refused to approve the bill, and as the governor of Utah has the power of an absolute veto, the bill could not become a law. In 1886 and 1890 similar bills were passed and met with like treatment from the governor.

The session of the Legislature which adjourned in March last passed a very comprehensive election law embracing

the best features of the more recently enacted laws of the several States, including what is known as the Australian ballot system. This bill made provision for superceding the Commission by a Territorial canvassing board, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council. The board was to consist of five members, not more than three of whom were to be of the same political party. The bill, like some of the others having the same object in view, was honored with a pocket veto. His excellency the governor did not even favor the representatives of the people with a statement of his objections to the measure. He probably could find no feasible objection to the bill and thought it imprudent to place himself upon record.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit that as the Edmunds act was solely aimed at polygamy; that as Congress did not attempt thereby to legislate against but rather in favor of and to encourage the monogamists; that as no polygamist has been able to take the oath required by Congress, and consequently has not been permitted to register, vote, or hold office since 1882, that ever since that time the law-abiding citizens of Utah, of all classes and creeds, have been unjustly deprived, by the absolute and arbitrary power of the governor, of their right of local self-government in the conduct of their elections.

A great deal of credit has been claimed for the Utah Commission for the wonderful service it has rendered the country by the suppression of polygamy in Utah. Let me ask what these commissioners have done in this regard. The polygamists in Utah, after the passage of the Edmunds law, neither attempted to register nor vote, and there has not been a single conviction of one of this class for illegal registration or illegal voting from that day to this. As the Commission had no duties to perform respecting polygamy, outside of registration and election duties, and as no polygamist ever claimed or attempted to exercise the right to register or vote, I fail to see wherein the Commission can claim any credit for the suppression of polygamy. Whatever external forces have brought about the discontinuance of that practice, the Utah Commission played a very small part in its accomplishment.

As a fair, unprejudiced presentation of the existing state of affairs in Utah,

I am permitted to quote from a letter recently received by a distinguished member of this body from two prominent gentlemen, Gentiles so called, one of whom was formerly a member on this floor and who has lived in Utah over twenty years. The other went there some years ago as a federal judge, remained after his term expired, and has become a permanent resident of the Territory. Hear what they say:

"Six months after the issuance of the manifesto of the Mormon Church, abandoning the practice of polygamy, it became apparent to every fair-minded citizen that the Mormons were sincere in their abandonment of the practice, and were anxious to discontinue the unpleasant and unprofitable fight which had so long kept the Mormons and non-Mormons apart. Proposals were made by leading non-Mormons to the prominent Mormons to come out from their political party (the People's party), dissolve it, and join with them in organizing the two great national parties—the Democratic and Republican—throughout the Territory, and thereafter conduct the politics of the Territory precisely on national principles. The proposition was accepted by the Mormons, and their old party was formally dissolved and disbanded in every voting precinct in the Territory. Since then politics in Utah have taken a radical change. The old bitterness which existed between the two parties for so many years has been entirely obliterated, and the Mormons and whites are now willing to get along together as harmoniously as though no differences had ever kept them apart."

Democratic societies and Republican clubs have been organized in nearly every election precinct of the Territory; and the last Territorial election (August, 1891) was the liveliest and most interesting political struggle in the history of the people of Utah. Nothing but national issues were presented to the people, and the great bulk of them have already been decided in favor of the one or the other of the two great parties. It is true, however, that a portion of the old Liberal (Gentile) party is opposing the adoption of national politics in Utah, but their fight is limited; it is confined to but two or three counties, and there it is maintained under the leadership of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the newspaper which has fought the Mormon people so unrelentingly for many years. It is still determined that they will not be permitted to surrender, either conditionally or unconditionally, or to do anything else to close the war. Their idea, for reasons well understood here, is that the fight must be kept up and made as bitter as possible. But few, if any, of the Gentiles of Utah doubt the sincerity of the Mormon people. The great majority feel that days of peace have come to Utah, and are anxious to make the Mormons all way and do their part toward bringing to this mountain region a grand season of prosperity, which can only be secured by united and energetic action.

Speaking of the Utah Commission, the writers say:

This body of men have long since demonstrated that they have outlived their usefulness as an election board. From the day they first came to Utah they have insisted upon exercising legislative, judicial, and executive powers which it was plain to any reasonable and candid mind Congress never intended they should exercise. When the board was first created by the act of 1892, it was the Congress' intention that it should remain in existence less than a year, but by the false and scandalous misrepresentations and personal lobbying of its members they have induced Congress by act

of March, 1887, to fasten the Commission upon the Territory as a permanency or until abolished by Congress. They have persistently maligned the people of Utah without any cause therefor. They have refused to recognize the formation of the national parties here, and although the late dominant party (the People's party) had disbanded, they declined to appoint any Judge or Judges of election from the Democratic or Republican parties, after being requested by each of said parties so to do, thereby violating the plain spirit and letter of the election law of the Territory.

These commissioners annually send out, in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, and cause to be published, shameful and libelous attacks upon the people of the Territory, calculated to mislead the people of the States and Congress into the idea that the perpetration of the crimes and the payment of their forfeits (which alone insures their divine presence in Utah during the heated term, when it is far pleasanter to spend a few days recreating in the tops of the mountains and at the shores of the famous lake so noted for its salt bathing than it is to squalor in the heated cities and plains of the East) is essential to keep the Territory free from making another serious outbreak which would endanger the life of the nation. These heroic commissioners are still anxious to sacrifice themselves for the good of the nation, on the basis of making an annual three weeks' trip to the mountains for \$5,000 each and their expenses. Why they should be so willing to die for many years have been doing their utmost to prevent a solution of the Mormon problem, to the end that they may be continued in office as long as possible. There is no need for them here. The people are competent to cast and count their own votes; and Congress will only admit a solution of the Mormon problem if it were manifest that all their fears entertained are by those thrifty and anxious commissioners.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish it to be distinctly understood that these are the expressions not of Mormons but of reputable non-Mormon citizens of Utah, who know whereof they speak.

But it may be claimed that this statement emanated from a Democratic source.

Permit me to give a Republican view of the Utah Commission. I will read an extract from an editorial from the *Enquirer*, published at Provo, Utah. It is a Republican sheet.

(Mr. Caine read some extracts from that paper favoring the abolition of the Utah Commission.)

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—I would like to ask the gentleman if any bill has passed the Legislature of Utah providing for elections in that Territory and the discontinuance of the Commission which has been approved by the governor?

Mr. Caine.—No, sir. This board has been rather an expensive luxury to the country. The salaries of its members were fixed in the law at \$3000 each per annum, but it was feared that statesmen sufficiently patriotic enough could not be found to undertake for such a meagre salary the onerous duties of preventing the polygamous Mormons from voting, and so the salaries were increased to \$5000 a year on an appropriation bill, and have been continued at that rate ever since.

By a statement recently furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the House committee on Territories, we learn that the cost of this board to the general government

from the time of its creation up to March 1, 1892, is as follows:

Salaries of Commission	\$241,063 91
Contingent expenses	105,184 82
Compensation and expenses of election officers	193,423 16
Total	\$539,670 89

mltee on appropriations which originally recommended in this bill the abolition of the present Utah Commission. There is no use on earth for the present Utah Commission. It is absolutely unnecessary. It is an alien body, out of touch and out of sympathy with the people of Utah, maintained at an enormous expense to the people of the Union. It cost the taxpayers of this country last year \$33,500 to maintain these five men in what one who was formerly a member of this House from Kentucky used appropriately to designate, with a most peculiar accent, as "a sine-cure"—that is to say, a job with plenty of pay and no work.

Now, to maintain the Utah Commission, even at a salary of \$2000 a year, is to continue these men in a sinecure. We pay to five men \$2000 a year, and contingent expenses, amounting to \$10,000 per annum, to go to Utah once in twelve months, appoint clerks, registrars, and other election officers, and to supervise the election, count the returns, and certify the result. We can have that work done by a board consisting of the governor and secretary of the Territory and the chief justice of the Territory at a nominal cost of \$3000, or \$14,000 less than this bill as reported from this conference carries. In the name of economy, in the name of the taxpayers of this country, I ask this House to refuse to confirm this conference report and let us make another attempt to bring the Senate to our proposition. This Democratic House has been unanimous so far in support of the effort of those of us on this side to abolish the Utah Commission as it now exists.

By a vote of two-thirds the House passed the other day the local government bill for Utah, reported from the committee on territories, which wiped out this alien commission. You endorsed last week a report of the committee on appropriations proposing to abolish this Utah Commission and substituting a board composed of the governor, the secretary of the Territory and the chief justice of the Territory. Is there any reason why we should recede today? But in addition to that fact, we find that the united Democracy of the Senate has stood by the united Democracy of the House in abolishing this alien commission. In the Senate the *Record* shows that every Democratic and three Republican Senators coming from States in the far West, and who therefore must understand the condition existing in Utah, voted to abolish this useless and unnecessary commission. Why, then, I repeat, should we recede today? There can be no reason given, except one which carries little weight, that this bill should be rushed through the House to facilitate adjournment, and that the report of the conference committee should be considered, whereas, by taking a little more time, by giving the conference committee another chance at this item of the bill, we will save \$14,000 to the taxpayers and lift from the people of Utah that outrageous stigma of having an alien, carpet-bag commission to supervise their elections. That will be time well spent by the American Congress.

I hope that when my friend from Alabama, in charge of the bill, shall make his motion for the previous ques-

tion, which naturally stops debate and will cut off all amendments, that the House will vote down the previous question and give us an opportunity to further instruct the conferees to stand firm by the position thus far adhered to by the House of Representatives and by every Democrat in the Senate and three Republicans to abolish the Commission by this bill.

The Republican members of the Senate themselves confessed that the Utah Commission is a useless and expensive luxury, when they agreed to a reduction of their salaries from \$5000 to \$2000 per annum. If the Senate had thought this Commission necessary to insure fair and honest elections in Utah, do you suppose the Senate committee would have voluntarily reduced their salary?

No good reason can be given why we should continue for another year three commissioners at a salary of even \$2,000 each and \$7,500 for traveling and other expenses, except that it is a ploy to turn them out all at once. I suppose that we must let them down by easy stages instead of coming at once to the proper proposition of giving Utah a home commission of residents, of citizens of the Territory, every one of whom are Gentiles. That is to say, they are not Mormons, and have no connection with the Mormon Church, and no sympathy with those practices of the Mormon Church which have heretofore caused the great difference between the Mormon people and the people of the rest of the Republic. Moreover, these three proposed commissioners are all Republicans, so that our Republican friends should have no objection on that score. We are willing that a board of three Republicans, home Republicans, resident Republicans, in Utah shall carry out for one more year at least the elections under the Edmunds act, and then leave it to the Legislature of the Territory, as it has been left for the last ten years, to supply the local machinery to control and regulate elections.

I believe, then, in the name of justice, of economy, and of right that this House ought not to ratify this conference report, but to allow us further to instruct the conferees to stand by the original item in the House bill, which created a commission of three residents of the Territory of Utah to supervise their elections.

THE LIBERAL "CONFERENCE."

This is a big field day with the Tuscaroras, Wednesday having been especially set apart for the holding of their conference in the Exposition building. Grand Sachem Powers, the *genius loci*, was jogging around before breakfast this morning, in company with a number of his most prominent "braves," giving the finishing touches to the programme of events; and between 9 and 10 o'clock he sat at his desk in his law office distributing party "favours" in the shape of satin badges, etc. It was he, too, who doled out the non-transferable tickets of admission to the Exposition building, of which, it is said, something like 8,000 had been scattered broadcast up to 11 a.m. today. No less than 10,000 feet of lumber had been employed in provid-

ing seating accommodation in the hall in which the pow-wow is to be held, and the speakers' platform has been elaborately fitted up. The decorations are in keeping with the occasion. The old shields of the counties are there and "Liberal" campaign banners which have done service in the past occupy conspicuous positions. The national colors were brought into play, and Tuscarora flags were aloft. The mottoes on the badges proclaim the virtue (?) of the "tribe." "We have kept the faith!" runs one; while another admonishes the followers of "Boss" to "Hold the Fort!"

At 9 o'clock this morning the "pages" and ushers assembled, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, in the office of the "Chief." They then went through what was prettily termed "a drill," and received instructions as to their duties during the day. It was 1 o'clock when the Denhalter band struck up a lively tune and made for the Exposition building—the scene of more active operations, and about the same time the Territorial committee met together at the Walker House to arrange preliminaries.

It was promised that none who attended the "great gathering" need go unrefreshed; so to the janitor of the building has been entrusted the duty of dispensing fresh iced lemonade and other innocent drinks to the thirsty, *ad libitum*. All the visitors have to do is to ask—and receive.

The questions proposed for the consideration of the convention are these:

First—Is it deemed advisable for the Liberal party to nominate a delegate to Congress next fall?

Second—If not, shall the Liberal party wage an active campaign next fall for the local office?

Third—Is the Liberal party ready to advocate immediate statehood for Utah?

Fourth—Is it the judgment of the Liberal party that the time has arrived to divide on party lines in Utah?

The doors of the Exposition building were thrown open at 1:30 p.m., and then the "Liberal" influx began. Shortly after 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Various formalities, termed "the opening exercises," were duly observed, the Grand Sachem, as chairman of the "Liberal" Territorial committee, presented himself before his political adherents, and that worthy was about to discharge the first lot of oratorical fireworks in the great pyrotechnic display.

Strict punctuality does not appear to be one of the most prominent traits of the Tuscarora brethren. Their "mammoth" conference in the Exposition building yesterday afternoon (fore-shadowed in Wednesday's News) was announced to begin at 2 o'clock sharp, but it was quite forty-five minutes after the widely-advertised time that word was given to go ahead and the first move was made by way of unfolding the programme.

A faint pattering of feet and a thumping of umbrellas upon the floor at 2:20 was the signal that somebody of more than ordinary importance had arrived. A moment later the spare form of Judge Powers was seen on the platform. He was heavily laden with books and papers, and after bestowing a pleasant smile upon his hero wor-

shippers, stepped down into the body of the hall and indulged in a running-around conversation with members of the party, their wives, sweethearts and children. Colonel Ferry of Park City made his appearance a moment later, and he, too, received a mild greeting. Denhalter's band, which had previously made a tour of the principal streets of the city, beating up the recruits from the "Liberal" ranks, reached the building just before half-past two, by which time, by a count, not more than 500 persons were present. From now on, however, the number gradually swelled, until by 3 o'clock something like 1500 or 1800 Tuscarora heads could be counted in the various parts of the hall. But the galleries were very sparsely occupied.

The band was located in the gallery orchestra at the end of the building, and first struck up the good old tune "The Red, White and Blue," followed by other short selections of well-known airs. Then there was a stamping of feet, as though the audience were becoming impatient, and desirous of getting down to more solid business.

This brought Judge Powers to his feet. He formally declared the convention open, and called upon Mr. C. E. Allen, secretary to the "Liberal" committee to read the call, which duty having been discharged, the Rev. E. M. Knox offered prayer. This had almost exclusive reference to patriotism and an obedience to the laws of our country. "We pray Thee, O God, to guide this party in their deliberations." Next the band played.

Grand Schemer Powers, having in the meantime fortified himself with a glass of water, made the opening speech, which was a eulogy of the "Liberal" party.

The band struck up "America."

The secretary was afterwards requested to read letters from a number of gentlemen who were unable to be present. Among the number were the following:

A. B. Miller, of this city, was in favor of voting for nominating a delegate to Congress against division, and for "a straight fight all along the line."

County Attorney Walter Murphy wrote:

"Vote for me as being opposed to the dissolution of the Liberal party."

W. W. Funge was strongly in favor of keeping up the organization and the old fight. A division on party lines meant death to the "Liberal" party, and he presumed that when the time for statehood arrived the party would march in in many forms.

Resolutions adopted in Ogden and Bingham, declaring in favor of keeping up the organization of the party and the fight, were next read.

Morris Somers sent "from the wilds of Sanpete," that he favored keeping up the fight.

Mr. Giffith of Nephi said that the "Liberals" of that place would stand by the action of the conference.

A. B. Thompson, of Brighton, trusted that the doomsday of the "Liberal" party had not yet arrived.

David Berry, of Fort Douglas, believed a candidate for delegate to Congress should be placed in the field.

W. A. Smith, of Wasatch County, observed that it would be folly to disband.

Charles K. Gilchrist, this city, wrote in favor of placing a candidate for delegate to Congress in the field, and opposed statehood or division.

Allen G. Campbell believed in keeping up the fight. He was an American first, and a Democrat afterwards.

Mr. Powers, when the reading of the letters had been concluded, intimated that he had a "little surprise" in store. It amounted to this. There were no funds, said he, in the treasury. There were certain expenses incurred in arranging for and holding this conference, and therefore "the band will now play and the ushers will go round with the hat!" The Judge added, in his softest manner, that even a quarter of a dollar would be acceptable. The ushers responded and so did the audience.

Judge Boreman offered a resolution, in effect that as that meeting had been convened to obtain an interchange of "Liberal" views, it was not advisable to take any action that would be binding on the future course of the party.

Rev. Dr. Hiffe seconded the motion, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Cohen then proposed that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions and address.

This was carried, and the chairman appointed Messrs. J. M. Cohn, C. C. Goodwin, R. M. Pettigill, of Ogden, Hills, of Provo, J. S. Guthrie, of Corinne, Hayes, of Wasatch, and E. M. Knox, of Davis.

It was next announced by the chairman that Judge Boreman's resolution was in order, and the same was put and adopted.

After some formal matters conference adjourned till 8 p. m.

THE EVENING DISPLAY.

Judge Powers, as chairman, called the conference to order at 8.25, and while the audience—which, it is computed, numbered about three hundred—was getting seated the band discoursed some good music.

There was a large sprinkling of ladies and children at this the second meeting.

Judge Powers stated that at the request of Mr. Hills, of Provo, the name of J. W. Macbeth, of Utah County, would be substituted for his on the committee on platform and address. He then rose to "a question of personal privilege." It was intimated in the conference this afternoon, he said, and the same suggestion had been made in the press of this city, that some person or persons were interested in securing an attendance on this occasion that would indicate a certain expression of opinion. Since 1880 he had been the chairman of the "Liberal" Territorial committee, and during the entire period he had looked upon that position as a trust. At no time and under no circumstances had he ever desired or ever connived at the packing of any convention or caucus. (Cheers.) At no time, and under no circumstances, had he ever recognized any official difference between a Republican and a Democrat. The suggestion referred to of course reflected upon the committee of which he was chairman, and speaking for that body he desired to say that all it had hoped for it had received in the assemblage of the "Liberals" of this Territory that day. He derided the truth of such a report.

W. A. Snyder, of Park City, moved that the action of the conference that afternoon in appointing a committee of seven on resolutions and address be now reconsidered. They had come there for the purpose of advocating "Liberal" principles. The "Liberals" of this Territory had got tired of being called together time after time; therefore let us settle this question now. Let us see now whether we are "Liberals" or somebody else."

The motion as to the appointment of the committee was, after some discussion, ordered to "lie on the table." Mr. Snyder remarking that he did not believe half those who voted on the matter in the afternoon understood what they were voting about.

The chairman at this point invited remarks from any gentlemen who chose to speak on the following questions, outlined previously by the "Liberal" committee:

First—Is it advisable for the Liberal party to nominate a delegate for Congress next fall?

Second—If not, shall the Liberal party wage an active campaign next fall for the local offices?

Third—Is the Liberal party ready to advocate immediate statehood for Utah? Fourth—Is it the judgment of the Liberal party that the time has arrived to divide on party lines in Utah?

He said the committee advised that No. 4 be taken up first—Shall the "Liberals" divide on national party lines this fall? that each speaker speak strictly to the question; that no speaker speak more than fifteen minutes without unanimous consent, and that no one speak more than once.

Mr. J. M. Denny (Salt Lake) viewed this question as a most important one, not only to the "Liberal" party, but to every individual in this Territory. Should they, as "Liberals," place in the field for election this fall a candidate for Congress? If this meeting answered no, they said there was no further use in this Territory, or this land, for a "Liberal" party. He did not agree with any man who said that the party should be disbanded, even if it had accomplished the purpose for which it was organized. The Democratic party was working for Home Rule for Utah. He himself opposed any such proposition and invited those present to do the same. There was no reason whatever why Utah should be considered different from any other portion of this Union. No other Territory had been admitted first by home rule, and Utah was not prepared for it at this time. The Republican party was now pledged to and working for statehood for Utah. So if this party did not wish either statehood or home rule, they must put a candidate in the field for Congress. (Cheers.) The time had not yet come for the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. An active campaign should be waged for the offices, because they did not believe their opponents were any more capable of filling them as Republicans and Democrats than they were as people.

Mr. Dullin of Utah county, who said he had been a "Liberal" for thirty-five years, and had fought in the front ranks ever since it was necessary for an American party in this country, remarked that he had ever committed himself to any but the "Liberal" party. If the Peo-

ple's party had dissolved and the seeds of dissolution had been planted, the "Liberal" party was in honor bound to dissolve. In the last convention he sought hard to obtain recognition twice, but was put to silence by a Mr. Whitbeck of Nephi. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, in the county in which he resided there was a hopeless majority of "Mormons," and he thought the young men there were ready to tread the same plank as any other young men. The great majority of Utah county "Liberals" were Republicans. (Applause.) In his opinion it was not advisable to put up a candidate for Congress, Salt Lake, Summit and Weber counties were quite able to care for themselves; but they might just as well butt their heads against a stone wall as in all the outside counties vote for a "Liberal" candidate for Congress. He was there to advocate the dissolution of "our grand old party."

Mr. Van Horne (Salt Lake) said they were upon a time of State making—upon the eve of the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, whether they liked it or not. The question was not what the "Liberal" party had done, but what it should do. After their surrender—it was once—

"Voices—"Never has been;" "never will be;" and shouts of "No surrender." Several persons in the audience fairly hallooed themselves hoarse, and the speaker was unable to proceed until the chairman came to the rescue.

"No interruption of any speaker," yelled Judge Powers, "will be permitted by me, your chairman. You are here by the invitation of the Liberal committee. No matter whether his views agree with you or not, hear him, and let us carefully consider them."

Mr. Van Horne said if there had been a surrender of the enemy were they still to keep filled the ranks of the great and glorious army that caused that surrender? That was the question. What were the circumstances that forced them today? Were the conditions changed? (No.) He, for one, thought they had, and the speaker went on to give his reasons for the belief. They were today fighting the united sentiment of the great political commonwealth of the United States. ("No, no," and prolonged interruption.)

The chairman arose, and with a display of warmth, said: The sergeant-at-arms will remove any gentleman from the floor who interrupts the speaker. This is an American assembly which believe in free speech, and every speech will be heard. (Applause.)

Some one seated in the hall near the platform rose to "ask for information." The chairman metaphorically pounced upon him, flourished his wooden toy hammer aloft, then bringing it down with force upon the table, said, "Mr. Van Horne has the floor and you will take your seat." The individual subsided with a fiery protest.

Again Van Horne went on to explain his views on "the situation," and said the "Liberals" were today without one of the friends in Congress that they had had there in the past. They were today fighting in Utah the proposition of Americanizing this Territory on the lines of the "Liberal," Republican and Democratic parties. The

"Liberals made their fight, they met their defeat, and they now stood in opposition to the sentiment of the United States. (Expressions of assent and dissent.) What should they do? Nominate a candidate for Congress this fall and carry him down to defeat with them? Because that is what such a step would mean. Were they ready to say to the other two great parties, "You do not know what you are talking about; we do," voices, "yes." The present was a condition of things for which he was sorry.

An ex-policeman of Salt Lake named Green (said to have been expelled from the force for assaulting a negro) devoted about a quarter of an hour almost entirely to abusing the "Mormon" people, although he had prefaced his observations with, "Let us look at this matter calmly, dispassionately and without prejudice." Before he got through he tired his unfortunate hearers completely out. The "Liberal" party had, in his opinion, "accomplished something," and they were not ready to disband on party lines. Now was the time when men should not be afraid to face the foe, etc., etc.

Hon. H. W. Lawrence was next introduced. The question was "Should the 'Liberal' party disband—was its work accomplished?" He reviewed what he termed the conditions of Utah at the time the "Liberal" party was organized, upwards of twenty years ago, and asserted that in these days "there was not that moral force behind the officials that they could execute the laws. You are the ones who afterwards surrounded those officials, grasped the flag, and set it on its peg, saying, 'Here the laws of the government shall be enforced.' They never wished to injure the dominant party here. Though he himself had been an opponent of that party for the last twenty years, yet he had nothing but the kindest feelings towards them. He had fought 'the creed' because he believed it to be wrong. The speaker indulged in a bitter attack upon the "Mormons" by way of demonstrating his "kindest feelings."

Rev. Dr. Hiffe said he was earnestly opposed at the present time to the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. (Loud cheers.) He was eternally opposed to immediate statehood, whether sought for either by the Democratic or Republican party; we were not ready for it in Utah yet. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") He was disposed to think, moreover, that it would be for the best interests of the "Liberal" party not to put forward a candidate as delegate to Congress. They would have more influence throughout the nation if they said "It will be our purpose to show our affiliation, sympathy and interest in the Republican or Democratic party." He stood there in an absolutely independent position.

Mayor Baskin then rose to speak, but a number of persons began to move uneasily about the hall and the chairman's toy hammer came down with a heavy thud. Order having been restored, the mayor said he did not come there intending to speak. Statehood for Utah was not "impossible," and if they voted in favor of it, would be a declaration that they had lost their senses. The "Liberal" party had not yet

performed its mission and should not be dissolved. This party in its infancy nominated a candidate for Congress; if they now failed to do so it should be for some great and potential reason. The Democratic and Republican parties were ruled today by the old People's party. It was 10 cents to a copper that John T. Calne would now be the candidate of the Democratic party, and that G. W. Bennett or a man of his ilk would be the Republican candidate—perhaps John Henry Smith. Were they prepared to take a course that would force every "Liberal" to stay at home, or go to the polls and cast their vote for Calne or Bennett? ("No.") Both those parties were in advance pledged to statehood. The "Mormon" Democratic party, in addition to that was pledged to the Faulkner bill; and those were the principles which would be incorporated in their platform. How could any "Liberal" go and vote for such a candidate? There was only one alternative—like true "Liberals"—as they always had been—throw their banners to the breeze, put a candidate in nomination and vote for him.

(Cheers and voices: "That is what we will do.") Statehood would be our ruin the very day it came, and no true "Liberal" would cast his vote for it. He did not care what the nation had done in recognizing the two parties. "Liberals," stand to your guns, fight to the end and you will conquer in the future as in the past. As to a few renegades from the old "Liberal" party—many of whom have left you because their official escape were loose upon their heads—notwithstanding these, your latter end will be as glorious as your past if you will be true to yourselves and your cause. (Cheers.)

As in the afternoon the janitors at the request of "Boss" Powers again went around with the hat at this juncture to collect subscriptions "towards paying the expenses."

L. E. Hall thanked G. J. that a change was taking place in Utah. He blessed the "Liberal" party for the good work it had done. He was glad that a division took place, and believed it was a "trick" of the "Mormon" Church to get control of Utah as a State, but that they had largely lost their power now over the young men of Utah. They had been fighting the "Mormon" power, which cried "Surrender!" But he was not going to kick it when down. Looking over the field conscientiously, he said the old fight should not be kept up forever, in face of the changed conditions.

Judge Boreman, of Ogden, considered a middle course the best for the "Liberal" party to pursue. He held that it would be wise for them to say to the people, "You have come out and for a year and a half you have persisted in saying you have laid down your arms, and now we are going to say to you: For one election, at least, we will put no candidate in the field and see whether you will act squarely or not." He did not care whether a man agreed with him or not. He abominated the idea of Statehood, which, however, was right at our doors, and nothing they could say would keep it off. He was in favor of putting up a Republican and Democratic candidate for Congress. (Ex-

pressions of dissent, mingled with applause.) He had no doubt that in eighteen months Utah would be a State. Were they going to keep up this fight in this sort of style? Won't you give these people any show? If the other parties choose two obnoxious men, choose the better of them. (Laughter and groans.) That is the only safe course. He thought they ought to elect a Republican to Congress. (Groans.)

It was now 10:30; many among the audience had become weary and moved towards the doors. A motion had been made to adjourn by Mr. Tarpey several times, but the chairman did not pay the slightest heed to it, and said that Mr. C. E. Allen had the floor.

"Then I appeal to the house," said Mr. Tarpey, after being repeatedly "sat upon" by Judge Powers.

"There is no appeal to the house; it is to the committee," replied the chairman sternly.

Cries for "Allen" came from various quarters.

Judge McKay, who occupied a seat at the rear of the platform, insisted in angry tones that there should be "no bulldozing process" employed there. Let the appeal from the chair's ruling go to the house, said he.

"It looks like 'bulldozing,'" echoed a number of persons around.

The chairman indignantly repudiated the "bulldozing" assertion and said "the chair will hold that the committee has a right to decide" (brandishing the hammer proudly above his head).

"Let it go to the house" shouted a thousand voices in chorus. So it did and the house decided that Allen should proceed, and he did, although many were in favor of adjourning until 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

The "Mormon" people, Allen said, desired the admission of Utah into the Union; the Gentiles did not, and the question of the latter to consider was how to stave off the evil day. "Liberal" voters, he thought, could not be convinced that twelve thousand Gentiles could control 27,000 thousand "Mormons;" and he believed, further, that 12,000 Gentile voters, throwing in their strength with the "Mormon" people, could not go to Washington and have the influence upon legislation that they could if they stood as a solid phalanx alone. "Let them enfranchise the women and there would be 68,000 votes standing solid against you, and you cannot raise more than twenty to beat them. What influence will you have upon the Democratic and Republican party of Utah when you are swallowed up by the Mormons. (Cheers.) Keep the Liberal party intact." He was in favor of nominating a delegate to Congress. (Voices—"And you are fishing for a nomination.") A round of laughter followed this declaration. Let them wage this fight until they had won it or had gone down to "magnificent defeat."

At this point the audience showed unmistakable signs of its desire to be dismissed for the night. The hands of the clock now pointed to 10:55. Judge Powers, on the other hand, wanted to "hold the fort" as long as he p could, and seemed anxious to prolong the meeting until midnight.

There came again a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock on Thursday night; then an amendment fixed the hour at 7:30. There was a great hubbub, and when the noise had gone on for some minutes Judge Goodwin came forward and said—"We have only heard one or two speakers outside of Salt Lake. We in the city have been taking up all the time, to their exclusion. They ought to be heard."

This latter observation had reference to a proposition by a Mr. Davellin—which at one time appeared likely to carry the way—take the vote of the meeting upon resolutions submitted by the "Liberal" committee forthwith, and so close up the conference right up.

But after a lot of wrangling and protesting, H. H. W. Lawrence moved that the conference adjourn till 10:30 this morning, and that went with a whoop. The motion having been adopted, the exhausted members of Denbaiter's band played a short tune and the audience dispersed to their homes, to take a respite until this a. m.

"What a falling off was there!" When the hour arrived for the re-assembling of the "Liberals" in the Exposition building this morning, there were certainly not more than fifty persons present. But the band was set to work and entertained the few in attendance until more had arrived. At 10:50 the number probably reached 300, and at that figure the numerical representation stood till the time of adjournment—shortly after midday. It was a dreary spectacle altogether, and where last night's hosts had gone appeared to be a sort of conglomeration, which the whippers-in of the tribe were seemingly unable, or did not care to, answer.

Just before 11 Judge Powers (as chairman) ascended the platform—there were three others seated thereon—and in a sorrowful tone of voice said—Conference will come to order.

Whereupon W. C. Edwards landed in the following resolution:

Whereas, This is a conference of the "Liberal" and not the "Mormon" party, and when it was called the indirect promise was given that it should not adjourn until every man had had full opportunity to express his views; therefore be it

Resolved, That the propositions now under consideration be regarded as the previous question, and that it be not put until every man has been heard who desires to speak, if this conference lasts all summer.

Mr. Nicholls seconded.

Judge McKay moved to amend so that the previous question should be called at or before 11 o'clock tonight.

Mr. W. Newton seconded.

Judge McKay said that if this conference was kept bobbing as it had been, there would not be more than a dozen or so people here eventually. This audience was not, in his judgment, large enough—though respectable enough—to deal with this question, and he thought the meeting ought to be adjourned until this evening.

C. M. Jackson said it was a question of votes, not argument, that was going to prevail.

Mr. Newton remarked that if gentlemen desired to be heard let them attend. He did not want this conference to be prolonged for a week or ten days in order that some individual might have the felicity of speak-

ing to himself at the end of that time. Let the vote be taken before a full house this evening—he did not care if it was not done before two o'clock tomorrow morning like it was at the Chicago convention, when he had the pleasure of sitting outside and listening. (Laughter.)

Discharged Policeman Green said: "Let us shut out no one from voting," and then he launched out again into a rabid anti-"Mormon" attack, in imitation of his last night's effort.

Judge McKay moved, as an amendment, that the vote upon the committee's resolutions be taken "during this evening's session."

This was seconded and carried.

The secretary then read a letter. It was from N. L. Eliason, who wrote from Mormon, Utah, stating that the "Liberal" of that place wished him to state that they were opposed to the dissolution of the "Liberal" party, and that they would vote as a unit for any staunch "Liberal" whom the party felt pleased to nominate.

C. E. Munson, of Mapleton, Utah County, devoted a few moments to a general abuse of the "Mormon" people. His remarks were utterly devoid of sense or argument.

Mr. Coombes, of Brigham City, said the "Liberals" of Box Elder County were of opinion that the time had not come to divide on party lines. They thought it desirable to put a candidate in the field for Congress this fall. He regretted the secession which had taken place from the "Liberal" ranks, but that was their own lookout. They ought not to be Turners or "Liberal" Democrats, but Simon pure "Liberals" and stay by them until the entire question is settled. The speaker said he intended to hunt with the "Liberal" party as long as there was one.

Mr. Alexander, of Salt Lake, rose to speak, but gave way to

Coin. Ferry (Park City), who moved that the motion made yesterday by Mr. Cohen (Park City) to the effect that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare an address at the close of the conference setting forth the sentiments of the conference, to the people of this Territory, be now taken from the table, the same having been laid thereon last night, on a motion to reconsider.

Col. Ferry's proposition was seconded, and Judge Powers, having unbosomed himself of a variety of sentiments on the subjects, it was adopted.

In reply to a question, the chairman said the report of the committee would not be presented until the next regular convention.

Mr. Edwards moved that the same committee appointed yesterday be now re-appointed.

But Judge Goodwin, one of the members, it was announced, wished to withdraw, and after several names had been mentioned as a substitute, ex-Policeman Green moved that "only real Americans be placed on guard." This indiscreet remark was speedily cried down.

A. B. Emery, of Summit county moved as an amendment that the Territorial "Liberal" committee formulate the address and resolutions without reference to any other committee. He, of course, had every confidence in that body's ability, integrity, and good judgment.

Mr. Edwards rose and wished to speak.

Judge Powers—Keep to the question, then. We are now on a side track and we want to get on the main track again.

Mr. Edwards—Let us act like Liberals. Never let us choke off any man from expressing his sentiments.

The Chairman—The gentleman is not talking to the question. No one has endeavored to choke anybody off.

Mr. Edwards hoped Mr. Emery's proposition would be defeated.

The Chairman assured the meeting that the committee had no desire to have their already onerous burdens added to. They would prefer to have this duty given to some independent committee.

Mr. McLaughlin favored Mr. Emery's motion and hoped it would prevail.

Mr. Alexander moved, as another amendment, that the name of Judge Bor-man be added to the Territorial Central Committee, but it was ruled out of order by the chairman.

Judge Goodwin thought Mr. Emery's proposition ought to carry.

Mr. Emery's substitute was put and carried.

The "four propositions" were then returned to.

Mr. Phil. Corcoran went upon the platform, but Edwards objected to that gentleman having the floor on the ground that he was "not a 'Liberal'."

The Chairman called up Mr. Corcoran to state his position and he should be heard.

Mr. Corcoran said he had been a loyal and uncompromising "Liberal" from the time he first set foot in Utah up to the closing hours of the last legislature. He had ever stood by "Liberalism," ever ready to speak for it and to apologize for its mistakes and shortcomings. Outside of those who were elected to office by "Liberal" votes, outside of those who desired to be re-elected next fall, he believed he was just as good a "Liberal"—he preferred to say as good an American—as the next man. He felt he had a right to be here and to be heard.

The Chairman—Yes, certainly, if you think you can aid the committee in the proposition under discussion.

Cries of "Hear him!" "Give him a chance!"

The Chairman—Proceed.

Mr. Corcoran—The hostility of the members of the last legislature—

The Chairman (bringing down his gavel)—The gentleman will confine himself to the four propositions under discussion. He will discuss these or take his seat. (Cheers.)

Voices—"Give him a chance."

The Chairman—He will have a chance if he keeps to the point.

Mr. Corcoran—I wish to do it in my own language, and you shall hear the information I shall give the members of the "Liberal" party and this committee. The speaker essayed to comment upon what he termed "the demoralization which exists in the ranks of the workingmen;" but he was pulled up in short order by the chairman, who again repeated the alternative.

Mr. Corcoran then retired from the platform amid the jeers of the audience.

Rev. Dr. Iliff moved that Mr. Corcoran be permitted to speak on the

lines he had indicated, but the chairman promptly ruled him out of order. "We cannot discuss," he said with a severe frown, "all the evils committed by society and all the wrongs of government."

Dr. Iliff—I supposed we were here for free and open discussion, but if not, I am willing to take up my hat and say "Good-day."

The Chairman—The chair desires a full discussion of the questions, but not a general criticism of affairs.

Dr. Iliff—I think there should be some criticism at times if criticism is necessary.

Mr. Edwards—If he is not a "Liberal" he has no right to be here.

The Chairman—Yes he has, if he has once stood with the party, but he must confine his views to these four propositions.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. David Holmes, of Utah county, was of the opinion that the time had not arrived for the "Liberal" party to divide on party lines. He should vote for a candidate to Congress in full.

On motion of Mr. Pettengill (Ogden) the conference adjourned till 8 p. m.

If the so-called "Liberal" conference in the Exposition building had been drawn out very much longer, the great chances are that "Boss" Powers and Statisticians Allen would have been about the only two left to cast their votes for those four propositions concerning which so much talk was made during the party pluck. On Wednesday evening the audience was one of tolerably respectable proportions, but that of yesterday morning was an awfully feeble apology for a political gathering; while the "mass" meeting which had been looked forward to last night with such fond hopes and anticipations has to be recorded as another dismal failure. In all parts of the hall there may have been something approaching 1000 persons present; but not more than three-fourths of those were "Liberals," and only the dying embers of enthusiasm were left. Now and then in the course of the evening, by a desperate effort, the Tuscaraora crowd managed to work up a cheer, but even that had a ring of despair in it, and when at 11 o'clock the vote of the conference having been taken—the meeting was finally dismissed, everybody appeared glad to get away.

It was 8:20 when the great chief of the tribe—looking anything but happy—stepped upon the platform and took the chair. Bringing down his gavel on the table with a tremendous thump he called the conference to order, and as a preliminary to the proceedings, expressed an earnest desire to make an explanation. His solid look and sober tone caused the little band of Tuscaraoras to prick up their ears, as though anticipating that again something shocking had happened. But it was again the old fable of the mountain and the mouse! He said it had been reported by one of the newspapers of a city—as he was informed—that a circular was sent out by the "Liberal" committee and a pretended quotation was given from the circular, the same being within quotation marks, requesting "Liberals" of the Territory to send letters to the committee, the same being of the tenor required, as indicated by the quotations. He de-

sired to say for the committee, also for himself personally, that so far as it pretended to be a quotation, it was a quotation that never emanated from them. To that extent, then, it was a forgery.

Secretary C. E. Allen read a communication from a prominent citizen of this city. The writer asked to vote "n." on the proposition to nominate a delegate for Congress, and also that he be not cast out. The letter was signed "T. C. Iliff."

A letter from ex-Mayor George M. Scott asked that the Liberal party put up a candidate for Congress.

The Chairman then remarked that as the vote on the four propositions would be taken this evening at a reasonable hour, he should hold the speakers "to the limit," in order to give as much opportunity as possible for those who desired to address the conference.

The Rev. B. M. Knox, of Davis County, first took the floor. He represented seventy-five "Liberals" from Davis County, he said, and they all wanted to send a delegate to Congress. When he heard the "Liberals" from Sanpete saying that they wanted a "Liberal" delegate, he thought they ought, at least, to concede something to them. He believed that today, to the men who were stepping out from the "Liberal" ranks into another party, they could say, "God bless you; we are stronger without you than we are with you." He would rather have five men who believed in a principle and stood by it than any five hundred brigadiers, generals and colonels who were only waiting for office and spoils. If they stood by their guns as "Liberals" in this Territory, they could say to the nation, "We demand that you listen to the Spartan band here for the grandest principles that ever men fought for in any political issue in the world." This division on party lines in the Territory was not straight. Let them this fall do the straight thing all round and he believed they could send a delegation to Washington, if necessary, to state off statehood and home rule by showing where we stood.

Mr. Franks (Salt Lake) next essayed to enlighten the conference on matters political. He uttered a good deal, but there was very little in it. "This statehood racket is an awfully funny thing," said Franks in an awfully funny way; "yes, funnier on the surface than it is further down." He proceeded to glance at the changed condition of affairs, "to look the opportunity," in passing, of awarding an insult to John Henry Smith, as "a stumper of the country." He was heartily in favor of nominating and electing as delegate to Congress a "Liberal" pure and simple. (Applause.) Put him there with the biggest vote you have ever cast and you will then show your strength.

Mr. Davellin (Salt Lake) asked the Tuscaraoras to pardon "a bad break" he happened to make the night before. He was in favor of electing a "Liberal" delegate to Congress, and surely no good Republican in the house should take exception to it. Mr. Davellin is another "funny" fellow, and played the bones to Franks, the other "corner man."

It was resolved at this point that each succeeding speaker be limited to ten minutes, and then Mr. Powers

made another touching appeal for more money. "My friends, we find ourselves still about \$200 behind, and therefore before the vote is taken we are going to give you one more chance of contributing; because if you don't give, I am the man left." Then came the oft-repeated "The band will play and the ushers will go round the hall."

The band did its part in response, the ushers did theirs, and the golden (?) harvest having been reaped,

Colonel M. M. Kaighn addressed the meeting. He described himself as an old-time Republican and said that for some weeks he had been trying to get into the Republican party, but he could find no opening. The main plank in that party was statehood. If a vote were taken in Utah tonight he did not think there was a single "Liberal" but would vote against statehood. Statehood would come to us in a comparatively short time; they could not contest the fact that conditions in Utah were changing; but no candid man who loved his country and her principles would say "We are ready for statehood in the Territory today." He did not see how any "Liberal" could leave his party now and join either of the other factions. Therefore, though it parted friendships and subjected him to contumely, he was in favor of nominating a "Liberal" candidate for Congress and supporting him. (Applause.)

Judge McKay moved that the vote on the four propositions be taken at 10:30. (Voice: "Or sooner.") This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Anderson proposed that from this time the speeches be limited to five minutes. This suggestion of relief was hailed with a unanimous shout of delight, and was adopted.

W. G. Newton, the Tuscarora humorist, said he felt somewhat diffident about talking to "Liberals" who had waged the good fight for so long. He was almost a stranger within the gates of Utah, but he could not sit still when momentous questions were being discussed. The old "Liberal" ship was good enough for him. "A jack of state even would abandon a vessel until it was submerged." He would not have it said that a rat possessed more intelligence than himself (laughter), for it did not. He was there to take part in the proceedings, an account of which would be telegraphed over the mountains through the canyons of Colorado, the plains of Nebraska, the green fields of Iowa and the city by the big sea water where the Tuscaroras were shut out of the convention. Ex-Councilman Hall, Van Horne and others saw a change in the local political condition.

Time was called, but the speaker was granted additional time in which to introduce an anti-"Mormon" and anti-statehood resolution, as follows.

Whereas, The constitutions of the United States and of the various States of the Union declare and enforce a complete separation of church and state; and,

Whereas, In no State of the Union do the adherents of one religious denomination or sect hold a majority of votes over all others combined; and

Whereas, The admission of any State in which any one denomination had such a majority would be, in our opinion, a dangerous experiment in statecraft; and

Whereas, Utah is in such a condition

that the adherents of one sect which has always been desirous of and has always extended political power have a large majority over all other voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we citizens of Utah and loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States, devoted to the Constitution, are unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah to the political power until such time as the increase of population shall remove all danger of enriching a theocratic government behind State lines.

The point was taken that the resolutions could not be adopted until the propositions for the convention's consideration had been voted on, and the chairman sustained it.

Mr. W. R. Campbell, of Cache county, said he was ready to cast his vote for a "Liberal" candidate as delegate to Congress in 1892. The gentleman rolled off a lot of tedious talk, devoted largely to Logan politics, and when the audience began to rattle their feet and "Time" was called, he wisely took the hint and resumed his seat.

Mr. S. P. Edholm, Probate Judge of Morgan County, shook hands with himself on "the fact that the 'Liberals' were increasing in numbers." The time had not come for division; "we will not allow it." This was not the day to lay down their weapons and go to sleep. He was ready to vote for a "Liberal" delegate to Congress. (Cheers.) "I am not able to say much," the speaker was honest enough to admit, "but I think a good deal—(loud laughter)—and when I can put it down on paper I can do a little better." (More laughter.) He then nodded a good-bye to the audience and stepped down.

Mr. A. F. Coad (Salt Lake) was wholly opposed to the dissolution of the "Liberals" party until there were enough Gentiles to deal with the "Mormons." He mourned that, as "Liberal" Republicans, they had lost their leader. Their duty as loyal, liberty-loving citizens was to stave off the question of statehood just as long as possible. Let them put up a "Liberal" candidate as delegate for Congress and roll as big a vote as possible for him. This was not a time for friendship to cut a figure here, or for selfish considerations. Every man should consider what was the correct thing to do today and act upon his convictions.

Mr. Joseph M. Cohen (Park City) said that Summit County would place a "Liberal" ticket in the field from A. to Z, and if a "Liberal" delegate to Congress were nominated, he pledged that on election day in November they would give more than 1000 round majority. With tears in his large eyes Mr. Cohen deplored that their "honored chief" had been so grossly insulted by holludes in the Twenty-first ward. "It is a shining indication that the same spirit was bred and born in the bone and descends from generation to generation and cannot be wiped out." He happened to be one of those unfortunate who went to Chicago and were compelled to be on the outside. (Laughter.) He was told he was not a Democrat. If to be a Democrat, however, was to embrace the "Mormon" faith, then he was no Democrat. Let them keep up the "Liberal" party in this Territory.

Mr. Powers said he understood the situation here better than politicians at Washington. He placed country

above party now, as heretofore, but so long as it seemed to him right and just, proper and test that the "Liberal" party should continue in full force in this Territory he should hold up his hand in its behalf, even though he stood alone. This declaration of self-sacrifice went to the hearts of the Tuscaroras, and they fairly shouted themselves hoarse. The national party had no strings upon him—oh! so. He felt that the interests of the whole community were greater than those of self-serving and time-serving politicians. To cast their vote against home rule and statehood was to cast them for a nominee for Congress. Recognition from a national party was not everything; satisfaction to a man's conscience was better than all. He was in favor of the "Liberal" party remaining intact until the time came—and come it would—when they could say, "We are ready for statehood." Until then questions dividing national parties had no use for them here.

Theodore Burmeister ambled to the platform and delivered one of his old time blood and thunder speeches.

In answer to loud calls for Judge Goodwin, that gentleman next appeared in view. He said the question was what should they do under the circumstances? This was a trying era for the "Liberal" party. Statehood was close upon us, and what they had to consider was how best to meet that emergency when it should come or put it off as long as possible. Let the "Liberal" party at this time stand together. (Cheers.)

The five minute rule evidently did not apply to Judge Goodwin. He took up fully 20 minutes, winding up in this fashion: "Let us utter our protest against Statehood and determine to run a delegate for Congress—in short, do as we have through the years—make a fight on 'Liberal' lines, with malice towards none, charity towards all, but doing the best we can, first for our country and next for our families and lastly for the good of the people of this State."

It being now 10:35, several persons among the audience began to move out of the building; but the chairman besought them to remain, promising that the vote would be taken almost immediately. One and a half minutes each would first be allowed, however, to four more gentlemen who desired to speak. The first two were C. W. Edwards (late of the Salt Lake Evening Times, whose venomous attack on certain gentlemen was in very bad taste) and C. B. Glenn.

When they had unburdened themselves the audience got tired and shouts of "Question" went up.

The chairman treated the request with the same old indifference which he had exhibited from time to time during the pow-wow, remarking—"The question will be put as soon as these other two gentlemen are through. It will be three minutes."

Mr. Lochrie then took the platform "as a true American citizen, but not from Tennessee," but before he had traveled far the audience, growing still more impatient, interrupted with "Time!" "Time!"

Mr. Powers jumped up and looked down with wrath. "The chair will call 'Time.' It doesn't need any assistance from the conference." After

administering which gentle snub he sat down again, and Mr. Liehrle disappeared a moment or so later.

"Judge Hoge will close the discussion," said the chairman. He came to the platform and said a few words, and the orations of the conference were at an end. Judge Hoge wanted to know "where will be the hand to raise against Statedeb? If the 'Liberal' party is disbanded?"

"Vote, vote," came from a hundred or two throats, and at length the "Bose" yielded to the persistent calls of the audience.

The four cut and dried propositions were impressively read by Powers, and then submitted. They were, of course, all carried (with but one dissentient—somebody at extreme end of the hall) and the building rang with a loud buzz.

"Three cheers for the Liberal party" shouted Judge Powers, who had lashed himself into a very fury of enthusiasm. Hats and handkerchiefs went up, and having exclaimed to their hearts' content, the meeting dispersed on the stroke of eleven. It did not take many minutes to empty the building.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

The growth of social democracy in Germany is one of the most remarkable movements of the century. The first Imperial Parliaments contained 9, 12, 24 and 11 social Democratic members. The present Parliament includes 35, the largest number ever yet elected. While the number is not insignificant, the number of votes cast is still more ominous. There are some 10 or 12 parties in Germany, but the social Democrats cast more votes than any other party at the election of 1890. Other parties have more representatives, because the social Democratic vote was not so concentrated. The fact that this vote comes from all sections of the country, and is more evenly distributed than that of any other party, is significant. It decreases, for the time being at least, the number of representatives in Parliament, but it indicates a greater hold upon the entire country. The stranger in Germany who discusses social and political topics will hear frequently enough the expression, "You know the social Democrats are now our largest political party." During the past summer I attended various meetings of workmen and all that I saw and heard confirmed the assertion that the labor movement in Germany is social democratic. If a meeting of any organized body of workmen is attended, the speakers may advocate specific measures for the time being, resembling those which meet with favor from trade unions in England and America, but the sentiment will almost invariably be heard that social democracy alone can bring permanent and complete relief from the evils under which the workmen suffer. A few women are generally found at their meetings, and some of them are good looking and intelligent.

The great increase of power of the political party which represents the working men has brought with it a certain feeling of responsibility. Obedience to law and the use of constitutional remedies were always recommended. Patience under persecution from the

authorities were enjoined. The folly of resistance to the constituted authorities of the land seemed to be ever present to the leaders, while they could not help feeling a certain gratification at the progress made by the use of legal methods. The sincerity of the social Democrat can scarcely be questioned. He has strong convictions for which he has suffered and is willing to suffer. The only real missionary zeal and strong faith which impressed me in Germany I found among the social Democrats. They have an interest in life; they have a purpose in which they believe and for which they think it worth while to make sacrifices. The coldness, the indifference and the skepticism found in the churches of Germany which I diligently attended contrasted most painfully with the faith and energy of the social Democrats.

When social Democracy is mentioned it must be borne in mind that it means not merely socialism but Democracy, and emphasis is laid on both of these terms. A social Democrat believes that socialism in Germany, to be worth anything, must come through Democracy. This explains the strong opposition which they have encountered.

A "LIBERAL" DISSENTS.

Pardon me for troubling you. Just now I can hardly refrain from writing you a line. The *Tribune* of this morning, referring to the Liberal Territorial conference of last night, says that the conference voted without a dissenting voice. That may be true. It does not, however, prove that there were no dissenters present. I think there were many. And there is not a doubt in my mind that it will be shown by the ballot that will be cast in November next. Many dissenters kept their seats, not wishing to make any special display of themselves.

In reference to that "single voice" referred to by the *Tribune*, that sounded as that paper says, like that of a small boy shouting "No," I will say knowingly—"That voice was the voice of a full grown man—a man who, from the beginning of the Liberal party identified himself with that party and held on to it till within a very few days past. Becoming convinced that the time had about arrived when the Liberal party should disband, I went to the conference last night, intending too, if there seemed to be the least chance, to take the stand and, in a very few words, state my disapproval of continuing any longer the organization of the Liberal party. Finding, however, that so many of the lesser lights of the party organization (some of the greater lights of the party having just before gone out) were so very anxious to make as good a display of themselves as possible—one hour or more before the conference adjourned, the writer made up his mind to keep his seat.

If he had spoken he would have at least said to the first proposition: "I think not. It is not likely that any Liberal can be elected." A delegate to the nation's Congress is not local, but national. To the second proposition, No. Let the Republicans and Democrats of the party divide their forces and vote their respective party tickets." To the third proposition, Yes. Just so

soon as the parent government is ready to give us statehood. To the fourth, Yes. Disband now, and thereby test the political sincerity of the priesthood of the Mormon church. Come what may the past cannot possibly ever be repeated. Such fellow citizens is my judgment.

DISSENTER.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

SANGUINE Christian missionaries in Japan have endeavored to create an impression abroad that the inhabitants of that country are almost ready to embrace Christianity *en masse*. The fact is, however, that of a population of forty million souls, only forty thousand are professed Christians of the various denominations, and for each Christian church, there are at least five heathen pagodas. Now, a missionary reports that the heathen population in Japan are organizing societies to defend the people from further encroachment by the foreign religion. A Mr. Carey says, that when he, a short time ago, passed through Taketo, he noticed on almost every door in the city a board bearing an inscription, stating that the occupants had solemnly promised never to have anything to do with Christianity.

This seems to prove that the Japanese after years of studying the new religion as presented by the various missionaries, have finally come to the conclusion that their own theology is superior and worth maintaining.

FAVORS HOME RULE.

THE following is from the New York News:

"It reads somewhat strangely when we find in the Congressional reports that the House of Representatives last week passed a bill to grant local self-government to the people of Utah Territory. Many people had supposed that local self-government was the keystone of our American system. Other Territories had long since secured it, at the hands of the Federal Government the full right to elect their Legislatures and make their local enactments, the power being reserved at Washington, but almost never exercised, to disapprove of any Territorial act not in consonance with our General Government's policy. But in Utah, in consequence of religious disputes, the Federal Government has, ever since the beginning of the Grant administration, denied the right of control of their own local affairs to the people, and has sent out satraps and pachas to rule with absolute sway.

"If there ever was an excuse for this arbitrary usurpation it long since disappeared.

"The cause of offense being thus removed, it is but just that the American citizens in that Territory should enjoy the privileges of American citizens elsewhere, without reference to past prejudices and their protest. But the Democratic and the Republican Presidential conventions have this year admitted Mormon delegates to seats, with no more question than though they had been Quakers, Roman Catholics or Agnostics. And the Democratic House of Representatives has now striven to atone for past prejudices and injustices by passing the act we have referred to. The Senate should concur, and thus recall the despotic gang of Federal office-holders who are making all the trouble there now is in Utah."

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . July 30, 1902

SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATION.

We give some space today to an account of the proceedings of the "Liberal" conference. Taking them as a whole and speaking without prejudice, they present very strong symptoms of early dissolution of the party. This result will come independently of the final action of the conference. As a matter of effect following a cause, the demise of the organization seems inevitable. The symptoms point in that direction.

To our thinking the matter of putting a candidate in the field for delegate to Congress does not affect the question to any great extent. It seems this way: If a candidate for Congressional delegate should not be selected, the party practically acknowledges that it is useless any longer to maintain the fight, and the organization goes to pieces. On the other hand, should a candidate for the delegateship be placed in the field, the "Liberal" vote would, according to the most potent indications, be so comparatively insignificant that the result would be precisely the same. This question of selection or otherwise of a candidate for representative in Congress, no matter which determination may be reached, will also render useless any future effort to capture local offices.

Any symptoms in the conference that do not seem to agree with the views herein expressed are only ostensible—not real. They consist mainly of boisterous yells of the more ignorant portion of the audience, and serve to give color to the allegations of some of the speakers to the effect that the meeting had been stuffed with Tuscarora claqueurs. The proceedings as a whole show that the intelligent, thinking, and certainly the more disinterested—of the leaders, judging from the speeches, are in favor of division on national party lines. The radical assertions to the contrary of "Liberal" office-holders, such as Mayer Bakin and C. E. Allen, have necessarily but little force. Mr. Allen especially naturally has no hope of being elected to office by either of the national parties, because it is notorious that his present official position does not properly belong to him. This fact was proved in the Courts. It is not likely that either of the great parties would trust him after such an exhibit. Hence his only hope for office necessarily lies in the prolonged existence of the party which enabled him to secure an office which rightfully belongs to another.

Recent events show clearly that the "Liberal" party is now confronted by forces that are too formidable for it to even hope to successfully cope with.

They are as follow: The flat of both the great national parties; the alienation from the organization of its most capable, influential and clear-headed adherents; the sharply defined political situation of the Territory as a whole; the dissolution into thin air of the anti-"Mormon" bugaboo.

This is a plain and dispassionate view of the situation, scanned from a non-partisan standpoint.

THE STATE STREET PAVING.

YESTERDAY the NEWS published a portion of the proceedings of a "star chamber" session of the City Council. The subject discussed with closed doors was the unsatisfactory character of the paving work done on State street. The chief engineer denounced the job in strong terms and threatened to resign rather than accept the work referred to.

This state of affairs demonstrates the correctness of our position as to the uselessness of inspectors who are understood to receive their appointments as rewards for "Liberal" partisan work at elections. They are placed in position without the slightest reference to their fitness.

The engineer and other officials some time since protested vigorously against the retention of Mr. Gus Woods, a radical Tuscarora, as Inspector on State street. The ground of objection was that nobody familiar with his methods could correctly accuse him of a proper understanding of the duties of his position. He was said to be spotlessly innocent of such knowledge. But he was retained at a salary of \$100 a month. It is now proved, as we asserted some time ago would be the case, that this was so much of the people's money worse than thrown away.

A morning local cotemporary, not noted any more for consistency than is Mr. Woods for inspectorial capacity, to judge of the quality of street paving, does not seem pleased about the NEWS giving publicity to the subject treated by the Council in the alleged secret session. It accuses, without a shadow of foundation, Councilman Rich of having given the information contained in the NEWS article to a reporter of this journal. The fact is that our reporter obtained the points from the minutes of the meeting, which were on file in the City Recorder's office. We considered the information due to the public, the people being interested in regard to the subject of squandering their money for the payment of officials that are a great deal worse than useless.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

THE greatness of Washington was conspicuously exhibited by his repugnance to anything in the shape of interference with religious freedom and the rights of conscience. A Seventh-Day Baptist Society solicited his views on this subject. The request was made by letter, in which the great patriot and statesman was asked whether he, as President of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, understood that

instrument to warrant any such interference as the kind referred to. The society, it appears, had had their rights interfered with at the investigation of their religious opponents. The answer is dated August 4th, 1789, and reads as follows:

"If I had had the least idea of any difficulty resulting from the Constitution adopted by the convention of which I had the honor to be president, when it was formed, so as to endanger the rights of any religious denomination, then I never should have attached my name to that instrument. If I had any idea that the general government was so administered that liberty of conscience was endangered, I pray you be assured that no man would be more willing than myself to revise and alter that part of it, so as to avoid religious persecution. You can, without doubt, remember that I have often expressed my opinion that every man who conducts himself as a good citizen is accountable alone to God for his religious faith, and should be protected in worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

HOW A YOUNG MAN SUCCEEDED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Worcester Press tells an interesting, almost romantic, story about the manner in which a young Boston newspaperman achieved success in England. He is a graduate of Harvard University and was a useful member of the staff of the journal on which he was employed.

An occasion arose for sending the young gentleman to Montreal for a piece of newspaper work. He went there and registered at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He had been there but a few hours when he noticed that he was closely watched by a gentleman of rather himself, who seemed to be staying in the hotel. Before his first evening was passed he was surprised to receive a card bearing his own name from a gentleman who waited for an interview below. The gentleman was asked to come to his room, and proved to be the same one who had watched the young man in the office of the hotel. He at once explained his reason for calling. He said he was a member of the English Parliament on a visit to Canada. He had lost a son by death to whom the young man from Boston bore a striking resemblance, and his interest in him had been increased by finding their names to be identical. He inquired concerning the young man's family and all about him. The result was that he gave the Boston boy an urgent invitation to visit England as his guest, at the same time expressing a desire to make the acquaintance of his parents. He at once accepted an invitation to visit Waltham and meet them.

So pressing was his request that the young man should return with him to London that it was complied with at the earliest possible moment. Taking with him letters of introduction to a number of literary men in England, the young editor sailed for that country, and in the space of a few weeks found himself possessed of a valuable acquaintance among some of the most important people of the old country. Among others whom he met were the Walter family, the prin-

editor proprietors of the London *Times*. One of the ladies of the family took a special interest in him, and this is not strange, for he was a man of attractive person and manner. Through her active instrumentality an offer was soon made to him of employment in the *Times* office. This came to him unexpected and undesired, and he was disposed to refuse it. He was urged to accept, however, and was told that it would be easy for him, after spending a few months in the home office in London, to go abroad on some desirable duty for the paper. He accepted the offer, and after a few months was sent to Paris with independent authority and under circumstances every way most agreeable. He is not a subordinate of the noted De Blowitz, but acts as a special commissioner from the editor of the *Times* in Paris. This brings him into relation with the highest functionaries, and it is doubtful if any one connected with the paper has ever held a more important and responsible place on its staff.

From the time when he left Boston for Montreal this young man's destiny seemed to have been shaped for him by his finances over which he has held no control whatever. His name is W. M. Fullerton.

A LADY FOR STATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE People's party is distinguishing itself in various ways. In Montana its candidate for Attorney-General is Miss Ella L. Knowles, a lady lawyer well known throughout the State. Strange to say she is not put down as a rampant woman suffragist, but she believes in her right to enter any of the learned professions or skilled trades that her taste or inclination may select. She believes she can discharge the duties of Attorney-General honestly and effectively, and if her fellow citizens repose confidence enough in her to elect her, she sees no reason why she should not draw the salary attaching to the office.

Miss Knowles is the only lady lawyer in Montana. She is a native of New Hampshire, where she was born twenty-eight years ago. She studied law in Manchester, N. H., and when later on she came to Helena, Mont., the legal profession there manifested considerable prejudice toward her. She succeeded in getting the Territorial legislature of 1888-9 to pass a bill admitting women to practice law. In December, 1890, she was admitted to the bar, and now commands a practice said to be equal to that of any fellow professional of the sterner sex.

ANCIENT AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"DEPARTMENT M" of the World's Fair at Chicago will be devoted to ancient America, and its chief will be Professor Putnam of Harvard University. The *Western Herald* says that the representation will be as complete as energy, industry and knowledge can make it. It says:

"Ancient America will be represented by objects from shell heaps, ancient villages, burial places, mounds, earth-

works, ancient pueblos, cliff houses, caves, the ruined cities of Mexico, Central and South America, etc. The most distinctive earthworks and mounds of the central portion of this country, to which Prof. Putnam has given special study, will be represented by sets of accurate models. Various State historical societies will make valuable contributions in this respect. Portions of the famous great stone structures of Central America, Mexico and South America will be shown in actual reproductions from moulds, with their elaborately artistic architecture. There will also be plans, photographs and paintings, illustrating many details, together with casts and photographs of inscribed tablets. A reproduction of the great 'Portal of Labna' will form an imposing entrance to one portion of the exhibit. The material collected this year by the Peabody Museum Honduras expedition, including moulds of the enormous monoliths and altars of the ancient ruins of Copan, elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphics, will be loaned. The governments of various Spanish American countries will probably contribute extensively to this division. A comparison of the various exhibits will afford good ideas of the customs, habits and surroundings of the pre-historic American peoples. Archaeological collections expected from various foreign countries will be valuable for comparative study."

SILVER IN THE TREASURY.

SENATOR PALMER, of Illinois, recently propounded some questions relating to silver, to the Director of the Mint, Mr. Leech. The questions and answers are as follows:

"First. What number of standard silver dollars are now in circulation?"

"Answer. 50,779,484.

"Second. What number of standard silver dollars are now in the Treasury?"

"Answer. 357,189,361.

"Third. What number of troy ounces, or avoirdupois pounds, of silver bullion purchased with 'silver or coin certificates' is now in the Treasury?"

"Answer. 78,933,000 troy ounces of fine silver or 5,412,549 avoirdupois pounds.

"Fourth. What length of time would it require with the present mint facilities to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury into standard silver dollars?"

Answer. Nearly two and a half years (doing no other coinage).

"Fifth. What number of standard silver dollars, at the present legal ratio, would the silver bullion in the Treasury (purchased with silver or coin certificates) produce if coined?"

Answer. 102,065,000.

According to Mr. Leech if the silver bill which recently passed the Senate and got shelved in the House, should become law, all the silver now in the Treasury would have to be coined into money, and it would take two years and a half to do it.

HOMICIDES IN 1890.

THE census bulletin relating to homicides in the United States during the year ending June 1st, 1890 is a most elaborate document. It has been prepared by F. H. Wine, special agent on pauperism and crime, and seems, so far as it goes, complete.

On the date mentioned there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States,

and of these 7386 were charged with homicide 8968 were men and 393 were women. Thirty-five were omitted who were charged with double crimes.

As to color, 4425 were white, 2739 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 92 Indians. Of the 4425 whites, 3157 were born in the United States and 1213 foreign born, the birthplace of 55 unknown.

In habit 972 are given as not known in relation to intoxicating liquors, while 1,282 are classed as total abstainers, 3,529 moderate drinkers and 1,267 drunkards.

Out of the total 7,386 persons in prison for the crime of homicide on June 1st, 1890, 158 were awaiting execution. Forty-nine of these were in the Kansas penitentiary, no date having been fixed for their execution by any governor since 1872. By this procedure the death penalty is practically abolished in Kansas, though not by statute. It is abolished by law in Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin.

During the calendar year of 1889 158 legal executions and 117 lynchings are reported. Texas stands first in the roll of States with 730 homicides, New York next with 473, Kentucky 439, California 418, and so on to Wyoming, the lowest, with 5. Mississippi and Ohio have each 217, but the population of the former is only about a third of the latter. Oregon and Arizona have each 54, but Oregon has 314,000 people while Arizona has only 60,000. New Hampshire and Utah have each 20, with populations respectively of 378,530 and 287,905.

Among the homicide prisoners were 10 preachers, 15 physicians, 2 journalists and 1 reporter. Agriculture, strange to say, furnishes the greatest number, 1873, while mining furnishes only 212. The printing trade furnished 22, while unskilled labor furnished 2194.

Homicide is defined differently according to the penal codes of the various States. New Mexico has five degrees of murder, the three lower of which would be defined manslaughter in other States. In a number of States murder is not distinguished by degrees, while in others it is not even defined by statute.

UTAH WEATHER FOR JUNE.

THE average temperature of Utah for the month of June, 1892, as deduced from observations at 27 stations was 65 degrees. It ranged from 53 degrees at Scofield, a station in central Utah, with an altitude of 8000 feet, to 78 degrees at St. George.

The highest shade temperature reached was 118 degrees at St. George, on the 28th, the warmest day known in that place during six years.

The rainfall for the month was scanty, except in northern Utah, where it exceeded the nominal amount for June. Irrigation was resorted to this year considerably later than usual. There were thunderstorms on the 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 29th and 30th of June in various places. Hail fell on the 10th and 11th, and sleet on the 3rd, at Levan, Juniper county.

A Boston man wants to exhibit a sky-cycle at the World's Fair. A sky-cycle comes under the head of flying machines.

THE LATE "LIBERAL" CONFERENCE.

THE alleged conference of the "Liberal" party which concluded its session last night was not what it purported to be. That is to say, it was not a conference. The propositions it was ostensibly called to consider and decide upon were virtually, we might say practically, disposed of before the meeting was called for. The Tuscarora band fixed that long since. Mr. Powers announced before leaving here for Chicago with his party that even if defeated at the National Democratic Convention, the delegation would return with colors flying and continue the old fight. The Tuscaroras were defeated and the alleged conference was called simply to endorse what had been already decided for the gathering in advance.

If anything more than the lusty announcement of the determination as to future Tuscarora action were needed it was given at the alleged conference itself. Those who expressed any idea contrary to the affirmative side of the propositions were, as a rule, hooted down, their utterances being drowned in yells, shouts and other uncouth and semi-savage demonstrations. The tactics of the chair had a similar bent. The presiding genius occasionally showed the most intense anxiety to keep certain speakers to the propositions. This solicitude was only displayed in instances where the speeches exhibited premonitory symptoms of taking a negative trend, in their relation to the propositions. In other cases of departure from the slightest reference to the fur point of consideration, the chairman's magnanimity and liberality seemed unbounded. This generosity invariably dropped out when the rabid fire-eaters would deliver a vicious anti-"Mormon" tirade that had not the remotest reference to the questions at issue. The harangues of scoured and embittered ex-"Mormons" of twenty-five years standing were especially noted for pointlessness, and for the absence of any check being placed on the ranting utterances. Had the meeting been actually called for conference purposes, and had thoughtful men who have "Liberal" affiliations but are convinced that the time for national division has arrived, felt assured that they could have expressed their views honestly without being subjected to insult, they would doubtless have participated in the proceedings.

A great effort was made to attract a large number to the meeting. For this purpose the ticket system was resorted to. Its object was, of course, to give the matter an air of exclusiveness that did not belong to it. The true purpose of it was evinced by a last hour announcement to the effect that all could have tickets who wished them. The first meeting was large, probably three thousand persons being present. The second was wonderfully thin, getting down to the vicinity of three hundred. The closing session was larger than that of the second, there being about one thousand people in the hall. A "Liberal" informed a reporter of the News that he counted 884, and afterward probably enough stragglers entered the room to run the number up to about 200 more.

The leading and more intelligent

"Liberals" predicted the early defeat and dissolution of the party. We include those who favored the affirmative side of the four propositions. They announced that early stakedness was inevitable. This being evidently the conviction in the minds of these gentlemen, the reason for the anxiety to have an affirmative endorsement of the four propositions submitted to the alleged conference at once leaps into view. It is estimated that there is not a shadow of possibility of a "Liberal" candidate for representative to Congress being elected, yet it is decided to put one in the field. The purpose of determining to name one for the position is simply and solely to avoid the party disintegration that would follow the omission to do this. The result would be disastrous to any prospect that might exist for the expiring party to capture, in future, any of the offices of Salt Lake county. This is their only chance, however remote it may be, to secure any remunerative offices, and so long as there exists a shadow of opportunity in that line, it will be hedged, guarded and nourished. Hence the object is not general, anything in that line being hopeless, but territorially local, involving a last party effort to obtain official position and place.

We have necessarily noted the proceedings of this gathering, principally because the chief stock-in-trade of the leading agitators has been the old senseless, extravagant and absurd anti-"Mormon" song, of which all good, thoughtful and consistent people are becoming heartily sick. Playing upon this broken string is fast becoming repulsive in a political way. The general impression is fast becoming universal that the "Mormon" people are entitled to their religious views as much as any others. They are becoming more widely known and information is removing prejudice. And when such resolutions as those introduced into the "Liberal" gathering by a person named Newton are given publicly, they fill fair minded people with disgust. The position taken in them, in a nutshell, that Utah ought to remain in a Territorial condition because the greater number of votes can be cast by people who are members of the "Mormon" Church. This man and his supporters are evidently not open to the accusation of being possessors of information regarding the institutions of this country and the genius of American liberty.

We contend for the enjoyment of religious freedom for all people, so long as their practices do not infringe upon the liberties of others.

WILL THE CHINESE BILL BE EFFECTIVE?

It is expected that the present session of Congress will come to a close at the end of the current week or early in the next. A great deal in the way of legislation has not been accomplished. The Pacific coast people are satisfied with the new Chinese exclusion bill, but they claim that the appropriation for its proper enforcement is insufficient. The bill was certainly a radical measure. If the insufficiency of the appropriation should render the bill ineffective of course the blame

will be laid on the House of Representatives.

The Pacific coast people are now urging a political economy argument against the Chinese. It is claimed that there are in California 71,000 Celestials, earning \$20,000,000 annually, \$15,000,000 of which goes regularly to China. Taking this draining process for thirty years, it means the removal of \$450,000,000 in gold coin from that State. This is asserted as one of the probable reasons for the stagnation in trade and industry now prevailing on the Coast.

If this deportation of coin has a depressing effect on the business of the Pacific side, how much more reason to complain has the Atlantic seaboard line? American tourists alone who visit Europe this year, it is estimated, will spend over \$50,000,000 without any corresponding return. Yet this would never be used as an argument to justify the keeping at home of wealthy tourists by legal enactment.

It is reported that the appropriations made by this Congress during the session now about to close will aggregate \$500,000,000. If so, this makes \$40,000,000 more than the appropriations made by the first session of the Billion dollar Congress.

HOMESTEAD WAR AND PINKERTON

HUGH O'DONNELL, the leader of the Homestead strikers, testified before the Congressional committee that he was receiving in wages \$144 a month, and that the new scale proposed by the Carnegie company did not in any way affect his wages. O'Donnell was chairman of the advisory committee which counseled the strike. He was the head and the foot of the movement. He claimed that though the new scale affected but comparatively few, yet it would prove the entering wedge for disrupting organized labor in Homestead. He said he knew this was Frick's system of procedure.

O'Donnell and his colleagues were favored by a little jealousy in the ranks of the Pinkertons. It appears that Pinkerton, especially the man known as "Billy," has had trouble with ex-employees very frequently. He had trouble with one in particular—a man named Norris, who did a great deal of work in Pennsylvania for the coal and iron companies. Norris started an agency of his own after leaving Pinkerton and this caused ill-feeling. "Billy" had him arrested several times, but nothing came out of the arrests. Norris learned all about the Homestead strike and the part the Pinkertons intended playing in it. He even hired a friend to enter the Pinkerton service. This friend kept him (Norris) advised of all movements, and he in turn kept O'Donnell advised. So that the strikers were fully prepared.

When the count of the Pinkerton men was made after the surrender, one was missing. It was supposed that he dropped into the river. But it is now stated that this was the friend of Norris, and that he slipped away from his comrades at Pittsburg, or some point before reaching the scene of conflict.

The correspondence between Frick and the Pinkertons was given to the

public before the congressional investigating committee. It showed that the closest secrecy was to be observed in all the proceedings. Even the men hired were cautioned not even to tell their families on what mission they were bound. Many of them did not know their ultimate destination when engaged. The mustering point was at Ashtabula, Ohio. There all arrangements were made, and there the plan of campaign laid out. And from there the friend of Norris disclosed the whole plot.

PREPARED FOR THE CONFLICT.

THOMAS HENRY CARTER, of Montana, has been selected as chairman of the National Republican Committee. He is a native of Ohio, and about thirty-eight years of age. His election seems to give general satisfaction to his party. He is known as an earnest, energetic and aggressive party worker. He defeated Maglavin in Montana for representative, and the latter is recognized as one of the most popular Democrats in that State.

Wm. F. Harity, of Pennsylvania, has been chosen chairman of the National Democratic committee to succeed Senator Calvin S. Brice, who occupied the place during the past two years. Harity is known in his own State as a successful party politician, and it is to his strategy and generalship, as many are willing to accord, that Pennsylvania now possesses a Democratic governor.

The chiefs on both sides are able men, and the opening battles of the campaign might be looked for any time now. Chicago, it is said, will be made a Western headquarters for both parties, and from there both will dictate their respective plans of battle.

The People's party is also moving. Its candidates, Weaver and Field, will appear tomorrow at Denver, Colorado, and open the campaign on their side. They intend stamping the whole State of Colorado before leaving it.

HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

CUBA, the gem of the Antilles, has a Home Rule question on her hands. For fourteen years she has been struggling bravely to achieve independence of Spain. A political party on the island has been endeavoring by agitation to get some sort of an autonomic measure. Failing in this, it said that revolutionary methods will once more be tried. There exists an organization of Cubans in the United States and Mexico pledged to support a revolution in Cuba, and it is stated that active work will soon begin.

This recalls the fate of the last revolutionary expedition to Cuba from the United States. It was a most deplorable affair. The Spanish government had detectives among the Cubans and their sympathizers in New York, and when the expedition started the Spanish consul was apprised of it ten minutes after. Several ex-American soldiers were executed by the Spanish authorities on that occasion. The Pinkerton records could perhaps tell some interesting stories about revolutions in Cuba, for employees of that agency worked with the leaders.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

THIS telegraph is daily bringing word about eruptions of Etna, and of damage done by this great volcano. It is situated on the eastern coast of Sicily and presents a majestic appearance as viewed from the steamers that go through the strait of Messina. The height of the mountain is given as 10,874 feet, and it has a circumference at its base of 90 miles. Several eruptions of this volcano are recorded. In 1169 Catania and its 15,000 inhabitants were destroyed. In 1527 two villages were buried and a number of people perished. A series of eruptions occurred between the years 1664 and 1673, when many villages were buried and a number of lives lost. The last great disturbance took place in 1852, when the surrounding country was covered with ashes, or dust, and vast torrents of lava flowed down the eastern flank of the mountain. One of these was measured and found to be at one time two miles broad and 170 feet deep. This will give some idea of the vastness of the powers of destruction that slumber beneath the surface of the earth.

The volcanoes are considered the safety-valves of our globe. But for these, it is thought the earth would be unsafe as a habitation, on account of constant explosions and consequent fractures of its crust.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

THE Russian authorities, who, one would think, have all they can do in fighting the epidemic that decimates the country in various places, manage to find time to wage war against an unoffending religious sect known as "The Stundists." The minister of the interior, says a Russian paper, is busy forming a plan of campaign against the obnoxious society and is aided by the holy synod and the department of justice.

The "Stundists" claim to be endeavoring to build up a church on New Testament principles. In Russia, but the authorities are against it. The sect was inaugurated by a peasant in 1855 and has grown to such large proportions as to excite the jealousy of the fanatical Greek hierarchy.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

A MEMBER of Parliament writing from London to the San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the political situation in England:

"I believe the present determination of Lord Salisbury is not to resign, but to call Parliament together early in August and go on with business in the usual way. A speaker will be elected who shall be sworn in, and there will be a Queen's speech, and a long vote of thanks, and the Gladstonians will move an amendment designed to turn out the government.

"All this will occupy three weeks. Many of the Conservatives do not see why they should be kept in London for the sake of fighting a hopeless battle, but the object is to get Mr. Gladstone committed to some definite statement about

his Irish policy. Some of his own followers will want to know what he means to do, and the anti-Parnellites, though few in number, will make it warm for him.

"If Lord Salisbury were to resign without summoning Parliament Mr. Gladstone could practically avoid meeting the new House till next February, and thus gain nearly seven months for drilling his forces and shaping his course. First of all, however, he must go to Midlothian as soon as he is appointed prime minister, to get elected again, and as his majority was so terribly cut down the other day, this is not a pleasant ordeal to face. The same remark applies to Mr. Morley, who may very possibly be beaten on a new election.

"Thus the troubles of the Gladstonians have already begun. Moreover, I am assured on good authority that the leader has suffered not a little from his exertions during the late contest, and that his health is in anything but a satisfactory state. A contested election is bound to find out a man's weak spots, especially when he is in his eighth or ninth year."

SEX, COLOR AND ALIENISM IN THE SOUTH.

ACCORDING to the figures of the last census the total population of the four States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, was in 1890 4,997,358, or very nearly \$5,000,000. Of this number only 45,000 were foreign born, making not even one per cent. If any troubles, social, industrial or political, exist in these States, they cannot be attributed to the presence of foreign born citizens.

Of the 5,000,000 comprising the total population of the four States mentioned about 2,700,000 are white and 2,300,000 colored. The sexes are also pretty evenly divided, the males being 2,493,000 and the females about 2,504,000.

A very marked decrease in the rate of increase of the colored population is observable. For the decade ending 1880 the rate of increase in North Carolina was 35.54 per cent., and for the decade ending 1890 only 5.64 per cent. South Carolina shows a decrease from 45 per cent. to 14 per cent. for the same decades. Georgia shows a similar decrease. Florida shows some increase, but the population as a whole shows a corresponding enlargement.

Taking the distribution of sex in the four States separately, it is seen that the two Carolinas show a slight predominance of females, while Georgia and Florida show the reverse.

In North Carolina the whites number 65 per cent. of the population, blacks 35. In South Carolina whites 40 per cent., blacks 60. In Georgia whites 53.25 per cent., blacks 46.75. Florida, whites 57.47 per cent., blacks 42.53. There are, seven cities of 8,000 and over in which the blacks outnumber the whites.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND CONGRESS.

GLANCING at the political situation from a People's party standpoint the prospect seems, to say the least, interesting. The leaders of the party frankly acknowledge that they have no hope of electing their candidates,

but they confidently assert that they will throw the election into Congress. The electoral vote this year aggregates 444, 228 of which are necessary to a choice. The certain Democratic States, as conceded by the People's party men, are Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Michigan 7 (half), Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, New Jersey 10, Tennessee 12, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6. These make an aggregate of 134, and should the Democrats carry New York and Indiana also, the result would be 192, or 31 short of the required majority.

The certain Republican States similarly conceded are California 9, Colorado 4, Idaho 3, Illinois 24, Iowa 13, Maine 6, Massachusetts 16, Michigan 7 (half), Montana 3, New Hampshire 4, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, Washington 4, Wisconsin 12 and Wyoming 3. This makes a total of 177. Should the Republicans carry New York it would give 213, or ten less than required, and if they should carry Indiana as well it would give 228, or five more than required.

The States claimed by the People's party are Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas, aggregating 75 electoral votes.

In the House forty-four States are represented, thirty of which are decidedly Democratic. The voting there would be by States, each having one vote. Idaho with one Representative would be equal to New York with thirty-four. Twenty-three States are necessary to a choice, and for a quorum on this occasion twenty-nine States, or two-thirds. There are five silver States that are Republican which, in the event of a House election, might join their forces with the People's party and complicate matters so that the choice of candidates may be difficult.

According to the Constitution the House would elect the President, the Senate the Vice-President, the latter voting by members. Would the result then be Cleveland and Reed? But the Constitution says:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves."

Reid and Cleveland are from the same State, but does the limitation placed on the electors extend also to Congress? It seems as if it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to prevent two citizens from the same State occupying the first and second places.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

In the Mining Congress recently held at Helena, Montana, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 264 to 27:

"Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism both require that the people of the silver States and the State conventions of all parties therein shall so shape their action as to secure the balance of power, if that be possible, in the electoral college, to the end that the electors elected by the people of such States may so act

independently in the electoral college as to defeat the election of any man as President who will not agree that the will of the people as expressed in any future act of Congress in relation to silver shall stand without executive interference or veto."

"That in order to meet the contingency of a possible election of a President by the present House of Representatives, the constituents of the members of the present House be appealed to to demand of all members of the present House who are candidates for re-election the promise that they will support no man for President who will not permit the will of the people as expressed in the future act of Congress upon the silver question to stand without executive veto."

Mr. Newlands of Nevada, a Republican, was the author of the above resolution. In a long speech he outlined the scheme embodied in it, and how the silver States could obtain the balance of power between the old parties. He wants the Nevada plan adopted in all the silver States. There, a convention representing all the silver clubs was held and three presidential electors nominated, two Republicans and one Democrat. These, if elected, will go into the Electoral College pledged to vote for none but a candidate who advocates the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Helena Journal says this plan, if adopted, would democratize the Electoral College; that it would render electors independent of party obligations, and make the ballot box a howling farce.

ALWAYS AT IT.

THE "Liberal" organ is never tired of telling falsehoods about John T. Calne. Sometimes it is in relation to his work in Congress, at others in regard to his personal affairs. Now it repeats one of its old slanders, namely, "he never voted but one Democratic ticket in his life." It may be thought by some people that the last assertion would amount to a feather in his cap.

But the fact is, that John T. Calne has been for a great many years a strong Democrat in his political convictions, which have been manifested in his political actions. He was a Democrat and voted the Democratic ticket in St. Louis, before he came to Utah. He voted for James Buchanan for President of the United States in 1856. When he came to this Territory he remained a Democrat and did not change when he was connected with the People's party. He was recorded as a Democrat as soon as his name appeared on the roll of the House of Representatives as the Delegate from Utah, and there is no sense or truth in trying to misrepresent him in this particular. But the petty attempt to belittle him as to his party politics is all of a piece with the rest of the *Tribune's* malicious and lying course toward all who do not agree with its efforts to rule or ruin Utah.

HE "OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED."

THE "Liberal" organ, backed by its mythical "Old lady" without name or habitation, still insists on making O. W. Powers a martyr to "Mormon"

yahoos." It does this in the face of the fact that we proved that no such occurrence as the "oharivari" ever took place. Here is what it says this morning:

"It is true, notwithstanding the denial of the News, that Judge Powers and his family were grossly insulted on their moving to the Twentieth ward by a band of broodlums. We do not wonder that the News denies it; it has always defended every act of that kind or boldly denied it."

We here re-introduce a portion of the denial of the News referred to, and if the claim of martyrdom for Mr. Powers, sustained by the *Tribune's* inviolable old lady, continues, we may add to the denials until the whole neighborhood is covered:

"Mr. Edward Taylor (non-'Mormon') resides a few yards distant from the new home of Mr. Powers. The writer of this asked him the following question, this morning:

"Have you seen in this morning's issue of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, a statement to the effect that a crowd of 'Mormon' yahoos" disturbed O. W. Powers and family on the night in which they moved into their new residence, by the beating of tin cans, the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and firing of rocks against the house?"

"Yes."

"Is there any truth in the statement?"

"None whatever, so far as I know. I was at home during the whole of the evening in question. I am certain nothing of the kind could have occurred without my being aware of it. There was no blowing of horns, beating of cans, ringing of bells or throwing of rocks against the house. There were a number of small girls on the street ranging probably between the ages of four and six years, engaged in a game of their own. They shouted gleefully, and chattered generally while at play. That was all. I guess Powers' imagination must have been lively and created the oharivari."

This morning the writer of this met Mr. Charles Thirkhill, who lives in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Powers' new residence and asked him a question similar to the first put to Mr. Taylor.

This was substantially his reply: "I never heard any such disturbance. It could not have been made without my having heard it. There are a few little girls about so high (placing his hand about 30 inches from the ground) who are in the habit of playing around on the street in that vicinity, among them two of my own. They are innocent of making any noise to disturb anybody, simply engaging in a frolic, like little children do everywhere. For my part I delight to hear them, and so does anybody who is not soured. Judge Powers ought to be ashamed to make such a statement as he has. It is the most childish attempt to make something out of nothing I ever heard of."

"Do you know of any old lady living in that neighborhood who would be likely to say that she 'did not want Judge Powers to live up in the ward'?"

"I do not know of any old lady who lives in that neighborhood except one, and that is my mother, and I am sure

she would never make such a statement, as I am certain she has no objection to Judge Powers living anywhere that suits him. I do not know of anybody in the neighborhood who feels otherwise. I say again, that Judge Powers ought to be ashamed of this business."

Will the *Tribune* be kind enough to name and locate its "old lady" who has done such stalwart service in the cause of scandalizing the "Mormon" people and making bogus martyrs of "Liberal" politicians? We think not. It made a great blunder in naming and locating bogus "Bishop West." By that means its infamy was easily demonstrated. We furnish names and facts which it cannot overturn.

The babbling of this Powers martyrdom business exceeds everything of its kind on record, and is the shallowest basis for an anti-Statehood argument that could possibly be fabricated. A resort to such ridiculous means is an indication of approaching imbecility.

MORE FROM THE RECORDS.

THE "Liberal" organ continues to write under the fair intention we expressed to support Mayor Baslin in his announced determination to make the administration of the party clean during the balance of his term. It does not take to the implied reflection upon the "Liberal" administration from its advent to power in this city, which has been notoriously corrupt. Our cotemporary tries to screen "Liberal" rottenness behind a volley of general statements to the effect that the People's party rule was unclear. If even that were true it would not straighten the record of the "Liberal" officials. But it is not true. We have supplied evidence of the character of the "Liberal" government from leading members of that party.

On Monday we presented a number of expressions of "Liberals" made in a law and order mass meeting held on December 29th, 1899. Among those statements was one from Dr. Iliff, who declared that "never before had it been necessary to call such a meeting in this city." The absence of necessity was the result of the absence of the cause of the gathering—the corrupt character of the municipal government.

Frank B. Stephens asserted, on the same occasion, that the reason why gamblers and rum-sellers were allowed to break the laws with impunity was because they had votes.

F. E. Gregg stated that the deplorable condition of affairs in this city was because all the members of the City Council had been approached by outside parties who controlled them.

We promised if the old strain of accusation and denial were kept up we would give some more proofs of "Liberal" corruption, and we propose to do it.

The Rev. W. S. Hawkes was one of the speakers on the same occasion.

"He commended an editorial which appeared in a morning daily newspaper. It made grave charges against officials, and called for a remedy for the existing epoch of vice. The publication of such statements alone was sufficient to show that something was radically wrong."

The "Morning daily newspaper" was the Salt Lake *Tribune*, which, as usual when it suits its purpose to do so, flies in the face of its own record in order to bolster a corrupt "Liberal" administration.

The Rev. J. B. Thrall was a member of a committee on resolutions appointed by the meeting. He appeared on the platform and said that before introducing the resolutions it was deemed advisable to read a clause from the "Liberal" platform and declaration of principles, that it might be seen that the pledges made for good government had not been kept and we had a right to insist on their fulfillment.

The gentleman then read the following from the "Liberal" platform, which had been adopted in July 1899:

"That while the Liberal party recognizes the fact that there are vices and crimes which human laws and human efforts cannot wholly eradicate, yet it also recognizes the fact that honest persistent efforts under the law can break the power and influence of these and render odious and measurably harmless those who live by the violation of law; that the Liberal party gladly and fully acknowledges the abiding obligation it is under, whenever it is wherever it shall have the power so to do, to uphold virtue and morality and suppress vice and crime; that the Liberal party enjoins upon and requires all those who have been or may be elected to office by it, that whenever they have the power so to do they shall without partiality, fear or favor, in good faith execute the trust committed to them so as to rid this community of all those who, without further enumeration, live by the breaking of the law and preying upon the community."

The following resolutions were unanimously and heartily adopted by the large gathering of the more respectable people of the "Liberal" party:

"We, citizens of Salt Lake City, in public meeting assembled to consider what can be done to restrain the lawlessness, vice and crime, which are disgracing our city, hereby declare:

"First—That those who compose our present city government were elected to office with the explicit understanding that they would enforce the laws against vice and crime.

"Second—That the present city government, while progressive in other things, has by its recent failure to enforce the laws against gambling, brothels, the sale of liquor to minors, and the opening of saloons on Sundays, excited the apprehensions of many of its friends and supporters, and is thereby imperiling the cause of morality in this city. In view of these facts—

"3. We hereby call upon our worthy Mayor and his associates to proceed at once to enforce promptly and thoroughly the laws above referred to, assuring them that in so doing they shall have the hearty support and co-operation of the moral and law-abiding citizens of this community.

"4. We therefore appeal to the City Council to refuse to grant the application for license now before it for a saloon in the vicinity of, or to be run in connection with, the variety theatre on Franklin Avenue. JOHN T. LYNCH,

J. R. BOWDLE,

F. E. GREGG,

J. BRAINARD THRALL,

Committee.

Subsequent meetings of the same kind were held for the attainment of the object sought, but corruption has to a large extent held away from the

advent of the party in power till now. And the facts and details—not general, indefinite and false accusations—will make strong reading. We still hold to our purpose of sustaining Mayor Baslin in his intention to make the balance of the "Liberal" administration clean. We shall not bestow to give due credit should his efforts lead to such a much needed reformation.

INCIDENTS OF THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

THOUGH there was a good deal of earnestness and common sense manifested at the Convention of the People's Party in Omaha on the 4th inst., yet there transpired also some incidents of a ludicrous character. For instance, Mrs. Lease, who is a very tall lady, angular and blessed with strident tones, stepped to the front holding a telegram. The delegates, anxious to hear what this Cassandra of bucolic philosophy had to say, became silent. She simply announced that she was authorized to say that Benjamin Harrison would accept the nomination if given him. The intelligence created the wildest kind of boisterous mirth, and Mrs. Lease subsided, conscious of having achieved a victory second only to the conquest of the famous Ingalls.

Loucks, the permanent chairman of the convention, showed how ill-fitted he was for the position. In the course of the proceedings a wild-eyed man made his way to the platform and asked permission to address the convention. No one knew him, but he was evidently a lunatic on greenbacks, sub-treasury schemes and so forth. Loucks became bewildered and left the chair. Then Powderly took the dais, rapped for order, introduced the madman, who was permitted to utter a few incoherent sentences, and retired. Powderly conducted him quietly out of the hall, and possibly made him believe that his oration excelled that Burke Cockran's at Chicago. This little incident, trivial though it is, well illustrates the character of Powderly, who is a man of consummate tact.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND GREAT SALT LAKE RAILWAY.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *San Francisco Chronicle*:

"The San Francisco and Great Salt Lake railway has been quietly working for months and is now about ready to place a portion of its stock on the market. The capital of the company will be \$25,000,000, and of this sum \$3,000,000 will be offered for sale in this city in the expectation that it will all be speedily taken up. Henry P. Sonntag, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that it was possible that \$5,000,000 in all would be floated here, but the company does not intend floating any more bonds than are absolutely necessary, and so will only put on the \$3,000,000. The necessary legal blanks and stock certificates are now in the printer's hands, and books will probably be opened by the first of next week. 'The construction of the road,' said Mr. Sonntag, 'is now an assured fact. We expect to have the first \$1,000,000 worth of stock subscribed as soon as the books are opened. The surveys thus far made have proved very satisfactory and have

been adopted by the company. There will be no delay in getting down to the work of actual construction, and then the people of the city and State will see that the proposition which has been pooh-poohed is a bona fide undertaking."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE census statistics in relation to Presbyterianism in the United States are now published in complete form. There are twelve bodies holding to the polity of government by elders, and adhering to the Calvinistic system of doctrine, and all trace their origin to the Reformation in which John Knox figured so prominently. Denominationally these organizations are known as the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, (Northern), the Presbyterian church in the United States, (Southern), the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian (colored), the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, the United Presbyterian, the Associated Church of North America, the Associated Reform Synod of the South, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, (Synod) the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, (General Synod), Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted), and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.

These bodies all accept the Westminster Confession of faith, except the Welsh Calvinist and the Cumberland Presbyterian; both have distinct confessions of their own. According to the census returns there are in the United States a grand total of Presbyterians of all shades, 1,278,815 communicants, embracing 18,490 organizations, owning 12,462 church edifices, with property valued at nearly \$98,000,000.

Presbyterianism was introduced into America in 1685 by Francis Makemie, a native of Ireland. He organized the first church at Snow Hill, Maryland, towards the close of the century. The first Presbyterian (Philadelphia) was organized in 1706 by Francis Makemie and John Hampton, natives of Ireland, George McNish native of Scotland, Jedediah Andrews, Nathaniel Taylor, Samuel Davis and John Wilson Puriton, natives of America. In 1716 the Synod of Philadelphia was formed. In 1788 a general assembly with four Synods was formed, and held its first meeting in 1789.

In 1861, to owing the slavery issue, the Southern Presbyterians seceded from their Northern brethren. Pennsylvania stands first in the number of communicants, New York second and Ohio third, Louisiana lowest, having only 70 members.

The figures for Utah show that there are 20 organizations in the Territory, church edifices 31, membership 688, value of property \$212,975.

The first Welsh Calvinist Church was organized in 1826. In the services the Welsh language is used. It has a membership of 12,722 with 187 organizations and 19 presbyteries.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—There was a slight shock of earthquake early this morning.

FRICK, PINKERTON AND SHERIFFS.

MR. H. C. FRICK, in his testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Pittsburgh on the 12th inst., made some statements worthy of serious perusal. He stated that the company of which he was manager was not a corporation, but an association formed under the limited partnership laws of Pennsylvania. In the several establishments embraced in this association 18,000 men in all are employed, 8,800 of whom are engaged at the Homestead works.

Mr. Frick produced the Homestead pay roll for the month of May. It showed that wages ranged all the way from \$40 to \$275 per month. Rollers averaged from \$250 to \$275 a month, heaters \$185 to \$190, heaters' helpers \$180, train men \$97 to \$120, head shearers \$100, shearer's helpers \$95, gaugers \$75, and so on. In this one department known as the H. I. H. mill, the payroll for May aggregated \$20,202.95. There are in the Homestead works twelve departments. The old contract was entered into on July 1st, 1889, to run for three years. Wage rates were settled every three months by a joint committee consisting of three men appointed by the employers and three appointed by the workers. In the event of a disagreement a seventh man was called in whose decision was final. In the new scale presented for the term commencing July 1st no agreement could be reached, and the result was the now historic lock-out.

One incident transpired which places Mr. Frick in a rather equivocal light before the general public. The following will explain what is meant:

"Mr. Gates—What is the cost of production per ton?"

"Mr. Frick—I don't think that is a fair question. I don't think you should ask that."

"Mr. Taylor—Would you object to tell the cost of a ton of steel, including everything?"

"Mr. Frick—Yes, sir; I would have the same objection."

"Mr. Boatner—You don't propose to give away any of the secrets of the trade?"

"Mr. Frick—No, sir; not yet."

"Mr. Gates—Will you state the labor cost alone?"

"Mr. Frick—That would be equivalent to stating the whole cost."

It is possible that Mr. Frick was right in not answering these questions from a business standpoint of view, but how is the controversy between labor and capital to be adjusted unless knowledge is obtainable on the cost of production. It is true the wages paid as stated by Mr. Frick are enormously large as compared with the hosts of men engaged in ordinary labor at \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day of twelve hours. But then if the profits of the capitalist are in proportion as large as the wages, somebody must be paying for the whole.

The following question and answer is a commentary on government as it exists in the Keystone State:

"Mr. Gates—You state that after the Sheriff failed you employed the Pinkertons. Did you appeal to the Governor?"

"Mr. Frick—No, sir. The experience of past years was that the Sheriff was powerless. We concluded to employ our own watchmen, put them on our own property, and have them stay there to protect it. We hired them and agreed to pay them \$5 per day, and we secured 300 of

them on June 24. We concluded it would be necessary to protect our property and employ new men."

Here Mr. Frick, manager of an association of firms, aggregating millions of capital, openly and candidly states before a Congressional committee that he had no faith in the constituted authorities, and that they were powerless even if called on to act. This Homestead matter reveals several weak points in many places. It is a lesson that the various State governments and the Federal government of this country should profit by. It furnishes striking illustrations of what anarchy means.

PIONEER DAY ANNIVERSARY.

TOMORROW will be July 24th and therefore the forty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers, led by President Brigham Young, into Salt Lake Valley. The advent of that noble band into this inter-mountain region was not only a notable event in the wonderful experience of the community of Latter-day Saints, but also an important occurrence in the history of this Republic. It was the beginning of the redemption from sterility of a vast stretch of country, sufficiently extensive to admit of the founding upon it of an empire. It is now one of the most fruitful as well as most promising sections of our great country. Immense progress has been made in its development during the last forty-five years, yet its possibilities have only been comparatively touched. This prolific region will yet team with a population which will be distinguished for intelligence, energy and all the qualities that go to make a people great. We believe, in this connection, for instance, speaking locally, in a prediction once made, in the hearing of the writer, by Brigham Young, to the effect that this city would yet occupy this entire valley southward to the "point of the mountain." If this is the destiny of our city, the immense surrounding country will be correspondingly developed.

There will grow up in this section of the Republic a community who will exhibit their loyalty to the Government in such a way as to form an object lesson for all time to come. In a period when the country will be torn and distracted with discussion, when distress and commotion shall be rampant throughout the land, and human liberty will seem to be threatened with annihilation, that people will be the chief promoters of peace. In union with the better and more patriotic classes of the people of the whole nation, they will raise the standard of peace and freedom and take part in the re-organization of the country on those glorious principles that are embraced within the Constitution. It looks as if the symptoms of an anarchical condition were already near at hand, and were likely, to all human appearances, to develop into formidable proportions. And the sons and daughters of the West should prepare themselves, by becoming familiar with the principles of free government, to do efficient service for the Republic in the hour of need, when it shall arrive.

After the cloudy day will come the

splendor of a new and brighter era, and the best form of government on earth will be a beacon light to all the nations, inviting them onward to the universal establishment of a condition that will produce peace everywhere, and the long predicted brotherhood of man as an existing reality.

We are confident that when that desired era shall be established the advent of the Pioneers to this inter-mountain region will be referred to as an initiatory factor in its production. The memory of the coming of that heroic band to this then inhospitable region on the 24th of July, 1847, ought to be cherished throughout this western country. It will yet be regarded as one of the prolific events in the history of the Republic, because of the fruitful situations which have already sprung from it and the greater offshoots which are in the bosom of the pregnant future.

NO REFERENCE TO POLITICAL MATTERS.

ON Sunday, July 17th, President Joseph F. Smith was one of the speakers at the Utah Stake Conference, held at Provo. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the necessity of the brethren taking counsel in temporal as well as spiritual matters from their quorums and presidents. He deplored the fact that there was a tendency in opposition to this course. He cited his personal line of conduct in this regard, having made it a rule, during his long connection with the quorum of the Apostles never to enter upon any temporal undertaking that would occupy his time and attention without the advice and consent of his associates and presiding officers. He expressed regret at the departure from this course of action which had for some time been evinced by men occupying leading official positions in the Church.

A synopsis, necessarily imperfect, of President Smith's discourse appeared in the *Provo Enquirer*, and a disposition has been shown by some persons to make political capital out of it. In view of this fact and to ascertain from Brother Smith himself the true purport of his statements, which is, however, plain enough without explanation, a representative of the *News* called upon him. The writer, after drawing the gentleman's attention to the subject, asked him the following question:

"President Smith—To what did you refer when you stated that it was the duty of the brethren to seek advice from the presiding authorities of the Church in temporal as well as spiritual matters?"

"Simply this: Men who occupy leading positions, as Apostles, Presidents of Seventies, Presidents of Stakes, etc., have accepted those offices with the understanding that they will devote their time and attention to the performance of their ecclesiastical duties. There has been, for some time, I regret to have to say, a growing disposition among some of those leading men to enter into business enterprises and speculations that have engrossed their attention to such an extent that the sacred duties of their callings have been neglected, and the cause of the Church

has suffered proportionally. I do not consider this to be right, because when a man accepts of an office in the Church I regard him as the servant of God and of the people, and in an ecclesiastical capacity he is subject to his leaders in office to this extent: When he desires to enter into an undertaking or business that would take up his time and attention and draw them off from his Church duties, he ought to consult with his superior officers and gain their consent, and also advise with his quorum or council associates that there may be an understanding and suitable arrangements be made to avoid neglect of Church labors. How can there be any order in the organization, if each official can go off on his own business and neglect his religious duties as he may please? No church could tolerate such a condition and prosper. For instance, if a priest or minister of the Catholic Church, or of the Presbyterian, Methodist or any other denomination, were to neglect his official duties in consequence of engaging in his own secular business, he would doubtless be handled by the dignitaries of his church who preside over him. One of the leading objects of holding Stake Conferences is to instruct the officers of the Church in relation to their duties, that they may not be neglected and the people suffer in consequence.

"Did you have any reference to political matters when speaking of the necessity of taking advice from the chief men of the Church?"

"Not in the slightest. That subject was not in my mind at all. In fact, if I had thought of it I believe I would have tried to frame my remarks so as to avoid even the appearance of an allusion to it, because a man in my position is liable to have his statements twisted and misconstrued from their true intent. Still I will give it as my opinion that a leading official of the Church ought not to give his time and attention to political matters to an extent that would cause him to neglect the duties of his religious calling. This would be wrong in the same way that it would not be right for him to become absorbed in business enterprises to the detriment of his religious obligations.

"Have you anything more to say on the subject, President Smith?"

"Nothing more occurs to me at present."

President Woodruff, who was present at the conference where the discourse in question was delivered and who then endorsed Brother Smith's statements, was asked the following question:

"Did you understand Brother Smith to have any reference to political matters in his remarks at Provo?"

"Not at all. I understood him to mean, just as he has now explained. At the same time I look at the subject just as Brother Smith does in regard to leading men of the Church being so taken up with political matters that they cannot find time to attend to the duties of their religious callings. I don't think it would be right. As to dictating to men with regard to their political opinions or party connections, we don't do anything of the kind. We don't want to do that, we don't intend to do it, and if we did want to I don't think it

would be any use. To tell you the truth I am about tired of myself and my brethren being accused of interfering with the political concerns of the people. I have frequently stated my position on the subject as plainly as I can tell it in words, and if people insist in pretending not to understand me, I cannot help it. My actions speak as plainly as my words. That is all I care about saying on the subject."

POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN NORWAY.

THE political conflict which for years has raged between the two Scandinavian countries seems to be nearing its culmination. It must end either in a closer union between Sweden and Norway or in the complete severance of the uniting cords, and the establishment of a Republican form of government in the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

The first exciting political battle took place in 1893, when the radical parliament opposed the claim of the King to absolute veto in all questions touching the constitution. Until then this veto power had been considered the natural prerogative of the king, but the radical leaders contended that the constitution could be changed by the majority of the Parliament and a motion was passed as a test case. The King refused to sign it, and his ministers were impeached and tried before a tribunal composed of members of the supreme court and radical members of the Parliament, specially appointed for this purpose.

The cabinet ministers were found guilty by this court before whom legal arguments and precedents were nothing and partisan-ship everything. Each minister was sentenced to a heavy fine and adjudged unworthy of holding any public office in the future. Some of the most extreme clamored for the application of capital punishment, but the cooler heads prevented the party from committing murder.

The excitement during these extraordinary proceedings ran high. By order of the military officers the rifles of the soldiers were taken to pieces and made temporarily useless. Cannon were planted in commanding positions in Christiansia, and Swedish soldiers were secretly massed along the Norwegian border.

The King, however, saved the situation. He refused to sanction the sentence that had disgraced his ministers, but accepted their voluntary resignation with assurances of his royal favor. Having thus preserved his own dignity and put his foot on the parliamentary sentence, he summoned Johan Sverdrup, the leader of the Radicals, and offered him the portfolio as minister of state, a position gladly accepted by this statesman. Peace was now temporarily assured. Parliamentary rule had been won for the people of Norway.

During the strife, it had been argued all along by the Conservatives, that the Radicals were really aiming at the dissolution of the union. This was always indignantly denied by the Radicals. But at present this object is too plainly apparent to be longer denied.

The measure recently passed by the Parliament providing for a separate foreign representation the King refused

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, July 19.—Barring surprises, the indications tonight were that however many criminal informations against the strikers might be cited to the officials in Pittsburg, a truce in the arrests was at least temporarily the programme to be pursued in Homestead. During the day innumerable warrants kept excitement at the highest point.

A constable was serving a subpoena and had a narrow escape from violence in the afternoon, some muscular strikers at one point thinking they were to be arrested.

In the military camps today despite the inspection of the Second Brigade by Governor Pattison matters were extremely quiet. The governor expressed himself as delighted with the condition of the troops. He would say nothing about the report that a portion of the regiment would stay here all summer, but among the military story is current, it being said that 500 volunteers from among the men now here are to be paid by share. Many of the soldiers are anxious to get home. Not a few of them are business men whose home interests are suffering.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—An Associated Press reporter made a tour of the Homestead steel mills today, being the only newspaper man who has succeeded in gaining admission behind the great gate. He found about 150 men at work, most of them new employees. Four furnaces in the armor-plate department were charged today and complete resumption in the department will take place tomorrow. The open hearth department and mechanical department were also being worked, but in a desultory way. The assistant superintendent is confident that if the mill resumes operation successfully for a day or two many of the former employees will return. A large number of colored men arrived in Pittsburg today and visited Mr. Frick. Their destination is surmised to be Homestead.

Smoke issued from half a dozen stacks on Carnegie's mills today, and tonight lights are gleaming in many furnaces. Gentlemen who have been through the mills say that about one hundred and forty men are at work, the chief focus of activity being the press mill where the armor plate is bent to fit the sides of battleships. A specimen was made in the presence of visitors, and the strikers say this is the most rudimentary part of armor plate work, being collected after being previously cast and planed. The mechanical department was rather a surprise to the mill owners. Manager Potter was confident that a great men would return Monday and today. They did not do so. It has developed that none can be shipped into the works without the knowledge of the strikers, very easily, and it is believed now that Mr. Potter will find no difficulty in introducing such persons as can be induced to go into the company's employ.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Word was received here tonight to arrest Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the Homestead strikers, should he appear in this city.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, under arrest for participation in the late mill

riot, was held this morning and the prisoner released on \$10,000 bail.

Judge Magee held that McLuckie's offense was no murder in the first degree, and therefore bailable.

Counsel for the defense sought to have the bail of those for whom warrants were out fixed, saying that they would then surrender themselves. The judge declined to fix the bail, saying that some of the men wanted might be guilty of murder in the first degree.

HOMESTEAD, July 20.—A triumphal reception was accorded Burgess McLuckie when, after his release from imprisonment in the Pittsburg jail, he arrived this afternoon at Homestead. The borough council was assembled, and the advisory committee of the amalgamated association. Carriages were secured and a brass band was preceded by a big American flag. The advisory board headed a procession of locked-out men, which marched through the streets of Homestead.

An entrance to the Carnegie mills was made this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press. In walking through the mills twice he found by actual count sixty-five men lusty of the works, exclusive of uniformed men. Fires were burning in part of the open hearth department No. 1, and in the armor plate mill, but in neither were there more than half a dozen men. Two locomotives were in operation in the yards and in one place what seemed to be six red hot, newly-made or newly heated armor plates were seen. This was the sum total of anything bearing the resemblance to the new product that could be observed. Steam was up in nearly all of the stationary engines throughout the establishment, but for what purpose was not apparent.

Governor Pattison gave his ultimatum to the committee of citizens who called upon him tonight and requested the removal of troops. The governor listened attentively to what the committee had to say, and then replied that he would keep the guards here and stay here himself all summer, if necessary, to vindicate law and order, and, if necessary, would spend every dollar in the treasury and then mangle the State.

O'DONNELL RETURNS.

HOMESTEAD, July 20.—Hugh O'Donnell arrived from New York tonight. He will surrender himself at Pittsburg tomorrow.

HOMESTEAD, July 21.—This is the last day allowed by the Carnegie company for old men to apply as non-union men for reemployment. They did not do so, but many unskilled men hired to railroad contractors, to build a new rail.

HOMESTEAD, July 21.—A conference of over an hour's duration was held tonight between Governor Pattison, President Weihe of the Amalgamated association and A. J. Brennan, legal adviser of the strikers. At its conclusion neither of them would say a word as to the nature of the discussion. It is said that it was on a proposition to remove the troops from Homestead.

Weihe and Brennan denied that threats of any kind were made, and are reported to have stated privately to friends that if the conference proved satisfactory as they hoped, the whole trouble will soon be at an end. The

best information obtainable as to the Governor's view, however, is that no such restate view is justified, and that the troops will not be moved till the workmen can enter and leave the mills at will unarmed and unharmed.

There have been riots between the people and soldiers today. Early in the day one of the colored cooks of the Eighteenth regiment who was getting a little too much beer into his system, became tired of camp life and concluded to go home. He was captured by a patrol near the depot and a lively scene ensued. A crowd gathered and company G of the Eighteenth was ordered to disperse the people. This was done to put it mildly, in a very brisk manner. The strike leaders were promptly on hand and had a hard time to prevent some of the men who had been drinking.

FROM ATTACKING THE SOLDIERS.

The strikers went to their headquarters, and some still feeling sore about the matter are said to have spit on the soldiers in front of the building. This is told by the military and denied by the strikers. At any rate a soldier suddenly appeared in the advisory committee rooms and delivered himself of this remarkable communication:

"Gentlemen, Colonel Green presents his compliments and says if any more spit is spat out of the windows on to anybody the whole building will be shut up."

The soldier saluted and withdrew and then ensued a complicated discussion on the question of expropriation, which was finally ended by posting a notice calling upon the men to expropriate on the floor and not on the street. Some Hungarian workmen later came in and asserted that when on picket they were rudely dispersed and sent back by the military men. Provost Marshal Green claims to have heard nothing of this.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The Carnegie company this morning began to carry out the expressed intention to put non-union men in the Homestead mills. The steamers "Tide" and "Little Bill" left with loads of new men this morning and will continue to make trips all day. From the number of men coming and going at the offices of the company, it looks as if the claim that the company has all the men necessary to start the mills is true.

The strikers' advisory board issued an address to the men and public generally this morning. The address calls attention to the tendency to concentrate business in the hands of a few men, giving them despotic power over the employees, who constitute the great mass of the people. Instead of being the right of the employers to manage their own business, it is coming to mean the right to manage the country.

The employees of the Carnegie Company at Homestead have built up the town, worked faithfully with the company for many years in the business of the mills, invested thousands of dollars of their savings in the mill, in expectation of working there as long as they were able to work.

The government taxes the country to foster his business and the State of Pennsylvania is spending large sums to protect the mills. Therefore the belief is expressed that the employees

and the public have equitable rights in these mills, that employees have a right to continuous employment without regard to either religious, political or trades unions affiliations; and that the position of the company is unconstitutional, anarchistic, revolutionary, and in contempt of the public and private interests.

It adds, "The committee wishes it known that we will prosecute said public and private interests in the courts of law and equity, and we demand of Congress and the State legislature the distinct assertion of the principle that the public has an interest in such concerns as that at Homestead, and that the State has a duty to judge the affairs of such concerns when the occasion may require."

The address closes with the pledge to abstain from all violence and rest on the courts for remedy.

All old employers occupying the houses owned by the company have been served with an eviction notice this morning. Under the contract with the company they are obliged to deliver possession in ten days.

THE PINKERTON SIDE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The special committee of this House inquiring into the Homestead troubles heard the Pinkerton side this morning.

R. Pinkerton presented a statement covering the history of his agency since the organization in 1850, stating that for twenty years he had furnished men to protect property during strikes. These men were carefully selected, and seldom permitted to carry arms, except under public authority. They never wantonly fired a shot in any strike. The men were sent to Homestead only on the assurance that the sheriff would swear them as deputies, if necessary. Many of these men were regular employers, thoroughly tried and trustworthy, others were vowed for. They did not go into Pennsylvania as an armed force. The arms were shipped from Chicago and ordered not to be given to the men unless deputized by the sheriff. As a matter of fact, the boxes were not opened until the strikers opened fire and it became a matter of life and death.

Klein had been killed and five others were wounded before the Pinkertons returned the fire. The Pinkertons were handicapped in the fight by the fact that the strikers made a breastwork by placing women and children in front. Not a single woman or child was injured.

The statement declares that the acts of the strikers after the surrender of the watchmen, is a "disgrace to savages." Yet, because done in the name of American labor, it is upheld by some newspapers and political demagogues. It declares that in the trial for murder it will be shown that the Pinkertons' acts were legal.

The statement then reviews the history of the strikes and shows that organized labor everywhere will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge, and it is morally certain, from the threats of the men themselves, that the Homestead strikers would have done likewise if the company had tried to supply their places.

The employment all over the country by banks and private people as

watchmen was referred to, and then the subscribers to the statement affirm that their counsel assure them they have violated no law, federal or State, and that they "had a right to employ and send men to Homestead to act as watchmen and that, if they were attacked, they had a right to kill, if absolutely necessary, for self-defense; that they had a right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie company in order to protect the life and property, whether or not they were deputized by the sheriff of Allegheny county; that we had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men, and that all their acts in firing in self defense from the barges after the attack on them was legally justifiable under the laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Some days ago an advertisement appeared in a local paper for puddlers, heaters and ironworkers to go East. A union ironworker who applied says the advertiser is the agent of the Carnegie Company from Homestead, hunting men to take the places in the mills there. The wages offered are from 15 to 40 cents a day higher than the strikers were receiving at the time of the lockout.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Pinkerton was called to the stand and required to answer a long list of questions, which were prepared by representatives of the Knights of Labor. The replies in substance were that the Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles, 400 pistols and an equal number of clubs, all deposited at Chicago. In all its various branches the firm never had at any one time had more than 800 persons in its employ. The employees were advised exactly what they had to do, and were perfectly at liberty to refuse employment to which they objected. All of the men sent to Homestead knew the nature of their employment. The barges were not constructed for the purpose of protection, not lined with iron or steel, and could not resist small arms. The men would never have been allowed to start on the expedition if it had been known they were to be attacked before landing.

Barges were employed because it was believed that the men would be able to land without a breach of the peace. The sole desire was by all means to avoid a breach of the peace, otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the governor or deputized by the sheriff. The only purpose was to put the men upon private property, and then protect it from attack. The men would not have fired except as a matter of self defense. It was understood that the Carnegie company had applied to the proper legal authorities, and that the men were going to Homestead with the approval of the sheriff. Mr. Pinkerton thought that if his men had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost and the works could have been taken at that time, but not without great loss of life.

Chairman Oates asked the witness what he had to say of the statement that fifty good soldiers could have scattered Homestead and that cowardice was shown by the Pinkertons. The witness replied that he had talked with

his men, and they said they could have taken possession of the works almost any time before 10 o'clock, but would have had to kill men, women and children, and they would not do anything of the kind. The first firing they did was over the heads of the crowd.

Mr. Boutner having asked how it was that the trouble occurred when the strikers claimed that they did not encourage violence, and the Pinkertons were instructed not to use violence. Mr. Pinkerton made a reply that hit squarely at the Knights of Labor representatives present. He said he had never seen a strike when the labor organizations or their men had not abused non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten to a jelly; he had known members of the very Knights of Labor, whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on tracks and dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages could have treated them by recognized members of secret labor organizations.

William A. Pinkerton corroborated all that his brother had said.

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—Owing to the increasing friction between the soldiers and strikers, the governor, before leaving today made arrangements which it is hoped will settle the trouble. A force of deputy sheriffs was brought from Pittsburgh and together with the borough officers will be placed in control, the only duty of the militia being to aid them when called upon. The soldiers for the last two days have been more vigorous than usual in clearing streets and much bitter feeling has developed among the strikers. The women were more bitter than the men in their language about the troops, and in the camp the hostile feeling was certainly returned warmly. The prospect for an indefinite stay in camp is not inviting and the militiamen are eagerly looking for orders which will permit them to return home. A committee from Braddock reported to the strikers tonight that the men in the mills would strike tomorrow.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—A high official of the Carnegie company says everything is very encouraging at Homestead. A number of men have gone to work; some strikers went back and the company has more workmen than it can easily handle. Applications for work are plenty and only good men are engaged. He says the 110-inch plate mill and the 32-inch slab department are running full, the other departments being put in readiness for immediate resumption. The steamer "Tide" arrived at Homestead this afternoon with fifty-two carpenters and mill workers and landed without incident. No change at the Union or Beaver Falls mills is reported.

Skilled workmen at the Duquesne steel mills of the Carnegie Steel company, to the number of 100, went on a strike tonight in sympathy with the Homestead men.

The men announce that they will not go to work until the Homestead trouble is settled and the Amalgamated association is recognized by Carnegie. The strike was a surprise as the Duquesne mill was supposed to be non-union, but it seems strikers had organized a lodge there within the past two

weeks. Information was made in Pittsburg today for murder against Peter Allen and Matthew Faye, both Homestead strikers.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Company, was shot by a man, name unknown, supposed to be a Hebrew. The man came into Frick's office and fired without warning. It is not known how dangerously Frick was wounded. He is conscious and able to talk. The man has been arrested.

There are four wounds: one in the neck, two in the back and one in the side. The man had a knife. As only three shots were heard, it is supposed the fourth wound, that in the side, was from the knife. The physician is making an examination but says he cannot tell whether the wounds are fatal. Frick's condition, however, is regarded as very serious. The would-be assassin has frequently been in Frick's office and was admitted without question. Frick and he were alone together. What passed between them is unknown.

Secretary Leishman rushed in when the shots were heard and after a struggle overpowered the man and turned him over to the police. There is much excitement and crowds surround the offices.

The man's name is Alexander Berkman, 21 years of age and lives here. He is a Russian Jew, and supposed to be an Anarchist. He has been hanging around the office several days. Asked by a reporter why he did the deed, he reportedly said, "You know why."

HOMESTEAD, July 23.—Now that the Duquesne men have struck, the next objective point of the Homestead men is Bradecock and many of them have gone there to labor with the workmen to come out. They have strong hopes of shutting up the Edger Thompson works. Then they propose to turn their attention to the Frick coke workers. In fact, a strong light is to be made all along the line, though it is doubtful if the coke men can be induced to come out.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The hearing on application for release of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, the Homestead strike leaders, on bail began this morning. Many of their friends were in court. Forty witnesses were subpoenaed including citizens of the Homestead mill workers, reporters and militiamen. It was announced that the application for discharge would be resisted. Judge Magee said the information did not charge murder in the first degree and must be presumed to be the second degree until otherwise proven. Among the witnesses called are John Cooper, New York; Frederick Primer, Phila.; C. W. Bliddell, Brooklyn and W. H. Bent, Chicago, Pinkerton men. They testified that O'Donnell was on the bank before and after the firing began. R. W. Herbert, a reporter, said O'Donnell was present, but as far as he could see, not taking any part in the riot. Samuel Stewart, clerk for Carnegie said that Weihe and O'Donnell addressed the men and half an hour later, the men quit firing and the Pinkertons surrendered. Recess.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—It was a few minutes before two o'clock this afternoon when a young man entered the

Chronicle-Telegraph building and asked to be let off at Frick's office. The young man had been a frequent visitor for the last few days and the elevator boy thought nothing of the request. Two minutes later the occupants of the building and passers-by on Fifth avenue were startled by three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession. The man had tried to assassinate the great steel-master, but the latter, notwithstanding two bullet wounds and four ugly gashes from a dagger, is still alive and will probably recover.

THE DESPERATE MAN

then drew a dagger and attempted to stab Leishman. Frick saw the gleam of the steel and although staggered by the shock of his wounds and bleeding profusely, he jumped between the men and seized Bergman's arm. The latter freed himself from Leishman's grasp and plunged the dagger into Frick's right side just above the hip, making an ugly wound three inches long. He made another lunge and this time the knife struck higher up, but the point struck a rib and glanced without inflicting much injury. Twice again was the knife thrust into Frick, but he was merely scratched.

By this time officers, clerks and Deputy Sheriff May entered. May had drawn his revolver and was about to shoot Berkman in the back when Frick cried out:

"Don't kill him, we've got him all right; leave him to the law."

The man broke away and tried to escape, but was secured and taken to the station. In five minutes half a dozen surgeons were on hand and Frick's wounds were quickly attended to. He was calm and had perfect command of his faculties, and apparently was less excited than any other person in the room. From time to time he made suggestions, and half an hour after the shooting dictated a message to Andrew Carnegie about the assault. At his request all communication with his residence was shut off. His brother-in-law was sent to inform his wife and to reassure her. She had a child ten days ago and is still confined to her room, but though greatly distressed she stood up bravely.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY the bullet which lodged in his neck was removed and Frick was soon resting easier.

The news of the attempted assassination spread like wildfire. In five minutes after the shooting Fifth Avenue from Market to Wood streets was blocked with people, and the greatest indignation was expressed at the cowardly deed. When Bergman was brought out of the building by the police officers to be taken to the Central Station, cries were heard of "Shoot him now!" Some growled, "Let him have what he gave Frick," but the better element stepped forward and helped to keep the assassin from mob violence. Bergman had to be choked until he was black in the face before he would open his mouth and allow two dynamite cartridges to be taken out. It was evidently his intention to follow the example of Louis Lingg, the Chicago Haymarket anarchist, and commit suicide by exploding the cartridges in his mouth, but it appears the cape would not work and the scheme failed.

After the dynamite cartridges were taken from his mouth Bergman became more talkative. He told the inspector that he was 28 years of age and had been working as a compositor on a New York paper. He declined to give the name of the paper. He said he came to Pittsburg day before yesterday. Bergman is not inclined to talk tonight, and all attempts to interview him have been unavailing. A charge of felonious assault has been preferred against him, and the police authorities say bail will be refused.

"Six workmen were buried last week. All of this is chargeable to Frick. Such a man should die. I wanted to kill him," said Frick, "and am ready to die for it."

When asked why he wanted to kill Frick rather than any other rich men, Bergman said a beginning had to be made somewhere and Frick was more prominent as an oppressor of the poor than any other capitalist in the country. Bergman declined to talk about his identity nor say whether he intended exploding the dynamite cartridge he had in his mouth after the fashion of Lingg.

If the man looked up in Pittsburg for attempting to murder H. C. Frick is Alexander Bergman, formerly of this city, he is an anarchist of the most radical style. About six years ago Bergman, who is a Russian Jew, came to this city from Wilna, Prussia. He made himself conspicuous by his marked radical views against capitalists, and it is said he attempted to organize a group for the express purpose of going about the country to exterminate the capitalists. In 1891 he secured a position in the composing room of the *Tribune*, Most's paper, where he worked a short time. He has been idle about the anarchist haunts in the city for some time. The police are of the opinion that Bergman was simply an agent of the anarchists here, and was sent to Pittsburg for the express purpose of killing Frick. Detectives are working on the matter at this end.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Alexander Bergman, not Berkman, the would-be assassin of Frick, is still a riddle. None of the detectives or newspaper men who have been talking to him have got anything but contradictory or trivial information so far. He said today that when he was ready, which would not be until after his transfer to the county jail, he would make a written statement for the Associated Press, and until then would decline to answer any questions.

That he is secretly pleased with the notoriety he gained is evident, but he is a fanatic who has become cranky over anarchistic literature also seems certain. He denied today that he never worked for Herr Most's paper, *Freiheit*, and says he has done only book work. He has no regrets, he says, for what he has done. Nothing has been learned as to how long he had been in the city or anything else. He seems to have deliberately taken every precaution to conceal his identity, and had his plan of committing suicide like Lingg not been frustrated, his face would have been blown away, leaving the matter a complete mystery.

Much to his own surprise and to that of everybody else, Bergman was transferred from the Central Station to the

jail tonight. The officers thought to make the transfer quietly, but a couple of sharp gamins at the corner recognized Bergman, and before the jail was reached several hundred people were crowding up to catch a glimpse of the anarchist.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Frick slept well last night. He woke refreshed and cheerful this morning. There are no dangerous symptoms and it is believed that the danger is past.

Secretary Lovejoy said this morning a cablegram had been received from Carnegie, asking if his presence was needed. An answer was sent that it was not, and he will not come till sent for. Lovejoy added that nearly 800 men are at work in the Homestead mills, turning out first-class work. More will be sent today.

WEBER STAKE CONFERENCE.

This evening has closed the two days' Conference of the Weber Stake of Zion. The meetings were held in the Tabernacle at Ogden. Shortly after 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the proceedings were closed to order by President L. W. Shurtliff. There was a good attendance.

After singing by the choir and prayer by Elder Richard Ballantyne, President C. F. Middleton made the opening address. He was pleased to report the Weber Stake as being generally in a good condition. The presidency of the Stake are thoroughly united in all things pertaining to their calling and the High Council is united with the presidency, and all are laboring for the good of the people. The Bishops and counsel are energetic and alive to the interests of the people in their several wards. The quorums, with few exceptions are complete, and the associations and institutions and the Church members are in general good standing. He believed that with very few exceptions all desired to do the will of God.

President B. H. Roberts delivered an instructive discourse on the restoration of the Priesthood, the organization and order of the Church, the institution and object of conference meetings, presenting in a clear light how all business in these assemblies should be done by common consent.

The benediction was pronounced by Apostle A. H. Cannon.

In the afternoon the Sacrament was administered and the general and local authorities of the Church were heartily sustained in their several positions. The vote was unanimous.

Presidents John J. Kimball and Seymour B. Young gave some excellent instructions on the duties of the Saints towards each other and to God, the necessity of forbearance and the absolute duty of the brethren forgiving each other their trespasses, of humbly conferring their sins before God and before each other.

On Monday the Saints came together and received further instructions. Apostle A. H. Cannon delivered a powerful discourse on the evils politically, civilly, morally and socially which afflict the nations at the present time. He spoke earnestly on the necessity of the Saints observing the Word of Wisdom which was given by revelation from God for the physical as well as the spiritual salvation of His

people. He also dwelt at some length upon family government, the proper conduct of husbands and wives, of children and parents to each other in order that harmony and peace may reign in the families of the Saints.

The conference was also again addressed by Presidents Young, Kimball, Flygare and Shurtliff. Their instructions were pertinent, timely, valuable and highly appreciated by the audience.

The statistical report showed that there were in this Stake: one Apostle, five Patriarchs, 607 Seventies, 281 High Priests, 839 Elders, 84 Priests, 189 Teachers, 457 Deacons, 6117 members, 8530 officers and members, 3484 children under eight years of age; total of souls 12,014. Five wards were not fully represented numerically. There were sixteen new adult baptisms, 141 children baptized and 134 children blessed since last report.

There are in the Stake 3335 families out of which 386 individuals are drawing support.

The Sabbath schools of the Stake number 27, with 587 efficient teachers and officers, and 4724 pupils. Superintendent R. Ballantyne represented the schools in good condition, making good progress in their studies. Many improvements are about to be inaugurated in these institutions which will tend to the more rapid advancement of the young among the Latter-day Saints in a knowledge of the principles of the Gospel.

JOSEPH HALL,
OGDEN, Utah, July 19, 1892.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Juab Stake of Zion was held at Nephi July 16 and 17. Present on the stand, the Stake presidency and Bishops, also Elder Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake City. At 10 a. m. President Paxman called the conference to order, and, after the usual opening exercises, addressed the Saints, exhorting them to faithfulness and good works; the Saints met together in these conference; that they might leave their worldly affairs in the hands of the Lord and attend to His worship. We are a favored people. He counseled the Saints to be one and not to let their political views create a division among them. There was no reason that it should.

Bishop N. P. Rasmussen of Levan spoke upon the object of the Saints gathering to Zion, and the great work that is yet to be accomplished.

Elders Wm. W. Allen and George Gardner occupied the remainder of the morning, dwelling upon the restoration of the Gospel with the gifts and blessings, and bearing powerful testimonies to the truth of the work.

At the afternoon meeting the Bishops reported their respective wards, after which Elder Andrew Jensen addressed the conference. His discourse was listened to with rapt attention. He returned to the rapid growth of this people, said that the Stakes of Zion now numbered 32, and contained 600 wards. Zion is growing and we are growing with it. He spoke of the trials through which the Saints had passed, and when the history of each Stake shall be written by future historians the history of Utah will be the most interesting. The importance of keep-

ing Stake records was interestingly explained by the speaker.

In the evening there was a general Priesthood meeting which was well attended. President Paxman and Elder Jensen were the speakers.

Sunday morning was devoted to the Sabbath school. An interesting and pleasing programme was rendered by the Nephi Sabbath school, and short and appropriate speeches were made by President Paxman, Elders John Beck and Andrew Jensen.

At 2 p. m. Counselor Jas. W. Paxman presented the general authorities of the Church and Stake, also a number of names were presented to be ordained High Priests. They were all unanimously sustained.

Elder John Beck then addressed the conference and dwelt upon the responsibilities of parents looking after their sons and daughters, bringing them up in the fear of the Lord, seeing that they select for their companions those who have a desire to keep the commandments of God.

Elder Jensen referred to the restoration of the Gospel and the keys of the different dispensations that have been delivered in our day to the Prophet Joseph. The speaker then gave an interesting account of his recent visit to the East, and his travels in Far West, Kirtland, Nauvoo and Adam Ondi Ahman; also a brief account of the driving of the Saints from these places.

One feature of our conference deserving special mention was the excellent singing by the choir, under the leadership of Prof. Morris.

DANIEL K. BROWN,
Stake Clerk.

CEUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 19.—The troops which were sent to the summit of Bitter Root divide were ordered to Saltese, a railroad station in Montana, in order to intercept the miners if they try to escape into Montana. A report is current that a large number of armed miners were seen near the summit this morning, and that one Webb, who has been a prominent character in this camp, has sent a challenge to the troops to come and take them.

Reports to the effect that the miners were coming in from Montana armed and resolved to assist the union miners in Ceur d'Alene has caused a

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

In that direction to check any such attempt. General Carlin and staff, with three companies, arrived here at 11 a. m. under Colonel Page's command, and is ready to move at a moment's notice. Saltese, Montana, is the objective point of the invading miners. Capt. In Bubb with three companies marched to the summit last night from Gem, and holds the trail leading from Saltese.

Martial law may have to be declared at the theatre of operations. The troops will continue to be along the border line of that State.

BOISE CITY, Ida., July 20.—Information was received here today that the insurgents had sworn to kill thirty of the leading mine-owners of Ceur d'Alene.

United States Marshal Pinkham left

for the Cour d'Alene today with warrants for eighty of the rioters, charging them with contempt of the Federal court, in having violated the injunction restraining them from interfering with the operations of the mines. The policy of the Federal officials has, however, been changed, and a new procedure will be inaugurated. Judge Beatty has no authority to call a special term of the circuit court, and the cases would have to be delayed until a term could be authorized by Justice Field. The men, after having been brought to Boise, would have to be taken to Moscow for a hearing, making a tedious and expensive proceeding. For this reason it has been decided to proceed against the offenders in the district court charging them with the crime of conspiracy in having conspired to interfere with the administration of justice. Judge Beatty can call a special term of this court when and where he will and he will be asked to call such term at Cour d'Alene City. District Attorney Wood will leave for the north tomorrow in furtherance of this plan.

WORK RESUMED.

WALLACE, Ida., July 20.—Work has been resumed at all of the mines in Cour d'Alene. Wages have been paid at \$5.50 for skilled miners and \$3 for shovelers with the right to board and lodge where they please. The presence of troops is a guarantee that the men can work for whom they please without becoming members of any organization. The action of the Homestead strikers was commented upon in violent language by such men as Breen, Dallas, Poynton and others. Breen, Dallas, Poynton, who were trusted leaders under O'Brien have escaped to the mountain regions. Papers will be forwarded to the Governor, and their arrest will probably follow. All of the other prominent leaders are in custody.

Indications point to a general exodus to Montana for such union miners as have not been arrested. Although the miners' union in Cour d'Alene is completely broken up and mine owners free of its halter it will require the presence of federal troops for six months or more to insure workmen here immunity from attack. One hundred and eleven men have been arrested at Wardner and there are 190 confined at Wallace. Marshal Pinkham has been looking over the prisoners and is busy getting out indictments against the principal ones. The prisoners will be taken to Boise in a few days to answer to the charge of contempt of court and will be returned here to stand trial on several indictments. Something will have to be done with them soon, as the prison pens are terribly crowded and sickness will result from the unsanitary condition existing at the prison. Provisions shipped on here for the miners' union are turned over to a committee of women appointed by the miners' wives and by them distributed to the needy.

WALLACE, Ida., July 22.—Thirty prisoners were discharged from the military prison here today on parole. Many of them were business men. Governor Wiley has received so many requests from members of the Idaho State troops in the field for furlough, etc., that all of the Idaho guard were

ordered home. Later the order was revoked, much to the disgust of the strikers. The retention of a certain number of federal troops in this district is believed to be a foregone conclusion, and already Wardner and Wallace are fighting for the location of the post.

The mine owners of Wardner published the following today:

"We, the undersigned mine managers of Wardner, Idaho, hereby agree hereafter that all employees of the different companies we represent may board where they please. We will receive no orders, and shall pay all employees in full in honest money for honest labor.

GEORGE MCMAULAY,
CHARLES SWENEY,
V. M. CLEMENT."

General Curtis today issued an order modifying the martial law so that courts can be held for civil and criminal cases, but criminal cases must not conflict with the proper enforcement of military law. An attorney applied to the authorities this afternoon for the release of David Schultz on the ground of his being a British subject. The first application was denied. The attorney then proceeded to telegraph the British consul, when the matter was brought to the attention of General Curtis, commanding. A hearing will be granted in the morning. The man claims to have been arrested without any cause whatever.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REUNION.

The Pleasant View, Harrieville and North Ogden Sunday schools held their reunion at North Ogden on the 22nd inst. Shortly before 10 a. m. the schools of the three wards named began to arrive, headed by the brass bands of the respective places and assembled in the James Montgomery Grove, on Washington Avenue. The assemblage, which numbered thousands was called to order by Superintendent Thomas Budge, of Pleasant View. Seated on the Stand were George Goddard, Gen. Superintendent, John M. Whitaker, General Secretary of the Deseret Sunday School Union, R. Balantyne, State Superintendent, C. F. Middleton, of the Presidency of the State, Joseph Stanford of the High Council besides Bishops and their counselors, Sunday school superintendents, and their assistants of the different wards of the State.

The opening song "Cause of Truth," was sung by the three Sunday schools in concert.

Prayer by Bishop Thos. Wallace of North Ogden. Song, "Awake My Bark," by the North Ogden Sunday school. Leaflet No. 30, "Christ's last charge and ascension," by the Pleasant View Sunday school. "Thy Will be Done," was recited by Miss Lucy Brown of the Harrieville Sunday school. The Articles of Faith was recited by the three Sunday schools in concert. Music by the Harrieville brass band. Questions and answers—"Daniel in the Lions' Den," by the North Ogden primary department, was conducted by Sister Annie Desmer. "A Plea for the Slighted Ones," was recited by Miss Eliza Parrot of the Pleasant View Sunday school. "There's Sweet Wild Rose," was sung by Miss Ada Taylor and Miss Louise P. Harris of Harrieville.

Bro. George Goddard made a brief but pointed address, closing with one of his favorite songs, "Girls and Boys." Recitation, "Poor House Nan," by Miss Amy Barker of Pleasant View Sunday school.

The forenoon exercises closed with singing "Home of our Youth" by the Harrieville Sunday school and benediction by Counselor John Semmen of Pleasant View. The different Sunday schools then repaired to spots assigned them in the pleasant shade and park-look of a sumptuous repast.

The assemblage was called together again at 2 o'clock. Incarnation was sung by the Sunday schools in concert. Prayer by Bishop P. G. Taylor of Harrieville. Song, "Light of Truth," by the Harrieville Sunday school. Class exercise on Matt. No. 12, "Jesus Sends Forth His Apostles," was rendered by a class of young ladies from the North Ogden Sunday school, conducted by N. Montgomery. Word of Wisdom by the three Sunday schools in concert. Elder John M. Whitaker made a timely remark, "The Vow of Washington" was recited by Miss Rose Brown of North Ogden Sunday school. President C. F. Middleton of the Weber State, spoke of the great progress the Sunday schools of the county were making under their present management. One feature of the occasion deserves special mention—the singing of the "Anvil Chorus" by the North Ogden Primary Sunday school, numbering over two hundred and waving one hundred national banners. A selection was rendered by the North Ogden brass band. Another pleasing feature of the day's proceedings was the rendition of the song "God Pity the Men on the Sea Tonight" by a select company from the Pleasant View Sunday School. Leroy Cowie of Harrieville brought down a round of applause at the close of his recitation—"The Capstone." County Supt. Richard Balantyne made a few interesting remarks as also did Bishop Thomas Wallace.

Brother Goddard was again called for, made a few remarks and sang his song "Who's on the Lord's Side."

Song, "Let Love Abound," Pleasant View Sunday School in concert. "Songs of the Heart," the Sunday schools in concert.

Prayer by Bishop E. W. Wade of Pleasant View.

B. F. BLAYLOCK.
North Ogden, Utah July 22, 1892.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

There was a large and interesting temperance meeting at the Theatre on Sunday night at which Miss H. E. Turner, of the W. C. T. U., presided. The vocal music was furnished by the Union Glee Club under the direction of Professor C. J. Thomas.

Rev. Dr. Mabry was the first speaker. His subject was the liquor traffic and the labor unions. He was not there to say whether he favored labor unions, lock-outs, boycotts or strikes. But if an organization existed in Salt Lake that was antagonistic to the school he would work in the streets in order to become eligible to join such a union.

If the workmen should strike

against anything it should be against the saloon. Here are one hundred saloons in Salt Lake. The license is \$1200 a year, or say \$1,000. Suppose the rental of saloons amount to \$50,000; that the profits of the liquor traffic in this city were \$100,000. It then involves all told \$250,000. Who pays all this? The laboring man, from 50 to 75 per cent of it all. For all the money in the saloon business half to three-fourths comes from the wage earner, and if there is anything the laboring men in Salt Lake should unite against it is the saloon. If we could turn \$125,000 of the labor earnings into the channels of trade we would not have such hard times in Salt Lake.

Rev. J. B. Thrall spoke on the ill effects of using tobacco and liquor. A boy is not developed until twenty-five, and the undivided testimony of doctors is that it is terribly injurious to minors to smoke. We must do away with minors' smoking. In the case of men, it is plain that tobacco and narcotics blunt their senses, and I sometimes wonder if the police justice does not use narcotics. [Laughter.] Were Rev. Mr. Thrall police judge he would put the fines at the highest pitch, and he remarked, amid laughter, that he never went upon investigating tours. When the mayor says he aims to make this the best governed city in the intermountain country, every good citizen ought to help the mayor in his work. [Applause.]

Mrs. Plummer then sang beautifully "Hear us, O Father."

Scott Anderson said intemperance is the mother of nine-tenths of the crime in this world. Destroy that and you rid the world of nearly all of it. I rejoice to see our Mayor doing his duty, and all the Christian men and women ought to say if our officials do not do their duty they shall be put out. If the Christians of this city were only united as they should be the saloon men would not rule the city so much. They are the tail that has been wagging the dog; a state of things that ought to be reversed. (Applause.) Over one million dollars is expended annually in Salt Lake for drink. The moderate drinking Christians are more dangerous as an example than the sot. (Applause.)

Rev. Bartlett advocated closing the saloons on the Sabbath day, after which Dr. Infford offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this temperance mass meeting, representing different religious and political opinions, that the law touching the liquor traffic in our city should be vigorously enforced;

Resolved, That we express to Mayor Baskin our appreciation of his earnest purpose to close the saloons on the Sabbath day, and we assure him of our hearty approval;

Resolved, That we call upon the City Council to sustain the Mayor in his noble work of reform;

Resolved, That a committee of seven, four gentlemen and three ladies, to be appointed by this chair to wait upon the Mayor and City Council and present these resolutions.

Miss Turner appointed Scott Anderson, Rev. Dr. McNiece, J. R. Bowdle, G. H. Payton, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Reed M. Bowdle.

A DETECTIVE FORCE.

THE proposition to organize a detective corps in this city appears to be sound, and in the interest of good order. It is proper, too, that such a body shall be distinct from the regular police, and be under the direction of the City Council. Recent circumstances show the need of this. Police-men should attend to their patrol duty in their respective districts or beats assigned to them. Detectives should be ready on a moment's notice to respond to orders from their chief, and go wherever they are sent. Detective duty and police duty are related, but they are not always the same.

However, care will have to be taken that two rival or discordant forces are not established in this city. The opposition that prevailed not long ago between the deputy marshals and the police is sufficient to show that great evil might arise from such conflicts. Therefore, while the detective force should have its chief, it should be so arranged that he should not be entirely independent of the police department if he is not made subordinate to its head.

Offenses committed in view of the police or so that they can make the necessary arrests within their beats, ought to be reported to them. But when immediate action is required to trace up a crime, or capture a criminal whose whereabouts is unknown or outside the beat of a regular policeman, a detective corps is indispensable, and such a body ought to be organized in a city having the population and importance of Utah's capital.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

THE contest between law and liquor is coming to a crisis in this city. It will be seen which will come out ahead. We have believed that the Mayor was honest in the position he has taken in relation to it, and that the new Captain of Police was earnest in carrying out the instructions of the Mayor. We shall retain these opinions as long as evidence will warrant. We hold to them today. We think those officials are entitled to credit for their work.

The Police Justice, however, has not supported the executive authority to any substantial degree. A fine of \$15 is a mere laughing matter to the Sunday saloon keeper. He can afford to pay it every week, if he can carry on his business on such terms. A heavy fine, such as the law contemplates, would be a different matter. That, if repeated a few times, would bring the law-defiers to terms. It is necessary that the judicial department of the city shall work in harmony with the executive, and if it does not, a change should be demanded and required.

There is no doubt that the success of the "Liberal" faction at the polls is largely dependent on the liquor men and their followers. It is about equally certain that their assistance has been obtained through virtual promises of the liberty—amounting to license—which they required. They feel that they are entitled to what they bargained for, and it is evident they mean to struggle for it as long as they can.

But what are the public going to do about it? Can they do anything? We think they can, and we think they ought to do it. If the warfare is continued the people must stand by the law and its executive authority, and we are sure that if they do the victory will be theirs. There must be no weakening now on the part of the Mayor and the police. Let the Sunday law be enforced or repealed. While it remains push it to the limit, and let the lawless liquor men see whether they can violate it with impunity. The fight is on and there must be no backing down now by the civic authorities.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN COLORADO

THE Silver State Convention of Colorado meets today in Denver. General Weaver and Field were both advertised to be in Denver today, and open the campaign on the part of the People's party of which they are respectively the nominees for President and Vice-President. The free silver advocates in that State are actively working to organize a independent silver party. Senator Teller is in the opposition. He says:

"The silver bill has been shelved for this session, but next winter another free silver bill will be reported, and it will pass, too. Its defeat this session will have no material effect in Colorado, which will go Republican by the usual majority. The Republicans will vote the Republican ticket and the Democrats the democratic ticket."

The Senator is a power in Colorado politics, and his fidelity to the free silver idea cannot be questioned. It seems that notwithstanding the efforts of the People's party, and the silver league clubs to disrupt old lines, the situation will remain the same, and when the battle becomes thick and heavy, Democrats and Republicans will be found in their old accustomed places in the ranks of their respective parties.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Henry Moyle of Alpine, Utah county, called at our office last evening, having returned from a mission to Great Britain, for which part of the world he left his home on June 2nd, 1890. He labored diligently as a traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference until March, 1891, at which time he was chosen president of that conference and which position he held until released to return home. He enjoyed good health most of the time, and met with fair success as a missionary. Several new openings have been made and prospects for doing good are promising. Elder Moyle met with good treatment generally and prior to his departure for home the Saints of Cheltenham gave a pleasant party in his honor.

Elder John Trimble of Fillmore has also returned from a mission to Europe. He left home on August 26th, 1890. His labors were confined to the Newcastle conference in England and all things considered were very satisfactory. Elder Trimble reports that there is great distress among the coal miners in that region on account of the big strikes.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 17, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m.; President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam.

Prayer by Elder Millaud, Past.

The choir sang the hymn:

Again we meet around the board
Of Jesus, our redeeming Lord.

The Priesthood of the Twenty-first Ward administered in the ordinance of the Sacrament.

COUNSELOR CHARLES W. PENROSE was the speaker. They were greatly blessed, he said, in being permitted to meet in that tabernacle on the present occasion, where they could come before the Lord, sing His praises and worship Him in spirit and in truth in the way that He had appointed, with none to hurt or make afraid. They were blessed in being permitted to dwell in this land of liberty, where people of all sects, classes and denominations might assemble in their respective places of worship and attend to those ceremonies which seemed right to them, without interference by persons who do not see as they see. In some countries of the earth this privilege was not enjoyed. We should appreciate therefore this blessing and be thankful in our hearts to God for His providence which had brought about the condition of things that prevailed in this goodly land. We should also feel desirous in our hearts to extend this great boon to all people and exert ourselves so that liberty might become universal and all could freely worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

The speaker then read the first three verses of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews:

"God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers of the prophets,

"Hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds.

"Who being the brightness of His glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high."

The idea contained in the first verse, it seemed to him, lay at the foundation of all religions that had ever made any great impression upon any considerable portion of the human family. That is to say, religion had come from God—God had spoken in sundry ways, in divers manners, in times past; and it was from that which the Lord had spoken or revealed that these different religions which had been promulgated among the human family had their origin, or pretended to have had their origin. Religion came from above. That which was merely human—pretending to be religion—did not have much force in the world. That which came down from heaven to the human family was of force and was bidding upon mankind. True religion must come from above,

not from beneath. If we examined all the various sects and denominations, we should find that no matter how much admixture of man's notions there had been, the great fundamental principles which they promulgated were those that were made manifest in times past through the Prophets, who received them from the Almighty. The common idea nowadays was that men made religion; that they could get together and formulate a creed, and that God must accept their worship based thereon. But that was the opposite of the idea contained in the verse just read. According to the doctrine of the Apostle, it was God who spake, it was God who reveals. The ideas which the Prophets conveyed in times past, and which were written in the scriptures, did not originate with them; they were not their ideas and notions; but, as was recorded in another part of the New Testament, holy men of old spake as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. What they conveyed to the people was not the result of their cogitations, of their learning, of their research and investigation; what they spake was the word of the Lord. God, in sundry ways and in divers manners, spake to the fathers by the Prophets, the latter merely declaring to the people that which they received from God.

The Old Testament was composed of books written by men who claimed to have come with "the burden of the word of the Lord." This we found by reading the Old Testament. God gave His word to the people. He spake in the beginning to our first parents, both before and after they were driven from the garden of Eden. He spake to the antediluvians by Noah, His Prophet; He spake afterwards by Abraham; subsequently through Moses, the great lawgiver of Israel; and from the time of Moses down to three or four hundred years preceding the coming of Jesus of Nazareth He spake to the Jewish nation by those Prophets, some of whose words were recorded in the Bible.

In reading the scriptures we found, just as the Apostle said, that the Lord not only revealed Himself at sundry times, but gave His word in divers manners. Sometimes He appeared Himself and spake with His own voice to men whom He called and had chosen to receive His word. This was not something that they imagined. God the Eternal Father actually appeared to them. We read that He appeared to Abraham and talked with him, that He also appeared to Moses and talked with him face to face "as a man speaketh with his friend." That was very plain language. It was not something that Moses imagined he heard, nor merely a mental impression, nor something he dreamed. God appeared to him in open vision.

We were told that Nadab, Abihu and seventy of the Elders of Israel went up into the mount with Moses and Aaron on a certain occasion, and "they saw the God of Israel, and there was under His feet, as it were, a paved work of sapphire stone, and the body of heaven in his clearness." (Exodus xxiv, 9, 10.)

In the 33rd chapter of Exodus we read that when Moses talked with the Lord face to face he said to him, "I

beseech Thee, show me Thy glory." The Lord replied, "Thou canst not see my face; for there shall no man see me, and live." And the Lord said, Behold, there is a place by me, and thou shalt stand upon a rock. And it shall come to pass, while my glory passeth by, that I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand while I pass by. And I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back part; but my face shall not be seen."

Taking these passages together we were led to understand that although God appeared to Moses and others and they saw his personality, yet He did not reveal Himself in His glory, because, as we were told in the Scriptures, "our God is a consuming fire." After Moses had gazed upon a portion of the great glory of the Eternal God and came down from the mountain he had to cover his face with a veil because it shone so brightly that the children of Israel could not look upon him. The reflection of the lesser rays of the glory of God upon Moses' countenance were so bright that he had to veil himself before the eyes of the multitude.

To some persons this might sound like ancient fables, but to those who really believed in the Bible these were facts. There was one way in which God spake to the Prophets in ancient times. On some occasions He sent His angels, and put His name on them so that they could represent Him. At other times He spake to the ancients in vision by day, sometimes in dreams of the night. We could read about these manifestations in the old testament. These divine dreams were so impressed upon the minds of those who received them that they understood them to be given of the Lord, and their interpretation was made known unto them. In the case of King Nebuchadnezzar, however, he had a dream given him divinely which he could not remember when he awoke in the morning, although he knew that something important had been manifested to him during the night; and so he called for the wise men, the soothsayers, astrologers, and spiritualists—although they were not called by the latter name at that period. They could not tell him what the dream was or give him the interpretation thereof. But God revealed the whole thing to Daniel, His servant, in a night vision, and he was able to tell the king his dream and give him the interpretation. This was recorded in the second chapter of the Book of Daniel. He (Elder Penrose) referred to this as one of the divers manners in which God spake to the ancients.

Another way in which God spake was by the power of the Holy Ghost. The Spirit of the Lord, the Spirit of light, truth, and intelligence came from God to the human family. That was the inspiration that giveth men understanding spoken of in the Book of Job. That was the light the Apostle John referred to in the first chapter of his Gospel "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." A portion of that Spirit was born in every individual who came into the world—it was that which God breathed into man in the beginning. "He breathed into

his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul"—an intelligent being. All people received that spirit naturally at birth; but there was a higher endowment given afterward by the Almighty to those who received His word and obeyed His commandments. It was called the gift of the Holy Ghost, and it was by that gift and power that the Prophets spoke in ancient times and wrote the books contained in the Old Testament—by which the Apostles wrote the things that were inspired contained in the New Testament.

Of course the Prophets here spoken of were the Hebrew Prophets. But, he asked, had the manifestations of the Almighty been confined to one race of people? He did not believe they had. He recognized the fact that God chose Israel specially and their Prophets to be His oracles; but he believed that God had regard to His children in other parts of the world besides Palestine, and had raised up good men through whom he had manifested His light and truth for the benefit of the people among whom they lived—not always in the same degree of power and intelligence, but according to the condition, circumstances, capabilities, and necessities of the people in various ages and parts of the world.

He believed that all the religions which had had force in the world, which had awayed the minds of millions of the human family, were in the beginning the revelations of God—not that those revelations had come down to later generations in their purity; but in the beginning God raised up great men, whom He inspired, in whom He put His Spirit, and that they brought forth truth according to the circumstances and needs of the people to whom they were sent; and the people had been blessed and benefited by hearkening to their voice. But as in the case of all other religions, and in the beginning they were pure, in after years they became corrupted, and the ideas and notions of men had been mingled with them. So it was with the sayings of the ancient Prophets; so with the doctrines they promulgated. Jesus Christ came into the world at the time appointed and brought from God to the people truths that were revealed in the earlier ages of the world, but which had been lost from among men through their darkness, transgressions and lack of faith, and these in their turn had been perverted by human opinions.

Jesus of Nazareth came as the Son of God, representing the Almighty Father. He was "the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person." This taught us that God is a person, not a diffused spirit or something that could not be comprehended at all; but an individual, a personality, and Jesus was His express image—the brightness of His glory—His first-begotten in the spirit in the eternal world, and all mankind, He said, were His brethren. God was the Father of us all; the spirits of men were His offspring. This was what the Apostle meant when he said "We have had fathers of our flesh who corrected us, and we gave them reverence. Shall we not much rather be in subjection to the Father of Spirits and live?"—Hebrews xii, 9. If we were obedient to the fathers of our flesh, how much more should

we be obedient to Him who is the Father of our spirits—immortal because they were the offspring of an immortal Being? The idea that God was a phantom "without body, parts or passions, whose centre was everywhere and His circumference nowhere," was a something which men had evolved out of their own minds, but which God Himself had not communicated in any age of the world. Jesus said: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." He and the Father were one—that was, one in sentiment, in spirit but not in personality. He prayed that all His disciples might become one, even as He and the Father were one.

It was a very singular thing that people who professed to believe in the Bible, who sang:

"Holy Bible, book divine,
Precious treasure, thou art mine,"

and would pretend to believe that God spoke in ancient days in diverse ways and at sundry times, would not believe that He would or could speak to man in modern times. It was a marvel to him, but that was doctrine of modern Christendom, which taught that the Bible was the only Word of God, and that "whatsoever was not in accordance therewith, and could not be proved thereby, was not to be received as an article of faith." He would like to know where either in the Old or New Testament it was declared that the time when the word of the Lord should come to the people of the earth was limited. Where could we find within the title of the Bible any declaration that God would nevermore speak to mankind? Nowhere. Why should it be so? Why should God suddenly cease to speak to the inhabitants of the earth, seal up the heavens as brass and close up all communication from on high? The speaker could see no reason for it, and certainly there was no revelation for it. On the contrary, some of those men through whom God spoke in ancient times declared that the time would come when all people living would have the knowledge of God, should know Him from the least even unto the greatest. Could man find out God by his own researches? No, it was not in his power. The only way whereby man could learn of God, his Father, was by revelation; he could not tear away the covering which hid the Almighty from his gaze. "Men by searching cannot find out God," we were told in holy writ. But Jesus said: "I thank Thee, O Father, that Thou hast kept these things hid from the wise and the prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes," etc.

"And no man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth any man the Father but the Son and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him."

The only way whereby man could learn of God, then, was by revelation from Him, and if it required revelation one or two thousand years ago to enable mankind to understand Him, it would take revelation to do so in the nineteenth century. But people had come to be so wondrously wise in their own counsel, that they thought they did not need revelation now. He would admit that there had been wonderful developments of knowledge in this nineteenth century in various departments; that science had

made rapid strides; that God had been pleased to enlighten the minds of men so that great truths had been brought forth. He believed that all this had come from God—that all the inventions, so called, which had been made in this age had been brought forth by the power of God for the benefit of mankind. But notwithstanding the wisdom and developments of the present century, the wise men of the age had not been able to explain to the people who or what God is, nor declare anything which would unite them in their religious views and worship. Indeed, the more they preached by "the enticing words of man's wisdom" and brought forth the results of their learning, study, and researches, the more did they becloud the minds of men in regard to theology, and bring in "confusion worse confounded."

The attempts made by the learned of the age to describe God were supremely ridiculous and contradictory. From the time when Athanasius devised his creed until now all such attempts had proved utter failures. All mankind could learn of God if He would reveal Himself to them; and what was there to hinder it? Why should He not reveal Himself today just as much as in former days? We read that He does not change, and was the same yesterday, today and forever—that His ways are one eternal round.

A little over half a century ago a young man, a native of this land, declared that God had revealed Himself to him that the Father and the Son had appeared unto him in the day time—not in a dream of the night—and that the Father, pointing to the Son, said, "This is my beloved Son; hear Him." He was an unlearned youth, and he prayed to God in the simplicity of his heart desiring to know the truth. He had read in the Epistle of James: "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not," etc. He prayed in faith to God to manifest to him which was the true religion; he believed that God would answer him. But how many people when they said their prayers nowadays ever thought or believed that God would answer them? How many of the divines of the nineteenth century who with folded hands and eyes rolled up to heaven, and in sanctified tones repeated the prayers which had been written for them, Sunday after Sunday, expected to get a direct answer from God? Not many, if any. This boy, believing that God would answer him, prayed in faith and received this divine manifestation, and he bore testimony to the world to the vision which he had seen. Then he was hooted at and scoffed by the most "religious" people of the time, in the neighborhood in which he lived. Why? Because the very idea that God would manifest Himself in the nineteenth century was absolutely absurd in their eyes. Revelation had ceased, according to modern "Christian" doctrine. The "awful voice of prophecy," to use a quotation from one of the most noted divines, "was silenced for ever." The canon of Scripture was full. Revelation was finished with the Bible, according to their ideas. So when Joseph Smith came and bore testimony to this vision they declared it

could not be true, in the nature of things, because, said they, God had quit giving revelation—the heavens were sealed up, no angels were to come from heaven in these times. God, who at sundry times and in divers manners had spoken in the past, by the prophets, had suddenly become dumb and I would not speak again under any circumstances.

When they bore testimony to the world today that God had opened up another, and the last, dispensation—"the dispensation of the fulness of times"—spoken of by His servants in past ages, the wise and the learned theologians of the day met them with a smile of derision. Said they, "There has been no revelation since the days of Jesus, and there will not be any more." Some argued that there was no need for it now, because they had their learned divines, men who had been to college and were trained to become public preachers of the Word—that they could read to them from the Bible what God revealed "at sundry times and in divers manners." In the past, and make explanations of His word. But in their comments one said one thing, and another said another, and another said something else; and no dependence whatever could be placed upon their interpretations.

As the Bible contained some of the revelations given to those who dwelt upon the Eastern continent, so the Book of Mormon, translated by Joseph Smith by the power of God, contained some of those revelations given to the Prophets on the Western continent. The Lord Jesus appeared to the ancient inhabitants of the continent and taught them the same things which He taught at Jerusalem. They were the sheep that He spoke of that were not of that fold, and they heard His voice as He promised. The Book of Mormon corroborated the Bible, and the two books ran together like drops of water and became one.

The reason why so many thousands of Latter-day Saints were to be found in these mountain valleys today was because they had received the Holy Ghost as a testimony of the true Gospel, in distant lands, and they were all living witnesses that God was a God of revelation. He was just as ready and willing to reveal himself to mankind today as in ancient times, if they but sought him humbly and in faith.

The spirit of the generation in which we lived was one of doubt, skepticism and infidelity, and men prided themselves in saying they do not know anything about God. Others pretended to believe in Him but their faith was a dead faith. He had heard very wise and intelligent men, in their own estimation, say, "I am better off than you. I don't believe in anything; I have no care or anxiety about these things; I do not believe in any hereafter; I do not say there is none, but I don't believe in it. I do not worry myself about a God or any hereafter." Now, it seemed to him that an individual of that kind was not much better off than he. Indeed he thought himself a little better off with faith in God, an unwavering conviction of an immortal existence, the joy that came from knowing that his Redeemer liveth and the inexpressible pleasure

that came from communion with his Maker and the manifestations of the Holy Ghost to his own soul. The speaker bore testimony that God had revealed Himself in this age of the world, that His Son Jesus had appeared, that angels had come from the courts of glory with messages to man, that the Holy Ghost was given to those who believed, repented, were baptized for the remission of their sins and had the hands of authorized men laid upon them, and that all the gifts enjoyed by the early Christian Church were now enjoyed and that in the sundry ways and divers manners of past times God spoke in this dispensation.

Unfortunately this was a skeptical generation. People doubted almost everything. Even men who stood up and preached in the pulpit, when one talked to them privately, expressed their doubts as to whether God ever did actually speak to man. They believed that men possessing intelligence were moved upon by some divine power; but what it was or where it came from they knew not.

"Mormonism," however, was a living protest against this spirit of infidelity and doubt. It came as the embodiment of the spirit and principle of revelation. It would continue and prevail in spite of all opposition, and the reason why no power on earth could stop its onward progress was that it was God's work, revealed by Him, the beginning of His Kingdom which was shortly to be established upon the earth.

The time was close at hand when with judgments, with fire, with sword, with famine, with pestilence, with earthquakes, with devouring flame, with cyclone and whirlwind, and the heaving of the seas beyond their bounds God would sweep the earth and make a full end of the kingdoms of the wicked and establish His kingdom in power, and all things which he had spoken by the prophets in ancient and in modern times would come to pass. He called upon all men to repent and obey the Gospel and prayed that we might be prepared for the events which are coming on the earth.

The choir sang the anthem:

Unfold ye portals everlasting.

Benediction by Bishop W. B. Preston.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday, July 21, President Loomis in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Simond, Beardsley, Helms, Evans, Wantland.

Absent—Karrick.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, amended and approved, the following

PETITIONS

were read and referred as specified:

J. B. Walden complained of a haud organ nuisance. Committee on police.

The Sierra Nevada Lumber company asked that Third West be sprinkled. Committee on sprinkling.

Mrs. A. Crockett asked for a free peddler's license. Committee on license.

J. Weinberger and others protested against granting a railroad franchise

on Second West street between Eight and Ninth South street. Committee on streets.

M. Fitzgerald asked permission to erect an electric light in front of his place of business. Committee on improvements.

The city school board asked for the extension of water mains on Seventh West street to the Franklin school. Committee on waterworks.

John Williams asked for a free peddler's license on account of being a cripple. Committee on license.

Andrew Ammussen asked a rebate on sprinkling tax. Committee on sprinkling.

L. E. Holt and others asked for an extension of water mains on Third South street. Committee on waterworks.

C. J. and W. A. Thompson offered to sell the city a piece of property in the N. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section eight and N. half of N. W. quarter and S. W. quarter S. W. quarter section 9 T. 1 R. 1 W. Committee on public grounds.

Henry George asked a rebate on sprinkling tax. Committee on sprinkling.

200,000 BRICKS.

The superintendent of sewers asked the Council to let a contract for 200,000 bricks and for 100 barrels of cement for sewer purposes. It was referred to the committee on sewers.

FROM THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The city attorney reported that the effect discovered in the title of the "Old Mill" property had been quelled by decree of the court, and that the city's portion of the expense was \$175. Filed.

POLICE COURT REPORT.

Police Justice Kesler reported for the month of June as follows:

Total fines assessed.....	\$2,087 50
Cash for old fines.....	40 00
Amount of fines paid in labor.....	\$ 418 00
Amount paid Treasurer Duke.....	1,629 50
Cash carried forward as old fines.....	83 50
Total.....	\$2,137 50

One hundred and eighty-three cases were tried.

THE CLUTE SHORTAGE.

The City Assessor and Collector made the following report in regard to the Clute shortage:

Honorable President and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen—In pursuance of a resolution passed by your honorable body July 16th, 1892 I have the honor to exhibit the attached statement:

Amount of assessment, \$51,004.60; at five mills, \$255,023.00.	
Amount allowed for charity.....	\$ 2,228.67
Amount uncollected.....	\$1,117 35
Cutler & Clawson.....	20 92
Commissions.....	4,649 38
Tax sales.....	5,160 22
Amount paid Treasurer.....	221,892 47

Total.....	\$ 5,003 01
School tax at $\frac{1}{4}$ a mill.....	1,968 24

Total.....	\$329,003 01
Shortage school tax.....	1,968 24
Shortage city tax.....	2,519 49

Total.....	\$341,896 14
Shortage city tax.....	\$ 20,519 19
Shortage sewer tax.....	11 3 40

Total.....	\$ 21,092 59
------------	--------------

The finance committee reported that they had examined the statement of Assessor and Collector Clute and found it correct and that Mr. Clute had come forward and made good the shortage.

The city treasurer reported that Mr. Clute had paid to the city \$22,007.73. This was \$314.24 more than the reported shortage and Mr. Clute claimed that amount was due him.

Moran—That ought to be held for interest.

The recorder—What did you say?

Moran—I say that the city should retain that \$314 as interest for the use of its money.

Rich—The city is paying five and six per cent on bonds, \$23,000, at that rate for six months is worth about \$600. Further I will ask Mr. Bell, has Mr. Clute settled in full with the city? If so, was it a cash transaction or did he give the city other securities?

Bell—We have the sworn statement of the city auditor and treasurer that the money has been paid into the treasury.

The report was referred to committee on finance with the city attorney associated.

THE MAYOR AGAIN IGNORED.

The committee on police reported adversely on the appointment of the mayor's Chief of Police Paul as city jaller.

Wantland—I should like to hear some reason given for the making of such a report.

Lawson—I can furnish the gentleman with all the reasons necessary. The chief of police has plenty to do to attend to the duties of his own office.

Bell (warmly)—I want to hear from some other members of the committee coming from the chairman down as I think Mr. Lawson's statement the angriest one I ever heard. I do not think there is any law in supporting this recommendation of the committee. Moran—Do you know that there is any law on the question at all?

Wantland—If this is a fight between the Mayor and Council I am certainly opposed to it.

Beardsley—After long and careful consideration the committee has arrived at the conclusion that the office of city police properly belongs to the office of city marshal.

The question to confirm the Mayor's appointment was then put, with the following result:

Ayes—Beardsley, Evans, Ewing, Folland, Horn, Hawdon, Siamond, Moran, Rich, Lawson—10.

Noes—Bell, Helas, Loothourw, Wantland—4.

The committee on police recommended that J. Van Alstyne be made a policeman without pay. Adopted.

THAT ELECTRIC DIFFICULTY.

The city engineer and city attorney, to whom was referred the difficulty between the Salt Lake City railway and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, reported that, in their opinion, the railway company should be required to remove their posts from Second East Street, from First South to Fifth South. They also recommend that this resolution be adopted by the Council:

Resolved, That the resolution of the City Council adopted Feb. 4, 1890, granting to the Salt Lake City Railroad company the privileges and authorize the said company to erect poles and maintain wires and poles where the same may be found necessary for the purpose of communicating power, to be used in the operation of elevators, pumps and propulsion of machinery and other mechanical purposes, be and the said resolution is herewith

by revoked, set aside and annulled, and that the privileges and each and every one of them granted in said resolution be and they are hereby withdrawn.

On motion of Hardy the matter was referred to the committee on streets.

FURTHER TIME GRANTED.

Ewing, of the committee on ways and means, asked that the committee be given more time in which to report on the amount of tax levy.

Wantland was opposed to granting the request as he was of the opinion that the matter could be decided upon at once.

On motion of Hardy the request was granted and Friday night set apart for the consideration of the question.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The police committee offered the following:

Whereas, It is deemed advisable that the city should have a detective force that should be separate and distinct from the police force and under the direct supervision of the City Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city attorney be instructed to present an ordinance creating such officers at the next meeting of the council.

Adopted.

MORE LIGHT.

As to the petition of A. A. Greenman and others asking for electric lights the committee on improvements recommended that lights be placed at the following points: Fourth and M streets, Second and M streets and Third and I streets. Adopted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The committee on fire department recommended that \$300 be appropriated for the purchase of a Pomper ladder. Referred back to the committee with power to act.

REBATE GRANTED.

The petition of L. C. Trent asking for a rebate of \$342.92 on watermain taxes was granted with 5 per cent. added for the use of the money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution authorizing the advertising for bids for the paving of Main street from South Temple to Fourth South and of First and Second South streets between West Temple and State streets was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the advertising for bids for the sidewalk recently ordered on Main and West Temple streets was adopted.

An ordinance extending the limits of sprinkling district No. 2 was then reported, and under suspension of rules was passed to second and third readings and finally passed.

The garbage ordinance, the special order of the business, was then taken up.

Beardsley moved that the whole matter be referred to the sanitary committee with the health commissioner and city attorney and sanitary inspector associated, for amendment. Carried.

The ordinance for the assessment of the property to pay the expenses of sprinkling the streets in sprinkling district No. 2 was then taken up, and after nearly an hour's talk, in which the Council got into a wrangle over rates and rebates and was called down by the city attorney, the whole matter was laid over until the next meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

J. Sullivan	\$102.00
C. W. Nunn	50.00
Neder & Cleland	1.00
F. Pratt & Co.	3.00
Stearns Nevada Lumber Co.	2.10
Salt Lake Hardware Co.	20.50
C. W. Nunn	30.50
Simpson Drug Co.	11.85
G. M. Scott & Co.	13.00
Salt Lake City Gas Co.	36.17
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Co.	11.00
Grant Bros Livery Co.	5.10
W. A. Waine & Co.	5.10
Eagle F. & M. Co.	2.10
Kahn Bros	2.10
Driver Mer Co.	2.10
W. L. Pickard	11.22
Rocky M. H. Co.	20.00
Irish & Franklin	22.61
American Fire Eng. Co.	15.00
The McKinnon Horse Collar Mfg. Co.	8.50
O. T. Hollaway	3.50
Wicombs & Co.	15.10
J. Hegab	15.10
H. L. Myers	15.10
E. B. Prosser	15.10
Freed Farm Co.	15.10
P. V. Coal Co.	15.10
E. N. Jones	15.10
Mason & Co.	15.10
Utah Steam Laundry	15.10
Utah Mountain Ice & Cold S Co.	15.10
Utah Pacific Coal Co.	15.10
O. T. Hollaway	15.10
Tullidge & Co.	15.10
Moritz & Greenwood	15.10
J. J. Farrell	15.10
H. M. Bell Telephone Co.	15.10
Mrs. William Gilbert	15.10
A. J. Hart	15.10
J. B. Wheeler	15.10
J. A. H. yes, Jr.	15.10
A. W. Caine & Co.	15.10
Barrett Bros.	15.10
Inter-Mountain Electric Co.	15.10
Utah Electric Co.	15.10
S. L. P. L. & H. Co.	15.10
Salt Lake City Gas Co.	15.10
Utah Mountain Ice & Cold S Co.	15.10
Kelly & Co.	15.10
Utah Book and Stationery Co.	15.10
Kerrie & Miller	15.10
J. C. Murphy & Co.	15.10
H. B. Rogers	15.10
Hospital, Holy Cross	15.10
E. D. Hoge	15.10
F. E. McGinnis	15.10
Edmund Printing Co.	15.10
C. H. Parsons	15.10
Mason & Co.	15.10
Utah Pacific Coal Co.	15.10
Grocer Printing Co.	15.10
Grocer Printing Co.	15.10
Tribe Publishing Co.	15.10
Tribe Publishing Co.	15.10
Herald Publishing Co.	15.10
Sierra Nevada Lumber	15.10
G. M. Scott	15.10
W. P. Rowe	15.10
Barrett & Bros.	15.10
Goldsmith & Co.	15.10
E. H. Parsons	15.10
Spicer	15.10
T. C. Armstrong	15.10
Tribe Publishing Co.	15.10
Walker Bros. & Fyler Co.	15.10
Wasatch Drug Co.	15.10
L. C. Trent	15.10
Colorado Coal & Iron Co.	15.10
H. C. Christ	15.10
W. A. Waine & Co.	15.10
Utah Mountain Ice & Cold S Co.	15.10
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating Co.	15.10
McCoy & Kendall	15.10
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.	15.10
Remington, Johnson & Co.	15.10
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.	15.10
A. C. Smith & Co.	15.10
Inter-Mountain Electric Co.	15.10
Bridge, Kirk & Co.	15.10
Rogers & Co.	15.10
Moritz & Greenwood	15.10
G. M. Scott & Co.	15.10
Eagle Foundry and Machine Co.	15.10
H. L. Driver	15.10
T. C. Armstrong	15.10
K. C. Coffin & Co.	15.10
Utah Mountain Ice & Cold S Co.	15.10
A. J. Peniston & Son	15.10
G. F. Palmer & Co.	15.10
G. F. Palmer & Co.	15.10
Kelly & Co.	15.10

G. M. Scott & Co.	44 57
G. M. Scott & Co.	24 67
G. M. Scott & Co.	24 67
D. B. Blackman	219 33

A special session of the City Council was held Friday night, July 22nd, for the purpose of deciding upon the rate of tax for the ensuing year. President Looftbourrow called the members to order at 8:30 o'clock (one hour late). The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Simond, Heise, Wantland, Moran.

A FIVE MILLS RATE RECOMMENDED. After the minutes of Tuesday night's session had been read and approved the following report from the committee on ways and means was read by the recorder:

To the City Council:

We your committee on ways and means recommend that the rate of tax for the year 1892 be fixed at 5 mills. We have come to this conclusion from the examination of the annexed schedule submitted by the city auditor.

S. C. EWING,
M. H. BEARDSLEY,
ELI A. FOLLAND.

Accompanying the report was the following financial statement for the six months ending June 30:

RECEIPTS.

Bonds July, 1891	\$ 150,000 00
Liquor license	55,700 00
Waterman extension tax	49,286 77
Rating tax	30,098 33
General license	25,991 75
Sewer tax	12,146 32
Sidewalk tax	11,750 35
Fines	7,511 55
Tax sales	8,141 19
Water rates	3,023 14
City engineering department	2,578 70
Carbing and gutting	2,663 92
Interest on bonds	6,854 25
Dog tax	2,100 00
Freight on bonds	1,875 00
Cemetery	1,401 30
Rent	1,130 40
Engineering department	1,278 70
City and county building	623 77
Police tax	539 30
Waterworks	419 71
Suspense	407 35
Interest	289 88
Sewerage	245 75
Street department	289 88
Liberty park	65 60
Sprinkling tax	33 18
Watermaster	29 80
Fire department	17 80
Jordan and Salt Lake canal	9 75

Total \$374,060 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Waterworks	\$ 145,471 35
Parley's conduit	61,844 29
Inter. at on bonds	47,000 00
Salary	28,098 33
Police department	28,098 33
City and county building	28,098 33
Street lighting	28,098 33
Watermaster department	28,098 33
Sewerage department	28,098 33
Fire department	28,098 33
Health department	28,098 33
Cemetery department	28,098 33
Street street paving	28,098 33
Bridges	28,098 33
Claims and damages	28,098 33
Assessor and collector's office expense	28,098 33
Street and advertising	28,098 33
General expense	28,098 33
Retaining wall	28,098 33
Jordan and Salt Lake canal	28,098 33
Liberty park	28,098 33
Parley canal	28,098 33
Hospital	28,098 33
Legal expense	28,098 33
Cross walks	28,098 33
Land	28,098 33
Rent	28,098 33
Dog tax	28,098 33
Furniture and fixtures	28,098 33
Donation	28,098 33

Sarpins canal	531 74
License refunded	289 15
Mayor's agent fund	147 15
Water conduit and O. B.	100 00
Fines	80 67
Extray pound	90 65
City tax	44 68
Suspense	30 50
Total	\$ 306,396 86

Lawson moved that the recommendations of the committee be adopted and offered a resolution endorsing the five-mill proposition.

Hardy—I think that 4½ mills is quite sufficient considering the hard times and the improvements proposed. I favor retrenchment.

Horn—I agree with Mr. Hardy and am willing that the rate should be fixed at 4½ mills; I would even be satisfied with fixing it at 4 mills if after due consideration that should be thought enough.

Ewing—The committee on ways and means arrived at the conclusion of fixing the rate at 5 mills after a careful estimate of what the city would need for the coming year. Less than the amount of money raised from that rate would not be enough.

Lawson—The five mill rate will give the city about \$283,000. We will need every dollar of that amount to carry on contemplated improvements and pay regular expenses.

Wantland—I think that the rate should be fixed at five mills, the same as it was last year. Taxes are lighter in Salt Lake than in any western city.

Hardy—While I do not want to cripple the city government in the slightest degree, I think expenses can be cut down with safety in some of the city departments. For instance, during the last six months \$145,000 have been expended in the waterworks department. Parley's conduit has now been completed and there will be no heavy bills to meet from that source. In the health department more than \$3,000 were spent during the same time. Why this is I do not know and cannot understand.

Horn—If the gentleman will allow me I will state for his information that the expenses in the health department have been made heavy by the reason of the city being compelled to pay \$1000 per month to the Rio Grande Western railway company to convey its garbage from the city.

Wantland—A great deal has been said about real estate men being anxious to make a heavy tax showing. As to that I will say that such a statement is erroneous. It is to nobody's interest to keep down taxes as much as to the real estate dealer.

Rich—We want to show investors that the rate of taxes in this city is low. I move that Mr. Lawson's resolution be amended to read four and a half mills instead of five mills, that will save the people about \$20,000.

Folland—The committee having this matter under consideration had a higher and a lower rate than five mills mentioned during their deliberations but it was thought that the rate decided upon was the proper thing. I am in favor of the five mill proposition.

Moran, Lawson and Wantland opposed the amendment.

Lawson's resolution was then adopted on the following vote:

Ayes—Folland, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Simond, Wantland, Heise, Looftbourrow—12.
Noes—Hardy, Rich—2.

ASSESSOR'S COMPENSATION.

Moran offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Fred. J. Leonard the city assessor and collector be and he is hereby allowed as compensation for his services for the year 1892 two per cent on all collections made by him.

Folland—I move to amend by making the office of the city assessor and collector a salaried one at \$3,500 per year.

Rich—I second the motion.

Lawson—I am in favor of Mr. Moran's resolution. Our assessor and collector is a good one; his services to the city have already been very valuable. He frequently has to work eighteen hours a day and often on Sundays. We should reward him well for his labors.

Hardy—I am opposed to the percentage compensation. The county gives its assessor \$7000 per year and he must pay all his office clerks out of that amount. I think our assessor and collector is a good one and should receive a fair compensation and I will move to amend the amendment and make his salary \$4000 per year.

Rich—I second the motion.

Folland—I know that Mr. Leonard is a competent man and a jolly good fellow but that should cut no figure. According to two per cent. basis Mr. Leonard will clear at least \$3,000. This, I think, an excessive compensation. Mr. Clute made, I am told, about \$12,000 per year.

Wantland—in conversation with Ex-Mayor Scott today he intimated that Mr. Clute got less than \$5000 per year on the percentage plan.

Folland—I know absolutely from Mr. Clute's own statement that he made considerably more than \$8000 per year.

Wantland here made a twenty minutes political stump speech in which he plead for the 2 per cent. proposition.

Bell—I would like to ask the recorder how many months he will be required to work to assess the property and collect the taxes for the present year, twelve or fifteen months?

Mr. Leonard—Fifteen months.

Hardy—Mr. Leonard, the present incumbent, at \$3,500 or \$4,000 per year will the expenses of his office paid by the city will receive a compensation far in excess of that of any other city officer. It is a good, "fat" office and should, with its perquisites, satisfy the most fastidious.

By way of amendment to the original resolution by the committee, Ewing offered the following:

Resolved, That 2 per cent. be allowed the assessor and collector on the property assessment, all other assessments and collections to be made without remuneration to the assessor and collector. Said special taxes exempt be as follows: Sprinkling, paving, sidewalks, sewerage, waterworks, curbing and all special taxes working through the collector's office.

Evans seconded the resolution.

Wantland—I am unalterably opposed to the resolution. No one knew how much of the tax would go uncollected. It is entirely probable that his salary will fall below \$4000, and there are not more than three votes likely to be cast in this Council against paying him a greater salary than that.

When Mr. Leonard received the nomination for the city assessor and

collector he was given to understand that the office would be a lucrative one. His election was the first substantial recognition the Colorado contingent or outside element received and to squelch him now is unfair and should not be allowed.

Folland—I am glad the discussion has taken this turn so that I can make myself understood. If a caucus has been held and the number of votes canvassed in favor of the proposition we might as well end the matter here and now. It was time wasted to spend time foolishly on a cut and dried affair. Mr. Wantland's instruction means nothing. Who does he mean will cast the three votes on the proposition referred to? That is difficult to divine. But I want to tell that he never knows beforehand how I will vote. The reflection is unjust and ungentlemanly and I resent it.

Evans—I cannot sit still and say nothing on this matter. I am in favor of giving our assessor and collector a good salary, but I am certainly opposed to this heavy per centage plan. I will oppose anything giving that official more than \$5000 per year. We should be moderate.

Wantland—I move that further consideration of this question be postponed until Tuesday evening next.

The motion carried on a vote of eight to three.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION MEETING.

The council then fixed the time of the sittings of the board of equalization on the 15th to 25th of August, inclusive, to hear complaints in regard to assessment.

Adjourned until Tuesday night.

WOOLGROWERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the Salt Lake County Woolgrowers' Association held in the A. O. U. W. hall on West Temple Street Tuesday afternoon and evening were well attended, and full of interest to sheepmen.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The object of the association as set forth in the preamble is as follows:

"For the purpose of protecting the industry of wool growing in this Territory; for the purpose of protecting the rights of persons engaged in this industry; for the purpose of maintaining the vested rights in the use of the common range which have been acquired by the woolgrowers; for the purpose of protecting ourselves against the enactment of laws which are designed to destroy our rights and crush our business; and for the purpose of preventing the spread of public sentiment hostile to us and our welfare."

Article II still further emphasizes the objects of the association in its relation to the rights of individual members in the following words:

"The objects of this association shall be to carry into effect the purposes above set forth; to secure to the members as far as possible, an equal participation in the benefits, and in the work necessary thereto; to defend the individual members from oppression of any kind, and to make a common cause of any injury or injustice inflicted upon a member; to protect the wool grower in the use of the range, the water courses and springs, and in his right to the use of the public highway; to provide a

fund that can be used at any time to defend a member in his rights, or to prosecute to a final determination suits in the courts of law, for any injustice which may be committed on a member of this association."

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

President M. K. Parsons called the afternoon meeting to order and W. H. Haigh, the secretary, read a communication from H. C. Shurtliff of Evanston, Wyo., asking that a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee there in regard to damages done by Utah sheep foraging in that quarter.

John C. Mackay urged that a committee of three be appointed to secure rights for the wool-growers in Western Wyoming.

Mr. Shurtliff said that the sheep-growers of Utah County are the heaviest taxpayers in that county; the sheepmen pay 95 per cent. of their stock, while the cattlemen pay much less. "We want a sheepman in the legislature," he said.

It was brought out the discussion that nearly all the sheep on the ranges in Western Wyoming are owned by men living in Salt Lake County.

Mr. Shurtliff, continuing, said that they could get an association of seventy-five members in Utah County to co-operate with the association here. He said it would be necessary to hire the lawyers here as all the lawyers up there are owned by the "hustlers."

Mr. Mackay moved that an advisory committee be appointed by the executive committee of three Wyoming men and that committee be named in other places as the executive committee see fit. The motion carried unanimously.

President Parsons stated that the bonds of the secretary and the treasurer's bonds of \$1000 and \$2000 respectively had been filed with him, and he considered them ample.

Mr. Tufts, of the executive committee, reported that they had published a new book of the constitution and by-laws and that all the business firms which they had approached for advertisements, except one, had taken agency.

Mr. Pickard said they had received \$80 in advertisements and the cost of 1000 copies was but \$40, leaving a balance in the treasury.

GOVERNOR THOMAS THANKED.

W. L. Pickard presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The wool growers of Salt Lake County in convention assembled, hereby tender Governor Arthur L. Thomas the thanks not only of the convention, but the thanks of the wool growers at large, for the veto of H. F. No. 65, passed last session by the Legislature of our Territory, and at the same time we heartily denounce the said legislature for their action in seeking the destruction of the most diversified industry in Utah."

ATTORNEY SIDNEY DARKE

said that in all the history of the world mankind had banded itself together for self defense and protection. In the course of his remarks he referred to the power of money as the armament that secures the rights of the association. If any member of the association is aggrieved or wronged it is his business to report this injury or oppression to a member of the executive committee, and if he has been injured he has the association back of him

to defend his interests. Four members of the executive committee have the power to use the funds of the association to defend him. He had heard that in some of the outer counties the sheep men had been prevented the use of highways. The sheep men have as much right to the highways as any other man. When God Almighty set up these mountains and turned them on edge so that grass could grow on the slopes, He did not go to all this trouble for the sole benefit of the cattle men, but for all alike. The sheep man has as much right to God's grass as any other man. The public range is open to all alike, unless it is fenced up. If John Jones claims to own the land he has a patent for it. Any road open, and in use for seven years, is under the law a public highway, and no man has a right to fence it up. Any sheep man can drive his flock over it, using due diligence to not do any more damage to his neighbor than he can help.

"Whenever a judgment is granted against you by a country justice of the peace, if you are right appeal it to a higher court, or report it to the association and it will carry it up. It is said that justice in some of the country districts has taken the bandage off one of her eyes, and that she looks at the cattlemen with a kindly glance."

The speaker devoted sometime in urging the members to go to work and elect selectmen to the county courts who are friendly to the sheep interest. If they can get two selectmen out of the three they will virtually control the county board.

"Send men," he said earnestly, "to the legislature friendly to the sheep industry. Your industry is the second most important in the territory, second only to mining. The mining industry sends men friendly to its rights, and you should be as diligent of your rights. Send men to the legislature who believe that the sheep have the same right to the grass on the mountain side as the cattle."

PRESIDENT CRANE'S ADDRESS.

Charles Crane, president of the Territorial Association, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Wool-growers:

I am exceedingly pleased to again meet with you, and listen to words of, if not of inspiration, at least of wisdom, from the lips of those who are seeking by all honorable means for the uplifting of the woolgrowers of Utah.

You are gathered here today for the purpose, I believe, of perfecting a more thorough organization of the wool-growers of Salt Lake County. Your county now represents 201,588 head of sheep, and last season sold wool to the valuation of \$145,067.81, making your county third on the list as a wool producer, Sanpete and Iron counties only surpassing you. I take it, however, that while you should be proud of this showing, it does not represent all the wealth of the woolmen, residents of this county, for tens of thousands of sheep which are pastured on the mountains in different parts of not only Utah, but the neighboring States and Territories, pay tribute to owners whose residence is in your beautiful city, hence this organization represents nearly if not quite 500,000 sheep, whose owners will sell fully 3,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$400,000; be-

side this you will no doubt dispose of mutton to the valuation of at least \$100,000, making a grand total of \$500,000 which goes into circulation among the people of your country as the result of the wool-growing industry.

Grand as is this showing, gentlemen, you are not satisfied and will not rest until you dispose of \$1,000,000 worth of wool annually from Salt Lake county alone, but this cannot be until you are thoroughly organized for protective purposes, for organization means victory, which leads to prosperity, and for that purpose you are here today.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and you have had an exemplification of that fact a few months since, when our Legislature (which to our eternal disgrace was overwhelmingly Democratic) tried so hard to absolutely and utterly destroy us, and with us (without exception), the most prosperous industry in Utah today.

Thank God, that Legislature will never again meet to mire, resent their constituents, and we should eternally and everlastingly thank God that we had a governor whose heart was white, whose head was level, whose honesty and integrity can never be doubted in the cause of right and justice. Governor Thomas stood between us and destruction, and when delegation after delegation of would-be-law-makers waited upon him and asked him to affix his signature to that monstrous bill, he quietly told them that this bill would destroy and drive beyond our borders every sheep and every wool-grower, and reduce thousands of now prosperous, contented, happy people to penury and want.

Napoleon once said that "Providence was on the side of the heaviest artillery," and you will find that Providence and protection are on the side of those who work constantly and vigilantly for the political party that gives us the protection we have today. There are a few Democratic wool-growers, I am sorry to say, gentlemen, who are absolutely honest in their belief that our prosperity depends upon the success of the Democratic party. Last November, and with all good feeling to them, I will say that the late lamented Democratic Legislature used every endeavor to destroy us. Ex-President Cleveland's free wool message was aimed at our destruction. The Mills bill, another Democratic measure, also aimed at our downfall, and last, but not least, the Springer free wool bill, which has passed the House, and now awaits the action of the Senate, before being presented to the President for his signature. These are all Democratic measures, designed to place us in competition with the pauper labor of Australasia and the Argentine republic, where herders can be had for from \$4 to \$6 Spanish money per month. Every measure aimed at our destruction comes from Democratic sources, and every measure for the advancement of our industry and the prosperity of our people springs from Republican sources. I know orators from the Democratic party will tell you that with wool on the free list we would receive more for our clips than we do today, and in the same breath tell the tolling millions, their clothing would be 50 per cent. cheaper.

As I speak, the London sales of wool are taking place, and yesterday X wool,

shrinking 20 per cent. sold for sixpence three farthings, or less than 14 cents. Now, Mr. Chairman, add one cent for freight to this would make 15 cents, the price which this wool would cost the manufacturers at the seaboard. Is it likely he would purchase our wool shrinking from 60 to 80 per cent. trashy, and broken in staple, fibre short and unskirted tag-locks in it, etc., in preference to this beautiful skirted long-stapled wool? Well hardly, Mr. Chairman. The fact is our American wool is, and always has been about double the price of the London wool, shrinkage taken into consideration. Wools are always sold on their scoured basis, and as our wool shrinks 60 to 80 per cent. and is unskirted, while theirs shrink only 20 per cent. their wool would, even if it were admitted free, be worth double what ours would be; then, with wool on the free list, we would receive today from 6 cents to 8 cents perhaps per pound, and I ask you wool-growers can you exist at that figure, can you pay decent wages to decent men, for shearing, herding, dipping, freight, etc.? In Australia it costs 40½ cents per annum to run each sheep, this includes shearing, herding, clipping, freight, packing and laying the wool on the seaboard.

In Utah it has always cost me 70 cents per head, not including shearing, dipping, etc., to run sheep. In Australia the average weight per fleece is eight pounds, while ours is hardly six. Such being the fact, gentlemen, how can we compete with these men, whose herds number hundreds of thousands, where grass is perennial, and where you can lease for ninety-nine years a hundred leagues for \$100; without protection we would be compelled to send our sheep to the shambles, and when our flocks were destroyed, our factories silent and the wheels of industry clogged, up would go the price of wool and clothing, and then, when too late, our Democratic friends would realize they had the wool pulled over their eyes, and their reason stifled by fallacies which had no foundation in facts.

Gentlemen, let me again urge upon you the necessity of taking a more active part in politics, for the success of the Republican party next November means continued protection which means continued prosperity to you all. Let each and every one of you put your shoulder to the Republican banner wagon in national and State politics and at the next Territorial election we will send a delegate to Congress who will be honest, staunch and true to the policy of protection to every American industry.

WOOL SAMPLES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Crane, at the request of Prof. Salsborn, who has charge of the Utah exhibit of farm products at the World's Fair, said that while the wool-growers could not exhibit sheep, they, nevertheless, wanted samples of the wool grown here. "I propose to get up a stuffed sheep and a banner of all the classes of wool grown in this Territory, for instance, samples of one month's growth, two months' growth, etc. I would like some fleece in every county in the Territory. It doesn't cost much. I think I have a world-beating fleece, but I may not be in when I get to the World's Fair. These samples

will be arranged in glass cases with the names of the grower, the age and breed of the sheep on which it was grown."

Mr. Tufts made a short speech in which he counseled the members to take a more active interest in elections and thought that the association would take a hand in the election of the next Legislature.

Charles Crane, on the suggestion of President Parsons, was made an honorary member of the association.

TIME OF MEETING.

A motion to change the time of holding the annual meeting from July to October was lost.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Arthur, Edward J., St. John, Tooele county.
Anderson, Enerveld, West Jordan.
Blake, James, Gale.
Beckstead, G. F., Gale.
Blake, Charles, Gale.
Bennion, S. H., Taylorville.
Bennion, Alfred, Taylorville.
Brown, O. C., 27 E. Sixth South.
Beckstead, George W., Gale.
Bowdidge, John S., City.
Butterfield, Samuel, Herriman.
Beckstead, Gordon S., Gale.
Burns, Robert G., 1051 east, Third South (Funkman & Burns).
Covey, Enoch, 569 east, Third South.
Cochran, J. M., Granger.
Canning, George, city.
Cochran, Matthew, city.
Condle, Peter S. & Bros., 554 south Third West, city.
Cepson, Albert, East Mill Creek.
Callister, E. H., Brox, box 605, Duncombe, David, 890 west, Second North, city.
Day, J. E., Draper.
Davis, W. P., city.
Davidson, Walter, 905 east, Second South.
Duncombe, Robert, city.
Dunsie Br. & Herriman.
Day, James H., Draper.
Dunsley, W. J., Gale.
Droubay, Paul, Eriss, Tooele county.
Duncomb, A. J., Evanston, Wy.
Dunsie, C. N., Riverton.
Ennis, W. B., Draper.
Everitt, Wm. R., 478 Third street.
Fitzgerald, J. W. W., Draper.
Gerrard, Wm., Taylorville.
Gerrard, Eph., Taylorville.
Green, A., Draper.
Howard, Samuel H., Gale.
Howard, Samuel L., Gale.
Malt, W. H., Taylorville.
Hill, Alack, North P. O.
Hill, W. P., Mill Creek.
Hall & Bayan, city.
Harker, William, Taylorville.
Hansen & Winder, city.
Hall, Ebenezer, Prior, Emery co.
Jones, T. W., 681 W. South Temple street.
Jones, W. H., 231 S. Third East.
James, James A., city.
Kendrick, T. C., city.
Kingsley, S. S., city.
Kirk, William, Pleasant Grove.
Kerr, J. B., city 445 S. W.
Lawrence, Andrew T., Malad, Ida.
Laird, E., Sugar House ward.
Miller, C. L., Murray.
Mackay, D., Granger.
Mackay, D. O., Taylorville.
Marsh, J. W., Brighton.
Miller, D. L., Murray.
McKean, Theodore, 173 N. Fourth West.
Mackay, Hyrum, Taylorville.

Miller Brothers, Murray.
Nelson, A. J. Draper.
Newton, Hyrum, 320 S. Seventh East.

Norton, William J., Cherry Creek, Nevada.

Oswold, Wm., city.
Peterson, Chas., Gale.
Parker, Wm. E., Taylorsville.
Parker, John, Taylorsville.
Parker, John D., Granger.
Panter, Wm., Vernon.
Pickard, W. L., corner Third South and Third West.

Parker, S. L., Taylorsville.
Pascos, M. K., 445 South Main.
Park, W. G., Murray.
Payne, Henry, Farmers' ward.
Rudy, Frank, North Point.
Reese, I. G., 561 N. First West.
(Reese & Stowell's, city.)

Reese, E. M. & E. L., city. (Reese Bros.)

Rigby, William, 144 West Fourth South.

Russell, John F., St. John, Tooele county.

Rigby, S. T., Farmers ward.
Rigby, W. S., 144 West Fourth South.

Reid, Peter J., Salt Lake county.
Shoenfeldt, Emil, Brighton.
Shoenfeldt, John, Brighton.
Sampeon, James, city.
Smith, Hyrum, 87 South Sixth East.
Stowell, E. W., 230 South Second West. (Reese & Stowell, city.)
Sharp, John A., care of S. P. Teasdale.

Sharp, David, Vernon, Tooele county.
Slimper, Dan, Murray.
Swenson, Andrew, Murray.
Shurtliff, H. C., Evanston, Wyo.
Stocking, John J., Herriman.
Stevens, Andrew, 916 South Ninth East.

Straasburg, Lewis, Centre, Tooele county.

Scribner, N. A., Stockton.
Shafer, Oliver, Riter postoffice, Salt Lake county.

Tufts, Elbridge, 634 East Sixth South.

Terry, William J., Draper.

Terry, F., Draper.

Winder, Richard, Murray.

Watson, James M., 51 South Fifth West.

Whitaker, J. C., city.

Winchester, Benj., Murray.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met in regular session last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were Pike, Newman, Baldwin, Young, Dooly, Duke and Alf.

FAN SYSTEM.

The following was read and referred to the committee on sites and buildings:

Honorable School Board:

Gentlemen—I will be able tomorrow (Friday) evening to give the information asked for by your committee on sites and buildings as to the cost and charges necessary in your five buildings for the proper installation of the Buffalo fan system of ventilation and heating.

SCHOOL SITE.

F. W. Olmsted offered to sell to the board lot 6, block 13, plat F, 10x20 rods, on the east bench, for \$5000. Committee on sites and buildings.

JANITORIAL APPLICATION.

The application of Sylvanus B. Brinton for a janitorial position was referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

AUTHORITY TO LEASE.

The committee on sites and buildings reported, recommending that the clerk of the board be authorized to execute a lease with Mr. Davis for his building over the river opposite the Twenty-second ward (the same as occupied last year), from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, for the sum of \$100, payable monthly on and after September 1st, 1892, at \$10 per month; also to execute a lease with Mr. Roberts for the Roberts' building (Cone's addition (the same as occupied last year), from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, for the sum of \$100, payable monthly on and after September 1st, 1892 at \$10 per month, and also to execute a lease with Mr. Rowe for a building at Folsom's addition (the same as occupied last year), from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, for the sum of \$100, payable monthly on and after September 1st, at \$10 per month, it being understood that neither of these parties will charge anything from July 1st to August 31st, 1892.

Adopted.

The same committee reported recommending that the president and clerk of the board be authorized to execute a lease with the Eight Ward Ecclesiastical Association from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for the sum of \$250; payable monthly on and after September 1st, 1892, at \$25 a month, it being understood that no rent will be paid for the rooms for July and August; also, that a lease be executed with said association for right of way to and from the back part of the property owned by the board, adjoining, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for the sum of \$5, and that said association be paid \$5 for the right of way to said property during the last year on the execution of a properly verified voucher of \$10. Adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The finance committee reported as follows:

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:
Gentlemen—Your finance committee herewith submits its annual report as required by law.

The receipts from all sources except the sale of bonds, were as follows, for the year ending June 30, 1892:

From Territorial apportionment, balance for 1891.....	\$ 4,900 12
From Territorial apportionment, half of sum apportioned, 1892.....	25,500 00
From county school tax on account.....	32,163 80
From city school tax on account.....	24,015 79
Miscellaneous sources.....	502 72
Total.....	\$105,644 83

The expenditures for the same period, on all accounts except those which the law contemplates should be charged to the proceeds from the sale of bonds, were as follows:

Paid overdrafts as shown on clerk's report for year ending June 30, 1891.....	\$ 23,200 68
General expense account.....	11,661 41
Interest account.....	1,967 06
Teachers' salaries.....	96,543 35
Janitors' salaries.....	10,371 63
Janitors' supplies.....	1,065 40
Fuel.....	2,254 51
Supplies for schools.....	1,791 48
Maintenance school property.....	2,388 15
Rents of school buildings, etc.....	5,841 25
Literature.....	478 75

Total disbursements on this account, \$165,310 08

For the detailed expenditures of this amount we refer you to the report of the clerk, filed.

This shows an apparent overdraft of \$58,665.23.

The school expense account had advanced to the building account proper the previous year and this year, the sum of \$63,664.23. This overdraft has been made good since the bonds were sold, and there is still due to the current school fund the sum of \$5958.83. We recommend that these accounts be adjusted on this basis, that this sum be transferred accordingly and that the clerk be instructed to make the proper entries on the books to show this result, and that hereafter the two funds and the accounts for the same be kept separate.

For the coming year the following estimate is submitted:

ESTIMATED REVENUE.	
Territorial apportionment, one-half of apportionment for 1891 unpaid.....	\$ 25,500 00
Territorial apportionment for 1892.....	50,000 00
From county school tax.....	35,000 00
From city school tax.....	1,000 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	5,061 84
Total.....	\$136,561 84

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
One year's interest on \$450,000 bonds at 5 per cent.....	\$22,500
Half year's interest on \$450,000 bonds at 5 per cent.....	11,250
One year's interest on \$150,000 bonds at 5 per cent, not yet sold.....	7,500
Sinking fund, 5 per cent on \$450,000, twenty year bonds.....	22,500
Sinking fund, 10 per cent on \$150,000, ten year bonds.....	15,000
Total for sinking fund and interest.....	\$78,750

Note—The estimate of interest in for three coupons, August 1, 1892, and February and August, 1893, as no further revenue will be received until after the last-named date.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS.

General expenses.....	\$ 12,500 00
Teachers' salaries.....	105,000 00
Janitors' salaries.....	12,000 00
Janitors' supplies.....	1,500 00
Fuel and lights.....	4,000 00
Maintenance school property.....	5,000 00
Rents.....	5,000 00
For school supplies (and text books, if purchased by board).....	15,000 00
Total school expense.....	\$180,500 00

Total estimated disbursements.....\$239,000 00

Leaving a balance on hand at close of the year of.....\$ 6,561 84

From this statement the need of keeping within the estimates made is seen to be imperative. These estimates are increased over last year's actual cost under each head (except for rents) to an extent which, as we compute it, be ample for all necessary expenditure. We therefore recommend that each committee be explicitly directed by the board to keep the expenses which it has in charge within the basis estimated.

Filed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Salt Lake City Gas Co., gas board rooms.....	\$ 3 00
Louis Hyams & Co., insurance, Fortieth ward.....	85 90
F. E. Shoppe & Co., repairing roof, Fortieth ward.....	110 00
T. C. Angell, preliminary studies for plan for enlarging Simard school.....	25 00
John Green, scavenger work.....	75 00
Whittemore, Cooke & Co., insurance Eighth ward.....	12 15
Total.....	\$279 05

The report of the committee on school work and the question of furnishing text books free were taken up and adopted, only two amendments being made. That was by substituting "national" for "normal" in the music course on a vote of six to three and the addition of Smith's Primer of Physiology to the list.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE, 1850.

NO. 7. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892. VOL. XLV.

SHRIMAIKRS

Made by President Wilford Woodruff, at the St. George Stake Conference, held at St. George, June 12th and 13th, 1892.

REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER

I arise with a heart full of gratitude and thanksgiving to my Heavenly Father for preserving my life until I again have the privilege of visiting St. George and beholding the faces of my brethren and sisters with whom I stand connected in the new and everlasting covenant—a covenant which will last not only in this world, but in the world to come.

I think you are all acquainted with my motto with regard to public speaking. No man, in this generation or in any other, can preach the Gospel or edify the Saints of God unless he is led by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; and what little I may speak to you this afternoon, I need and desire that Spirit. I hope I may have the faith and prayers of the Saints or God unto this end.

I have some things upon my mind that I would like to speak of this afternoon, if I can get the spirit of them. I will say that some of the most interesting history of my life has been the time that I have spent here in St. George, and in the Temple of God which is built here. There is no eye that has seen, nor ear that has heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the future reward that will be given these people who dwell here and who have labored in the Temple of God. For myself, I can say that I feel under deep obligation to the people who dwell here—an obligation that I feel will last with me throughout all eternity. In my early days there were two things for which I desired to live. One was the redemption of the dead—my father's house, my mother's house, and the progenitors who are in the spirit world, and who never heard the Gospel. I have been preserved in the flesh, as one of their descendants, to hold the keys of their salvation and redemption, the same as you have for your progenitors, whom you are called to redeem and labor for here in the flesh. This has been a work that I have greatly desired to do for years that are past and gone, and through the blessing of the Lord and the assistance of my brethren and sisters

who dwell in St. George, I have lived to see it accomplished to a great extent, which I look upon as one of the greatest blessings God ever bestowed upon me. So I look upon it with regard to all of us.

The Lord has had certain purposes in gathering us together, and the redemption of our dead is one of them. And when I reflect upon the work which the Latter-day Saints have been called to perform in these latter days, I rejoice before the Lord that I have lived in this day and generation, and that I have been numbered among the Latter-day Saints who have been called to perform these great and mighty works which are necessary to be performed before the coming of the Son of Man. The building of these Temples in these mountains of Israel is among the marvelous events of the day in which we live. Of course, we built Temples before we came to these valleys; one in Kirtland, and one in Nauvoo. I was not at the dedication of the Temple in Kirtland; but I was present at the dedication of the Temple in Nauvoo. The history of these Temples you have before you. You know the Prophets were slain, and the Lord required the building of that Temple at the hands of the Saints before they were driven into the wilderness. There was a certain revelation given that inspired in a great measure the Elders of the Church of God to perform that work. They labored with all the power they possessed, and they accomplished that work. They went into that Temple and received ordinances and endowments before they led us into the wilderness. These Temples that we have built here stand as a monument before God, angels and men, to the faith and works of the Latter-day Saints.

Brother George Q. Cannon has referred to your labors in settling here. You were called to come here by the servants of God. You left your homes to come here and you have done what was required of you in this matter. You have had power to finish the Temple, and you have had power to go in and redeem your dead. A great many of you have done this, and I hope all of you will continue as long as you have any dead to redeem. Never cease that work while you have the power to enter into the Temple. I have greatly rejoiced in my work in this Temple, and in the blessings that I have received at the hands of the

Latter-day Saints here. Gold and silver are no comparison to these things. I have had some thousands redeemed here. I have had baptisms, ordinations, washings and anointings, endowments and sealings for them, the same as if they were standing in the flesh themselves. I shall go and meet them on the other side of the veil. You will go and meet your relatives. You will hold the keys of their salvation to the endless ages of eternity, if you attend to this labor for them.

There is no principle on earth that I rejoice more in than in the power that we hold as Latter-day Saints to build these Temples, to go into them, and to redeem our dead. It will require immortal bodies, immortal spirits, immortal revelations to enable men to comprehend the full extent of this work; they cannot comprehend it in mortality.

Now, I desire to live to see the Salt Lake Temple finished. I want to be with my brethren the Apostles, the High Priests, the Seventies, the Elders and all the authorities of the Church when that Temple is dedicated to God. We have been as long building that Temple as Moses was leading the children of Israel through the wilderness to the land of promise, and I would like to see it finished.

I view our position as Latter-day Saints, and all that is transpiring here, as well as our history before we came here, as in fulfillment of the revelations of God. A great many of our friends felt bad when we had to leave our lovely Nauvoo to go into the wilderness. It was a great trial to them. But had that not taken place, the Bible and the Book of Mormon and many of the revelations in the Doctrine and Covenants would have fallen to the ground unfulfilled. This is the place pointed out by the finger of God for the people to stand in holy places while the judgments of God go forth in the earth. It is marvelous in my eyes that I have lived to see the Temples that have been built in these mountains of Israel and the mighty work that has been performed in them, considering the condition in which we came here. A little handful of men, in poverty and affliction, came into this barren desert. I brought President Young in my carriage into the valley of Salt Lake. He was sick, and he asked me to turn my carriage so that he could get sight of the valley. I did so. He cast

his eyes over the valley and looked for some little time. When he got through he said, "Brother Woodruff, drive on. Here is our home. This is the place God has pointed out for us to plant our feet. I have seen this place before." He began to recover right from that time. Well, we camped there, and we visited around some. President Young said, "Now, brethren, go where you please; go north, go south; go to any part of the country, and when you come back you will say this is the place." Men came from California, among them Brannan, who urged us strongly to go to California, saying that it was such a fine country, and we were there in a barren desert. But President Young said, "This is our home. Here we shall build the Temple of God and the city of our God." I think this has been plainly fulfilled. The inspiration of the Lord was with President Young all through his life, and the result of it is manifest. I traveled with him in the first settling of this country. Where is there a man that has the spirit of inspiration but can see the hand of God in these things? We have had our day of affliction, of persecution and poverty. All earth and hell, if I may be allowed to use such an expression, were combined against the Prophet Joseph Smith, from the time this Church was organized until he was slain in the flesh, and the same spirit continued through the life of Brother Brigham Young. But we came to these valleys of the mountains, and from the day that we planted our tents in Salt Lake City there has been a degree of prosperity resting upon this people, and it has increased year by year until to say. The Lord has been with us. Blessings have been poured out upon the Latter-day Saints, and we have had plenty of food and raiment. But I hope that none of us will get proud and lifted up in our hearts so that we shall forget the hand that has given unto us these things.

This is a dispensation in which the Lord has set His hand to establish His Church, to build up His Zion, to warn the world, to prepare the nations for the judgments of God, and to prepare His people to be united together as the bride, the Lamb's wife. My faith centres in the promises of God. There is no power on the face of this earth that can break this Church. Why? Because God holds it in His hands. He is the Author of it, and He has promised, through the mouths of seers and scores of prophets, that it shall stand. It is in fulfillment of these promises that you are blessed here with a Temple and have power to enter therein to attend to the ordinances of the House of the Lord. And when you reflect upon these matters, and see how far these things have been fulfilled, can you not have faith to believe that the Lord will carry it out to the end? I certainly have. I know it is the work of God. And the Lord has chosen this people, out of the whole human family, to stand in the flesh, keep the commandments of God, and go forth to warn the world by the proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ that they may know and understand the judgments of God which await them. The Latter-day Saints have been working at this for sixty years, and we have not

got through with it yet. Behold what is taking place in the earth today! It really seems as if the day had almost dawned upon us when there is no other place of safety for the human family than the land of Zion. Three elements—fire, water and wind—seem to have been chosen to go forth on a mission to visit the nations. Cities are burned up, and floods and whirlwinds sweep away towns and villages and the inhabitants are destroyed. Are not these things all proclaimed by the revelations of God? They are, and they will come to pass.

Brethren and sisters, this is the mission given to us in the last days. And that man is a very foolish man who will divide upon any principle against the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I have had more sorrow over one apostate in this Church than I have in attending the funerals of all the patriarchs and prophets and Latter-day Saints that I ever followed to the grave; because when I see men and women die who have been faithful I know they have gained a victory. That is the way I feel today. We must work together for the welfare of Zion.

I am glad to see you and to spend a few days again in St. George. I want to do what good I can. I expect we shall all meet the other side of the veil with those who have gone before, and have joy and rejoicing in the Gospel of Christ. We should be faithful to the Lord, and we should not forget our prayers. Our sons and daughters should be instructed in these things, and we should labor for their welfare. What joy and consolation it gives a father or a mother to have good boys and girls, who keep the word of wisdom, attend to Sabbath schools, remember their prayers, and follow in the footsteps of their fathers; while it gives us sorrow when we have sons and daughters that turn away from this. But I have hope and faith that the sons of Zion will rise up and magnify their callings. I do not believe that they will disappoint our Heavenly Father.

Seeing a portion of our gallery occupied by quite a number of our Lamanite brethren and sisters, I feel disposed to make a few remarks.

The first time I ever saw Joseph Smith was in April, 1834. I met him in the streets of Kirtland. He invited me to his house. I stopped with him while preparing to go up to Zion in Zion's camp. On Sunday he called a Priesthood meeting. They all gathered in a little cabin. There I first heard Joseph Smith speak publicly, also Hyrum Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Parley and Orson Pratt, and William E. McLellin. The Prophet called upon the Elders to bear testimony of the Gospel of Christ, and they arose one after another and bore a short testimony. Then Brother Joseph arose and said: "Brethren, I am very much edified and interested in listening to your testimony. But I want to tell you that you know no more concerning the result of this work and what lies before you as the Elders of Israel and before this people, than a parcel of little children." I expect they were all a little startled by it. He told them this work would fill the whole earth, and

that all nations would have to hear the proclamation of the Gospel. He further said: "This work will fill the Rocky Mountains with tens of thousands of Latter-day Saints, and there will be joined with them the Lamanites who dwell in those mountains, who will receive the Gospel of Christ at the mouth of Elders of Israel, and they will be united with the Church and Kingdom of God, and bring forth much good." I little thought, when I listened to those words, that I should ever live to see the fulfillment of these words of the Prophet. I little thought that I should ever visit the Rocky Mountains, or ever see the Lamanites of whom he then was speaking. These men before me today bring to my mind sayings of the Prophet. His mind expanded on that occasion and he had a good deal to say with regard to the progress of this work, what the Elders of Israel would have to pass through, and the work that God would require at their hands in the redemption of the Lamanites and the honest and meek throughout the world, and in the building up of the Zion of God on the earth. But I have lived to see these days. I have lived to see the Lamanites in these mountains. I have visited a great many of them—the Zunis, Lagunas, Mague, Navajoes, Apaches, and a great many of these Indian tribes. I have preached the Gospel to them, in connection with my brethren, through interpreters. I have spent many interesting days with these Lamanites in the mountains of Israel. I spent three days in the wilderness in Arizona with Petone, the great war chief of the nation. I preached the Gospel to him. He called his tribe together, stood upon his feet some two hours or more, and told his tribe all that we had said to him. This tribe was looked upon as a very dangerous one in the midst of the nation, and this Petone had engaged in a great deal of warfare.

I rejoice that I have lived to see this day; that I have lived to see the Rocky Mountains; that I have been gathered with the Latter-day Saints here. A great deal has been done by this people, but much more will have to be done. We tell sometimes about dreams. I had a dream one night about our Temple in Salt Lake. I thought the Temple was dedicated and organized, and was the Elders of Israel were laboring there for the redemption of our dead, and suddenly there was a door opened in the west, and an Indian chief came into the Temple, leading a vast host of his tribe, and took possession of the Temple, and I thought they performed more work in one hour than we could do in a day. This made a strong impression on my mind. I am satisfied that although we have done a little for the Lamanites, we have got to do a great deal more. I believe I sealed the first Lamanite man and woman together that ever were sealed in this dispensation. It was in the Endowment House, and quite a number of brethren and sisters were present. The man's name was Laman. I believe the day will come when these Lamanites, with the dark skin that rests upon them, will enter into these Temples of the Lord in these mountains and do a great deal of work. They will come to an understanding of the redemption of the dead. They

will have wisdom given unto them. They will have light and truth given unto them, and the spirit of their forefathers will be manifest unto them. I am thankful that I am able to see these Lamanites here. The Prophet of God saw what would come to pass, and he told the truth. As Elders of Israel we have fulfilled, in a measure, many of the Prophet's sayings in relation to these things. We have traveled to the nations of the earth, as he said we should do, and this Gospel has gone to a great many nations. More doors will be opened in the due time of the Lord. When these judgments of God are manifest in the earth, the honest in heart and meek of the earth will have their eyes opened and they will be very glad to flee to Zion. I look back to the days when we first went to New England to preach the Gospel, and when there were Saints in almost every city there. And when we went to England in 1840 we baptized over seven thousand in one year. So it has been more or less through the world. There have been people prepared to receive this Gospel and to work for the Lord. And we are only in the beginning of this work, as it were. The day will come when many will seek a place of safety, that they may stand in holy places while the judgments of the Lord pass. Our young men will rise up in those days. They will remember their prayers before the Lord. Their minds will be opened to see the work that lies before them. A great deal has yet to be done, although the Lord will make short His work in the earth, lest no flesh be saved. I am thankful that there is as much done as there is; thankful that we have had the privilege of opening our mouths among the nations of the earth and the islands of the sea, and preaching the Gospel. What greater work can any man be engaged in than the saving of the souls of men? No matter how poor we may be, it is a glorious work and a blessing to any man. When I look upon the Apostles and the Elders and bring to my mind the labors they have performed, the miles they have traveled, the souls of men they have brought into the Gospel, I feel that it is a work worthy of all acceptance of angels or men.

I pray the Lord that we may have power to convert these Lamanites to the Gospel of Christ. It is true it has been a hard work up to the present to get their minds open to comprehend these things, though many of them have been baptized; yet a great work is to be done among them. Our brethren should remember this, and treat them kindly. Let us do what we can to make them happy and comfortable while we are with them. It is our duty to do what we can for their benefit, and to give them the Gospel. God bless you and guide you in the ways of life. Amen.

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLE.

It is said the Presidential campaign of this year is to be one of principles rather than of men. In Utah the national campaign cuts no figure, to use a common phrase. But Utah is to have a campaign in which there is no principle involved and in which there is really but two motives—rob-

bery and self-defense. On the one side is the so-called "Liberal" party that rises like a death's head from its own grave to revive its own corpse for the purpose of getting control of the public offices in the town and county where its hirelings are in the majority.

I say this in no captious spirit. The party is too contemptible to excite anger and too gross to be amenable to reason. Consequently, there is only one course in speaking of it and that is to tell the truth plainly and leave the result with time. I make no mistake in saying that the party motive of the alleged "Liberals" is possession of public offices. The party so declared itself in its recent conference. There is, therefore, no principle in the party. It would, if it could, control all Utah for the spoils of office. It is a menace to property and a danger to good government.

Such being the case there is but one motive before all people who are not controlled by the pseudo "Liberal" party, and that is self-defense. Whether we are Democrats or Republicans, whether we think we believe in free trade or high tariff, there is but one urgent duty before us, and that is to protect ourselves against the unprincipled hirelings and office seekers who make up this un-American thing called "the Liberal" party.

I had intended to quit work in Utah on my old line because I thought that most of the honorable men having left Utah "Liberalism" it was dead, but the men gone out of it, the lower element remains and, uncontrolled, manifests its true character in a more venomous hiss than ever. Hence I return to the field as a laborer and may find it in my way shortly to have a paper of my own in Salt Lake.

The thought which suggests this communication was a statement in last Sunday's *Tribune*. I have seen it many times in that paper and have intended to call attention to it. It was speaking of "Young Utah." The *Tribune* always assumes that it owns that contingent and can put words into its mouth and talk for it "with perfect impunity," as Mrs. Partington used to say. On this occasion the *Tribune* assumes to lay it down for "Young Utah" that it must tell the old folks that it thinks something of their church, but the only thing that it really loves is the country and that it loves our country right or wrong better than all else on earth.

That is a catching phrase, but it is sounding brass and rattling shabaz. No more unpatriotic, unphilosophical, immoral national sentiment was ever uttered than "our country, right or wrong." But it is good theoretic Utah Liberalism. It is precisely the same sentiment that was embodied in the *Tribune's* expressed wish to see brothels, saloons and gambling houses started in Salt Lake to reduce "Young Utah" from the salutary influence of church and home.

"Our country, right or wrong," means the same thing as "our party, right or wrong," and that has been the shibboleth of Utah Liberalism all its years. The man or men who have no higher conception of right than to formulate that old, brutal and immoral cry are unfit to have

anything to do with the government of Territory, State or nation or with the schooling of a people. The daily paper that can disseminate that poison is unfit to circulate in the homes of the people, and the party that has no higher conception of right than to follow the lead of such an organ writes itself down as an immoral element, between which and avowed anarchy there is only the distance between hope and realization. It is this party without principle against which the people of Utah have to defend themselves. Let them do the work so well this time that it will never have to be repeated.

CHARLES ELLIS.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

The Utah Commission held its first formal meeting yesterday afternoon. The following members were in attendance: General McClelland, (Dem.) and Messrs. Godfrey, Saunders and Robertson (Rep.). A clash occurred between the members as to the political status of the deputy registrars to be appointed, whereupon Gen. McClelland introduced the following preamble and resolution bearing upon the appointment of such officers:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States,"

And whereas, Congress has in unison with the fundamental principles thus proclaimed, forbidden the rejection of any person's vote in the Territory of Utah simply on account of his opinion on the subject of bigamy and polygamy;

And whereas, Congress has, in obedience to the premises, hitherto refrained from disqualifying any person to vote or hold office in said Territory simply on account of his membership in any church or political party;

And whereas, the law still further, in order to better assure fairness and impartiality in respect to the elections in said Territory, required that the judges of elections in said Territory shall be chosen from different political parties therein, and has also provided for a board of five persons (the Utah Commission) of different political parties, and required the same to appoint proper persons for the purpose of registering the voters and conducting the elections in said Territory and of canvassing the returns of any election or of issuing partial certificates or other evidence of election to the proper person appearing to be elected.

And whereas, consequently, the exclusion of any person as disqualified to vote or hold office on the ground of his mere opinions, or on the ground of his membership in any church or in any political party, would be a gross usurpation of authority, subversive of the constitution and the law, of a cherished right of the citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That the Utah Commission, in appointing proper persons to execute the laws relating directly or indirectly to elections in said Territory, shall appoint such persons, as near as may be, in fair and equitable numbers, from the different recognized political parties in the Territory, and relatively to the comparative numerical strength of such parties.

Commissioner Robertson offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That in the selection of registration officers this commission will use proper means to secure only men of

good character and proper and suitable persons for the duty to be performed, without inquiring as to the religious or sectarian views of such persons, but only as to their qualifications and present political affiliations.

This was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Godfrey, Saunders, Robertson—

Nay—McClernand.

Commissioner McClernand moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Provided, That the political affiliation of any person shall not be in itself a cause for excluding him from appointment as a registrar or election officer.

And provided further, That the commission will, in making such appointments, act fairly and equitably in respect to the different political parties in the territory.

Rejected by the following vote, Ayes, McClernand; nays, Godfrey, Saunders and Robertson.

The following deputy registrars have been appointed:

RICH COUNTY.

Woodruff—Thos. Fraser, R.
Randolph—A. B. Nebeker, R.
Laketown—John Nebeker, R.
Meadowville—Geo. T. Judd, R.
Garden City—Edward Calder, R.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver—W. P. Smith, R.
Greenville—Wm. Harris, R.
Adamsville—John J. Jones, R.
Minersville—John Lightner, R.
Star Precinct—W. J. Kennedy, R.
Grampion—David James, R.

UINTAH COUNTY.

Ashley—Richard Veltman, L. D.
Vernal—John Blaukschup, L. R.
Mountain Dell—Peter M. Cole, L. R.

Riverdale—Wm. H. Burtor, L. R.

CACHE COUNTY.

Logan—G. H. Keyser, R.
Logan—L. D. Marila, R.
Provident—Mark Fletcher, R.
Millville—Joseph Hovey, R.
College—C. C. Bendreer, Jr., R.
Hyrum—C. H. Bevens, R.
Paradise—Dan Beckmore, R.
Wellsville—Samuel P. Hall, R.
Meudon—Fred Larsen, R.
Peterboro—Peter Peterson, R.
Henson—Robert Hawthorne, R.
Newton—John A. Christianson, R.
Clarkson—Frank Griffith, R.
Trenton—Cliff C. Goodwin, R.
Coveville—Herschell Bullin, Jr., P.
R. Charles appointed.

Richmond—John Anderson, R.
Smithfield—Newton Woodruff, R.
Lewiston—John W. Knowles, R.
Hyde Park—Steven Thureton, R.
LaPlatte—Joseph Watson, R.

SEVIER COUNTY.

Ballina—Fred. G. Willis, R.
Redmond—Henry McKenna, R.
Gooseberry—J. A. Iru, R.
Millard Bend—J. W. Iru, R.
Vernalion—Michael Kane, R.
Glenwood—William Rhodes, R.
Richfield—August Nelson, R.
Elsinore—R. W. Herring, R.
Central—Andrew Nelson, R.
Monroe—Walter Jones, R.
Joseph—R. A. Bridges, R.
Burrville—W. H. Shuck, R.
Anna Bell—L. Thompson, R.

KANE COUNTY.

Orderville—Richard Norwood.
Mount Carmel—H. S. Jolly.
Johnson—Nephil Johnson, Jr.
Georgetown—Joseph A. Stewart.

SANPETE.

Mt. Pleasant—Jensen, L. R.
Moroni—N. L. Ellison, L. R.
Fairview—Sam Porter, L. R.
Millburn—Orson Kelsey, D.
Thistle—Gunder Peterson, L. R.
Fountain Green—J. A. Holman, R.
Spring City—Jacob Johnson, L. R.
Chester—J. Conrad, D.
Ephraim—Peter Schwall, L. R.
Manti—E. W. Fox, L. R.
Petty—George D. Peacock, Jr.
Gunnison—R. Christensen, L. R.
Fayette—G. M. Clarke, L. R.
Mayfield—Henry Jensen, R.
Wales—H. C. Lamb, D.

TOOELE COUNTY.

Mill—William Glassman, R.
Grantville—William Rydalah, Jr., R.
Balesview—Alfred Warr.
Lakeview—Charles Warr, R.
Tooele—Robert Scott, R.
Stockton—David R. Stover, R.
Ophir—A. H. Lineback, R.
St. John—Edward J. Arthur, R.
Clover—R. N. Bush, D.
Vernon—L. Straubury, R.
Granite—John T. Delare, R.
Deep Creek—Fred Snively, R.

UTAH COUNTY.

Alpine—Lewis Lewis, L. D.
American Fork—A. K. Thornton, L. R.
Benjamin—John Hone, L. R.
Cedar Fork—John McFarland, L. R.

Clinton—H. B. Hicks, D.
Fairfield—William Thomas, L. R.
Lehi—Robert Gilchrist, L. R.
Lakeside—W. G. Williams, L. R.
Lakeshore—H. S. Brooks, L. R.
Pleasant Grove—John Richins, L. R.

Provo Bench—D. C. Daniels, L. D., scratched, and Newell Knight, L. R.
Provo—R. A. Hills, L. R.
Springville—D. C. Huntington, L. R.
Spanish Fork—Theodore Lee, L. R.
Goeben—George White, R.
Salem—W. H. Taylor, L. R.
Santiquito—John C. Johnson, L. R.
Spring Lake—John C. Warfield, L. R.

Thistle—W. H. Rager, Herman Snow, R.
P. V. Junction—P. A. Smith, L. R.
Payson—James T. Stark, L. H.

GRAND COUNTY.

No. 1—Henry Crouse, Moab, L.
No. 2—Charles J. Elliott, L.
No. 3—R. A. Terwilliger, L.
No. 4—H. H. Jacob, L.

MILLARD COUNTY.

Kanosh—E. W. Penny, R.
Meadow—John Stredder.
Holden—Nicholas Paul.
Solpio—Andrew Peterson.
Leamington—Joseph Oversoun.
Oasis—John Styler.
Deseret—James H. Mace.
Oak City—J. A. Lyman.
Hinekey—George A. Black.
Smithville—W. C. Barry.
Burbank—Charles Rowlands.
Killmore—John Kelly.

DAVIS COUNTY.

South Weber—Joseph Earl, L.
Bath Hooper—Adam Smith, L.
Layton—Jos. H. Allen, L.
Kayaville—T. Francis Roushe, R.
Farmington—Dr. D. Wilcox, R.
Centreville—Wm. J. Cheaney, R.
Bountiful—William J. Boulton, L.
" West—Andrew Grant, L.
" South—Luther L. Burnham, L.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Silver Reef—Shas W. West, L.
Leeds—David McMillin, R.
Washington—Andrew Showler, D.
St. George—Alex Fullerton, D.
Santa Clara—Rudolph Frei, R.
Bloomington—Geo. M. Fawcett, R.
Gunlock—Franklin O. Holt, R.
Pine Valley—G. E. Burgess, R.
Hebron—Chas. H. Barnum, R.
Hamblin—Morris Causfield, R.
Pinto—Robert Knell, R.
New Harmony—Jas. F. Pace, R.
Toquerville—Martin Slack, R.
Duncan's Retreat—G. W. Wright, D.
Virgin City—John H. Lee, D.
Grafton—Daniel Morris, Jr., R.
Rockville—Frank T. Slaughter, R.
Shonesburg—Oscar DeMill, D.
Springdale—Samuel K. Gifford, D.

BOX ELDER.

Box Elder—James Sheffield, R.
Bear River—George S. Church, R.
Collinston—L. W. Standing, R.
Cala Ford—Israel Hansaker, R.
Deweyville—John Germer, R.
Grouse Creek—B. H. Cooke, D.
Jurcton—John Luedd, D.
Malad—Ed. E. Spencer, R.
Mantua—Hyrum Jensen, R.
Portage—Charles T. Gibbs, R.
Promontory—L. G. Brown, R.
Park Valley—W. H. Meachem, R.
Plymouth—E. Stoddard, R.
Curlew—M. D. Scheltre, R.
Terrace—John E. Henderson, R.
Three Mile Creek—Wm. Housley, R.

Millard—Peter Lowe, R.

JUAB COUNTY.

Nephi—T. A. Foote, R.
Levan—Charles Mangerson, R.
Mona—James H. Mendenhall, R.
Juab—James E. Taylor, D.
Eureka—John Dugan, L.
Mammoth—Pat Condon, L. R.
Fittie—Joseph Biddlemore, R.
Flash Springs—F. C. Morehouse, R.
When the appointment, by the Utah Commission, of deputy registrars for Salt Lake county was reached last evening General McClernand offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There are deputy registrars to be appointed for the precincts in Salt Lake county; and

Whereas, It is but fair and consistent with the law that those appointments should be equitably distributed among the different political parties in the county, therefore be it

Resolved, That such appointments shall be made in harmony with the facts herein stated.

The introduction of the resolution occasioned some little discussion and was defeated on the following vote:

Ayes—McClernand, 1.

Nays—Godfrey, Robertson, 2.

The list compiled and sent in by County "Liberal" Registrar J. F. Allen was then taken up and the appointments therein recommended made without change.

SALT LAKE CITY.

First Precinct—E. W. Loder, L. R.; W. W. Rivers, L. D.
Second Precinct—C. M. Hammond, L. R.; C. S. Kimball, L. R.; Ben Johnson, L. R.
Third Precinct—J. J. Starbuck, L. R.; W. D. Duce, L. R.
Fourth Precinct—John T. Axton, L. R.
Fifth Precinct—L. D. Lee, R.; D. Van Buxkirk, L. R.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

The appointments for the county are as follows:

Big Cottonwood—James Spilliet, L. R.
Butler—Vincent Shurtiff, Jr., L. R.

AT BEAVER CITY.

Brighton—Jer. C. Spitz, L. R.
Blind Dale—Joseph Nichols, D.
Bingham—George E. Lee, L. R.
Draper—James Jackson, L. R.
East Mill Creek—James Young, L. R.
Farmers—George Belts, L. R.
Granite—James Jackson, L.
Granger—F. L. Kent, L. R.
Hunter—William Burt, L. R.
Little Cottonwood—Fritz Rittich, L. R.
Mill Creek—H. T. Shurtliff, L. R.
Mountain Dell—William M. Reach, L. R.
North Point—Not named.
North Jordan—John A. Rupp, L. R.
Pleasant Green—Frank E. Chambers (politician not given).
Riverton—O. P. Miller, D.
South Cottonwood—John Gordon, L. R.
Silver—James Monk, L. R.
Sugar House—Joseph Muir, L. R.
Sandy—Thomas E. Marriott, L. R.
South Jordan—Peter Johnson, L.
West Jordan—H. J. Crandall, L. R.
Fort Herriman—Henry Craus (politician not given).

UNION—P. J. Stone, L. R.

SEMITT COUNTY.

Park City—Hiram Shields, F. W. Hayt.
Echo—E. C. Morse.
Grass Creek—Gomer Thomas.
Joyceville—George Daniels.
Oakley—William H. Stevens.
Parley—Park—Gideon Snyder.
Poon—F. W. Marchant.
Rockport—William Keynolds.
Upson—W. H. Smith.
Wanship—George Moore.

WASATCH COUNTY.

Midway—M. Bircumshaw, L.
Wadburg—D. C. Way, F.
Woodland—Henry Cox, L. R.
Kirkhorn—James McClure.

PIUTE COUNTY.

Deer Trail—A. J. Sargent.
Bullock—Frank L. Murray.
Koshabam—C. L. La Ford.
Wilmont—Water Gleaves.
Circle Valley—James Wiley.
Junction—T. S. W. Woon.
Kingston—Not named.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Monticello—G. E. W. Jun.
Blind—Peter Allan.
McElmo—Herbert Gaultette.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Panguitch—William O. Orton, L.
Escalante—F. H. Lester, D.
Hillside—H. P. Cleave, D.
Loyote—A. V. Carpenter, D.
Cannonville—William J. Henderson, Jr., D.
Honeyville—William E. Riggs, Jr., D.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Peterson—Martin Gaarder.
Milton—James Johansen.
Canyon—James Peterson.
Morgan—T. R. Webb.
Croyden—Thomas Walker.

EMERY COUNTY.

Blake—J. T. Farrer, L.
Wellington—H. F. Hanson, L.
Price—Solon Olsen, L.
Huntington—Alonso Brinkerhoff, L.
Castle Dale—Casper Anderson, D.
Hampdenville—Frank Ferrell, L.
Ferry—W. Williams, L.
Mo'en—J. C. Cook, R.
Muddy—Rasmus Johnson, L.
Lawrence—H. A. Thomas, L.
Cleveland—Hans Meraig, L.
Castle Gate—Harry J. Schultz, L.
Goodfield—B. J. Hartness, L.
Spring Glen—C. H. Cook.

The following appointments of deputy registrars for Weber County were made by the Utah Commission:

Staterville—Richard Howell, Jr., L.
West Weber—John W. Hatt, L.
Wilson—J. W. Boney, R.
Hooper—J. H. Boney, R.
Utah—Charles De La Bana, L.
Eden—James Chambers, L.
Huntsville—W. G. Smith, L.
Harrisville—M. M. F. Bows, L.
Pleasant View—Wm. Crandall, R.
North Ogden—James Vandenberg, R.
Cannonville—David Feidler, R.
Hwydale—J. C. Child, R.
Plain City—Lynn Skeen, R.
Buck Creek—W. E. Sandberg, R.
Marriotts—John W. Allen, R.
Liberty—Amman Campbell, R.

OGDEN.

First Precinct—O. P. Herriman, R.
Second Precinct—H. M. Derby.
Third Precinct—A. G. Stone, R.
Fourth Precinct—George C. Corey, Jr., L.
Fifth Precinct—Frank L. Chapin, L.

From the Parowan Stake of Zion I traveled to Beaver City on the 4th of May last, when I continued my historical labors.

The Beaver Stake of Zion is one of the smallest Stakes in existence at the present time, but the Saints residing within its borders are, as a rule, wealthy and prosperous. The Stake numbers 1971 members of the Church, or 361 families, distributed in the four wards of which the Stake is composed, as follows: Beaver ward, 1184 souls, or 248 families; Greenville, 179 souls, or 27 families; Adamsville, 230 souls, or 34 families; Minersville, 378 souls, or 52 families.

The Stake presidency consists of Charles Dennis White president, Marcus L. Shepherd first and John P. Tolton second counselor. The boundaries of the Stake are co-extensive with those of Beaver county, Utah.

Beaver City, which comprises the greater half of the "Mormon" population of Beaver county, is beautifully situated in an open, well watered valley, on the north bank of the Beaver river. It was first settled in 1856, and has had a peculiar and interesting history, including fights with hostile Indians, collisions with land-jumpers, ever-zealous federal officials, and trespassing soldiers, and woes caused by devouring grasshoppers and destructive rabbits. But it has survived all these difficulties, and is now one of the most prosperous settlements in the mountains, with a mixed population of "Mormons" and Gentiles. The latter, however, do not now number over one hundred individuals, while they a few years ago were so numerous that they made attempts to carry the county and city elections. Beaver is celebrated for its cleanliness, its pure water, healthy climate, productive soil and splendid grazing facilities.

The Beaver ward includes in its membership several families residing on North Creek, Indian Creek and Pine Creek, three streams rising in the mountain northeast of Beaver; also a few scattered settlers who live on the south side of Beaver river in a neighborhood locally known as Jackson County. George Mumford is the Bishop of the ward. Beaver City has a woolen factory, a grist mill, four saw mills, planing mills, a number of stores and a great many neat brick dwellings. It also supports a weekly newspaper, the *Utsonian*, and is the main seat of operations for the Second District court of Utah, besides being the county seat of Beaver county.

The altitude of Beaver is 6020 feet above the level of the sea. It is 31½ miles southeast of Milford, the nearest railway station, and 253 miles from Salt Lake City, by way of Milford and Minersville.

Greenville Ward (first settled in 1861) embraces the village of Greenville and the settlers living in a scattered condition in its vicinity. The village is situated on the north or right bank of Beaver River about half a mile below the point where North Creek empties into that stream, and five miles southwest of Beaver City.

Adamsville ward comprises the village of Adamsville and a few scattered farmers residing in its immediate vicinity, and is situated on the lower

end of Beaver Valley, near the point where Indian Creek empties into the Beaver from the north. The village is nine miles southwest of Beaver, nine miles northeast of Minersville, and twenty-three miles southeast of Milford. Fred, Thomas Gunn is the Bishop. Adamsville was first settled in 1860.

Minersville is the second place of importance in Beaver county, and is situated at the mouth of a canyon six miles long through which the Beaver river passes beyond that low mountain chain that separates Beaver valley from the desert country lying westward. The town of Minersville, which was first settled in 1859, has a fine location on the south bank of the Beaver, but is rather windy. The facilities of the place are very limited owing to scarcity of water, but what little land has been redeemed from the desert is quite productive. Owing to its lower altitude, and for other causes, spring opens about three weeks earlier here than at Beaver and the seasons throughout are much warmer than in the Beaver valley. Consequently fruit trees do well, and Minersville has a number of fine orchards. Solomon Walker is bishop of the ward, which embraces a few Saints residing in the two railway and mining towns, Milford and Frisco.

From Minersville I returned home by team, arriving in Salt Lake City on the 16th of May. During my absence of more than three months I had traveled 1435 miles by team and visited all the settlements in the Kanab, St. George, Parowan and Beaver Stakes of Zion. On the trip I attended two quarterly conferences, preached 52 times and gathered material for the histories of all the places visited. ANDREW JENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 6, 1892.

WOOL TRADE.

BRADSTREET'S of July 23, has the following in relation to the wool trade:

"There is a good business doing in wool. The mills are busy, and large amounts are going into consumption. The markets are well stocked, and the daily arrivals from the west are heavy. The receipts from Montana are steadily increasing. These wools, and in fact nearly all the western wools, are showing up much better than was expected. Prices are steady, and while the tendency is upward no change in quotations can be made. Manufacturers are giving their attention almost exclusively to domestic wools, a comparatively light trade being reported in foreign grades. Fleece show considerable activity, as in fact all wools from Ohio and Michigan. The heavy rains in Michigan at the time when shearing was going on injured to some extent a large part of these wools. Late sales of Texas wools continue to be reported. Territories are being looked over very carefully, and large amounts have been taken by manufacturers. Pulled wools are rather quiet. It is said that 21,000 bales were taken at the London sales for this country. This amount was much larger than dealers expected. It is much in excess of that taken at the preceding year, and about 6,000 bales will come on the market. The remainder will go direct to manufacturers. Buyers say that the wool was poor in quality, and will be difficult for dealers to sell at a profit. Little has been done in carpet wools."

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.25
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PHIBBS, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . August 6, 1892.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

We have received the annual circular of the Latter-day Saints' College for the seventh academic year of 1892-93, which will cover a period of forty weeks, exclusive of the winter vacation, divided as follows: The first term will begin Aug. 22d, 1892, and end Dec. 23d; the second term will begin January 9th, 1893, and end June 9th.

The following will constitute the faculty: Willard D.ue, D. B., Principal; theology, theory and practice of teaching, English, Phonography and typewriting. Joseph Nelson, Assistant Treasurer; academic department; Mathematics, and business courses. W. H. Chamberlin, Secretary; intermediate department, first section; physical geography, assistant in mathematics. John T. Woodbury, Librarian; intermediate department, second section; elementary science. Phillip S. Minkook; intermediate department, third section. Zina Bennion; Lady Superintendent; assistant in intermediate department. Dr. Romania B. Pratt; Advisory Physician. Prof. Jos. J. Daynes, Vocal Music.

The people are familiar with the fact that it is the intention of the authorities of the Church to establish a university, which will ultimately possess the necessary buildings and have associated with it all the most advanced facilities to make it a high class institution. It has been decided to form a nucleus for this proposed establishment by commencing work in line with its development forthwith. For this purpose a building is being erected on the college grounds on, First North Street. This new structure will be occupied temporarily by the university and classes will be conducted therein in language and science. It has also been provided that Willard Young, President of the university, shall have the supervisory charge of the college and the grounds connected with it.

These new arrangements will be a decided advantage to the students of the college, who, in addition to their studies in that establishment, will also be enabled, if they so desire, to attend the university science and language classes without additional charge. The rates of tuition are as follows:

	First term (18 weeks)	Second term (22 weeks)
Full term		
Half term		
Intermediate dept.,	\$ 7.50 \$4.25	\$ 8.50 \$4.75
Academic dept.,	11.00 6.00	12.00 7.00
Normal dept.,	11.00 6.00	12.00 7.00

A liberal number of worthy and qualified normal students will be appointed to seats in the department free of charge, as

beneficiaries, under an appropriation made for that purpose by the Church. Such students may be called at any time to render assistance, according to their qualifications, in departments and classes of the college. All applications for appointments under this provision must be made in writing to the principal.

"A normal training class for officers of the Mutual Improvement Associations will be organized in connection with the college. Officers of these associations and others interested in this work will be admitted (free of charge) under proper restrictions. The study in this class will be conducted according to the M. I. A. Manual, and will cover a period of five weeks, two sessions of one and one-half hours each, per day."

The Students' Society has always been an attractive feature of the college. Its object is to provide, mental recreation, and to furnish opportunities for gaining general information and practice in public exercises. The meetings of the organization have heretofore attracted large numbers of visitors that have shown their appreciations of the labors of the society. An effort will be made to increase its usefulness in the future.

We are gratified to be able to state that the Latter-day Saints' College has accomplished a great deal of good in the interest of what constitutes true education from the standpoint of the Church. Combined with secular teaching the religious and moral nature of the students is cultivated. It has accomplished much while laboring under difficulties, which proper public support will enable it to overcome. We have no reference now to the attendance, which has been almost uniformly good. Indeed there have been occasions when it has been impossible to admit all applicants, because of insufficient accommodations. The college needs financial assistance from those who have the proper education of the children of the Saints at heart, and we trust it will be duly accorded.

Details connected with the establishment can be had from the circular, which, together with any other information desired, can be obtained on application to Prof. Willard D.ue, whose address is P. O. Box 1706, Salt Lake City.

We wish the institution the abundant success and hearty support of which it is so well deserving.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

This evening the proposition to allow the City Assessor two per cent. on all collections of taxes for the year, will be discussed again by the City Council. It is said that the resolution is in high favor among some real estate men; also that the reason for this is a private understanding that certain suburban property is to be assessed at a low valuation if the per centage system prevails. We do not know how much truth there is in this report, but it is worthy of investigation.

We do not think the per centage principle in the assessing of taxes is a good one. It is a standing temptation to the officer who is to be benefited by it. We all understand how the thing was managed during the previous two years of "Liberal" assessment. We don't want this repeated. Everything that can

be said in its favor is equally applicable to the salary system. There is no need to make the compensation of the Assessor contingent upon the amount of money he gets from the taxpayer. The better way is to give him a salary proportionate to the work he is required to perform. Anxiety to retain the per centage speculation is open to grave suspicion.

The services of the Assessor are well understood. The value of them to the city can be easily computed. The full worth ought to be paid. The office is important, the salary should be large. The sum proposed—\$3500 or \$4000 appears to ample. That is for the Council to determine. But the amount ought to be settled, contingent only upon the faithful performance of duty. There is no more need to pay the City Assessor on a percentage than the County Assessor. The fee-system and the percentage system for payment of public officials are twin relics of a vicious past and both ought to be buried out of sight.

We hope the progressive members of the Council will see to it that bad methods shall not prevail because they are old, and that no private real estate speculations shall be permitted to regulate public affairs. Give the Assessor a good salary, see that he does his duty, and save the taxpayers all that wise economy shall render possible.

WHAT THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE SUGGESTS.

The attempt to assassinate Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, at Homestead, is a suggestive incident. We stated on Saturday that we did not believe the murderous act could be connected with the Amalgamated Trades Union Association, and so it transpires. We were also correct in the idea that notwithstanding that no connection of that nature would be established, united labor at Homestead, and perhaps throughout the country, would suffer from the moral effect of the deed.

Unfortunately for organized labor, evidences are being developed that indicate anarchistic tendencies at Homestead. As an instance, it is reported that eight foremen have left the Carnegie works since the attempt on Mr. Frick's life, because they have been threatened that their lives would be taken if they continued to work for the company. The attack upon Mr. Frick impressed them with the idea that the threat was not an idle one and they left the works. Even if there were no intention to carry out these threats, they are of themselves anarchistic, and constitute a moral connection between workmen at Homestead and the arch-enemies of social order who commit deeds of blood.

A recent manifesto issued by the Amalgamated Association also had a decidedly communistic tendency. It claimed that because the workmen at Homestead had, by their labor, contributed to the building up of the Carnegie works they had an actual right of proprietorship therein. The government was called upon to support this view.

No such claim is sustained by existing law. The workmen performed labor for which they were to be paid a

stipulated amount. The payment of the wages was the satisfaction of the agreement on the part of the employers. To make claim beyond that of a proprietorship of the plant is out of the question. To enforce it would be anarchy.

Such outbreaks and bloody revolts as those which have occurred at Homestead and Cœur d'Alene suggest the necessity for an adjustment of the labor and capital question, if such a thing be possible. Hope has pointed the finger of expectation toward the principle of profit-sharing between the employers and employed. But we doubt a solution of the problem by this means. There is a primal condition that is indispensable—the willingness of the capitalist, which will not be secured. In the absence of the will to conform, it could not be legally enforced. But even if capitalists should operate on this basis, there would exist another formidable barrier—the fluctuations of trade. In times of stagnation, when establishments could only be run at a loss, the masses would never take quietly to a situation of that character. They would not be willing to share the losses as well as the profits. There doubtless would be business enterprises which could be conducted upon this plan, but these isolated instances would be only drops in the ocean of trade. Indeed the complications would probably be greater than under the present plan of regulating the relations of the two classes on the principle of supply and demand and according to natural agreement.

We have come to the conclusion that the solution of great social problems is a matter of moral status. So long as men are selfish and sordid, peace and good order will always be uncertain and exceedingly limited conditions on our planet. In these lines the race is running backward. Just as sure as this is the case, so sure is there trouble, strife and bloodshed ahead. This may be put down as a fact. Even the situation, as it presents the aspect of incipient civil war.

LABOR IN PURITAN DAYS.

SOME Eastern Journalists have been hunting up old records in relation to labor and capital in the days of the Pilgrim fathers. It was found that at the first session of court held at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 23, 1630, Governor Winthrop presiding, the following order was made:

"That carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers shall not take above two shillings (about 50 cents of our money) per day, nor any man shall give more under pain of ten shillings to take and give; and that sawyers shall not take above 10 shillings for boards at six score to the hundred."

It appears that the new order did not work well in practice, because at the following session of the same court, held March 22, 1631, another order was made which reads as follows:

"At this session it is ordered (that) whereas the wages of carpenters, joiners and other artificers and workmen were ordered of court restrained and particular sommes; shall now be left free and at liberty as men shall reasonably agree."

It is possible that after all that has been said for and against state super-

vision of labor and capital, the right of free and unrestrained contract is the best. And there is every reason to believe that the less interference with the internal economy of a country the better it is in the end. In the days of Governor Winthrop the Stuarts controlled labor, regulated prices of wares and merchandise, sold monopolies, and did other things that a too paternal government would be supposed to do. The Puritans of Mass. when they made the first order were patterning themselves on the Stuart model, when they abolished that order, and instituted the right of free contract, they were doing what they were expelled from England for interfering in religion and politics.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND POLITICS.

In the *North American Review* for July, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has an article in relation to trades' unions in the pending political campaign. He sees no reason why organized labor should differ in 1892 from its course in 1876, 1880, 1884 or 1888. It matters not what party gets into power, the condition of the wage worker will be the same. Labor men will vote this year as they have always more or less done in accordance with party predilections.

Mr. Gompers, however, believes that a large number of wage earners and working men are gradually severing themselves from party obligations, and beginning to consider directly measures pertaining to their own interests. They are conceiving the idea that labor is being neglected by legislative bodies while the corporate interests and capital are being too much nurtured and advanced. This is the main reason why labor distrusts both the old parties. It may turn to the new People's party, but it will soon find out that this too is a class organization. Being composed mainly of employing farmers, or as trades union parlance would have it, "master farmers," the new party can have little in common with labor organizations, the object of which is to advance wages and curtail hours of labor.

Mr. Gompers admits that the farming classes are victims of the greed and avarice of corporate bodies, and that all possible encouragement should be given them in the fight. But as to fusion between wageworkers and the People's party, he regards the very idea as absurd. The former can only benefit themselves by exclusive organization embracing field, farm, factory and workshop.

The American Federation of Labor, as an organization, will be entirely inactive in the coming campaign. Its object is mainly economic independence, though Mr. Gompers does not explain what his view of that is. One of the preliminaries to this independence is the gathering of the vast numbers of wealth-producers, agricultural, industrial and commercial, into a grand army of organized labor, and instilling into the minds of its members a keener appreciation of their social position, and of their economic, political and industrial rights as citizens and producers.

Mr. Gompers says:

"More than half the battle of labor has already been won. No really intelligent man today disputes the claims of labor. What is now needed is the means and the power to enforce our claim. To that end we are marshaling our forces, and we will demonstrate to the world that the demands and struggles of the toiling masses, while ostensibly and immediately concerned with their own improvement and emancipation, will develop the possibilities, grandeur, and true nobility of the human family."

This labor leader does not touch on the recent developments at H. meeted on in Idaho. His paper was prepared before these troubles got underway. How is he to deal with the anarchistic element within his own ranks? Labor leaders are not making much effort to shake off this anarchistic incubus.

A POLITICAL EXCRESCENCE.

THE Utah Commissioners have been making up their list of registration officers for the August election. The majority have always been unfair in this work, for which heretofore they have been paid exorbitantly. They have never conformed to the spirit of the law which created their office and defined its duties, but have invariably given the minority the majority of the election offices, and where they could have kept out representatives of the majority altogether. It appears they have acted in a similar manner on the present occasion.

The Democrats were largely in the majority in the Territory at the last election, but the great majority of the registration officers now appointed are said to be either Republicans or "Liberal" Republicans. The preamble and resolution introduced by Gen. McClelland, which will be found in another part of this paper, was voted down, and also an amendment he offered to the proposition of Col. Robertson. The rejection of this amendment is of greater significance than the voting down of his first resolution. Here is what all the Commissioners but the General refused to be governed by:

"Provided, That the political affiliations of any person shall not be in themselves a cause for excluding him from appointment as a registration or election officer; and provided further, that the Commission shall, in making such appointments, act fairly and equitably in respect to the different political parties in the Territory."

That refusal was equivalent to saying that certain political affiliations should be in themselves a cause for excluding a person from an appointment, also that the Commission would not bind itself to act fairly and equitably in respect to the different political parties in the Territory. However, this is nothing new, but it gives additional evidence that this un-American body is worse than users to Utah, and ought to be utterly abolished and cast away as an excrescence upon the body politic.

PARIS, July 31.—A prominent Italian naval engineer has been arrested at Toulon and will be at once expelled from France.

A SALUTARY CHECK.

THE City has had too many "inspectors." Most of them have been appointed for private instead of public benefit. Some of them have been a positive detriment, and something ought to be done to check this disposition to create offices for political pets. The resolution introduced by Councilman Rich on Tuesday evening is a movement in this direction. If it prevails it will form a check on these appointments and will, to some extent at least, aid in securing competent persons where inspectors are really needed in the public service. It is to be hoped that the committee, to whom the matter was referred, will take favorable action upon it. If they do not, and refrain from giving good and substantial reasons for their disapproval, it will be equal to a notice to the public that places will continue to be found as political rewards, without regard to public necessity or the fitness of the persons who are to be thus rewarded at the public expense.

THE PROPOSED CREMATORY.

We suppose it is settled that a crematory shall be established for the consumption of the city's garbage. It is not settled yet where the establishment shall be located. This is a matter of some importance and care ought to be taken to select a place which will be the least offensive to residents of the city.

We understand that many of the City Council are in favor of a spot near the Warm Springs. We hope they will not forget that this is a popular resort likely to become more popular as the city increases in size, also that a hospital is to be erected in the vicinity and probably a large hotel.

The transportation of the garbage is also a serious consideration. The place to which it is taken should be of as easy access as may be, and the route should be one which will create as little opposition as possible from the people who live along its lines.

The whole subject ought to be well canvassed and the whole area of the suburbs be looked over before a decision is reached. No matter where it is located some objection will be found and some protests will be heard, but the public good ought to be paramount while as little injury as possible should be done to private interests and valuable surroundings.

FATAL DEFECTS IN A STORY.

OUR esteemed cotemporary the *Herald*, in its issue of this morning contains an article under the head of "Contract labor." The story told under this caption is, in a nutshell, about as follows:

"The last legislature passed a law providing for the appointment of a coal mining inspector." A Liberal named Gomer Thomas applied to the Governor for the appointment, the request being backed by the signatures of a number of prominent men of the Territory. In case these endorsements should be deemed insufficient by his Excellency the applicant offered to

procure "from Cornwall or Cardiff, Wales," other certificates as to his competency. The Governor appeared to be favorable to granting the request and making Gomer mining inspector, but was surprised, on calling on him, to be greeted as follows:

"Hem! I am sorry, Mr. Thomas," said the executive, "but I am afraid that the position is already filled. In fact there is a man already on the way here, who will fill the position. Good day!"

Here is the closing paragraph of the article:

"This is the story told on the streets by friends of the applicant and they further insist that the man who is to be made mine inspector of the Territory sailed for Utah from Cardiff, Wales, a week ago!"

As a matter of justice to Governor Thomas it ought to be stated that the article referred to—the intention of which appears to be to reflect upon him—embodies some fatal defects. In the first place the last legislature did not pass a law providing for the appointment of a coal mining inspector.

In respect to the last paragraph quoted from our cotemporary it need only be said that the Edmunds-Tucker act requires that every person appointed to office in this Territory shall take oath as to his possession of certain qualifications, among which is citizenship of the United States. The absence of the law providing for the appointment of the officer in question of course kills the whole statement without anything further, but the law against persons holding office who are not citizens is here cited merely to show that even a story told on the streets is not always infallible.

A POPULAR ERROR.

AN exchange contends, as will be seen by the following, that both President and Vice-President may be chosen from the same State:

"It is a time-honored popular impression that the President and Vice-President of the United States can not constitutionally be elected from the same State.

"No party has ever put two citizens of one State on its Presidential ticket. Of course there are obvious political reasons for selecting the candidates from different parts of the country. But many have assumed that there is a constitutional veto upon the selection of a Vice-President from the same State from which the President is taken.

"Hence, when the election of Mr. Cleveland as President, and the choice of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Vice-President begins to loom up as a political possibility, it is not surprising that the question should be widely asked whether such a combination is not contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

"If the effect of the third party movement should be to throw the election into Congress, as the leaders of that party boast it will be, says the *New York Herald*, the President would be chosen by the House and the Vice-President by the Senate. The House, being Democratic, would of course elect Mr. Cleveland. The Senate, being Republican, would choose Mr. Reid if constitutionally eligible. Is such a result contrary to the Constitution?

"It will doubtless surprise most readers to learn that the popular impression on this subject is entirely erroneous, and that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the election of both President

and Vice-President from the same State either by the House and Senate or by the members of the electoral college. The constitution says:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President, and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves."

"It will be noticed that this does not prohibit the electors in general from voting for the President and Vice-President resident in the same State.

"It simply declares that one of the candidates voted for shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with the voters. That is to say, the citizens of New York may not vote for two citizens of New York for President and Vice-President. But there is nothing in the language used to prohibit the electors of any other State from voting for two residents of New York or of any other State except their own.

"It is obvious, then, that a President and Vice-President may be elected from the same State without violating the letter of the Constitution. It is equally true that such a result would not be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The best proof that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to embody in it that spirit is that they used no language capable of such construction.

"Little importance seems to have been given to the clause under consideration in the constitutional convention. It did not figure in the debates and commentators on the Constitution have paid no attention to it. Bancroft gives this account of its origin:

"Williamson proposed that each man should vote for three candidates. Governor Morris accepted the principle, but desired to limit the choice of the voters to two, of whom at least one should not be of his own State. This Madison approved, believing that the citizens would give their second vote with sincerity to the next object of their choice.

"The convention was then discussing the mode of electing the president. No mention had been made of the office of vice-president. The plan was to allow each elector to vote for the two candidates for president, and it was thought that the smaller states would have a better chance of getting a president if the electors in the larger states were prohibited from voting for two of their own citizens. Without any stress being laid upon it the principle was adopted in the original constitution, when the vice-president was not voted for separately and it was retained in the twelfth amendment, which introduced the present system of separate and distinct ballots for vice-president.

"It is not likely that the people will ever have a chance to vote for two citizens of the same State as president and vice-president, though such a contingency may arise in congress. But there is no constitutional bar to it in either case."

THE PERILS OF TRAVEL.

ABOUT eight years ago Robert Bruce left Quebec, Canada, for Melbourne, Australia. In his new home he did not thrive well. Though a marine and locomotive engineer, his success in Australia was very poor. He could not obtain regular employment, and about four months ago he wrote to his wife and children in Canada for means to return. They sent him a ticket good for transportation to San Francisco. A few days ago he arrived by the steamer "Alameda," but as he had no money and looked somewhat weather stained the immigration inspector, McPherson by name, decided

that Bruce should be returned to Australia. The man told his story but it was not heeded. Finally a railroad agent telegraphed to Quebec, and got a reply that money for a second clearance from San Francisco to Quebec had been paid to the local agent of a railroad there. The reply came just in time. If it had been a day later Bruce would be on the bosom of the Pacific bound once more for the country which, above all others in the world, he did not want to see.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

A CURIOUS revolution in the English political wheel has brought into public life once more Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. He was chosen Member of Parliament in the recent elections by a majority of 2,318 over his Conservative opponent.

Sir Charles was born in Chelsea in 1843. In early life he was a vehement Republican, and advocated the immediate abolition of royalty. Queen Victoria, at this time, is reported as having perpetrated a joke. It appears that the Dilke family were at one time special friends of royalty, and that the Queen patted young Charles while a boy on the head. Subsequently, when he blossomed out as a Republican, her Majesty was reminded that this was the lad whose head she had patted so frequently. She replied that she must have stroked him the wrong way, seeing that he entertained such dislike for all things royal.

He married an Irish woman named Kate Shiel. She was as much a radical as he, and both in their stamping tours struck terror into the hearts of British aristocrats. Later on in life he became acquainted with the Prince of Wales, and gradually subsided into Gladstonian Liberalism.

THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

THE passage by the of House Representatives of the Utah World's Fair Bill, has raised again the question of the right of our local Legislature to name the commissioners who are to spend the money appropriated by that measure. It is claimed anew that on doing this, the Legislature violated the provisions of section seven of the Organic Act "with the direct intention of snubbing the Governor."

The truth of the matter is, the Legislature had no intention to violate the Organic Act, and did not believe that their action would be a snub to its provisions. Therefore the charge of intention to "snub the Governor" is not tenable. It was simply a question of the meaning and the purpose of the section. The Governor took one view of it, the Legislature another.

It is not enough to say that the right of the Governor to appoint all officers of the Territory not otherwise provided for in the Organic Act, has been established by the courts. The Legislature did not dispute that. The position taken by that body was that the commissioners to expend the money appropriated for the World's Fair, were not officers at all, in the meaning of the law, and legal opinions and judi-

cial authorities of the highest character supported that position.

The Governor considered his authority invaded by the act of the Legislature, and refused to sign the bill. If the common right of legislative bodies had existed in Utah, the Governor's veto would have been overridden by a two-thirds vote. And here was one more illustration of the wrong of the one-man-power in any part of this great republic, and a striking argument in favor of its abolition.

Now, we do not charge that the Governor exceeded what he believed was his legitimate authority. We did not do so at the first. If he was convinced that in signing the bill he would have endorsed a violation of the Organic Act, he was justified in refusing. We believed then, and we believe now, that he was mistaken.

On the other hand, it is not fair to charge the Legislature with any impropriety of act or intent, when this very question has passed the ordeal of judicial inquiry, a number of times, and decided in a manner to support the view of the Legislature. We do not care to particularize again. We gave citations from judicial decisions on cases precisely similar to this, reaching as high authority as the Supreme court of the United States, and they were conclusive of the right of a Territorial Legislature to appoint such commissioners, notwithstanding the provisions of an Organic Act conferring power upon the Governor the same as in section seven.

Eminent lawyers in the House of Representatives have examined this question and have perceived the essential differences between the "officers" referred to in the Organic Act and the commissioners named in the Utah World's Fair bill, and therefore they have supported the passage of that measure.

What the Senate will do with it we do not know. But, anyhow, the grand object in view is a proper representation for Utah at the World's Fair, and that will be achieved whether the bill becomes a law or not. But it is as well to have the facts understood, and it is no use for "Liberal" malignants to endeavor to falsify them.

MORE PETTY SPITE.

OUR contemporary the *Herald* is mistaken in stating that it was "the only paper to point out the glaring and outrageous character of the appointments for registration officers made by the Utah Commission. Reference to the editorial columns of the *Deseret News* of Wednesday evening will show to the contrary. We suppose most newspaper men delight in this kind of boasting, and though we do not take any stock in it we offer no objection when it is based on facts.

We refer to the matter again to draw attention to the continued unfairness of the Commission, as shown in the appointments for this city and county. We take pleasure in once more commending the course of General McClelland, in his manly and consistent effort to obtain justice, and in again putting the rest of the Commission on record as determined to be unfair and unjust. This was his proposition as

voted down, he being the only one of the body who voted in its favor.

"Whereas, There are—deputy registrars to be appointed for the precincts in Salt Lake County; and
"Whereas, It is but fair and consistent with the law that those appointments should be equally distributed among the different political parties in the county; therefore

Resolved, That such appointments shall be made in harmony with the facts herein stated."

No comment is needed on the course of the Commission, which, from the very nature of its constitution, was evidently intended to be non-partisan. It will be seen, from the list we publish today, that the so-called "Liberal" faction have as much influence as ever over the majority of the body designed to promote fairness and equity in the conduct of elections in this Territory. We do not envy any person or class that cherishes such small and malicious feelings as those which prompted the selection of the registration officers for 1892. They will surely bring forth bitter fruit for the lips of those who fostered them.

PROPER MOTIVES.

THERE has been a growing disposition among young men in this community for a considerable time to enter the field of professional callings. This is in itself commendable, especially when the inspiring motive is not engrossingly selfish. The solid inducement consists of a desire for an easy and comparatively rapid means of obtaining money and the hope of satisfying a craving for individual social recognition and general preferment.

The young man who seeks to enter the professional domain on such a small, because centralized, basis is not likely to become distinguished for greatness, unless indeed he should throw aside his initiatory smallness, and operate from a nobler standpoint. Indeed he will not be likely to become, in the true sense, professionally successful.

The reason is plain. When he starts out on the road which leads to the entrance gate of the professional field he takes the shortest cut, having but little regard for his real status when he gets there. To arrive at the goal is his object, so that at the earliest possible moment he may begin to realize the more selfish results of the position. Unfortunately this country affords many easy methods for reaching the domain of professionalism, but they are the "other ways" by which unft persons climb over into vocations for which they are not prepared.

The true incentive for entering upon the road which leads to the adoption of one of the many professions that are open to the intelligent, educated and capable is a desire to obtain knowledge and, after it is acquired, to use it for the benefit of his fellow creatures. This will form the true basis of success, because the thirst for knowledge will quicken the efforts to secure it, and a desire to be a benefit to others will open the way for the satisfaction of this God-given aspiration, and success and unsought recognition will follow as sure as the day follows the night.

It may be said that our view recommends motives that are ideal. But it ought to be the aim of all—especially Latter-day Saints—to reduce, so far as possible, the ideal condition to a reality. Of course it is not expected that many will assume the high, moral position of Agassiz, who, when offered strong financial inducements to deliver lectures involving much consumption of time in travel, refused on the ground that he could not afford to spend his time making money.

Young men ought to have high motives. Then they can aim high and feel confident of success. This may not include wealth, but surely the accumulation of riches is not the main object of existence.

A RIDICULOUS TEST.

PERRHAS Henry Adams, of New Hampshire and James D. Walton, of England, thought they were inspired with a spirit of patriotism when they agreed to settle a dispute as to the courage of the people of their respective countries by an individual contest. The decision was to be given in favor of the nation of the one who first planted his national colors on the edge of a volcanic crater in Mexico. Both the poor fellows lost their lives by being engulfed in a stream of molten lava. Of course the deciding of a national quality by an individual feat is an unqualified absurdity. If the point of dispute had been as to which of the two persons had the smallest amount of common judgment that would have been quite another thing. In that case it would have been a draw, as neither neither seemed to be possessed of any. If the discretion of these two men had been equal to their bravery and energy, they would doubtless both have been living today, with a fair prospect of usefulness ahead of them.

NEARING DESPERATION.

It is asserted to be the intention of union men at Homestead to resort to the most desperate and extreme measures in the event of it being demonstrated that the Carnegie mills can be run without them. It is claimed that in that event recourse will be had to dynamite, and for that purpose emissaries of organized labor are in the works. These agents are under oath to place the dreaded explosive where it will do the most damage.

There seems to be no doubt as to the ability of the Carnegie Company to conduct the works independently of organized labor. Consequently if the dreadful intention in relation to the destroying the mills really exists, the conspiracy will before long begin to operate. If the lock-out workmen so will it, they have the power to do what is claimed. The developments connected with this struggle indicate plainly that there are men among them who are capable of almost any monstrous act in the criminal catalogue, therefore there is no deficiency in the matter of human tools. The matter of reason does not seem to govern in this difficulty, and as a result, desperate means may be re-

sorted to by men who have entered the "school of despair."

Of course many people will treat such threats as those which are said to have been recently made as without foundation, yet they are but a repetition of expressions uttered before any overt act was committed in connection with the Homestead question. It was repeatedly asserted that non-union men would never be allowed to run the mills, and that, if necessary, violent means would be used to prevent such a situation.

The Homestead people must be in a condition approaching desperation. They have been thrown out of remunerative employment, and the majority of them are doubtless without money. They hang about the scene of the trouble, hoping for a change to occur. They do not seek employment elsewhere, and if they did it is doubtful whether they could find it. There is no knowing what men will do under such circumstances. We are not inclined to the belief that the Homestead troubles are near the end yet.

THE ATTEMPT ON MR. FRICK.

The attempted assassination of Manager H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie works, at Homestead, created a great deal of interest throughout the country. As the regular telegrams were somewhat meagre in relation to details of the affair, we make some extracts of an account of the occurrence which appeared in the New York Recorder:

"Mr. Frick sat at his desk in a revolving chair, with his back to the door. Between the desk and the door is a large square table. The rest of the furniture is much as is usually seen in offices of this description.

"After the would-be assassin passed through the main office, he crept silently around the table until he stood directly behind Mr. Frick. Then, without a word, he fired a .38 calibre pistol. Before Mr. Frick could turn around a second shot left the muzzle of the murderer's weapon. Both bullets struck the millionaire in the back of the neck, one on either side of the spinal column. They did not stun him, strange to say, and he sprang to his feet fully prepared to grapple with his assailant.

"The clerks in the outer office rushed to his assistance, headed by Vice-Chairman Leishman. As quick as a flash the murderous crank fired again, this time at Mr. Leishman. As he pulled the trigger Mr. Frick reached his side and struck his pistol hand up. The bullet went wide of the mark, and the wounded man, with extraordinary strength, closed in upon the fiend who was seeking his life.

"A fourth shot was fired during the struggle. This, too, failed in its errand, and one of the clerks struck the struggling murderer a terrible blow over the head with a brick hammer. It felled him to his knees, but he clung to Mr. Frick and saved himself from falling. Before another blow could be struck the desperate assassin drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Mr. Frick twice in the back, just above the left hip, and by a tremendous effort broke loose from the men who were trying to hold him.

"Putting them aside, he sprang through the still open door out into the main hall and started down the steps leading to the street. As he ran he came plump upon Policemen Crossan and McRobert, who caught him and took him back into Mr. Frick's office.

"As they entered one of the clerks

seized a pistol and was about to shoot the prisoner, when Mr. Frick shouted, in commanding tones: 'Let that man alone! I want no harm to come to him except at the hands of the law.'"

"Then he sank back into his chair. The clerks lifted him up and carried him to a sofa. As he lay there the policemen asked him if their prisoner was the man who had shot him.

"He is," was the reply, "and it was utterly without provocation."

Speaking of Berginan, after he was taken to jail, the report says:

"Just then the prisoner's supper was brought. He ate heartily, almost ravenously, and seemed to enjoy it. While thus engaged the reporter had a good chance to study the man's features. He has a long, thin face with high cheek bones and sunken jaws. The chin is sharp, the forehead low and receding and the eyes small and intensely black. The hair, worn pompadour, is thick and almost jet black. A pale, sallow complexion, with pimples and blotches marring it, complements the face. You will see a hundred such in an hour's walk on Stanton, Orchard or Suffolk streets."

Mr. Frick's fortitude and coolness throughout the ordeal were phenomenal. We quote:

"At 5:30 the wounded man's sister came to his office, and was surprised to find her brother sitting up reading the accounts of the shooting in the afternoon newspapers.

"It was six hours to the minute from the time the first shot was heard till Mr. Frick was removed from the blood-stained office to the ambulance in waiting, and all of this time, although suffering intense agony, while the corps of surgeons examined and operated upon his wounds, he maintained his self-possession, and was, in fact, as cool as if nothing had happened.

"The surgeons were anxious that he should be put under the influence of chloroform, but he protested, and while they were probing for the balls he gave many hint- and sugges- ions as to where they would be likely to find them.

"Hundreds of his business and personal friends called at the office while the doctors were at work, and more than a score were admitted by his orders. To one of them, James B. Scott, of Johnstown fame, he said that he did not propose that his wounds should bother him much; that he expected to be at the office on Monday.

"After the ball had been dug out of his shoulder blade he suddenly recollected that he had left several letters on his desk that it was important should go on in the night mail, and, calling a clerk, he instructed that he should bring them in, persuading the doctors to prop him up. Although he accelerated the flow of blood, he attached his signature to the various sheets.

"Then he was placed on a couch and soon fell into a sound sleep. Awakening shortly before 6 o'clock, he summoned all the heads of the various departments and gave them full and explicit instructions regarding matters that should be attended to on Monday. He then expressed a desire to be removed to his home."

A RABBIT PLAGUE.

ABOUT forty years ago a single pair of rabbits was introduced into Australia, and now the various colonial governments are wrestling with the question of rabbit extermination. It is estimated that the progeny of two rabbits in ten years will aggregate 70,000,000. From 1885 to 1890 the

Government of New South Wales expended over \$4,000,000 endeavoring to exterminate the vermin. In addition to this, private enterprise was also directed to their extermination. Royalty was paid in one year on 25,280,000 rabbitskins.

Charles W. Kent, of London, who is now on his way to the antipodes to obtain special information on the rabbit question, was interviewed recently by a San Francisco *Chronicle* reporter, and gave some inside history in relation to the little animal which is making so much trouble. The royalty paid by government for killing a rabbit is two cents, the skin sells for six cents, and the meat for four cents. So that an active man can make good wages killing rabbits. In the skittish alone there are ten companies in Australia and four in New Zealand engaged. One-half of these combine with it the industry of packing the meat. They are not anxious to see the rabbits exterminated.

The farmers are doing everything in their power to mitigate the rabbit pest. It was through their agency that Pasteur undertook to exterminate the animal by means of chicken cholera inoculation. He would have done so, but was thwarted by the skin and meat dealers. They are supporting a bill now before the Sydney legislature which it is expected will solve the problem. This bill provides for the building of a brick wall entirely around the agricultural region of New South Wales. The walls will be sunk 24 feet in the ground, because it is said rabbits cannot burrow beneath that depth. Then within the enclosure will commence the exterminating process, and once clear, the district can easily be maintained so. Outside the wall the rabbit cannot well thrive, and its gradual extinction is looked for.

HOT WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

ACCOUNTS from Chicago give a rather dismal picture of the weather in the Wigwam City. During the days of the National Democratic Convention the heat was reported intense, but no casualties were chronicled. The Democrats got away safely. It is different now. People are dying from the heat at the rate of fifty a day. A local paper portrays the condition of the fat man on Sunday last as follows:

"It seemed to him that some one had played a joke on him and lined his clothes with gelatine. He felt as though, if some one would stick a fork in him, it would be found that he was ready for the dressing. He felt as though his tight shoes were made of cast iron fresh from the moulds and, that if he should spill water on them they should sizzle. He had a feeling between the eyes as if some one had hit him with a hammer and started a salty leak from his forehead. His collar seemed to chafe like a noose, and from the dizzy pains that chased one another around his seething intellect, he would have sworn that a steam coil was concealed in his hat band. The eyebrows were afloat and the landscape was all askew. A cold drink gave him but a moment's relief, but the exertion of setting down the glass brought back all the symptoms. His back felt like a laundry smells, and when he dropped into a chair he discovered that he had an alcohol lamp under the seat."

NO SYMPATHY FOR ANARCHISTS.

THERE are three of the notorious Chicago anarchists in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet. Their names are Neebe, Schual, and Fielden. Great efforts are being made to secure a pardon for them. Advantage is being taken of the heat of political partisanship to push for their release. A short time ago matters seemed favorable to their release. But the development at Homestead caused a change. Even the immediate friends of the men in prison deemed it advisable to postpone the direct movement for a pardon.

The report that Bergman in the assault of Frick, is an agent of the anarchists has hurt the chances of the liberation for the Chicago men, though it has not yet been clearly ascertained whether Bergman is an anarchist or not. Because he is foreign born and happens to be a Jew a great many harsh things are said about him, reflecting on foreign born citizens in general, and on the Hebrew race in particular. As a race the Jews are, perhaps, the freest from disorder and anarchy in the world. And as to enormity in crime, the murders of Garfield and Lincoln were as heinous as ever committed in any country. Both the perpetrators were native products.

If Bergman is a member of a murder society let it be shown conclusively, and then let the law take its full and perfect course. If not, the poor wretch should meet the penalty for his crime individually, and without prejudice as to race or country. Anarchy cannot be put down by anarchy.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

A WRITER in the *Nineteenth Century* gives some facts and statistics on the rapid growth of crime during the last three decades. These have special reference to England and Wales. But the same remarks and conclusions, though the figures may be different, apply equally to affairs in the United States. Notwithstanding the establishment of philanthropic institutions for the benefit of the fallen and the destitute, the prison records show that the number of criminals has rapidly increased, and this out of all proportion to the increase of population.

Reform schools and other places for the correction of juvenile offenders, have taken away from the prison population a considerable number which were formerly included in the regular criminal statistics. If these were added, the figures would be still more formidable. And it appears that the increase of commitments to those reformatories has been in a greater ratio, even, than of those to the regular prisons. Thus crime is making rapid strides in civilized nations, in spite of the march of intelligence and the spread of education.

It is shown also that the augmentation of the police force has been remarkable. It has not been a mere steady growth, but has advanced by leaps and bounds which have been necessitated by the rapid increase of crime. Police statistics are thus shown to be in striking confirmation of prison statistics, and both lead

to the conclusion "that crime during the last thirty years, for which we possess official returns, has not decreased in gravity and has been steadily developing in magnitude."

The explanation of this unsatisfactory state of things is scarcely sufficient. It is attributed to the growing tendency to congregate in large cities. The great cities of today are pronounced "the nurseries of modern crime." There is no doubt that "the aggregation of large multitudes within a very limited area," increases the chances of conflict and thus multiplies "occasions for crime." But this, we think, does not reach the root of the evil. That we believe to be the increasing godlessness of the age.

As a clever writer has it: "A man with no God, whether he is a savage or a nineteenth century philosopher, recognizes no obligations except those which will best promote his pleasure or probable well being." It is a fact that the large majority of civilized humanity is practically "without God in the world." Trained in schools from which all religious teaching is excluded, and in which no devotional exercises or feelings are promoted, the youth of the country grow up with perfect indifference as to their responsibility to God and without that moral restraint which religion only can afford. Were it not for the religious influences outside of the public schools, the downward tendency would be far greater and the restraints to crime a great deal less.

Belief in a Supreme Being to whom all mortals are accountable, and who will render unto every man according to his works whether they be good or evil, must of necessity be a powerful incentive to virtue and a great deterrent to evil. By this we mean not a mere theoretic recognition of the existence of Deity, but a real, practical faith in God as the Almighty Ruler and Judge of all. This faith is rare. The tendency of the times is to what is called agnosticism, which means in effect: "I don't know and I don't care." Present enjoyment, present aggrandizement, individual advantage, are the objects in view, and the future may take care of itself. The old-fashioned ideas about human responsibility and divine retribution are treated with indifference if not contempt. The result is recklessness, rebellion and moral ruin.

Where personal ends are the aim of existence and future accountability is ignored, the step is not far to sinfulness when necessity or inclination lead the way; Godlessness and crime are closely related. They increase together. Rejection of divine law prepares the way to defiance or evasion of human law. Teaching that ignores the former is an unconscious aid to the latter. That is not true education which does not include religious training, part of which is the development of sound morality.

Crime will therefore increase as religious institutions decay. And the wise among men who are desirous of the common welfare, will unite their efforts to combine their influence to bring about such a change in the methods of modern schooling that the spiritual and moral as well as the intellectual faculties of the young will be trained and perfected. The heart needs educating as well as the head!

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

THE Silver League movement exhibits a good deal of force, but at the same time it manifests much folly. Its refusal to listen to Senator Teller, one of the best friends of silver in the State was indicative of that unreason which will do much to postpone what the movement is desired to effect.

The projected alliance with the People's party in Colorado is not very likely to accomplish the intended purpose. In all probability the Republicans will carry the State with a considerably reduced majority from the last election. It is not believed, by the shrewdest and best posted politicians there that the Silverites and their allies will have sufficient influence to materially change the result. Some Republicans and a few Democrats will vote for Weaver, but when it comes to the issue, most of the members of the old parties will support their party candidates.

There is one thing that the extremists among the silver men seem to forget. That is, the country at large is not yet converted to their ideas. We do not dispute the doctrine of bimetallicism. We believe the demonitization of silver was a great wrong as well as a grave error. We are of the opinion that silver ought to be and will be some time restored. But this change cannot be forced upon the nation. Think what they may, the advocates of silver will have to learn that at present the majority of the people of the United States are opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver. Granted that their reasons are weak, that their expressed fears are groundless; the opposition remains, and it will take time and good argument to correct the popular sentiment.

Now, suppose either the Republican or the Democratic candidate were to take a stand for free silver on the platform of the League. Would not that be a certain step to defeat? Most assuredly. Let any rational man go East and talk with the people as well as the politicians, and he will find that no extreme silver man could be elected to the Presidency. Should a candidate for the Chief Magistracy study the demands of a section or the wishes of the nation? Must the views of the minority prevail against the known desires of the majority?

The extreme silver men have gone wild over their hobby. They will run it to death if they do not slack up a little. What they are doing will not bring success. But it will disgust men of less rashness who are as good friends of silver as themselves, and thus retard their own movement.

In Colorado the Democrats have, at present, nothing to lose. It is a Republican State. The Republicans appear to be too numerous to be overcome, even by a fusion of the extreme silverites of both parties and the People's party men. The result, after all this agitation will probably be, that Colorado will go for Harrison by a comparatively small majority, and silver will not be helped by the extreme measures of its headstrong advocates.

The government of Mexico will exhibit at the World's Fair a large and valuable collection of Aztec relics.

A PROPER KIND OF PROTECTION.

THE New York Sun holds some peculiar views for a Democratic paper but it generally speaks out plainly in good English and on the labor question strikes justly at the heresies of some journals that ought to know better. In an article on the proper course to be pursued in discussing the tariff it says:

"Throughout the world this Republic has long been conspicuous for the respect in which its citizens hold the law. The conservatism of Americans in obeying laws which are distasteful to a large minority of the citizens, and in enforcing such laws at all hazards, has excited the surprise and admiration of intelligent and able foreign critics for many years. But a lamentable change is coming over our people in this respect. It may judge from the too prevalent readiness to justify the recent lawless outbreak at Homestead on the ground that it is only a natural and excusable retaliation for the harm done to the workingmen by the protective tariff. Can there be anything more monstrous than such teaching? If it is right to take possession of property which does not belong to you, and exclude the true owner as a protest against protective tariff, why would it not be equally right to take possession of the National banks as a protest against some banking law that happened to be unpopular, or to the building and plant of a newspaper because its teachings and doctrines did not happen at that time to accord with certain prevailing popular notions? There is one kind of protection that every honest man in this country is in favor of, and that is the protection of the property owner in the possession of his property. The poor man cannot be secure in his cottage if the rich man is not secure in his mansion or manufactory. If the law will not protect the accumulations of the rich, it cannot protect the savings of the poor."

THE SPIRIT OF APATHY.

THE police of some of the large cities of the Union have been asleep for a year or two. They are now just awakening. Alexander Bergman, who shot Mr. Frick, has aroused them from their prolonged nap. But for his murderous act the conservators of the peace would still have slumbered on. It is now announced, however, that they intend making some investigation with a view to ascertaining the numerical strength of the anarchists and gaining other information regarding those dangerous gentry. Some facts that have been already learned during the last few days in that connection are quite startling. While the police were sleeping they had no idea that the anarchists were increasing in numbers and in consequent power to work evil in the country.

That the police should have been apathetic and consequently ignorant on so grave a subject immediately connected with their duty shows what an aggregation of dummies must be employed throughout the country as peace-conservators. The anarchists are all, theoretically at least, in favor of murder and the destruction of property. Their theory would be reduced to practice should a favorable opportunity occur. That such enemies to law and order should have been outside the surveillance of the police of the popu-

lous centres of the country shows a degree of official indifference that swims close to the edge of criminality. Doubtless after the excitement caused by the deed of Alexander Bergman passes off, the festive police officials will relax into their usual peaceful apathy, until aroused by the next act in the anarchistic tragedy.

LAW AND ORDER AGITATION.

THERE is a revival in progress of an agitation upon a question which has existed in a most aggravated form since the spring of 1890. It is this, in a nutshell: Which shall rule this city—law or liquor?

Every intelligent citizen knows that whisky has been king from the time the "Liberals" assumed control of the municipal government. The question now being revived is whether or not this reign shall be longer continued.

We hope that the efforts now being made will turn the tide in favor of the supremacy of law as against a privileged class of law-breakers, but it is natural that some doubts should exist on the subject. Similar attempts were made by lovers of good order and morality in the winter of 1890-91. They signally failed. The same forces that produced this disastrous result then exist now. They may be less potent than formerly, but they are still quite formidable. The saloon men and their host of supporters have voted; the leading spirit in "Liberal" campaign work announced while the former agitation against law-breaking liquor men was in operation, that they had been consulted in regard to their political leaning, and that their wishes after election were entitled to consideration. As they desired to break the law with impunity, and it was deemed politic to permit them to do so, the agitation set afoot by the better classes against the reign of whisky was, as already stated, a pronounced failure.

There is one point of advantage on the side of law and order now which was not apparent in 1890-91: the mayor of the city has announced himself as being on the right side of the question. If he will show the stamina with which he has been generally credited, his attitude will go a long way toward breaking down the supremacy of the whisky men. There is still another fact that is favorable to the law and order side of the question—the person who has figured as the leading "Liberal" political operator and strongest supporter of the rule of liquor is not as influential now as formerly.

One fact ought to be kept clearly in view by those now taking an active interest in favor of law in this city—that the imposition of a nominal fine upon men guilty of breaking the statutes is an obstacle in the way of success in attaining the object of the agitation. We regard such treatment by the police justice as an encouragement for those placed under arrest to continue in their lawless course.

We understand that a citizens' mass meeting on this question is being arranged for and will be held some time next week. Its object will be to protest

against the longer continuation of the reign of whiskey and its consequent damaging effects upon the morals of this city.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

HENRY CLAY FRICK was born on a farm near West Overton, Pa., about 42 years ago. After receiving a common school education he entered a dry goods store as assistant remaining but a short time. He next became book-keeper in a distillery at Bradford. When about 21 years of age he went into the coke business, on a small scale, in company with two others, the firm being known as Frick and Co. The business expanded and became prosperous, and in 1876 Frick became sole owner, having bought out his partners. The following year he entered into partnership with two other men and gave a new impetus to his trade. In 1882 the firm of Frick & Co. owned 3000 acres of coal land and 1,026 coke ovens. It was during this year that Andrew Carnegie became associated with Frick. There was some misunderstanding about coke, and the shrewd Carnegie noting that Frick was the coke king of Pennsylvania, entered into partnership with him in that industry.

In 1890 the Frick and Carnegie corporation owned 35,000 acres of coal lands, over 10,000 coke ovens, and forty-two of the eighty coke plants in the region. It also owned railroads, water pumping works, steam boilers, a vast system of tramways and horses and mules in hundreds. Over 110,000 men were then employed in the coke works.

In 1888, Stewart, the business partner of Andrew Carnegie in the iron trade, died. Then Frick was induced to take his place, and very soon developed into a master mind in iron as he had already done in coke. Both the industries from that time became more or less united, Frick becoming the active manager of all the works. The wealth of Frick and Carnegie combined is variously estimated at from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars.

Fifteen or twenty years ago all the hands with few exceptions employed in coke works were native-born Americans. In time a strong sprinkling of English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish crept in. Frick was always introducing some reform in wages. He kept Pinkerton detectives employed as laborers among the men, consequently he always knew what movements were in progress. In 1886 came the great strike by which the English-speaking laborers were driven out of the region, and thousands of Slavs, Hungs and Bohemians introduced. Matters went on smoothly until last year when the Connellsville coke strike took place, in which were involved 15,000 workers. During that strike over a dozen persons were killed and many times more wounded. By the aid of the Pinkertons the men of 1886 were all ousted and Italians, negroes and others introduced. Mr. Frick is, whether justly or otherwise, one of the most unpopular employers of labor in this country.

THE READING COAL COMBINE.

ABOUT six months ago considerable excitement was occasioned by what was known as the Reading Railroad Coal Combine. This was an association formed of roads interested in the anthracite coal industry. It might more properly be denominated a trust, but the legal advisers of the combination carefully avoided using any term of that character. It was simply referred to as an agreement to cheapen operation, and consequently to give the public better terms. But shortly after the completion of the trust coal went up, and it has been creeping in the same direction ever since. This combination controls the anthracite output of the whole coal mining region, and the scope in the way of distribution extends from Buffalo and New York and from Lake Champlain to the Virginias.

About ten days ago the House of Representatives at Washington passed a resolution authorizing its Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate whether "the alleged combinations of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central of New Jersey, and the Port Reading Railroad Company, or any combination between any of these roads and any other roads or canals or producers of coal, for any illegal or improper purpose, exist, and, if so, what is the effect on prices and upon commerce between the States."

The committee is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at such places as may suit its convenience best. It is also authorized to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance. In addition to a full report of the facts, the committee is instructed to make suggestions and recommendations, provided it is shown that the trust or combine is an injury to the people.

THE STREET SPRINKLING TAX.

THERE is much dissatisfaction among property owners over the street sprinkling tax. Many of them have been served with a notice that they have been assessed at the rate of seven cents per foot frontage. This counts both ways on corner lots. The service has always been miserable since the "Liberals" let the contract to a non-resident firm and rejected all local bids. But of that we do not wish now to make particular mention. The Council has recently created a new sprinkling district, and placed the tax, if we remember rightly, at only four cents per foot frontage.

In addition to this discrimination between districts, which, however, may be capable of satisfactory explanation, there is also discrimination in the supply. In one portion of District No. 1, the streets are sprinkled or flooded at least four times a day, in other parts of the same district only twice a day. Valuable property in the business locality which is benefited to a far greater degree than that in remote places, pays more than the latter, and vacant or almost vacant lots have to pay very large sums against small and insignificant amounts paid by valuable business houses.

More than that. It is believed that the City Council has no legitimate authority to levy a special street sprinkling tax at all. It is a public service for a public necessity, to come out of the general funds obtained by general taxation. Investigation of the charter, with all its amendments, fails to disclose any definite bestowal of power on the Council to levy such a tax.

The consequence is that a number of aggrieved taxpayers have agreed to unite and resist the collection of this unequal, and as believed, illegal imposition. An injunction will be applied for, and those who unite in the application will be safe in not paying the tax until a judicial decision is reached. If the great body of the property owners take part in the suit, it will cost them but a mere trifle, and great confidence is expressed that the tax will be declared unlawful. In our special notice column will be found something of interest to all who desire to escape this burden, and prompt response to it on their part is necessary.

INTOXICATED CONGRESSMEN.

THE charge made in a campaign pamphlet, by Mr. Watson of Georgia, that some Members of Congress attend to public business and make speeches on important subjects while intoxicated, and that drunken members reel through the aisles of the House, needs the investigation it is to have by a congressional committee. Though made for a partisan purpose we fear there is too much truth at the back of it. No one familiar with affairs at the capital can deny, to himself, that evidences of indulgence in the intoxicating cup are often afforded in the halls of Congress and that such scenes are disgusting to sober citizens.

As to whether this vile habit is characteristic of members of one party only, there may be a difference of opinion. There is nothing, however, in the principles of either party which gives license to such conduct. And we think the anger occasioned by Mr. Watson's philippic is more over the partisan color he has given to his accusation than the disagreeable fact itself.

It is bad enough when men entrusted with the grave duty of legislating for the nation spend their "off" time in carousing and deep potations. But when they come to their posts of duty bleary-eyed and fuddled, thick of speech and thicker of mind, or unduly excited and stimulated by draughts of fiery liquor, the evil is worse in itself and of much graver consequence to the country. A few examples made to correct this evil would be in order. And the people who wield the ballot should see to it that men who are slaves to the habit of drink are not permitted to disgrace them and the country by exposing their folly in the eyes of the world.

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

A SAMPLE of the methods of the "Liberal" boss was given on Friday in the case of E. H. Parsons against C. C. Gordin and Wm. Nelson for criminal libel. The action was taken before

The world's railways are worth \$30,000,000,000.

United States Commissioner Norrell. On behalf of the defendants O. W. Powers, so the *Tribune* reports, suggested that owing to the personal relations between the Court and one of the defendants it might be rather embarrassing for the Court to hear the case, and he went on to state that he was "perfectly willing to have the case transferred" if he could agree with the attorney for the prosecution. The case was "transferred," Judge Norrell refusing to hear it under the circumstances, and it went before Justice Crozier.

As soon as the case was opened Powers objected to the transfer. He claimed that the Justice had no power over the defendant; that Judge Norrell had no power to make this "arbitrary transfer;" that no cause had been shown why he could not have gone on with the trial, and that the change had only been made at "the suggestion of the Court."

Mr. Critchlow, evidently surprised at such an apparent trick, showed that the objection was on a purely technicality and took the ground that the Justice had full jurisdiction. However, the Court thought it prudent to take time to consider the question and so the case went over until Monday afternoon.

Is not this what in other places is known as pettifoggery? And is it not quite compatible with the usual methods of the political juggler who has obtained so much notoriety of a certain kind in this Territory? And does it look as though the defendants were as anxious as he makes out for a speedy and impartial trial? Powers, Goodwin and Nelson, Goodwin, Nelson and Powers make a very harmonious triad and are fittingly associated in this action.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY Dr. James E. Talmage, after an absence of one month, returned from his trip to the east in the interest of the Church University. One of the objects of the journey was to arrange for the purchase of scientific apparatus, in which he was in every way successful. Much of the apparatus to be procured will have to be imported from Europe, and it will therefore be some time before it reaches this city.

Another reason for the trip of Dr. Talmage was to obtain information with regard to the arrangement and conduct of laboratories for scientific work in the most extensive and best conducted educational institutions of the country. Among the high class establishments visited were those of Howard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Clark. At each of them the Doctor was treated with marked courtesy and every desired facility was afforded him to secure the information sought.

The new building in which the university will begin a scientific course is being erected, as heretofore stated, on the grounds belonging to the Latter-day Saints' College. It is the intention to push it rapidly to completion.

The Board of Trade of Dubuque, Ia., has appointed a committee to prepare an exhibit for that city to be sent to the World's Fair.

TERRESTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

SANGIR, on which a thousand people were recently destroyed by a volcanic eruption, is an island located in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Mindanao. It is thirty miles long and its average width is ten miles. Its surface is mountainous and the volcano is located near the centre of it.

The situation of the surrounding population is pitiable. In addition to the destruction of so many of the people, who were engulfed in streams of molten lava, an immense number of houses were demolished by rocks thrown over the island from the crater, and the crops are practically annihilated, so that a famine is threatened. Volcanic activity has begun in a number of parts of the earth simultaneously. Etna is on the rampage, terrifying the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Volcanoes are recognized as the safety valves of the globe, enabling it to throw off matter generated under the surface that would otherwise cause tremendous terrestrial convulsions. While the volcanic operations doubtless moderate the earthquake-producing forces, they by no means entirely eliminate them. In fact their operation is an indication of seismic disturbances being most likely to occur then when the volcanoes are silent. Earthquakes are among the peculiar conditions of the times. They were to be precursors of the coming of Christ, and therefore may be expected to take place in these days with more or less frequency. Some of the disturbances of this character of the last few years have been appallingly destructive, one of the most recent being that which engulfed a large number of people in Japan.

REMARKS ABOUT ASIATIC CHOLERA

THE Asiatic cholera always seems to originate in the Orient—particularly in India—and spread over Russia to the Baltic provinces and through Egypt and Turkey to southern Europe. The little animals, which are thought to be the cause of the dread disease, follow in their march of death regular geographical boundaries with but few variations.

The causes of the epidemic are but little understood beyond the fact—which is now generally accepted—that it is owing to the presence of unusually large numbers of bacteria which enter the human body and destroy it. But what are the conditions under which they are generated.

Some investigators claim to have traced them to be filigree rite of the Mohammedan religion. The yearly pilgrimage to Mecca always is brought to a close by the great feast called *Kurban hetram*, or feast of gifts. On that day thousands of devotees kill one or more animals, in remembrance of the intended sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, and also in honor of their dead ancestors. Vast herds of sheep and cattle are on that day gathered together in a valley in the vicinity of Mecca. Even the poorest will endeavor to offer a ram, while the wealthier peo-

ple kill camels. Instances are related of Khalifs who have slain as many as a thousand animals. And it is said that after this feast, carcasses are strewn about on the ground in immense numbers. The whole Mohammedan world celebrates this day in a similar manner. Every city and village has its sacrifices, commencing with sunrise and continuing throughout the day. Along the sea coasts, where the billows wash away blood, entrails, etc., the effects are less noticeable, but near the inland cities, where the effluvia is left on the ground, the stench is simply indescribable. It was seriously questioned, a few years ago, whether the Mohammedan world should be allowed to continue a practice of this kind, which is evidently favorable to the generation of all sorts of epidemics, particularly that of cholera. The Turkish and Egyptian governments have in later years tried, by quarantine rules, to minimize the danger, but the precautions are insufficient.

A striking theory was originated some years ago in France and is beginning to attract attention among scientists. It is to the effect that the bacteria are supposed to be always present in the ground, where they are comparatively harmless. Certain conditions connected with the atmosphere call them forth and develop them ready for their work of destruction. The conditions are supposed to depend, in the main, on such alterations in the rays of light as would be caused by the presence of sun spots in an unusual degree, or by the refraction of the rays of the sun through cometary matter before striking the atmosphere. This theory will no doubt be thoroughly investigated as possible. Should it be found well substantiated, it would seem to prove that the old traditions in which disasters on earth are connected with the luminaries of heaven are not altogether the results of superstition.

THAT TERRIBLE COMMERCE DESTROYER.

THE United States cruiser, launched at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, is said to be a marvel of naval architecture. She was christened "Columbia" by Miss Morton, daughter of the Vice-President. During the period of her construction in the yards she was known as the "Pirate." She is guaranteed by her builders, the Crams, to sail around the world in one hundred days without coaling. Her bunker capacity is 2,000 tons of coal; a supply sufficient to last 109 days, making at the rate of ten knots an hour.

This vessel was built specially for destroying commerce, that of an enemy of course. In appearance she resembles the ordinary merchantman. She in no particular resembles a fighting ship, that is, on the outside. She is capable of a sustained speed of 21 knots an hour. Her indicated horsepower is 20,500, and displacement 7,300 tons. It is confidently asserted that she can outrun the swiftest of the trans-Atlantic greyhounds. In fact, if she cannot do this the government need not accept her. Her contract calls for 22 knots an hour on trial trips. The best hour's work on record is that of the "Teutonic," 21.6 knots, but she

could not maintain that for even two hours, while the "Columbia" is guaranteed to make 22 knots an hour during the whole day and night of 24 hours.

The motive power of this extraordinary vessel consists of triple screws. One of the screws is placed amidships, while the two others are fitted in the ordinary way as in the twin screw vessels. Her machinery consists of three sets of triple-expansion engines with vertical inverted cylinders. Each engine is located in a water-tight compartment complete in every respect, so that she may be propelled by running one engine alone.

The "Columbia" will carry no big guns. She will have one eight-inch gun as a "bow chaser." She will have besides four six-inch and eight four-inch, breech loading rifles, twelve six-pounders, six one-pounders, two machine guns, one field gun and six torpedo tubes. Her estimate cost is about \$3,200,000.

She will be ready for service October 1st, 1893. The stipulations called for domestic manufacture in all parts of the vessel. Her protection armament is most complete. Much of it is a secret known only to the builders and government authorities.

UTAH JULY WEATHER.

DIRECTOR SALLSBURY of the Utah weather service has issued a report for the week ending July 25, 1892. For the week, reports were received from eighteen localities. The weather has been uniformly hot and dry, no rain, and irrigation had to be resorted to everywhere. There have been heavy drains upon the water supply, but in the majority of cases the supply has been equal to the demand.

Haying and harvesting have been in progress during the week. The hay cut was generally the second or third crop. Grain in the earlier ripening localities has now been nearly all cut; the yield will be excellent.

In the extreme north, wheat cutting has commenced. High winds have interfered somewhat with haying. A severe storm would now do great damage to unsecured crops, laying down a large amount of ripened grain.

In Juab County rye has been cut, and fall wheat harvesting has commenced. The stock ranges in the Southern counties have been greatly injured by drouth during the past two weeks. All reports agree that potatoes are not up to the average this year, neither in quantity nor quality of yield.

A BILL FOR STATEHOOD.

ON Saturday a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John T. Caine, for the admission of Utah as a State in the Union on an equal footing with the existing States. It provides for the calling of an election, by proclamation of the Governor, within fifteen days after the passage of the act, for delegates to a constitutional convention, at which a constitution may be framed which shall be republican in form, and shall be submitted to the people at an election, for the purpose. The returns are to be made to the Secretary of the Territory, who,

with the Governor and Chief Justice shall canvass the votes, and if the constitution so framed is found to be ratified by a majority of the votes, they shall certify the result to the President of the United States, with a statement of the returns and a copy of the said constitution, when, if it is found to be in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, the President is to issue a proclamation and the State is thus to be admitted into the Union.

The usual provisions, with liberal appropriations of land for schools, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, reform and normal school, irrigation, penitentiary, etc., are inserted in the bill, and it is a complete measure for full statehood for Utah. It may be asked, is there not a bill introduced for statehood and why present another? The answer is, the bill introduced in the Senate is in reality a sort of introductory measure, and requires the action of Congress to pass upon what the people of Utah may desire, and it does not contain the common provisions in all enabling acts to perfect the process of transition from the territorial condition to statehood. This bill is full and complete, like any other measure for a similar purpose.

Of course it is not expected that the bill will become a law at the present session of Congress. It will, however, be ready for the next session, and it is thought by many it will receive early attention. When the full text of the measure reaches us we will be better able to comment on its provisions. At present it will only have the effect of preparing the way for future action, and of adding fuel to the fire that the Powers "Liberals" are trying to keep up for the purpose of scorching every effort to bring political liberty to Utah.

WHAT WILL THE COUNTY OFFICIALS DO?

To all appearance, the expected defiance of the Sunday saloon laws did not rear its head yesterday. Everything in the neighborhood of the liquor shops was reported quiet, and the police discovered no sign of either open or secret infraction of the city ordinances. That is, so far, satisfactory.

But the city saloon keepers justly complain that while they are compelled to close up, a roaring trade is carried on outside the city limits. Places within this county, some of them not far from town, regale all comers and the business shut down within town flourishes without, in spite of law and public sentiment.

If this is true, and we are assured that it is, the county authorities are to blame, and the city dealers have reason to say that injustice is done. Why should a saloon be closed inside the city limits, when another just outside, can be run for all it is worth on Sunday the same as any other day?

As for the law, that is not within the limits of Salt Lake County. But saloons there are within the jurisdiction of the Tooele County authorities, and if the reports concerning them are correct, the Tooele people are deserving of much censure. What is the use of the Sunday law if it is allowed to stand as a dead letter? And what

is the use of county officers if they will not perform their duty?

The course of the Mayor and Captain of Police is endorsed by the better classes of this city of all creeds and parties. If the county authorities do not endeavor also to enforce the law, there will be a great outcry against them from the best citizens, who desire the general welfare. Come, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it?

STRAIGHT SLANDER.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 26 contains an article on "Mormon Women," from the pen of a Salt Lake lay, who has done some smart repertorial work for the *Ledger* in this city and has written some very bright articles for eastern papers. There is much in the *Ledger* communication to be commended, but it also contains some things that deserve condemnation. For instance, she says:

"In the outlying districts, where the foreign recruits are placed upon arrival, and parcelled out to men as a drove of cattle, they deserve commiseration principally for their ignorance. Punishment by the execution of the law can alone remedy the evil with them."

This is slander, straight and simple. It is without excuse. Put, as it is, in the present tense, it is contradicted by the well known fact, that no plural marriages have been permitted for years, which the writer declares to be true as to the cities, and she has no right or reason to presume that there is one rule, law, or prohibition for the cities and another for the country districts.

If it is meant to refer to the past it is still nothing but slander—old, stale, stupid falsehood. Nothing of the kind ever prevailed in Utah. Whatever marriages occurred were contracted by the free will and choice of the parties, and nothing short of this was possible under the rules and regulations and ceremonies that then existed. It is shameful that any one acquainted with Utah affairs, especially when appearing to speak in praise of many of the women of the Territory, should remark such miserable stuff and pass it off for genuine.

There never was any "parcelling out" of women to men in Utah. Immigrants went where they desired, or where they had friends to receive them, and such alliances as some of them may have formed were the result of their own choice. "Punishment by the execution of the law" ought to be inflicted on people who thus spread falsehood and scandal. There is no such "evil" as the writer in question calls for the law to "remedy." And we must confess our surprise, which is equal to our indignation, at the gratuitous slur which she has cast upon a people and a Territory which we supposed she took delight in defending. Her sex is a shield against stronger animadversion, but the wrong of the libel is as great if not greater when the libeller is a woman.

The architects of the world are to be invited to a congress at Chicago during the World's Fair to discuss architectural subjects and the interests of the profession.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

THOUGH it is only four years since the last presidential election, yet a reform in the method of voting has been introduced in that time, amounting almost to a revolution. In 1888 the Australian ballot did not exist in a single State or Territory of the Union. In 1889 Massachusetts adopted it at her State election, thus putting herself on record as the first pioneer of the secret official ballot system in this country. At present some form of this system prevails in thirty-three States out of the whole 44. Hence the vast majority of votes this year for President will be cast under a form different to the old system.

Observations made on the practical working of this method in Massachusetts go to show that it has been satisfactory. Bribery and intimidation, the two curses of the old system, if not entirely removed are reduced to a minimum under the new. It has been found that in some cases voters are now bribed to remain away from the voting places. That is, in cases where it is morally certain that persons would vote a particular party ticket. As to intimidation it is now practically unknown even in Massachusetts, where the overseers of factories were formerly in the habit of standing at the polls to see that the operatives of mills voted the ticket prepared for them.

A CONTRACTED CALL.

In this issue will be found a call for a meeting to be held this evening in Washburn Hall (formerly known as the Federal court room). The object is stated to be to strengthen the hands of the Mayor and Chief of Police in their laudable efforts to enforce the laws against illegal liquor traffic and gambling.

There are some striking features embraced in this announcement to which the names of several well-known residents of the city are attached. One of these is the exclusiveness exhibited in the invitation, which is confined to one class—"legal voters." Yet while thus strictly confining the call to people who are qualified to vote at elections, those invited are requested to join in a "citizens' meeting," when the invitation only embraces one class of the population.

A person reading the notice might infer that the meeting was called for election purposes and was to be a purely political affair, without special reference to morality. Yet the object is simply to induce the municipal government to enforce the laws, that good order and morality may be increased and maintained. Consequently the sympathy with the subject is not confined to "fellow citizens who are legal voters." It is a matter in which all the good people of this city are interested. They are ready to support every endeavor to rigorously enforce the laws, and those who make an effort to create "a corner" in this direction are not conspicuous for consistency and certainly not for liberality.

The ladies, ever since there was a temperance question in the world, have taken an active part in promoting the cause of sobriety, and the same

may be said with regard to the suppression of the vice of gambling. The great majority of them in this city are "fellow citizens," but under the law they are not "legal voters." Do those gentlemen who issued the call not deem it ungentlemanly as well as inconsistent, to entirely exclude them from the invitation to participate in furthering the good cause? The ladies are deeply concerned in the question at issue. They do not wish the existence of illegal allurements liable to induce their husbands, sons and brothers to take the road that leads to ruin. There are also other people who are not "legal voters," say for instance, young men who have not yet reached the age of twenty-one, who are opposed to the lawless conducting of drinking saloons and the operating of gambling dens.

Perhaps some of the gentlemen who signed the call affixed their names to it without critically examining it. Had they closely observed it so as to discover its character, perhaps they would have requested that it be amended before they attached their signatures. The person who formulated the call, however, is doubtless an individual of small caliber, naturally estranged from any sentiment of liberality.

We do not think that law, order and morality movements can be successfully conducted on the basis of monopoly. The invitation embodied in the call is about as novel an exhibition of narrowness as has ever come under our observation.

PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

AN International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will be held in Chicago during the first week of June, 1893, when the World's Fair will be in the zenith of its glory. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, will preside. It appears that in addition to his vast industry in the poultry and farming lines, Mr. Hayes is devoting considerable time to the study of sociology. He thinks that paupers and criminals are not getting the attention they deserve from society. He denounces the prevailing system of operating penal institutions, reformatories and refuges on the lines of partisan politics. He contends that the increase of crime is attributable to the apathy or indifference of society. He makes a special appeal to capitalists and to wealthy citizens to concern themselves in matters of this kind. "It should be regarded as a stain on the character of any rich man who does not do all he can do for the welfare of those whose labor has made his wealth."

CHICAGO AS A SEAT OF LEARNING

In the past Chicago has not been famed for its public libraries. In this matter it has been behind many cities of the country with populations less than 100,000. This will not be said of it in the near future. Ground was broken last Wednesday for a public library structure which, in completeness and convenience, will outrival the famous one of Boston. The

Chicago building will be of the Roman Classic style of architecture. It will be 335 feet long, 147 feet wide and 90 feet high. The estimated cost is placed at \$250,000, but it will probably run into two millions.

There is another public library now in course of construction in that city. One of Chicago's millionaires who died a few years ago bequeathed over two million for books, which will be devoted mainly to books of reference pertaining to America, ancient, mediæval, and modern. The book markets of Europe and of the world are now being explored for books of this class, under the superintendence of Mr. Poole, one of the best known librarians in the United States.

The new Baptist University now being built by the money donated by Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, will also have a magnificent library, which, however, will make theology its main feature, and it will not be confined to any sect. It will embrace the theological literature of the world at large.

There is also the nucleus of a splendid law library laid by the Bar Association. The Carleton Club poses as the patron of the dramatic literature. It gives further than collecting books. It has just offered a prize of \$500 cash for the best comedy of three or four acts submitted before December next. The competition is open to the whole world, but the play must be in the English language, and American in tone.

Indication go to show that the Queen City of the lakes will in time become famous for something else than pork, lumber and anarchism. They are even talking now of putting electric fans in the public streets during heated spells. And provisions will be made for future political conventions to be kept cool in this way. Sun, rain, dynamite or anarchy do not frighten these Chicago people.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DUELLING.

AN incident transpired a short time ago which is now tickling the risibles of fun-loving people on two continents. The Marquis de Mores, who killed Captain Mayer in a duel recently, felt aggrieved over some criticism of his conduct which appeared in the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune. The Marquis wrote to Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of that paper, asking if he was responsible for everything published in it. Mr. Medill replied in the affirmative, and stated that he seemed war in the distance. He was prepared for combat, but being the challenged party, martial etiquette accorded him choice of weapons. He chose gloves, a twenty-four foot ring, and Marquis of Queensbury rules. Mr. Medill is nearly seventy years of age. He is a native of Nova Scotia, but comes of the same stock which furnished John L. Sullivan, Mr. Slavin, Mr. Corbett, Joe Lannan and several others. He is one of the best known characters in Chicago, and his paper bullet duels with Carter Harrison are matters of historic record.

De Mores has not yet been heard from. His forties lie in the pistol and sword. With one he has made a record in America, and with the other

in France. With gloves it is supposed that he is familiar. The Chicago *Mail* anticipating the result gives the following report of the fight:

"The frog-eater jumped into the ring at 10:50. He was in good form, though he showed evidences of overeating and late dinners. At 10:57 1/2 Joe bounded over the ropes and was greeted with a rousing cheer from the spectators, among whom were such well-known sports as Carter Harrison, Billy Nixon, the sporting editor; Lam Tree, Hemp Washburn, Dave Swing, Walt Gresham, Pot Palmer, Ly Gage, Jack R. Walsh, and B-b Patterson. Joe was in the pink of condition, having been under a trainer's care in California for the last six months. He wore black tights and everybody could see the muscles of his calves bulge out like a professor's forehead. Carl Harrison was chosen referee. George di Pullman held the towel for the Frenchman and Lam Tree looked after the Holy Terror.

"First Round—De Mores forced the fighting. His left milt shot out for Joe's beak, but fell short. Joe worked cautiously, evidently getting on to the Frenchman's style.

"Second Round—Joe got a sock-dollager right on the nose from the Frenchman's left. It dazed him; but he returned the compliment, though not so well. Bets of six to four on the Frenchman were not taken, as Joe's nose looked discouraged and his friends were dubious.

"Third Round—The Holy Terror sprang to the center of the ring with his second wind. The Frenchman came up smiling, but he showed the evidence of hard punishment. He pushed his left duke for Joe's eye, but Joe dodged and let fly both his milt at his opponent's mug. It was a corker and the Frenchman went to the floor. Ten seconds having elapsed, time was called, and the Frenchman not responding the fight was given to Joe.

"Much comment was aroused when it was learned that Joe had struck the Frenchman with a piece of *Tribune* editorial which he had concealed in his right glove. It was a four-ounce milt, but with the piece of editorial it weighed two and three-quarter pounds. The Frenchman wasn't on to Joe's scheme, and nothing was said to him about it."

The names mentioned above, though given in prize ring parlance, belong to historic characters. C. R. Harrison, is Carter H., four times Mayor of Chicago, now editor of the *Chicago Times*. Billy Nixon is William Penn Nixon, editor of the *InterOcean*. Lam Tree is Lambert Tree, one of President Cleveland's ex-diplomats. Hemp Washburn is Hemstead Washburn. Dave Swing is the famous Presbyterian preacher, Professor Swing. Walt Gresham is Walter G. Gresham, he who was talked of as the candidate of the People's party for President. Pot Palmer is the famous Potter of boisterous fame, and husband of the President of the World's Fair lady commissioner. Jack Walsh is John R. Walsh of the *Chicago Herald* and Bob Patterson is Joseph Medill's son-in-law.

Mr. Medill's serio-comic action will have more to do with breaking up that barbarous system of duelling than whole tomes of statute enactments. It will cover that bully and desperado Mores with ridicule both at home and abroad. Even the war-loving Frenchmen cannot fail to see the comedy at the bottom of it.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington is taking an active interest in the cultivation of the sugar beet. Last year it distributed 5,000 packages of seed to various sections of the country. Accompanying each package was a circular containing information as to planting, harvesting, and so forth. Blankets were also forwarded for the purpose of reporting accurately the results. Reports were received from thirty-six States and Territories, accompanied by samples of the vegetable grown, but the directions were so fully complied with that satisfactory conclusions could hardly be ascertained.

The department maintains an experiment station in Wisconsin, and another in Nebraska. It is doing everything possible to extend beet culture, and to instruct the people as to the best and most effective methods to be adopted. But if people do not follow the directions given, nor comply with the requirements asked for harvesting, reporting, etc., the department cannot be expected to lay before the country at large satisfactory conclusions.

THE MALAD STAKE.

On the 11th of June, last, in company with Apostle John W. Taylor, I left Salt Lake City to visit the Malad Stake of Zion in the interest of Church history. After traveling by rail 79 miles to Collinston station, Box Elder Co., we continued the journey by team to West Portage, 21 miles further, when we put up for the night with President Oliver C. Hoskins.

The following day we traveled 17 miles to Malad City, where we, on that and the next day (Sunday and Monday, June 12th and 13th) attended the quarterly conference of the Malad Stake of Zion, in connection with President Seymour B. Young, of the Seventies, who had preceded us. After the conference Apostle Taylor returned home, and I at once entered upon my historical labors by visiting all the settlements in the Stake and holding meetings with the people. After visiting West Portage, Woodruff, Cherry creek, Malad and St. John, I set out for the distant settlements of Rockland and Neeleyville, accompanied by four members of the High Council (Miles Hall, Jesse R. Dredge, Gervie Mansfield and David Hall) who went as home missionaries, and Sisters Alvirra A. Harrison and Mary E. Bollingbroke, who were out in the interest of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations. We held three meetings in Neeleyville on the 18th and three in Rockland on the 19th, had a good time and returned to Samaria on the 20th.

The Malad Stake of Zion embraces the northeast part of Box Elder county, Utah, and part of Oneida county, Idaho; it consists of ten wards and one branch, namely, the Portage, Washakie, North Plymouth and South Plymouth wards, in Utah, and the Woodruff, Malad, St. John, Samaria, Rockland and Neeleyville wards and the Cherry Creek branch in Idaho. The Stake contains 357 families, or 2148 members, consisting of 78 Seventies, 65 High Priests, 127 Elders, 12 Priests, 15 Teachers, 135 Deacons 1019 lay mem-

bers and 790 children under eight years of age. Oliver Cromwell Hoskins, formerly Bishop of Portage, presides over the Stake, and John M. McCrary acts as his first and Wm. H. Gibbs as his second counselor. Wm. Anthony is stake clerk.

All the settlements, excepting Rockland and Neeleyville, lie within easy reach of the headquarters of the Stake, which are at West Portage, a flourishing little town situated in Box Elder county, on the west side of the Malad river, one and a half miles south of the northern boundary of Utah, and twenty-one miles northwest of Collinston, the nearest railway station. West Portage Ward includes a few scattered settlers residing on the east side of the river at what is locally called East Portage, first settled in 1854. The ward comprises 54 families, or 321 souls, under the presidency of Bishop Enoch Harris. West Portage was first settled in 1857.

Three miles southeast of Portage is the Indian town called Washakie, where about 250 Lamanites are engaged in tilling the soil and learning to live as white people do. They have a neat and commodious meeting house also used for school purposes, while most of their dwellings consist of small frame buildings, in the erection of which, as well as in the building of their meeting house, they received considerable assistance from the trustee-in-trust. A number of them also partly live in their wick-o-ups, which they pitch in their door yards. Moroni Ward, presides as Bishop over the Washakie ward, and is doing all in his power to teach the Lamanites the principles of the Gospel, as well as branches of industry; and it may be pleasing for some of the readers of the *News* to learn that these Indians in their farming operations are fully as successful as most of their white neighbors; they own considerable machinery and have good teams, as a rule, and they are getting more comfortable year after year. There is a good Sunday school taught in the Washakie ward, superintended by Ammon Pugaage, a Lamanite; and also a Y. M. I. A., presided over by Yegah Timbimo, another native; there is also a Relief Society.

The school population of Washakie consists of forty-seven children, namely thirty boys and seventeen girls, mostly Indians, between the ages of six and eighteen. The trustees of the Portage district school, of which Washakie is a part, receive as a special contribution from the government, \$10 for every sixty days' attendance at school of each Indian child.

In the evening of June 21st, at Washakie, I had the privilege of speaking to the first Lamanite congregation that I ever addressed, and they listened very attentively when I related to them something about my late visit to the hill Cumorah, and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon. My discourse was ably interpreted by an intelligent native known as Jim Brown, who, together with a number of other Lamanites understands English pretty well.

Beyond a low ridge, which separates Malad valley proper from the Bear River Flat lies the little village called Square town, or Plymouth, now the centre of North Plymouth ward recently organized. This place is eleven miles south-

east of Portage, and ten miles north-east of Collinston. The North Plymouth ward numbers sixteen families or eighty-four souls, most of whom live in a scattered condition.

South of North Plymouth, embracing a large portion of the scattered settlers residing on this extensive tract of country known as Bear River Flats, is the South Plymouth ward, presided over by Myron J. Richards, a son of Apostle Franklin D. Richards. This ward, which until June 15, 1891, contained all the Saints in the original Plymouth ward, consists now of twenty-one families, or 102 souls; but besides these, there are a great many members of the Church who have a standing in other wards. Nearly all the farming done in this neighborhood is carried on without irrigation. In fact, dry farming has proven so successful during the last few years that even those who own land below the Bothwell canal recently constructed, claim that it don't pay for them to buy water from the company, as they can mature nearly as good a crop without irrigation as with it, and sometimes even better.

Steps are being taken to locate a town-site as a centre for the ward, but at present the meetings are held in a schoolhouse, located about two and a half miles northwest of Hempton's bridge, or four miles from Collinston station.

North of Portage, in Idaho, is the Woodruff ward, recently organized, the centre of which is a little hamlet, situated on Muddy creek on the east side of the Malad river, five miles northeast of West Portage. This ward has twenty-one families or one hundred and thirty-four souls, presided over by Bishop Joseph R. Harris. In this place, and in fact throughout the Malad Valley, dry farming is the rule, and it only requires the freight of an ordinary mortal to predict that in a few years every foot of land in this beautiful valley, clear up to the base of the steeper mountains will be reclaimed.

Two miles north of Muddy Creek is Glenderson creek and two miles still further Cheery creek. The settlers residing in a scattered condition on these two small streams, together with a few others residing opposite, on the west side of the Malad river, compose the Cheery Creek branch, of which John D. Jones has charge as presiding Elder. Ten families, or sixty-one souls constitute the "Mormon" population.

Malad ward embraces Malad City, and the Saints living of Two Mile creek and Four Mile creek, south, and up Deep creek, northeast, etc. Malad city, the county seat of Oneida county, Idaho, is pleasantly situated on Deep creek in the east side of Malad valley, on high rolling ground, overlooking the valley south and west. It is thirty-two miles northwest of Collinston, Utah, and twenty-seven miles southwest of Oneida, in Marsh valley, the two nearest railway stations. The population of Malad is about evenly balanced between "Mormons" and Gentiles, but peace and a wistful good understanding prevails among them, the former spirit of hatred and bitterness having gradually died away. The Saints here

are building a fine and commodious meeting house in the west part of town, away from the business part of the place. They have already expended about \$8000 in its erection but it will require about \$3000 more to finish it. It is, however, so far completed now that meetings are being held in it. The building is a lumber one, eighty feet long from north to south, and forty-five feet wide. The centre tower is eighty-five feet high, besides which there are six other smaller ornamental towers. When finished in its details, it will be one of the finest meeting houses in our northern settlements. Jenkin Jones is the Bishop of the Malad ward, which has a total membership of 398, divided into 76 families; it is the largest ward in the Malad Stake.

Northeast of Malad City, along the main or longest branch of the Malad river, lies an extensive farming district, inhabited by upwards of one hundred families, but most of these are not members of the Church. What few Saints there are, have been organized into a ward under the name of St. John, over which James P. Harrison presides as Bishop; the membership is 170, or 23 families. The school house in which the Saints hold their meetings is situated on Devil creek, about two and half miles northeast of Malad City.

Samarita, the second largest ward in the Stake, is situated on the west side of the Malad Valley, seven and a half miles southwest of Malad City, and twelve miles northwest of Portage. Unlike Scriptural Samarita, which stood on a hill, this modern Samarita lies on a level tract of country, surrounded by good farming land. The majority of the Saints here as well as at Malad City are Welsh or of Welsh descent, and are as a rule very punctual in attending to their duties as Saints and citizens. Forty-six families, or 829 souls, constitute the population of Samarita, and Jonah Evans, presides over them.

The Rockland ward embraces the Saints residing on Rock creek, a tributary of the Snake river. To reach this place from Samarita, a distance of nearly fifty-five miles has to be traveled over mountain and dale in a northwesterly direction, and finally, after crossing the rim of the basin at the extreme upper end of Curlew valley, the head of Rock creek is reached. On this stream, in a scattered condition, live about thirty families of Saints, numbering 223 souls, together with quite a number who are not members of the Church. The low lands along the main stream measure only about half a mile in width on the average, but back of this, on either side of the creek, there is an undulating upland reaching for miles toward the mountains, where dry farming is carried on very successfully, and good grain is raised. Isaac Thorn is Bishop of the Rockland ward. The first settlement of the place dates back to 1878.

A journey of twelve miles in a northerly direction brings the traveler to a little settlement on Warm creek, near the banks of Snake river, called Neeleyville. It consists of 10 families or seventy-six souls, presided over by Bishop Wm. Neeley, who was the first settler here in 1881, and after whom the village has been named. The country around this place is somewhat

broken and rolling, but there is room for quite a number of more settlers. Neeleyville is four miles southwest of the American Falls on Snake river, and on the Oregon Short Line, where, as well as in Pocatello, thirty miles distant, the people can readily dispose of their grain and vegetables. Neeleyville is the most distant settlement from the Stake headquarters, being about eighty miles northwest of West Portage.

After completing my labors in the Malad Stake, I returned to this city on the 24th ult. ANDREW JENSON.
July 6, 1892.

TOOLEE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Toolee Stake of Zion convened at Grantsville July 23rd and 24th. Present on the stand: Apostles Lyman and Lund, Elder Karl G. Maeser, Presidency of the Stake and some of the Bishops.

Conference was called to order by President H. S. Gowan.

Bishops J. L. Wrathall, Thomas Atkin, and F. D. St. George reported the ward over which they preside to be in good condition.

President Gowan reported the condition of the Stake. He had visited each ward since last conference and found that the faith of the Saints was increasing.

Apostle Lyman occupied the remainder of the morning giving good instruction.

In the afternoon Apostle Lund spoke in regard to the settling of these valleys forty-five years ago, and said that this was the place where God meant to establish His Zion in the last days. He referred to the persecutions that the Saints had endured and the blessings in store for those who were faithful.

Brother K. G. Maeser occupied the remainder of the time, speaking upon Church schools and the proper education of the children of the Latter-day Saints.

On Sunday morning President G. Q. Cannon and J. F. Smith were present. President Smith occupied the whole of the time. He spoke upon the trials through which the Saints had passed during the last seven or eight years. The Lord was continuing His work and would do so until the final consummation of all things. He spoke upon the subject of education and said one of the most important duties devolving upon the Latter-day Saints was the proper education of their children.

At 1 p. m., after singing and prayer, the Sacrament was administered.

President Gowan presented the general authorities of the Church and Stake, and they were sustained unanimously.

President George Q. Cannon referred to the remarks made by President Joseph F. Smith. He hoped the Saints would carry out in their lives the instructions given, and those who did so would obtain their reward.

Conference adjourned for three months. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk.

GRANTSVILLE, Toolee County, U. T., July 27th.

CORNER STONE OF ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL LAID.

A large throng of people attended the services connected with the laying of the corner stone of St. Mark's new hospital opposite the Warm Springs, last evening at 7 o'clock. Bishop Leonard conducted the exercises. After the reading the ritual of the church for such occasions, had been observed and the "Christian Soldier" had been sung Rector Norris read the list of articles deposited in the casket in the receptacle in the corner stone. It was as follows:

LIST OF CONTENTS.

History of the Hospital.
Names of all former trustees.
Names of present officers and trustees.
Names of medical staff.
Names of architects, contractors and superintendent and building committee.
Photographs of trustees and staff.
Photographs of deceased members of the board—Captain Lawrence, Dr. Hamilton, Rev. N. F. Putnam.
Photo of Bishop Tuttle, a former president.
Photo of the former and present patron.
Copies of the DESERET NEWS and Salt Lake Times of July 30, 1892.
Copies of the daily Tribune and Herald of July 1, 1892.
Copy of the Bible, Book of Common Prayer and Hymnal.
Order of services used on this occasion.
Copy of the *Churchman* for July 23rd, Standard, July 23rd, *Living Church*, July 16, 1892, the *Church Notes* for July, 1892, and the Fourth Annual Report of the Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Utah.

THE STONE LAID.

The box containing the above articles was then placed in the 104 inch cubical space cut for it, and the 2300 pounds of stone swung into position and dropped down over the box. On the stone is cut "St. Mark's Hospital, 1892."

The Bishop then officially laid the stone.

HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Ex-Mayor Scott then read the following historical paper:

The history of St. Mark's Hospital is briefly told. Its origin dates back some twenty years. After a dinner party given at the residence of Bishop Tuttle, the importance and necessity of such an institution was discussed by Major E. Wilkes, the Rev. R. M. Kirby and Dr. J. F. Hamilton. At that time, although an important industry, silver mining was in its infancy in this Territory. Major Wilkes was employing quite a large force of men, however, in the Miller mine, and the Emma was a noted mine in the Territory. Major Wilkes had noticed the evil effects of lead upon men while engaged in the production of silver bullion, and was anxious that something should be done for their relief. Accordingly it was resolved to make the beginning of a hospital. A building was rented on Fifth East near Fourth South, and one or two beds were provided, and these were soon increased to twenty.

Among the early friends of the hospital, besides those already mentioned, was Mr. Warren Husey, who was always ready and willing to aid this or other deserving public enterprises with his means and counsel.

As all the gentlemen concerned in the inauguration of the enterprise were

connected with St. Mark's Parish, the hospital naturally took the name of St. Mark. The management of the institution was put in the hands of the Rev. R. M. Kirby, and to his interest and effort a very large share of the success of the enterprise must be attributed.

The hospital passed through many vicissitudes during the first seven years of its life; it had a doubtful sort of hold upon life during these years, as is usually the case with such enterprises, but friends were determined that it should succeed and stood by it bravely in all its trials.

The Rev. Mr. Froust and his estimable wife came very early in its history to the internal management of its affairs, and Mrs. Froust remained in charge as matron until the summer of 1891, looking after the comfort of its inmates with a mother's disinterested love.

In 1879 the time seemed favorable for the purchase of a permanent home, and the present location, at the corner of Fifth East and Third South, was secured through the generosity of friends and certain mining companies. On June 14th of this year an incorporation was effected, the first stockholders and trustees being R. M. Kirby, secretary and treasurer; M. E. Holden, president; D. S. Tuttle, R. C. Chambers, W. G. Gallager, George R. Ayers and George A. Lowe. Of this number R. C. Chambers and George A. Lowe have been trustees from the date of incorporation to the present moment, and are still deeply interested in all of its affairs.

Thus organized, the hospital began its work as a corporation.

Dr. J. F. Hamilton, from the time of the inception of the hospital to the day of his death, was the medical director. His interest in it was constant. It seemed like a child to him, and much of his time and thought were given to its care. It was certainly right and proper that the trustees should resolve, at a recent meeting, to make the first general ward which shall be erected here a memorial to him, and it is hoped that his many friends in this Territory will be glad to show their appreciation of him by contributing generously to the erection of the proposed ward.

In all the years of the hospital's life the trustees have been very few. In addition to the names of those already mentioned are found those of Josiah Lawrence, F. W. Billings, C. M. Armstrong, H. C. Hill, H. C. Wallace, R. H. Terhune, Abiel Leonard, N. F. Putnam, F. W. Norris and George M. Scott.

After Mr. Kirby's resignation, which was deeply regretted by the entire board, all of whom felt that he was a man to whom much was due on account of his exceeding wise management, the Rev. C. M. Armstrong was chosen as superintendent and treasurer. Mr. Armstrong continued in this position until 1889, when, by reason of ill health, he was compelled to remove from the Territory.

At the annual meeting held June 8, 1889, the Rev. N. F. Putnam was chosen secretary and treasurer. Mr. Putnam threw his whole energy into the work of the hospital and very speedily brought it to the point of the greatest usefulness and success. His

administration of the affairs of the hospital cannot be too warmly commended. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held in 1890 a most excellent financial showing was made, to the great delight of the stockholders, who at once passed a resolution thanking Mr. Putnam in the warmest way possible for his admirable management. Mr. Putnam died in 1891. In his death the hospital sustained a great loss. He had not only given his time and attention to its affairs, but had thought and planned for its enlargement, and the fact that we are engaged in the erection of this building is due in large part to his foresight and excellent financial management. He and Bishop Leonard arranged for the purchase of these lots in this splendid situation in the summer of 1890, but it was not permitted him to see the realization of his desire in the erection of this building.

In June, 1891, the Rev. F. W. Norris was elected secretary and treasurer. His management, also, of the affairs of the hospital has been the most admirable. To him the institution is indebted for continued good management.

In the early part of the present year the matter of the erection of a new building was discussed and plans therefor were prepared by Messrs. Thompson and Weigel, and at a meeting of the board held on June 8, 1892, the bid of T. K. Lloyd and Burton, Gardner & Company for the erection of the building was accepted and work ordered to begin. F. H. Perkins was chosen as superintendent of the work.

The hospital owes a great debt of gratitude to the mining companies of Utah, whose managers have always been staunch friends. Without their aid it would have been impossible to carry on the work. In years to come the trustees hope to be in a position to care for the miners in their new building in a much more acceptable manner than has hitherto been possible.

This account of the origin and progress of the work in St. Mark's Hospital brings us down to this moment, where we are met under the protection of Almighty God to lay the corner-stone of a building which, we trust, may be merely one of a group of buildings, in which men's bodies may be cared for by competent medical skill, and where prayer shall ascend to God for His blessing upon the remedies employed.

We beseech for the institution the interest, the sympathy and the aid of those who shall see these walls rise. As the years go on may the number of those who shall share in its blessings increase, and may such excellent results in the medical treatment be secured, and may there be such a host of friends and such financial aid given that the benefits therein received may be accorded to all who need without money and without price.

R. H. TERHUNE

delivered an appropriate speech, after which a paper from Dr. Standard was read. Rector Norris and Bishop Leonard also spoke and the ceremonies ended.

SIZE AND CAPACITY OF THE STRUCTURE.

The hospital is being erected on a commanding site near the Warm Springs.

The size of the building is 74x91 feet, three stories, pressed brick front with Kyune stone trimmings. It will cost \$35,000 and accommodate 200 patients. The institution will be ready in December.

The trustees of the hospital are: The Rt. Rev. Abel Leonard, S. T. D., president; Rev. Frederic W. Norris, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Chambers, George A. Lowe, H. C. Wallace, R. H. Terhune, George M. Scott.

The medical staff is as follows: A. C. Standart, M. D., medical director; A. C. McLean, M. D., T. B. Beatty, M. D., surgeons; F. S. Baascom, M. D., J. C. Elliot, M. D., gynecologists; G. W. Foster, M. D., Lorrin Hall, M. D., general practice; G. B. Ploutz, oculist and aurist.

ANOTHER BEAR ADVENTURE.

Scarcely had the sad news of the death of young Negale in Mexico, by the embraces of a bear, passed from our minds than the information comes of the hairbreadth escape from a similar fate of a son of President Seegmiller of Sevier Stake, Sevier County.

Last Saturday night, the 23rd inst., the young man and some others were at Fish Lake, Sevier County. The father of young Seegmiller had cautioned the boys to see to their animals at night and in the early morning, lest they should lose them in the high mountains. Late in the evening (the others declining to accompany him) young Seegmiller took his departure, passing through the timber to where the horses were ranging. Just about where the horses should be he espied something moving in the dark, close by him.

Supposing it to be one of the horses he punched it with his shotgun. It was a bear which instantly "slapped" him in the face, scratching the flesh, tearing his shirt and other clothing, and wounding his breast. The visitor very quickly jumped behind a tree. The bear faced him, however, with paws extended and a ferocious roar. Young Seegmiller states that the Mexican horror passed like a panorama before him. He realized that something desperate must be done, and that quickly. The only charge he had with him was in his gun, and that was duck shot. He flung right into the bear's mouth. No doubt the powder burned his eyes for a time, for he retreated—and so did the boy with the horses to camp. Mr. Bruhn had started on his track again, but fortunately he had reached camp without further harm. Had he been only one inch nearer when he struck the monster in the face he would doubtless have been in the bear's grasp.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

BIG COTTONWOOD, Salt Lake County, Utah, July 29th.

THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

In the United States House of Representatives, July 28th, Mr. Washington called up for consideration the bill to enable the people of the Territory of Utah to provide for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of said Territory at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bill was read. It recites, in a preamble, the action of the thirtieth session of the Utah Legislature, the veto of the Gov-

ernor, the absence of power in the Legislature to pass a bill over the Governor's absolute veto, and the fact that the Assembly will not be convened again in time to take further action. The provisions of the bill are the same as those made by the Legislature. Some questions were asked as to the payment of expenses, which Mr. Washington answered by showing that they were all to be paid by the Territory. The following is taken from the *Congressional Record* of July 27th:

Mr. Washington.—Mr. Speaker, this bill is entirely local to the Territory of Utah and it is only before this House because of the fact that the Territorial legislature of Utah and the governor disagreed in regard to the manner of appointing the commissioners named in the bill to carry out the purpose and object of the legislature of the Territory, which was to make a Territorial exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The governor of the Territory vetoed the bill because he said the bill named, as it does, some six or eight commissioners, and that the naming of commissioners was contrary to the organic act of the Territory; that under the organic act of the Territory the governor was the sole and only power to appoint all Territorial officers. Therefore he vetoed the bill. Under the organic act the veto of the governor of that Territory is absolute. The Legislature can not pass any bill over his veto. The Legislature may be ready to unanimously vote for the passage of a bill which the governor has vetoed, but notwithstanding such a majority the Legislature would be powerless. Hence no course was left to them but to come to Congress and ask us to legalize the act of the Territorial Legislature of Utah appropriating \$50,000 out of the Territorial treasury, and appointing a number of commissioners, whom I am informed by the best citizens of the Territory are impartially selected from Republicans and Democrats, from Gentiles and Mormons alike, to carry out the purposes of the act. That is all there is in the bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington.—Under the organic act, does the power of appointment lie in the governor of the Territory?

Mr. Washington.—The governor takes that position. He claims that the commissioners could not be created or named by the Legislature. There are a number of decisions of the courts throughout the country to the contrary, interpreting just such provisions as that which is contained in the organic act of the Territory of Utah, but the question is a debatable one. The authorities differ, although we have a greater number of authorities to sustain the position taken by the Territorial Legislature; they could create these commissioners, and name them in the act.

Mr. Wilson of Washington.—What I am endeavoring to find out is whether there is an attempt on the part of the Legislature to take away from the executive the power to make these appointments.

Mr. Washington.—No, I can not say that there was. The Legislature in both branches passed the bill without objection, and named the commissioners, just as in the bills which we are

asked to pass here. We frequently pass bills through Congress naming commissioners to carry out the will of Congress.

Mr. Dalsell.—Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Washington.—Certainly. I will always yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who yielded to me so graciously on one occasion when I was invited to defend my State from what I considered an unjust charge made by him.

Mr. Dalsell.—As I understand this matter, the Legislature wanted to appoint commissioners, and the governor wanted to appoint commissioners; neither would yield to the other, and this bill was brought in to solve the difficulty. Now, are the commissioners here named the ones that the governor wanted, or are they the commissioners that the Legislature wanted?

Mr. Washington.—The gentleman's statement of the case is about as far as could be made, down to the point where he asks whether these are the commissioners that the governor wanted. I think that the governor wanted to appoint some of these named in the bill; but I think he wanted also to appoint certain other persons. It was not the persons named in the act, as I understand it, to which the governor objected, so much as to the legality of the act creating and at the same time nominating the commissioners. The governor took the position that the Legislature might create an office, but that the governor alone could nominate the officer and the Legislature could affirm or reject his appointees. Here is what he says in his veto message:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 10, 1892.

Sir—I return C. F. No. 29, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of the Territory of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to provide for an additional levy of Territorial taxes."

The provisions of the act with regard to the appointment of Territorial commissioners seem to me to be in conflict with section 7 of the organic act. If it is amended in this respect I will approve it. I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. W. H. King, President of the Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Section 7 of the organic act, to which the message refers, reads:

Sec. 7. That all township, district and county officers not herein otherwise provided, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for.

Mr. Dalsell.—Well, are the commissioners here named the commissioners that were named by the Legislature?

Mr. Washington.—They are the commissioners named by the Legislature. I think it would have been a little better if the Legislature and the governor could have agreed upon the matter at home, so that their line would not have to be washed here; but they could not agree and they ask us to pass this bill so that the Territory

may have an exhibit at the World's Exposition.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Mr. Speaker, I understand from the reading of the bill that the compensation of the commissioners is limited to their traveling expenses and \$4 a day for subsistence, but I did not catch anything in the reading which seemed to set a limit upon the compensation to be paid to the commissioner who is to reside in Chicago, or to the other officers. There does not seem to be any limitation as to the amount which the board may vote them. Am I correct as to that?

Mr. Washington.—I can not state positively until I look at the bill. The bill is before the House just as it was passed by the Territorial Legislature, and we may presume that they guarded the expenditures carefully. My recollection is that the amount to be paid to the commissioner at Chicago is limited in the act.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—I did not hear the limitation. I am quite confident there is no limitation as to the amount that may be paid to the other officers.

Mr. Smith of Arizona.—If my friend from New Jersey will permit a suggestion, may we not assume that the men who are paying these taxes are very likely to guard against any undue expenditure?

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Oh, but we are called upon to legislate upon this matter now on account of their disagreement at home, and we want to base our judgment upon ascertained facts. Another question. I see that this bill doubles the tax rate, raises it from 2 mills to 4 mills. Is that increase deemed necessary in order to raise this \$50,000?

Mr. Washington.—That was considered necessary by the Legislature in order to raise this fund of \$50,000.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—It does not interfere with the regular rate, except for the purpose of raising this loan?

Mr. Washington.—Not at all. It does not interfere with any other tax in the Territory, and unless this bill becomes operative the additional tax does not become operative. The object of the provision was to guard against creating a bonded debt upon the Territory. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Before I vote for the bill I would like to be better satisfied as to the limitation upon the compensation to be paid to these parties. We are getting very careful in the latter days, since we passed on economical resolutions at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Washington.—If the gentleman will get a copy of the bill he will see that section 4 regulates the salaries.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois.—The World's Fair managers fix the salaries.

Mr. Washington.—Section 4 of the bill provides as follows:

That the board of the World's Fair managers is authorized and directed to appoint an executive commissioner and fix his salary, which shall be payable monthly out of the appropriation hereinafter made; and said executive commissioner shall be authorized and required to assume and exercise, subject to the supervision of said board, all such executive powers and functions as may be necessary to secure a complete and creditable display of the interests of the

Territory at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; and, as the executive agent of said board, he shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement, and the exhibition of the objects sent under the authority of the Territory to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and of objects sent by individual citizens of the Territory as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall make a report to the board monthly, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

The bill does not fix this salary, but leaves to the commissioners the power to fix it.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—That settles that office, but how about the others?

Mr. Washington.—There is no other salary to be fixed; there are certain allowances to the commissioners for traveling and other expenses.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—The bill provides that the board shall elect certain officers; and there is a provision that the members of the board who are not officers shall not be entitled to compensation, I believe.

Mr. Washington.—Section 3 provides "that the members of the board appointed under this act who are not officers thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services."

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—What will these other officers get?

Mr. Washington.—The only other officer, as I understand, is the commissioner to reside at Chicago. The provision of section 3 is:

That the members of the board appointed under this act who are not officers thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Territorial treasury, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of \$4 per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said board.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Section 2 provides, after naming the commissioners, that they "shall meet at such time as they may appoint, and organize by the election of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer." Now, there is nothing in this bill, so far as I see, to prevent this board from voting whatever salary they may please to this secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Washington.—I should think we could afford to leave this matter to the control of the people of the Territory. If they care to make an exhibit at Chicago, they, of course, would not be willing that the \$50,000 appropriated for the purpose should all be expended by the commission in salaries.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—But if we are to pass this bill it ought to be put in a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Washington.—The authorities of Utah have not asked us to adopt any restriction in this matter. If the gentleman wants to submit any provision of that kind, the bill is open to amendment. I did not suppose any objection of that kind would be raised, because there is no purpose to spend any money needlessly in salaries.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—I was only trying to understand the effect of the bill.

Mr. Washington.—I ask for a vote.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—Hugh O'Donnell will resign the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee because of a disagreement of the committee in refusing to approve almost unconditionally the surrender of the fight on hand. O'Donnell had expressed himself as anxious for a settlement even if it had to be at a sacrifice. He authorized newspaper men to go to Superintendent Potter and ascertain upon what terms the old men could return to work. Potter said he would not take back certain ones of the old men under any circumstance. This rebuff will undoubtedly cause O'Donnell's resignation. Superintendent Potter told the mediators there was no vindictiveness in the company's dealings with the men, but they would not take back certain strikers. The men wouldn't be questioned about their membership in any organization, but would be required to sign an agreement on an individual scale based upon the \$23 tariff. The mediators were assured that the places of the old men were being rapidly filled, and Superintendent Potter expressed regret when he heard of O'Donnell's efforts with the committee.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A Homestead special says it is evident that the Carnegie company is able to operate its mills under the protection of militia, but there are other means of fighting, according to a member of the advisory committee, who said:

"We will not, under any circumstances, permit those mills to run, if there is any agency which may be employed to prevent it. We have already selected men who will go into those mills as fast as they can obtain employment, who are instructed and sworn to carry out our orders in consummating the policy which we have agreed upon. What we are sure there is no longer any hope for our representatives in those mills will place explosives where they will do the most harm to the machinery. We have definitely determined that those mills shall not be operated with non-union men, and one of the principal ways to prevent it is to either control or wreck the property. I might say a great deal more, but under the circumstances I have gone as far as I dare."

PITTSBURG, July 27.—It has just been learned that an attempt was made to blow up the Carnegie Union mills of this city. During the absence of the engineer some one turned on unlighted gas in the furnaces. Discovery of the fact was made in time to prevent an explosion. One hundred and fifty men were in the department at the time and many lives would have been lost. Beavers say there are five hundred anarchists in Pittsburgh and one thousand in Western Pennsylvania.

The police are keeping a strict lookout for anarchists, and Inspector McKelvey says Bigman is only a tool of the conspirators; that the anarchists are getting ready to carry out gigantic schemes, and that an attempt would have been made upon the lives of several prominent citizens. This afternoon two anarchists, Charles Fluster and August Tirnowk of Allegheny, called at the station to see Bauer. They were arrested.

Thirty-six informations were made against strikers this afternoon by Secretary Lovejoy for aggravated riot and warrants were issued. Seven arrests were made this evening.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—On the hearing of Sylvester Critchlow, one of the Homestead strikers this morning for release on bail, several witnesses swore they saw Critchlow load and fire a gun at the barges. Judge Mages refused to admit him to bail on the grounds that his acts were too close to murder in the first degree. His attorneys claim that he was not there.

Finley and Pirnock, the suspected Anarchists who were arrested yesterday, were released today, there being no evidence against them. The authorities say the Anarchists are thoroughly frightened. Deputy sheriffs are scouring Homestead to arrest men against whom warrants are out. Most of them have disappeared. Three Anarchists gained admission to the mill some days ago, but were discovered distributing Anarchist literature and driven out. The officers are hunting for them, but they have disappeared. Hugh O'Donnell has gone away, his wife says on private business.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The Carnegie Company has prepared a scale for the Union mills and Beaver Falls plant which the new men or former men who return will be required to sign. The average will be the same as the Amalgamated, but no association will be recognized. At the Homestead plant the force is steadily increasing.

An Associated Press representative went through this morning and found fully seven hundred men at work. Three heavy plates were rolled before his eyes and seemingly with ease—the work being specially directed toward naval contracts. Superintendent Potter says they have all the laborers and yard men they want, and that it is astonishing how rapidly some new men are learning the work which the strikers asserted could not possibly be done by even skilled workmen, because they had no knowledge of the machinery.

Frick's condition is favorable. Counsel for the strikers started this evening that the proposed suits against Frick, Potter and Lovejoy for conspiracy had not been abandoned, but nothing would be done until Frick recovered. The police do not expect any more arrests of anarchists at present. Inspector McKelvey said the matter had been taken up by the police authorities all over the United States, and anarchists were being watched. The matter aroused the country and the police of each city have decided to find out just how strong the anarchists are. No one here had any idea of the number there were here.

It is reported today that Jones & Laughlin of the American Iron Works have decided to take issue with the Amalgamated association. The works are among the largest in the country and the employ 3500 men. B. F. Jones, the principal owner, ex-chairman of the National Republican Committee.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The theory of the riot on the train from Cincinnati yesterday, bringing men to Homestead, is the invention of a tramp printer, and wholly untrue. The men on the train are all at work in Homestead.

The great strike has been on a month; it is estimated that the loss of all kinds, so far, is over one million dollars. The strike is seriously affecting business in the town, as many merchants have not capital to grant long credit. One grocery man failed this morning. Non-union men are receiving many threatening letters.

HOMESTEAD, July 30.—Sixty workmen's families occupying company houses, who were served with eviction notices several days ago, moved out today. The Carnegie people claim that they wanted only to damage the houses since ordered out. The houses will at once be put in repair for the non-union men, and additional houses will be built. Meanwhile, arrangements are made to accommodate 2000 men in the works. Eight hundred and seventy-three men are now at work. The advisory committee of the strikers say they will be able to induce half of these to quit next week.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30.—Gen. Snowden has returned from Homestead and says that few people understand the situation accurately, as there has been practical press censorship and the correspondents have been prevented from describing the situation as it actually exists. He says the trouble is by no means over, the men merely being overtaken by the presence of the military. As long as this state of affairs exists a brigade of troops will remain on the ground. The strikers are full of threats, and declare they will have the lives of the non-union men as soon as the military leave. They believe the works belong to them as much as to the Carnegie company. General Snowden says he ordered Private Tams to be disgraced and drummed out of the camp, but declines to say what his opinion is as to the tying him up by the thumbs, though he intimates the punishment was deserved, as his act was treason in a time of actual revolution.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Secretary Lovejoy says the company will have fifteen hundred men at the works in the Homestead mill on Monday, and they will be able to start up all the departments, and by the end of the week be running in full. Many skilled men are at work, including fifty old hands. As soon as Homestead is going in full force other mills will be started.

The re-use of Judge Magell to admit Critchlow to bail scared the other rioters for whom warrants are out, and they have nearly all left town.

Frick is now pronounced out of danger.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Carnegie will make an effort in the morning to resume operation at the Upper Union mills in this city. The company has requested police guard. The strikers say a guard is not necessary, as they do not intend to commit any breach of the peace. It is probable that an attempt will be made to start the Duquesne plant soon.

HOMESTEAD, July 30.—The eviction today and the attendant suffering due to the storms had a depressing effect upon the community. Tonight a number of evicted men were loud in their denunciation of the firm. A large number of evicted families are tonight quartered in other houses by reason of their own bedding being

ruined. The relief committee has taken the matter in hand. Company officials assert that over nine hundred men are now in the mill. A riot was narrowly avoided last night at Lawrenceville near Union mills. A crowd of about a non union man from Homestead. The police saved his life with difficulty.

Considerable excitement was created in camp last night by a rumor that an attack would be made from the rear on the camp of Battery B. There is a regular settlement of foreigners in a narrow valley back of Battery B., the headquarters of fully fifty or sixty families. Nearly all of them are anarchistic and pronounced enemies of the guardsmen. The military are exercising great vigilance. It seems to be a general feeling among the townspeople outside of the association that the strike will soon be declared off. The Carnegie company are continually putting in non-union men. Preparations are being made at Duquesne to resume with non-union men on Monday. The strikers, however, are confident that the firm will be unable to get men to start the plant.

The Wayne Iron Company signed the amalgamated scale today. Knold and Bauer, the Allegheny anarchists, had a hearing at Pittsburgh today, at the conclusion of which they were held for trial in \$2,000 bonds each. Testimony was given by the police and other witnesses as to the incendiary literature circulated by the men, their communication with Max Bergman, etc. A detective told of finding rifles, revolvers and a large supply of ammunition in Bauer's residence. A translation of one of the circulars was read. It told how to make bombs. More arrests are likely.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 1.—It is announced that those who participated in the brutal attack on the Pinkertons after the surrender July 6th, will be prosecuted for aggravated assault and battery, highway robbery, larceny, pocket-picking and other crimes and misdemeanors. It is stated that several women were particularly active during the time the men ran the gauntlet, and after they were taking their property and hiding it. They also are to be prosecuted.

The Amalgamated association condemned this occurrence and is said to be aiding in gathering evidence against the offenders. The Pinkerton agency will take part in the prosecution by furnishing evidence of the men who were assaulted and robbed.

The hundred deputies on guard at the mills now will be increased to 300 shortly. Superintendent Potter says there are enough arms in the mill to arm all their workers if necessary. The upper Union mills started up with non union men this morning. No trouble occurred.

General Superintendent Potter claims there was a break in the ranks of the strikers in the mechanical department last night, and that twenty-five of the best skilled workmen returned to work this morning. The committee of strikers at the gate when the men went in assert that but eight of 1200 men in the mechanical department have broken away. It is said that there are now several strikers in the mill, influencing the non unionists to quit. This plan was adopted

with great success in 1892, when the whole turn of strikers went back to work and soon organized all non-unionists, taking them out in another fight.

It is said that the Pinkertons will also prefer charges against the men engaged in the riot on July 6th. It is claimed that they have the names of three hundred participants and will charge them with aggravated

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

W. J. Brennan, the attorney of the Amalgamated Association, owing to the court not being in session, will not present until tomorrow the petition under the trade tribunal act of 1883, providing for the settlement of wage disputes by arbitration.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 1.—The company announces that twenty-seven old men applied and have been granted positions to-day; also that over one hundred men came in from the East. The influx of unskilled workmen, Superintendent Potter says, has been so great that he telegraphed to send no more for the present. "We have broken the strike," said he.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—Bauer and Knold made an application for release on bail this morning. Judge Ewing fixed the bail at \$5000 and Attorney Friedman expects to secure bondsmen today.

It is rumored that information will be made against H. C. Frick some time today on the charge of conspiracy and that he will be arrested before night. * The information is made by the Amalgamated Association.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 2.—There is great activity among the leaders today to prevent the weakening of the strikers of the mechanical department and their returning to work, and a meeting has been called for this afternoon. The Amalgamated Association still contends that if the Homestead men stand firm the company can never find men who can operate the machinery. Manager Potter says he has received 22 men from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cincinnati this morning, many of whom are experienced and skilled workmen. In addition he says seven of the old men have applied and been taken back.

The committee of strikers this morning attempted to persuade the railroad engineers at Munnhall to refuse to haul freight into the yards but failed. The engineer stated that the railroad men were in sympathy with the strikers, but they could not jeopardize their positions by such actions.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—W. J. Brennan, representing the amalgamated association made application before Judge Ewing today for the appointment of voluntary trade tribunal to settle the Homestead trouble. The petition was signed by sixty-seven former employees of the Carnegie company. Judge Ewing made order for a provisional license for the tribunal as provided for in the act where the request is made by employees only. If the Carnegie company does not sign the petition in sixty days it will be dismissed.

Attorney Rex stated this afternoon that it had been decided to bring suits against Frick, Lovejoy and Potter at once for conspiracy. The charges are founded upon the introduction of Pinkertons.

TEMPERANCE.

(Originally printed in a newspaper and reproduced in Carlos Martyn's life of Wendell Phillips.)

One beautiful afternoon in August, there came to me the heart-broken wife of a State prison convict. We tried to plan for his pardon and restoration to home and the world. It was a very sad case. He was the only surviving son of a very noble man—one who lived only to serve the poor, the temple and the criminal.

All he had, all he was, he gave unreservedly to help thieves and drunkards. His house was their home. His name their bail to save them from prison. His reward their reformation. It was a happy hour to hear him tell of the hundreds he had absolved from the contamination and evil example of prison, and of the large proportion he had good reason to believe permanently saved. Out of hundreds, he once told me, only two left him to pay their bail, forfeited by neglect to show themselves in court according to agreement—only two!

Bred under such a roof, the son started in life with a generous heart, noble dreams, and high purpose. Ten years of prosperity, fairly earned by energy, industry and character, ended in bankruptcy, as is so often the case in our risky and changing trade; there came a struggle for business, for brain, temptation, despair, intemperance. He could not safely pass the open doors that tempted him to indulgence, forgetfulness and crime. How hard his wife wrought and struggled to save him from indulgence, and then to shield him from exposure! How long wife, sister and friends labored to avert conviction and the State prison! "I would spare him gladly," wrote the prosecuting attorney, "if he could stop drinking. He shall never go to prison if he will be a sober man. But all this wretchedness a crime comes from rum."

Manfully did the young fellow struggle to resist the appetite. Again and again did he promise, and keep his promise perhaps a month, then fall. He could not walk the streets and earn his bread soberly, while so many open doors—opened by men who sought to coin gold out of their neighbors' vices—lured him to indulgence. So reluctantly, the state pressed on, and he went to prison. An honored name disgraced, a loving home broken up, a wide circle of kindred sorely pained, a worthy, well-meaning man wrecked. "Sorrow and crime—all comes from rum," says the keen-sighted lawyer.

As I started from the sad wife on my doorstep, I looked beyond, and close by the laughing sea stood a handsome cottage. The grounds were laid out expensively and with great taste. Over the broad piazza hung lazily an Eastern hammock, while all around were richly painted chairs and lounges of every easy and tempting form. Overhead were quaint vases of beautiful flowers, and the delicious lawn was bordered with them. On the lawn itself gayly-dressed women laughed merrily over croquet, and noisy children played near. A span of superb horses pawed the earth impatiently at the gate, while gay salutations passed between the croquet players and the fashionable equipages that rolled by. It was a

scene of beauty, comfort, taste, luxury and wealth. All came from rum. Silks and diamonds, flowers and equipage, stately roof and costly attendance, all came from rum. The owner was one who, in a great city, coined his gold out of the vices of his fellow men!

To me it was a dissolving view. I lost sight of the gay women, the frolicsome children, the impatient horses and the ocean rolling up to the lawn. I saw instead the pale convict in his cell 12 feet by 9; the sad wife going from judge to attorney, from court to governor's council, begging mercy for her over-tempted husband. I heard above the children's noise, the croquet, laugh and the surf waves, that lawyer's stern reason for exacting the full penalty of the law—all this comes from rum!

MEN AND WOMEN.

(Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, in the Forum for July.)

It is the narrow, superficial education of women which leads them to maintain that there is "no difference" between themselves and men, or that men's normal opportunities are loftier than their own, and which consequently makes them envy men and desire to step into their place. The really educated woman, the one whose mind really knows and thinks, can comprehend better than anyone else the true meaning and glory of womanhood, the true importance of its peculiar responsibilities, the true value and charm of its peculiar privileges; for she alone is able to attest and appraise these things, and, moreover, she has learned that the growth of civilization implies a progressive specialization of capabilities and efforts, and that the advancement of women has meant a steady departure from that primitive, barbaric state where men and women were not more widely differentiated than are male and female animals today. If she claims a share in the man's right to the higher education, it is first of all that she may be fitted to do work which a man cannot possibly do, and may help the world along in a way that is parallel, not identical, with his.

The normal man must have, in some shape, the companionship of woman, and he needs it just because it is never precisely the same in flavor as companionship with other men. It is normal and desirable that even the love of a brother for his sister, of a son for his mother, father for his daughter, of man—young or old—for the woman outside his family who is his sincerest and affectionate friend, should be tinged with a sentiment which does not exist in his feeling for his brother, his father, his son, or his masculine friend. This is normal and desirable, and, fortunately, quite inevitable. And the same things are true in a converse sense; they are true of the feelings which women have toward men.

But there is a vast difference between this kind of sentiment, from which almost everything that has meant progress for the world has sprung, and that stronger kind of sentiment or that more foolish kind of sentimentality wherein dangers great and small reside. And when the minds of women interest and satisfy men as much as their bodies and souls,

I think the fundamental, universal sentiment will persist and even develop, that the stronger kind will be better regulated, and that the more foolish kind will decrease. Married men, I am sure, will be happier with their wives. Unmarried men will choose their wives more wisely; or, if the lightning of love still strikes at random, the bolt will more often be thrown by a sensible as well as a charming young woman.

And when associating with women whom they do not think of marrying, all men will be less apt than they are today to feel that sentimentality is expected of them or is likely to be offered to them. And, once more, as it will be with men, so, conversely, it will be with women. Often today there is small common ground for that intimacy between men and women to which nature prompts except sentimental ground. When the field of companionship and the danger of an undue cultivation of the sentimental tract will be decreased.

When women have taught men that they want and value real friendship, that they can be loyal, interesting and profitable friends in the same sense that men are to one another, yet always with that delicate flavor of difference which will make feminine friendship desirable, no matter how much masculine friendship may be at hand, then men will not be so ready to drop into the attitude of lovers or of make-believe lovers. Yet there will be lovers enough, for this instinct is even more imperious than the instinct toward friendship. And once the lover is transformed into the husband, there will be a better chance of lifelong constancy.

Moreover, in true friendship, based upon mental parity, people are not limited to comrades of their own age, with whom, of course, the dangers of sentimentality are greatest. An intelligent old woman can have true comradeship with intelligent young men outside her family as well as within it. And it is hard to say whether in such relationships the benefit is greater to the woman or the man; to the woman whom they may keep young and fresh and useful; or to the man whom they may train and form, restrain and inspire, and to whom they may give an idea of feminine possibilities which will serve him well when choosing for himself a wife.

TOOLEE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Box Elder Stake of Zion, convened in the Brigham City tabernacle on July 24th. Meetings were not held Saturday and Sunday, as per notice in the News, for the reason that previous to his appearance a notice was published by the local paper that the conference would be held on the regular days, Sunday and Monday, but in pursuance to the News notice, no meeting was held Monday (Pioneer day).

Conference was called to order on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock by President Clawson; singing by the congregation; prayer by Bishop A. A. Jansen. Singing.

Stake President R. Clawson delivered an interesting discourse on the Progress of the Saints and spoke in favor of the Church schools.

President J. Goulden Kimball delivered an instructive discourse, showing how the Lord blessed and stood by the faithful.

Elder Crandal Dunn spoke briefly. Patriarch Daniel Burba:kar referred to the Prophet Joseph and spoke of old times.

Singing, and benediction by C. J. Rohmer.

The afternoon services began by singing; prayer by Bishop Thomas Harper; singing. The sacrament was administered.

Apostle A. H. Cannon delivered a highly instructive address. He referred to the numerous blessings which God is bestowing upon the Saints.

Elder George Reynold advised the Latter-day Saints to be on guard and look to the care and training of their children.

President Lorenzo Snow spoke of the importance of properly educating the young people by sending them to Church schools.

Alphens H. Snow, John D. Peters, Henry L. Steed, and Peter E. Madsen were then appointed missionaries to labor in the interests of the local Church school.

Singing by the choir; benediction by Patriarch Samuel Smith.

Conference adjourned for three months. NILS JENSON, Clerk.

GRANITE WARD CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, July 24, the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake visited the Granite Ward and held conference there. The existing authorities were sustained by unanimous vote except the Presidency of the Relief Society, which was reorganized in consequence of the resignation of the former president occasioned through sickness. The new meeting house just completed was dedicated and formally opened for public worship. President A. M. Cannon offering the dedicatory prayer.

This house is located midway between Granite and Butler precincts and is designed to accommodate the people residing in both precincts which constitute what is known as the Granite ward. The cost of the building is between two and three thousand dollars and its seating capacity will furnish ample accommodation for all present needs.

The instructions given were varied and suited to the conditions of the people. President A. M. Cannon dwelt at some length upon the practicability of grape culture, especially the hardy kinds, showing how the land in that neighborhood was admirably adapted for this purpose and that grapes could be successfully cultivated without water, in proof of which he often several experiments that had been made in different localities. He made special reference to a ten-acre patch now two years old that had been cultivated successfully on the bench above Centerville in Davis county, and ventured the prediction that "Vineyard" instead of Granite would be the future name appropriate to this locality.

The usual exercises under the leadership of Conductor Phones of Union ward was a marked feature of the conference, every selection being exceedingly well rendered, prominent among which was the "Temple Deli-

cation" hymn by H. W. Naisbitt. The building was filled to its utmost capacity and the occasion was one that will be long remembered by the Saints in Granite ward.

DEATHS.

WATSON.—Mable, daughter of J. C. Watson, Jr., and Emma Linnell Watson.

HALL.—In Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County, the infant child of H. H. and Mary E. Hall.

LANGTON.—In the Sixteenth ward, this city, July 24th, 1892, of tetanus, Leonard P., son of William and Frances A. Langton aged 9 months and 16 days.

WILMOT.—At London, England, June 11th, 1892, Jane Eliza, daughter of Alfred and Jane Louisa Wilmot, aged two years and two months. *Millennial Star*.

SHEETS.—Elizabeth Leaver Sheets, wife of Bishop E. F. Sheets, of the Eighth ward, died of paralysis at 5 a. m., July 26th, 1892. Born Anson 31st, 1839, in New York city.

DAVEY.—June 18th, 1892, Thomas Davey, born December 2nd, 1847, at Cockfield, Sussex, England; emigrated to Utah in 1868. He was aged 44 years, 6 months and 16 days. He lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

WILDER.—At Wimblesbury, near Hedsorford, Staffordshire, June 18th, 1892, John Wilder; he was born at Londonderry, Staffordshire, March, 1848. He bore a firm testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and endured to be end as a faithful Latter-day Saint. *Millennial Star*.

SORENSEN.—At Kamas, Utah, on July 1, 1892, Jorgens Sorensen. He was in his 76th year, having been born in Kierup, Holbocks Amt, Sjælland, Denmark, September 11, 1816. He embraced the Gospel in his native land in the year 1865, and worked assiduously with his mouth and pen for the furtherance of the Gospel. He emigrated to Utah in 1872, where he again took up his labors, which he continued until his death. He was highly respected for his kind and considerate way. His last slumber was peaceful, he being fully prepared for the ordeal and convinced of participating in the first resurrection. He leaves a wife and eight children and a number of grand and great grandchildren to mourn his loss.

Scandinavian Star, please copy.

TERRY.—At Rockville, Washington county, Utah, at 10 minutes to 9 o'clock a. m., July 18, 1892, of typhus fever, after an illness of four weeks, Miss Deacy Elizabeth Terry, daughter of James I. and Mary Richards Terry.

Deceased was born in Rockville, on Dec. 5, 1872. She lived the life of an exemplary Latter-day Saint and was loved by all who knew her. Her death will be keenly felt in the ward where she resided, where she had occupied the position of president of the Young Ladies' Association, secretary of the Sabbath school and class teacher in the religion school, which offices she filled with credit to herself and profit to all associated with her. The last labors of this short but useful life were exercised in the St. George Temple, laboring for the redemption of the dead. *—[Com.]*

WHITAKER.—At Willard, Box Elder County, June 23rd, 1892, James Whitaker; aged eighty-seven years. Deceased was born May 14th, 1805, in Adams county, North Carolina; married Malinda Fishel of the same county in 1824, six children being the issue of the union. In 1834 he moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, where he buried his wife in 1837; he and his wife embraced the gospel in Far West in 1838; became acquainted with and married Nancy Woodland, who has borne him six children. In 1839, under the exterminating order of Gov. Boggs, he moved with the Saints to Illinois, remaining for a time in Adams Co., whence he moved to Nauvoo. Being in the general exodus of 1844, he made a temporary abode at Council Bluffs in Iowa. Again in 1850 he moved west. Arriving in Utah, he settled in Ogden City, and in 1852 removed to Willard, at that time known as North Willow Creek, where he resided until he died at home and remained up to the time of his decease. He leaves a widow, thirteen children, one hundred and twenty-nine grandchildren and one hundred and thirty-one great grandchildren to honor the memory of the departed.

He died in full faith of the Gospel, with a glorious hope in a resurrection unto eternal life. *—[Com.]*

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, July 24th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., Elder H. P. Richards presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Come, Come, ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear,
But with joy wend your way.

Prayer was offered by Elder Wm. B. Barton.

The choir sang the anthem:

Let the mountains shout for joy,

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Twenty-second ward.

ELDER GEORGE O. BYWATER

was called upon to address the congregation. He earnestly desired, he said, that the invocation already offered up for the blessings of God to rest upon us might be realized, for he knew that the things of God cannot be comprehended, except the Spirit of God makes them clear. This is according to Holy Scriptures. As a congregation of worshippers, our meeting is in vain unless aided by this divine Spirit. The speaker hoped, however, that the Saints would be blessed by the intelligence and truth that come from above, to increase their faith and establish them more fully in the revelations of God to man.

It is no longer questioned among intelligent people that we are independent creatures. Bible believers know that we are the creation of a Supreme Being. We have not made ourselves, but we are the outgrowth of infinite intelligence. All Christians admit this. It forms part of the faith and creed of the Christian world, notwithstanding the contradictions of those creeds in other respects. It is a fundamental doctrine. But to the Latter-day Saints as well as former-day Saints, there are principles connected with this creed, which it becomes their duty to understand. It is not sufficient to believe that there is a God, but it is necessary to seek to comprehend and accept all He has revealed to mankind.

The Christian world admit that He has never revealed anything in vain, and that all His commandments are essential to salvation, but they have interpreted the word of God variously and made it to agree with their own traditions. As Saints, we hold that it is necessary to accept every word spoken from above.

The principles of our faith have been so often explained, that but few do not have an idea of the claim of our Church. It is understood that we believe all that God has revealed through all inspired men in all dispensations, whether in the Old Testament or the New, or in the Book of Mormon, which we also hold to contain the word of God to the inhabitants of the earth.

The Lord has been pleased to open up a number of dispensations, during which men have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the designs of the Almighty, through the principles which He has taught them.

The first of these principles is faith in God as the supreme ruler of the universe and the Father of the human family in whose likeness we have been

created. Faith is the foundation of all, for without faith it is impossible to please God. Without faith we can not serve Him or honor His word to us. If we have faith in Him and His qualities of mercy, power, wisdom, etc., we are expected to rely upon His word with firm assurance. If we have the faith that inspired Moses, or Joshua, or Abraham, we have the faith that enables us to draw near unto Him and we will be able to gaze upon the matchless richness of eternity. Then we will also discover in the teachings of God, to what extent the whole human family has fallen from the lofty pinnacles of perfection in which man was once created. We will be enabled to discover our sins and transgressions. And if we discover that mankind has departed from rectitude and gone after their own idols, we will perceive the necessity of the second principle of the Gospel—repentance.

That mankind has departed from the ways of the Lord, there can be no doubt, for history proves it. All ages of the world, when the Lord has been pleased to send a messenger to the world, the people to whom they were sent have always failed to recognize these ambassadors, and rejected them. How was it that the ante-diluvians rejected Noah, who preached to them for one hundred and twenty years? The messages of prophets and new revelations from God have never been popular when first introduced.

Popularity, majority and authority are ideas that are often associated together in the minds of men, but it is a great falacy to suppose that the majorities are generally right. They were not in the days of Noah. New truths or, rather, older truths revealed again, have always at first been regarded as heresies and as such rejected by the majority. So it was during the establishment of Christianity. The doctrines of Jesus were not received by the majority. Christ and His apostles were looked upon as prophets and inspired men have always been regarded—as impostors, and their words were rejected as sought. The followers of Jesus were considered a sect, against whom everybody spoke evil. Their teachings were considered a dangerous innovation, something out of harmony with good government. Christ was thought to be a political conspirator, and accusations of that nature were frequently brought against Him no less than impeachments against His moral character.

Christianity was not at first accepted by the religious world or its various sects; it was vigorously opposed and its followers were cruelly persecuted by the legal authorities. The teachings of Jesus that provoked such malice, envy and hatred were certainly not the doctrines which were handed down from the fathers. The Jews claimed to be the custodians of the divine truth, having the right to give the only authoritative exegesis of the Scriptures. But Christ rebuked them for sanctioning the deeds of their fathers in persecuting and killing the prophets and He charged them with ignorance concerning the meaning of the Scriptures they claimed to believe in. Had they understood the principles written by the prophets, they

would have seen in Jesus the fulfillment of the predictions, many of which are remarkably clear. But they did not, but stumbled, because they had apostatized from God and become carnally minded, and consequently blind to all spiritual truths. Thus it happened that Christ came to His own, but His own did not recognize Him.

Christ taught all men that God is their Father and that He (Jesus) was the Savior, through which man should be restored again to the fullness of perfection that was once the condition of man. But His message was rejected by the great multitudes as was the message of Noah. For this reason the Jews were rejected and the message carried to the Gentiles. But even among these the majority did not receive it.

The speaker explained that faith and repentance are no new principles, but eternal as all truth, and essential to all dispensations. The same, he said, was true of baptism. Israel was baptized by Moses in the sea, and the cloud of glory, the power of the Holy Ghost, rested upon them after their baptism. Baptism was evidently a part of the new dispensation as it is of the new. The law of eternal commandments was taken away, when the Gospel was given, but faith, repentance and baptism remain. As another proof that baptism was known among the Jews, the speaker referred to the fact that the inhabitants of Judea went out to John to be baptized by him in Jordan, and it is clear that the rite was well known and acknowledged by the people, since no one ever questioned the validity of the ordinance, as a divine institution, although some wanted to know by what authority John the Baptist administered it.

Baptism is the immersion in water for the remission of sins, by one having authority to do so in the name of Jesus. It is to be wondered at, that Christians can not see that they have departed from the doctrines and ordinances of Christ in this matter. There are Christians today—honest no doubt, but like the Jews—denying that baptism is essential to the salvation of man. We find that Christ established this ordinance for the benefit of repentant believers who are willing to become disciples of the Great Master; yet there are numerous ideas in the Christian world both as to the mode and proper subjects of baptism, and no one seems to comprehend what its real nature is. The Jews, as has been remarked, apostatized and rejected Christ and His apostles, making martyrs of His followers. A lady once said to Carlyle, "How cruel it was of those Jews to put Christ to death, a man who had done all to help and bless his fellow men; how different would His reception have been, had He come in our age." To this the great author answered, "Yes, it would have been different, had He come with his pockets full of money, and preached according to the creeds that are now accepted as orthodox. But if He should come again and lift His voice against the crimes of the age, the world would say, Away with Him to Newgate and hang Him. That would be about the only difference."

How sad to contemplate this, but it

is true. Were the first Apostles of Christ to come again, unknown, and preach what they taught during their mission on earth, they would be called "Mormons," and as such rejected.

The doctrines of our Church today are not any more popular than were the same doctrines eighteen hundred years ago. The speaker could defy the whole Christian world to show one single doctrine of our Church which is not founded in and stands in perfect harmony with the word of God. Why should we then be looked upon as scarcely deserving the name of Christians? It cannot be accounted for in any other way than by supposing that the same spirit now prompts to the rejection of our doctrines which prompted men in former ages to reject the message sent them from heaven. It is at least unfortunate for the Christian world that they, in this regard, are in analogy with the unbelieving Jews and Gentiles.

We have our mission to perform, and we are endeavoring to do it. We preach that Jesus is the Savior, through whom, if men will believe in Him and obey Him, they shall be made happy and finally obtain eternal exaltation. We expect to meet opposition, for we are told that it shall be in this time as it was in the days of Noah, but we bear animosity towards none on that account.

The speaker closed his remarks by bearing his testimony to the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as preached by Joseph Smith and other inspired servants of God in this age.

The choir sang the anthem:

How beautiful upon the mountains.

Benediction by Elder George G. Goddard.

CORNER STONE OF THE JOINT CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING LAID.

The cornerstone of the Joint City and County Building was laid yesterday under the auspices of the Masons. As announced in Saturday's News extensive preparations had been made for the occasion.

The line of march and the organizations comprising the procession was as heretofore published. The grand master Masons then made their appearance on the platform, after which

MAYOR BASKIN

made the opening address, and among other things said:

Nearly three centuries ago there landed at Plymouth Rock the pioneers, a band that was not rich in silver and gold, but they were strong in the right arms and honest will. But the resources of this country, which are greater than any country under the sun, were meager. They began to contend with the savage races and to extend their domain west and south, and until they have extended their vanguard from the Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, and from the great lakes to the gulf. The early settler penetrated the great American desert and transferred it from what had been an unproductive country to the gem valley of the United States. Railroads and manufacturing sprang in their track. The same result that has occurred in every pioneer country we see here.

The command of silence was given

by the Grand Master, after which Grand Chaplain Lowe offered prayer and a male quartette made up as follows: First tenor, Alfred Nelson; second tenor, W. H. Whitney; first bass, J. W. Squire, second bass, D. J. Henson, sang the Masonic ode in their ritual for corner-stone ceremonies.

THE SCROLL

which was published in Saturday's News was then read by the secretary and the corner stone lowered to its position at 3 o'clock.

CONTENTS OF THE B.J.X.

Following is a list of articles in the box:

- The scroll.
- Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah, 1891 and 1892.
- Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of Utah.
- By-laws of Wasatch, Mt. Moriah and Argenta Lodges.
- Annual messages of Hon. George M. Scott, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and reports of city officers, 1890 and 1891.
- Ninth annual report of the Salt Lake City Fire department.
- Laws of the Territory of Utah, 1892.
- Report of His Excellency Governor Arthur L. Thomas, to the Secretary of the Interior.
- Message of the Governor and the accompanying documents to the Thirteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, 1892.
- Reports of the Utah Commission to the Secretary of the Interior from 1884 to 1891.
- Complete description of the agricultural, stock raising and mineral resources of Utah, 1891.
- Utah by F. Doran, 1892.
- Utah, her cities, towns and resources, by Manly and Litalien, 1892.
- A glimpse of the Great Salt Lake, 1892.
- Utah sights and scenes, 1892.
- The Mormon metropolis, 1892.
- Plans of the joint city and county building.
- Map of Salt Lake City, by A. F. Doremus, city engineer, 1892.
- Map of Salt Lake City, by Simon F. Mackie, 1891.
- Bourke's guide of Salt Lake City, 1892.
- Proceedings of the Grand Lodge J. O. O. F., 1891.
- Constitution of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., 1891.
- By laws of Salt Lake Valley Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., 1890.
- Rocky Mountain Workman, June 1, 1892.
- Specimen copy of \$1,000 bond of Salt Lake City.

- DESERET EVENING NEWS of July 23rd, 1892.
- Salt Lake City Tribune of July 24th and 25th, 1892.
- Salt Lake City Herald of July 24th, 1892.
- Salt Lake City Times of July 25 & 26, 1892.
- Utah Free Press of July 21, 1893.
- The Daily Reporter of July 23, 1892.
- The Salt Lake City Journal of Commerce of July 1, 1892.
- The Irrigation Age of July 15, 1892.
- The Mining Age of July 15, 1892.
- The Ogden Standard of July 24, 1892.
- The Ogden Daily Post of July 24, 1892.
- The Ogden Leader of July 24, 1892.
- The Park City Record of July 23, 1892.
- The Wasatch Wagon of July 19, 1892.
- Photographic views of Salt Lake city.
- Four fine Utah grains, presented by E. E. Rich, councilman.
- A shield and button of the Salt Lake City Fire department, presented by W. A. Stanton, clerk.

Names of the county and city officers, selectmen of Salt Lake county, councilmen of Salt Lake city, officers of the grand lodge of Utah, and architects and contractors of the building.

Photographs of the grand master, C. E. Stanton, city recorder, Jacob A. Reiss, Eli A. Folland and F. O. Horn, councilmen, and Messrs. McKee, Bird & Proudfoot, architects of the building.

United States copper and silver coins.

GRAND ORATOR JACK.

delivered an interesting address. Among other things he said:

The corner stone is well laid. The craft have done their duty. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of our joint city and county building is designed to become an epoch in our history. The world has been full of monument makers from the earliest times. There is but one empire—all

roads lead to Rome. The churches turn their spires to heaven, for all men are born free and equal. In our free schools is the bulwark of our liberty. In our national, state and county capitals are the marks of progress. A century hence when this stone is removed it shall show the condition of our present prosperity.

JUDGE BARTON

then delivered the following interesting address which was listened to with rapt attention from first to last:

Ladies and gentlemen—It has fallen to my lot through the courtesy of the joint city and county building committee to represent the county on this occasion. We are this day participating in exercises and ceremonies which must be pleasing as well as interesting to every true friend of Salt Lake City and county. The history of this building is already full of interest. About three years ago the authorities, impressed with the future growth of this city and county and with the consequent increase of business and the inadequate facilities to transact it, appointed committees to consider the advisability of erecting a joint city and county building in which should be transacted the public business of the city and county. This project was opposed by some of our leading citizens, but its supporters finally prevailed, and the site selected was on the corner of First East and First South streets, a lot 120 by 165 feet.

Mr. C. E. Apponyi prepared the plans for a five-story building, which were accepted, the basement for the building was excavated and the concrete work begun. The contract price for lowest bid for this building was \$279,000. A change in the city administration occurred in February, 1890. The new administration became fearful lest the building would cost more than the stipulated price.

All work was stopped by the mayor, much comment created and delay and criticism followed. Officials began to feel the weight of responsibility. The previous year had worked a mighty change in our midst. Salt Lake had risen from its slumber of years and put on the attire of a growing, booming city. The plans of the building, after being subjected to rigid examination, proved to be unsatisfactory in many important particulars, and were finally rejected, the architect discharged and the facade of the building sealed. There is no reflection here on the gentlemen under whose direction that building was designed, for at that time the greatest enthusiast could not have hoped for the unprecedented growth of this city which was soon realized, and it was this that awakened thought and inquiry as to our wants in the future.

There was a conviction in the minds of some that the lot was too small and the building inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended. You are familiar with the struggles that ensued for a change of location. The county had laid the city \$41,250 for a half interest in the lot, and, on the one side, it was argued that the location was central; had been selected in good faith, and considerable money already expended in the basement.

On the other, that the lot was too small, that at best the building, after a large expenditure of money, would

present but the appearance of a business block, that a public building should be surrounded by a park, and that the park should be made the most attractive spot in the city, a spot which all the people, rich and poor alike, may enjoy. The latter ideas prevailed. The county offered the city its half interest in the Eighth ward square, the city accepted the offer and the result is the laying of this corner stone today. Upon that stone will be erected a magnificent structure, whose dome towering into the sky in imitation of yonder mountain will delight the people.

The length of it is 272 feet, in width 140, and in height four stories and a basement. The height of the tower from its base is 250 feet, its base being 40 feet square. In height the basement is 14 feet, the first floor 17, the second floor 18, the third floor 16 and the fourth floor 12 feet. The contract price is \$377,987. All complete, including surroundings, will cost about \$500,000. The city will occupy the north end and the county the south end, each one-half of the building.

In the county's portion the basement will be occupied by the treasurer, sheriff, superintendent of schools, fish commissioner, county surveyor and coroner. Upon the first floor are located the recorder's, collector's and assessor's apartments; upon the second floor the probate court, settlement, county clerk, county attorney, marshal, witness, and jury room; upon the third floor district courts and clerk, and upon the fourth floor jury rooms.

The building will have two elevators add numerous vaults and will be self-sufficient.

The boiler and engine house will be erected on a lot distant about 300 feet and will be connected with this building by means of a tunnel into which all steam and water pipes necessary for heat, etc., will be placed. This will avoid the danger of casualty by fire and steam so common in public buildings. The size of the building was a matter of much discussion and comment. Many thought the one planned by Architect Apponyi large enough. The gravity of the situation at last induced the county court to send a committee to investigate public buildings elsewhere and report their findings. That committee, after carefully inspecting other buildings, among them the county court house in the city of Denver, and, after conferring with the officials occupying them, reports that the great danger in the erection of a public building lay, not in building it too large, but too small, and advised accordingly.

After much trial and difficulty the work was begun. The foundation, the most important part of the whole structure, is complete. The quoksand, of which so much was said and so little found, has been bridged over and ere long the building will stand superb. Its style of architecture is of the Romanesque order, which is among the most elegant productions which the genius of Roman architects has ever devised. It is a combination of Roman and Byzantine art. Graceful, though somewhat intricate, naturally suggestive of permanence and solidity, with excellent facilities for light, it unquestionably excels the architecture of recent times in the material re-

quisite for a public building. Numerous styles of architecture of modern times, though pleasing to the eye, are complete failures for public edifices, and bear no comparison with that of ancient date.

The ruins of Pompeii, the remains of Greece and Rome—when will they cease to be a marvel and a wonder? Being erected in our advanced stage of civilization, of thought and inquiry, I apprehend that this building will be a handsome and stately structure, the admiration of future generations.

A public building represents the progressiveness and character of the people who built it. If grand and stately, it inspires noble thought and action and cultivates the æsthetic nature of the individual. When such a building shall have crumbled back to earth, when decay shall have obliterated the finest products of the sculptor's and painter's art, its ruins, like the ruins of the great temples of antiquity, will stand in bold relief—a mirror which will reflect the history of the populace. No less than its style of architecture, the site of a public building should be selected with great care. If it be located on a business street, in a business way it will excite little favorable comment, no matter how costly or unique the design. The sculptor, from the rough block of marble, carves the most beautiful statue, but if this be placed into some remote nook the world will be no better for his skill. The painter's art produces the finest picture, the charming effect of which is lost by being hung into a room without regard to its form, or dimensions, or to the direction of light. Just so with a public building; it may be a masterpiece of art, but we cannot appreciate or respect it, unless it be surrounded by architectural features artistically arranged. Who can study, on the pages of history, the approaches to the halls of antiquity, to the palaces of Athens or Rome or Corinth, without exciting admiration for the efficacy of arrangement and for the profound knowledge of effect? Who can behold the parks and public edifices of our own beautiful Washington without a feeling of awe, inspired by those venerable productions of art and nature? Who will not say as another has said: "Happy the lives of those who so understood and so exquisitely enjoyed the beautiful alliance of art and nature!" Contrast this with Chicago. Its public buildings, the product of great architectural skill—costly, grand, majestic structures lost in the midst of crowded streets.

This site is in perfect harmony with the natural grandeur which surrounds it, being selected in the heart of a metropolis which itself is unsurpassed anywhere in this broad land for the beauty of its location. The awe-inspiring Wasatch on the east, the Ogquirr on the west, nature has done her part. To complete the stately structure which is slowly but surely building, it needs but the skill of the artist and of the horticulturist, the procuring of which has been entrusted to the joint committee. A confiding public has clothed you with power to erect a magnificent edifice, and upon your wisdom and honor and integrity will depend the faithful execution of the trust. You have a grave and important duty to perform. The city council and county

court expect you to be equal to the task. Sixty thousand people have confided in you and look to you for honest returns. May neither the love of fortune, the influence of a friend, nor the power of an adversary swerve a single member from the path of duty and rectitude. Royal palaces may crumble, sculptured columns fall, the pyramids themselves show signs of decay, but our deeds and acts will vibrate into eternity.

This structure will be a living memorial of our progressiveness and enterprise, of our character and history, and this is a most fitting day to lay its corner stone. It is commemorative of the day when, forty-five years ago, the pioneers cast their first hopeful glance over this valley of sagebrush.

It is needless for me to trace the wanderings of that determined band from the time they bade farewell to friend and foe and commenced their perilous journey across the lonely plains and over the rugged mountains, civilization in the rear, unconquered savages in the van. It is needless to refer to the trials, the heart burnings, the tribulations. Most of that fearless and devoted band have gone to sleep, but there are a few among us still who can tell the story.

It is fitting that on this day we should concentrate our thoughts on the scenes enacted during the period of forty-five years which culminated in the laying of the corner-stone of the most magnificent structure, of its kind, that has ever been erected anywhere in this great inter-mountain country. This is a more interesting because of its location.

Standing today where the pioneers stood forty-five years ago, notice the marvelous change—a wilderness then, now a veritable paradise, then the habitation of wild beast and wild men, now the home of thousands of families of our own race; then the land of instant, now of reason, civilization, and refinement, science and art. We may well do honor to those who wrested this lovely valley from the untutored savage, and I predict that when the bitterness of the past shall have been blotted out, when the last ground of groan and discord and dissension shall have been lost in oblivion, when forgive and forget, peace and good will shall have full sway, there will be some inspired hand that will paint the first pitching of tents in this charming vale, and some inspired pen will write, in lofty verse, a truthful history of that eventful period, and me thinks I can see on the pages of that history the names of the pioneers of Utah, and those names will be revered by grateful people who enjoy the blessings resulting from their courage and bravery.

In conclusion and in behalf of Salt Lake county I desire to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which we owe to you, most worshippful grand master, and to your crafts who have performed the ceremonies at the laying of this corner stone. You represent that ancient and most honorable order of Free Masons. Your participation adds great dignity and solemnity to these exercises, and as your order is bound together by the most solemn ties of friendship and brotherly love, may not that same spirit be permitted to pervade this entire Territory and unite with that same bond of affection a people dis-

Grassbecks to lay a sidewalk on Main street, the committee on streets recommended that the matter be referred to the board of public works. So referred.

TO REMOVE POLES.

In the matter of removing the poles belonging to the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway Company on Third West street the work was ordered done forthwith.

WALDEN'S WAIL.

The committee on streets reported on the following from J. B. Walden:

At this moment there is a hand-organ playing in front of my office, which will drive customers away under all circumstances. The music which it grinds out is as far from melody as Ogden is from heaven.

Will you please see that it is discontinued. If it is not I will be compelled to place the gentleman under salary to keep away.

The committee suggested that Walden make the best terms possible as to paying his musical opponent a salary and report the result of his labors to the Council August 22nd next. Adopted.

A NEW JAIL.

Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on prisons be instructed to investigate the city jail, its facilities, accommodations, etc., and report to the Council the advisability of building of a new jail.

Adopted.

WILL NOT CONFIRM.

The committee on police reported adversely on the appointment of John J. Gleason as Liberty Park policeman. Adopted.

PLAT MATTERS.

Mr. Rich offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the book of plats and abstracts of city lands, now the property of Salt Lake City, be placed in the custody of the City Engineer, who shall be held responsible therefor.

THE INSPECTOR NUHANCE.

Mr. Rich then offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be instructed to draw up an ordinance abolishing section 6 of an ordinance creating the Board of Public Works.

Section 6 reads:

The Board of Public Works shall have authority to employ competent inspectors upon all works under its charge, to supervise the same, and shall keep an accurate account of expenditures incurred in such supervision, and cause the same to be charged to such works and paid out of the levies to be made therefor; Provided, the employment of all inspectors shall be subject to the approval of the City Council.

After some little discussion the matter was referred to the committee on municipal laws.

SUBJECT TO THE COUNCIL.

Rich also offered a resolution providing that inspectors on all public works and improvements requiring mechanical ability shall be employed by the city engineer and be under his direct supervision who shall keep an accurate account of expenditures incurred in such supervision and cause the same to be charged to such work and paid out of the levies made therefor, provided the employment of all inspectors shall be subject to the approval of the city council.

SINKING FUND.

Horn offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be and hereby is authorized to acquire fully into the financial condition of the city with a view of instructing the treasurer to establish a sinking fund for the payment at maturity of bonds heretofore issued by the city.

THE ASSESSOR'S COMPENSATION.

The question of fixing the city assessor and collector's compensation then came up.

Rich moved that the office be made a salaried one and that the salary be fixed at \$5000 per year.

Beardsley amended by making it \$6000.

Moran offered a substitute giving the collector one and a half per cent. of all collections made. It prevailed on the following strict party vote:

Ayes—Heise, Wantland, Beardsley, Simondl, Evans, Ewing, Lawson, Horn, Moran.

Noes—Rich, Hardy, Folland.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The city attorney submitted an ordinance creating a city detective bureau.

Wantland—I move that the matter be referred back to the city attorney to see if the ordinance is legal.

Beardsley—It has already been in the hands of the city attorney. I don't think he would submit it if it were illegal.

Lawson—It is easy to understand why Mr. Wantland wants it referred. From his advent into this council he has talked for progress but worked for delay. Delay seems to be his motto.

Horn—I don't see what advantage there can be in referring it. I endorse the views of Mr. Lawson.

Rich—I cannot see why the gentleman is so anxious to have it go back.

Wantland—Because I believe it is an illegal measure, and I intend to oppose it from first to last. It will never get enough supporters to become a law.

The motion was lost and the measure went to its third reading.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The ordinance creating sprinkling District No. 2 came up.

Hardy offered a resolution as a substitute for the ordinance, fixing the rate at 5c. He did this, he said, because he knew there were large numbers of people who were not willing to pay the tax proposed, and intended to fight the case out in the courts.

Ewing—There must be something the matter with people who take such a course.

Hardy—I call the gentleman to order Mr. President, if he insinuates there is anything the matter with me.

The chairman's gavel fell on the table with considerable force and both councilmen subdued.

Hardy's resolution went to the committee on sprinkling.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

S. U. Watson.....	\$17 05
Morrison & Merrill and Brown & Carter.....	92 50
Brown & Carter and Salt Lake Mfg. Co.....	80 05
G. M. Scott & Co.....	18 37
Cunningham & Co.....	8 00
Pacific Faving Co.....	118 09
Neder & Cleland.....	2 50
Morrison & Goodwood.....	11 25
J. A. Hamilton.....	15 00

J. A. Benton.....	3 00
C. R. Savage.....	30 63
Utah Paint & Oil Co.....	3 00
T. Hume Job Printing Co.....	42 50
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.....	20 00
Brown & Carter.....	1 70
Esper Foudry & Machine Co.....	150 00
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Co.....	29 00
The Grocer Printing Co.....	3 00
Salt Lake Hardware Co.....	4 50
Salt Lake Railway Co.....	5 00
E. G. Coffin Hardware Co.....	6 15
W. S. Simpson.....	20 00
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.....	20 00
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Co.....	31 91
Herald Publishing Co.....	104 90
Tribune Publishing Co.....	6 75
W. S. McCornick & Co.....	5 00
Nierna Nevada Lumber Co.....	3 00
W. C. Farley & Co.....	19 63
Kahey & Gillespie.....	80 00
W. L. Harlow.....	3 00
Herald Publishing Co.....	8 90
McIntosh & McDonald.....	182 40
P. Kipple.....	7 25
John Smith.....	8 40
H. H. Hall.....	15 50
Pettus & Peterson.....	187 25
Mr. Butcher.....	23 50
Levi Atwell.....	10 00
Ree ch & Ellerbe.....	10 00
C. H. Parsons.....	1 70
Gaynor Electric company.....	3,763 75
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company.....	55 00
Novelty Manufacturing Co.....	9 00
Neder & Cleland.....	19 25
Phelps & Co.....	18 00
Utah Paint and Oil Co.....	77 85
Mountain Ice and Cold Co.....	4 60
W. L. Rickard.....	10 85
R. Morrison.....	39 42

ADDRESS TO TAYPAYERS.

To the Taxpayers of Salt Lake county:

The County court having decided that it is best, in their opinion, for this county to issue bonds to the amount of \$390,000, submits the following statement of facts, together with estimates of certain expenses for permanent improvement which should be made, and ask their careful consideration that intelligent action may be had in the bond election to be held August 15th, 1892.

Steps were first taken in September, 1889, to procure the erection of a joint city and county building.

The amount of cash on hand September 1, 1889, was..... \$18,066 37

September 1, 1890..... 45,688 08

September 1, 1891..... 25,925 02

The balance is now practically nothing, or will be when the appropriation for July bills is made.

The expenditure from the lot, plans, and building on the part of the county has been \$108,824.08, all of which except the amount on hand September 1st, 1889, has been derived from the taxes of 1889, 1890 and 1891, except the amount received from merchants, licensees, etc.

Of the \$108,824.08 expended, \$41,250.00 were paid December 27th 1889, for one-half the lot on First East and First South. The lot has been exchanged for one-half interest in the Eight Ward Square, where the building is to be erected. The remainder has been expended on plans, architects' percentages, excavation of the old site, purchase of a lot for the boiler house, and construction of the building on the present site.

The contract calls for the erection of a building at a cost of \$377,987, one half of which, amounting to \$188,993.50, shall be paid by the county.

Upon laying the foundations it was found that extra work must be done to insure a firm foundation. The extra work and material cost \$20,929.27, so that the cost of the building today, stands at \$388,916.27; the county's half

amounting to \$189,458.13. The county has paid on this contract and these extras, \$39,771.14, leaving a balance of \$189,686.99 to be provided for.

Undoubtedly there will be further extras as the building progresses. An estimate of expenses outside of the contract is given as follows:

Tunneling from boiler house and putting in heat and light, County's half.....	\$ 10,000 00
Parking eighth ward square, County's half.....	20,000 01
Sidewalks, County's half.....	6,000 00
Paving street about Court House, County's half.....	30,000 00
Furnishing Court House, County's half.....	20,000 00
Total.....	\$ 86,000 00
Yet due on contract.....	\$39,771 14
	\$245,771 99

Provision must be made for the indigent of the county. The Poorhouse when erected was adequate and well located. The great growth of the city and county have rendered it inadequate and the location poor.

The Court proposes to go into the country where land is comparatively cheap and purchase a farm large enough to meet the wants of the county for all time.

There will be no loss to the county by this change. The present Poor Farm can be sold for more than it cost the county including the buildings thereon.

It is estimated that this change will cost for

Farm.....	\$10,000 00
Buildings.....	30,000 00
Furnishing.....	5,000 00
	\$45,000 00

The support of indigents in this county costs more than it should for the following reasons:

The cramped quarters at the Poor House necessitates the care of many patients by city hospitals, who should be in the infirmary and would be if there were proper accommodations for them there.

Much outside aid is given by the County Court at present, which would be cut off if the room at the Poor House were sufficient to meet the demands of our population.

The Territory makes no provision for the care of imbecile and idiotic persons. There are many such in this county who are a charge upon the public. As we are now situated they must be kept in the same wards with those who are in possession of their faculties. Separate wards ought to be provided for the former classes.

To build upon the present poor farm, consisting of only ten acres, buildings suitable to meet the necessities of the present and future would be in the opinion of the county court be very unwise, and entail great loss upon the county in the near future, when the growth of the city will compel removal from the present site.

The county has expended upon roads during the past three years the following amount of money?

From September 1st, 1890, to September 1st, 1891.....	\$ 36,526 24
From September 1st, 1891, to September 1st, 1892.....	24,802 07
From September 1st, 1892, to July 6th, 1892.....	49,641 48
Total.....	\$110,971 09

The following has been appropriated during the same period to the pauper and insane account and expended in the care of indigent persons, in the

infirmary, hospitals, and for outside relief, and in hearing in insanity cases and conveying those committed to the asylum:

From September 1st, 1890, to September 1st, 1891.....	\$ 9,090 85
From September 1st, 1891, to September 1st, 1892.....	14,186 73
From September 1st, 1891, to July 6th, 1892.....	17,943 82
Total.....	\$31,221 43

The County court believes that no more has been expended upon roads than must be expended for each year for several years to come. Much of the western and southwestern part of the county needs work upon the highways. All the old wooden bridges should be replaced by iron structures as they wear out. This will be much more costly at first, but will be economy in the end.

The cost of caring for the poor will decrease per capita with the establishment of the new poor house and infirmary, but will probably increase with the population.

The net income of the county from taxes for the past three years has been about \$109,000 per year. If the necessary road and bridge building is to be done, the poor and insane cared for, either the valuation and tax levy must be raised or the county must provide for the extraordinary expenses now to be met for permanent improvements by bonding itself.

It certainly seems but fair to those now here that the payment for these improvements should be thus extended over a period of years, and that those who come after us should bear their share of the burden.

The Court is of the opinion that taxes should not be raised and they have taken the way provided by law to ascertain whether the people take the same view.

The present poor farm and buildings should be sold, if bonds are voted, whenever the market will justify and the proceeds should be used to meet a portion of the debt, or for permanent improvements as shall be best.

G. W. BARTCH

Chairman County Court.

HARVEY HARDY,

JOHN BUTTER,

[ATTY.] JOHN P. CATOON, *

C. E. ALLEN, Selectmen.

County Clerk,

By CAUSTEN BROWNE, JR., Deputy.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The City School Board met in regular session last night. Vice-President Nelson announced that his term of office had expired. He was unanimously re-elected to serve for the ensuing year.

J. B. Moreton was unanimously re-elected.

The resignation of assistant clerk, H. W. R., was received on account of ill health.

M. E. Steel offered the board the following: A lot on the corner of Douglas avenue and Fourth South Street, 180x140 feet, with alley running north and south, for \$25 per wet front foot, or 155x140 on corner for \$4,000. Douglas avenue is between Twelfth and Thirteenth East streets. The offer was referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

James W. Sanders sent in an application for the position of janitor of

the Lincoln school now in course of erection. Referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

Joseph L. Green sent in an application for the position of assistant superintendent of buildings. Referred to the committee on school work.

H. E. Llewellyn sent in an application for janitorship.

The President's Report.

The following report from the President was read, received and filed: To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—This the second annual report of your president, is much more satisfactory than it was possible to make the first. The schools have prospered, regular instruction has been given and good progress has been made. The financial situation is also much more satisfactory.

The annual report of the several committees and of the clerk and superintendent will show in detail the work of the year.

Last year closed with the current school fund in debt to the amount of \$26,300.06. This liability was incurred in necessary advances to the building fund; indeed, but for these necessary advances there would have been a handsome surplus. These two funds have now been adjusted, on a basis fully explained in the report of the finance committee, and there remains to the credit of the current expense account at the close of the year, the sum of \$5093.84.

During the year, bonds to the face value of \$450,000 have been sold, netting \$438,041.65. Of these bonds, one-third was sold to repay, under authority granted by the legislature, the advance of taxes on school levies of 1890, in order to equalize the school burdens, as declared by this board from the first to be desirable. This refunding to the taxpayers has faithfully been incurred, until now but a small remainder of the \$55,226.82 received from the county collector on account of such taxes remains undistributed. There have been some injustices connected with this matter, not, however, on the part of the board or any one connected with it, which I understand it is the design of the finance committee to bring to your attention in a special report.

The proceeds of bond sales, available for refunding, for building purposes and purchase of sites, amounted, net, to \$439,041.65, as above stated. Of this sum there has been expended to June 30, 1892, the sum of \$221,168.89, leaving a balance of \$217,872.76 available on this account June 30, 1892. Payments since June 30th, on contracts entered into for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, and further payments called for by such contracts, amount to \$203,734.72, leaving a balance for further building operations and site buying of but \$14,138.03. There are yet available in addition \$150,000 in bonds that the Board has ordered sold in the discretion of the Finance Committee.

The building operations contemplated by the Board when it laid out its work under this head included an eight-room building in the old First district; more basement room than necessary and to the loss at least of one play room.

Tenth—That this plan is wholly experimental; that it contemplates the stopping of air flues in the attic floor

an eight-room building in the Second district; an eight-room building in the Sixth district; an eight-room building in the Fifteenth district; a twelve-room building in the Sixteenth district; a twelve-room building in the Nineteenth district; a twelve-room building in the Twentieth district; a twelve-room building to accommodate jointly the Eighth and Thirteenth districts; a four-room addition to the Eleventh district school, and an eight-room building for the old eleventh and Twenty-first districts, on about twelfth East street. This schedule was estimated to cost \$501,000. Reckoning all available assets, a deficit of about \$100,000 was apparent, which it was supposed might be made up from the sale of unused and abandoned sites. But it is evident that such sales cannot be made to advantage at this time, and a considerable debt faces us on this account, unless the people shall be willing to vote more bonds. I recommend under this head great caution in the letting of contracts, that the board may get all possible accommodations for its money and that the public burdens be kept to the lowest limit. I do not wish to be understood, however, as hinting at an abandonment or curtailment of the building programme adopted. On the contrary, knowing that this programme was formulated after the most painstaking endeavor to cut the expenditure to the least amount that could be made with any sort of fairness and heed to the absolute needs of the school population (double the sum, in fact, should be spent almost immediately, and there would yet lack a complete supply of pressing needs), I earnestly recommend that the buildings estimated be all constructed, with the least possible delay consistent with good construction.

THE SCHOOLS.

The enrollment of pupils and the average attendance of the schools within in the city were as follows for the past year compared with the year previous:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Total enrollment.....	6320	7718	1398
Average attendance.....	3315	4058	1453

This is gratifying increase, which will be yet further aided to, no doubt, the ensuing year, with the occupancy of the new schools in process of construction and yet to be contracted for. A word of commendation is due the superintendent and the teachers who have worked with him in the schools. He has been diligent, faithful and expert in his duties. He has treated all openly and with fairness. His aim has been solely, the betterment of the schools; he has labored with an eye single to that end, and I congratulate the board on the justification of its judgment in electing him. The teachers have been intelligent and earnest co-workers in all the plans for the advancement of the school; they have not spared themselves in forceful labor, taking much time aside from their school hours proper in meetings, in preparations, and in assistance to pupils.

There are yet some titles to old school district property not secured by the Board. I recommend that no further delay be had in this matter, and that the remaining old district school sites be secured to the Board, as contemplated by law, and as consummated in the

case of most of the old school district properties. Thanking you in my own behalf and in the name of this city school district for your excellent work in a position which has yielded no remuneration to any member, I close this, the second annual report of the President of the Board of education for the City of Salt Lake.

R. N. BASKIN,
President Board of Education.
SALT LAKE CITY, July 12, 1902.

The Superintendent's Report.

In his annual report Superintendent Millespaugh says the year has been one of substantial progress, and it has been hampered by a lack of room than heretofore. The accommodations, however, are still inadequate to the demand. The report is full of substantial information and the most interesting to the public is given:

Population of the city (census taken 1900).....	32,732
Enumeration of persons of school age—	
18—(census taken July, 1900).....	10,039
Increase over July, 1900.....	1,181
Per cent. of increase.....	11.8
Number enrolled in public day schools.....	7,813
Increase.....	1,350
Per cent. of increase.....	17.4
Number enrolled in public night schools.....	1,400
Total enrolled in public schools.....	7,718
Per cent. of school population enrolled in public day schools.....	76
Increase.....	76
Per cent. of school population not enrolled in public day schools.....	24
Number of buildings owned and occupied by the school.....	18
Number of buildings rented and occupied by the schools.....	29
Total number of buildings occupied by the schools.....	47

The total number of teachers employed was 129; 26 male and 103 female, an increase of 28 over the preceding year. Number of principals in charge of more than two rooms, males 17, females 4.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

	1891-92	1900-91
Enrolled in first grade.....	2,676	2,426
Enrolled in second grade.....	1,713	911
Enrolled in third grade.....	1,082	944
Enrolled in fourth grade.....	1,110	893
Enrolled in fifth grade.....	907	363
Enrolled in sixth grade.....	401	430
Enrolled in seventh grade.....	227	100
Enrolled in eighth grade.....	111	85

Total number enrolled.....	7,718	6,320
Increase.....	1,398	1,398
Per cent. of increase.....	18.9	
Enrolled in the high school, first year's course.....	67	
Enrolled in the high school, second year's course.....	24	
Enrolled in high school, third year's course.....	7	
Enrolled in the high school, fourth year's course.....	0	
Enrolled in the high school, special classes.....	5	
Total number enrolled in high school.....	103	
Increase.....	50	
Per cent. of increase.....	114.6	
Total number enrolled in the grades.....	7,615	
Total number enrolled in high school.....	103	
Enrolled in night school.....	100	

Entire enrollment in all the schools.....7,718

AGE OF PUPILS AT TIME OF ENROLLMENT.

Number less than 6 years old.....	14
Number 6 years old.....	965
Number 7 years old.....	352
Number 8 years old.....	860
Number 9 years old.....	912
Number 10 years old.....	881
Number 11 years old.....	625
Number 12 years old.....	692
Number 13 years old.....	676
Number 14 years old.....	491
Number 15 years old.....	490
Number 16 years old.....	190
Number 17 years old.....	97
Number over 18 years old.....	10

Average age of pupils for all grades, 10.04 years.

Average age of pupils for all grades (1891-1900).....9.05 years.

OCCUPATION OF PUPILS' PARENTS.

Agents.....	240
Artists.....	38
Architects, draughtsmen and civil engineers.....	75
Bankers and capitalists.....	70
Barbers.....	37
Butchers.....	57
Bakers.....	55
Blacksmiths.....	108
Brickmakers.....	34
Bookbinders.....	114
Carpenters.....	306
Clerks.....	314
Contractors.....	213
Clergyman and church official.....	87
Dentists.....	9
Dairy men.....	28
Engineers (mechanical).....	148
Florists, farmers and gardeners.....	246
Hotel and boarding-house keepers.....	114
Journalists.....	27
Liverymen and teamsters.....	251
Laborers.....	1,050
Landraces.....	79
Miners.....	240
Moulders and pattern makers.....	44
Mechanics.....	211
Servants.....	275
Manufacturers.....	113
Public officers.....	101
Printers.....	75
Plasterers, brick and stonemason and stone cutters.....	362
Painters, paperhangers and glaziers.....	121
Photographers.....	3
Physicians.....	49
Railroad employes.....	214
Seamstresses.....	49
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	85
Shoemakers.....	94
Stockworkers.....	95
Tailors.....	45
Teachers (music and school).....	45
Unclassified and not ascertainable.....	916
Total.....	7,618

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Natives of United States—	
White.....	3,701
Indian.....	1
Colored.....	12

Total.....3,724

Natives of Canada.....	28
Natives of Mexico.....	324
Natives of Norway.....	2
Natives of Russia.....	6
Natives of Sweden.....	405
Natives of Italy.....	13
Natives of England.....	2,049
Natives of France.....	30
Natives of Denmark.....	274
Natives of Austria.....	4
Natives of Scotland.....	347
Natives of Wales.....	150
Natives of Switzerland.....	150
Natives of Holland.....	49
Natives of Norway.....	81
Natives of Ireland.....	81
Natives of New Zealand.....	2
Natives of West Indies.....	1
Natives of Spain.....	61
Not ascertainable.....	61

Total.....1,618

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of suspensions for 1891-2, 1890-1	
regular attendance.....	27
Number of suspensions for bad conduct.....	50
Number of suspensions for punishment.....	181
Visits to the schools by members of the Board.....	652
Visits by patrons and citizens.....	3,445
Visits to patrons.....	2,872
No. of cases of truancy.....	226
Cost of tuition and supervision per capita, based on enrollment.....	\$12.19
Cost of special teachers (music teachers, drawing teacher and auxiliary teachers) per capita, based on enrollment.....	51

NEW BUILDINGS.

To meet this growth there are already in process of construction some eight or ten new buildings, which in their approach to the highest demands of modern school architecture will not be surpassed in this country. Upon the completion of these buildings, it is not unreasonable to expect a larger renewed accession of pupils from those who are now attending private schools, where the attendance is not so large as to be a source of dissatisfaction to patrons.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school has experienced a steady growth in numbers and influence. When it is remembered that this department is but a little more than one year old at the present time, and that in the city there are about ten other schools doing, in part, the same work, the present enrolment of 103 in the public high school is certainly a creditable showing.

The value to the school system of a strong, efficient high school cannot be over-estimated. In furnishing an incentive to good work in lower grades, it is invaluable. In affording a reasonable complete elementary education in the department of English and foreign languages, history and sciences, it is the necessary consummation of the work of the grammar schools. In fitting the young people of the community for intelligent business life, or for the higher studies of the college and university, it is the crowning feature, the cap-stone of our municipal educational system, without which the whole would be shapeless and incomplete.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Before concluding this report I beg to offer certain recommendations, the adoption of which will, I am convinced, enhance the interests of the schools.

First.—That at the earliest practicable date, physical culture be introduced into our curriculum as a regular class exercise. In some rooms where sufficient space can be had for it teachers are already doing some work in this direction; but under present conditions very little can be accomplished, and that in an unsystematic way. That the importance of the subject is great should need no further proof than that seen a hundred times a day in the round-shouldered, narrow-chested, near-sighted boys and girls who walk the streets to and from school, without grace of carriage or elasticity of movement. In growing youth injurious results which arise from attitudes more or less constrained and from enforced quiet can be prevented only by exercises carefully adapted to this end. Many of the so-called cathectic drills seen in schools are worse than profane. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that I believe the importance of this subject to warrant the special attention of the board as soon as needed space can be had.

Second.—I desire to recommend the purchase of small reference libraries for use in the various schools. At comparatively small expense it is possible to beget in our pupils the habit of searching good books for information and entertainment and to arouse in them an interest in literature which will prove to be one of the most valuable acquisitions made during their school career.

Third.—Before the day appointed for the planting of trees under the designation of Arbor day, I hope that our new buildings and grounds will have been placed in such condition as to make possible the observance of this custom.

Fourth.—In view of the rapid growth of the high school and the great demand on the part of the grades now located in the Fourteenth building for all the space that can possibly be used for class room, I should consider it wise

to begin soon the planning of a permanent building for the high school. Our enrolment next year in that department will unquestionably reach 250; a number large enough to rightfully claim a building of its own. The continued prosperity of the high school demands therefore that this subject be given careful consideration and that action be taken promptly.

The school system is new and it would be unwise to proceed with undue haste in the matter of engraving upon it too large a number of new features, excellent in themselves. Under this class belong such enterprises as public kindergartens, manual training departments, commercial schools and so forth. These additions to the work of the schools must be delayed until matters of more immediate importance can be given opportunity for more complete development.

CONCLUSION.

In closing my second annual report of the schools, I wish to again express my thanks to the members of the board of education for their unfailing courtesy and generous encouragement; to the principals and teachers for their cordial co-operation in all efforts to promote the welfare of the schools; and to the friends of education in general for the interest shown in all the enterprises which have been undertaken and the work which has been done.

The report was placed on file without reading.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they recommended the Hendy & Myers Engineering Company be given contracts for heating and ventilating of the following buildings: Addition to Bryant school, \$2,300; Lincoln school, \$2,400; Jackson school, \$3,225; Washington school, \$3,200; Lowell school, \$3,200. The company asks no compensation for their work until it is proved to be satisfactory. The lowest bidders were James Spencer-Bateman company, but want one-half the price as the work progresses.

Mr. Pike moved to postpone for one week for the following reasons:

First.—That said Hendy & Myers Engineering company had not furnished plans and specifications as required by the committee.

Second.—That the proposals of said company are indefinite and unsatisfactory.

Third.—That the purported plans remained with the board only a few days and are now in the hands of the agent and not in the custody of the board.

Fourth.—That the committee had no opportunity to discuss which of the two competitive systems is the best.

Fifth.—That the difference in cost is more imaginary than real.

Sixth.—That the cost of operating one system will more than outbalance any additional cost of first construction.

Seventh.—That the plans submitted propose to bring the air into the Ninth and Twentieth buildings through the stone steps and solid rock wall which I do not deem practicable.

Eighth.—That where the main air ducts are conducted into the basement there will not be sufficient head room left.

Ninth.—That the plant will take up

without providing any means for the escape of foul air.

Pike's motion was voted down.

Mr. Young then moved that the Lowell building be accepted, and Mr. Pike moved to also to accept the Sixteenth and Nineteenth ward school buildings.

Mr. Pike's amendment was lost.

Mr. Young's motion was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4.

The adoption of the report as amended was then voted down, 7 to 2.

The committee also recommended that the contract for the erection and completion of the Washington school be awarded to F. M. Wright, whose bid was \$6,500.

Three other recommendations were that the old house on the Isaac site be sold for \$60; that the Hooper building be rented at \$100 per month, provided no charge be made for July and August; that the request of the committee of the county court, asking for the use of the school house on August 15th, for the purpose of holding an election, be denied.

The recommendations were concurred in.

The committee also reported on bids received for the erection of the Jackson school building. The following were the bids:

A. Henegren	.....\$45,975
William Lister	.....44,660
F. M. Wright	.....48,000
W. H. Jay	.....48,800
H. F. Redfield	.....49,975
Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company	.....50,005

The committee asked for one week's further time.

Mr. Newman moved that the bid be awarded to Mr. Lister.

Mr. Ballin moved the contract be let to the lowest bidder, provided the committee found the bidmen reliable. This motion was carried.

The committee on sites and buildings made its report for the year ending June 30. It shows:

Sites purchased and buildings	.....\$ 71,994 21
Funds available	.....686,191 65
Out of which has been paid	.....140,741 91
Leaving a balance	.....545,449 74
Of this amount the following sums have been expended	.....77,151 54
Contracts entered into	.....470,197 48

This is \$33,745.84 more money than is available.

The financial committee's report was read and placed on file. It showed:

Total receipts	.....\$106,444 33
Disbursements	.....163,310 05
Estimated revenue	.....\$245,591 84
Estimated expenditures	.....229,000 00

Leaving a balance of\$ 6,206 84

The clerk was ordered to ask the county clerk and the city auditor for totals of the assessment rolls of 1890 and 1891, in order that the board may have data essential to the correct checking up of the accounts.

The committee on school work reported the number of pupils in the city of school age, 10,039, and 7715 of these were enrolled, with an average attendance of 4968. There are forty-one school buildings, of which twenty-three are rented; 27 teachers, 21 principals and two instructors in the night schools.

APPROPRIATIONS.

J. F. Millspaugh, exhibit expenses, etc.	.....\$ 50 07
H. T. Duke, treasurer, in crest on bonds	.....11,426 00
H. T. Duke, treasurer, tax refund from May 31st to July 1st, 1891	.....5,163 46
A Journe! for one week.	

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 8

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

THE JUAB STAKE.

Since the 18th of July I have employed my time in visiting the different settlements in the Juab Stake of Zion in the interest of Church history. I attended the quarterly conference in Nephi on the 18th and 17th inst. and subsequently, in connection with President Wm. Paxman, held special meetings in Levan, Mona and Eureka.

The Juab Stake of Zion embraces all of Juab county, Utah, and consists of five organizer wards and two branches. The wards are: Nephi First or South ward, presided over by Bishop Wm. H. Warner; Nephi Second or North ward, with Thomas H. G. Parkes as Bishop; Levan ward, with Bishop N. P. Rasmussen at the head of affairs; Mona ward, presided over by Bishop James H. Newton; and Juab ward over which Elmer Taylor presides as Bishop. The branches are at Eureka and Wellington, John Beck presiding over the first and Thomas Ozell over the last named place. The whole Stake consists of 3073 members, or 625 families, and Elder Wm. Paxman, favorably and extensively known from his successful missionary labors in Great Britain and New Zealand, is the president of the Stake; Charles Sperry, one of the first settlers of Nephi, acts as his first and James W. Paxman as his second counselor. Jacob G. Bigler, the first ordained Bishop of Nephi, and David Usseli, formerly Bishop of Nephi, Second Ward, are the Patriarchs of the Stake.

Nephi, the headquarters of the Stake and the county seat of Juab county, is beautifully situated on an elevated tract of land at the mouth of Salt Creek Canyon, and is one of the most enterprising and prosperous towns in Utah Territory south of Salt Lake City. Were it not for the limited water supply for irrigation purposes Nephi would have been a large city years ago, as there is any amount of land adjoining the settlement which could be brought under cultivation if there was only water for it. As it is, Nephi has gradually grown since its first location in 1851 until it now contains upwards of 2200 inhabitants, of whom 1977 are Latter-day Saints—nearly two-thirds of the "Mormon" population in Juab county. Of this last number the Nephi First ward contains 943 souls, or 203 members, and the Nephi Second ward 1084 souls, or 217 mem-

bers. Nephi has a fine tabernacle, large enough for all local and Stake purposes, two Relief Society Halls—one in each ward—where all ward meetings are held, two more district school houses, a Church academy, a beautiful court house, a number of respectable stores, a bank, lumber yards, shops, etc., and numerous comfortable dwellings, nestling mostly in the midst of thriving orchards and shady groves. Nephi is the only place I have visited, so far, where the sisters of the Relief Society furnish houses for all the members of the respective wards to hold meetings in; and be it said to the praise of the sisters of the place that they are workers, and have been eminently successful in their labors. Sister Mary Pitchforth is the Stake President of the Relief Societies.

Levan, situated eleven miles south of Nephi, contains ninety families or 801 members of the Church, including children. Also here the sisters of the Relief Society, backed by the brethren as a matter of course, have erected a fine and commodious hall, in which the ward meetings are being held. Levan, first settled in 1888, is an outgrowth of old Chicken Creek, which dates back to 1860, but is now defunct, while Levan is growing, its water increasing and its resources being developed. Could dry farming be made a success throughout Levan and Juab valley, like it is in Malad valley (described in a former communication), hundreds of thousands of acres would be added to the limited area of country now under cultivation in this neighborhood.

Juab ward consists of sixteen families or one hundred souls, who are mostly employees on the U. P. railway at and around Juab station, which is fourteen miles southwest of Nephi and five miles of Levan. There is scarcely element enough to keep up a ward organization.

Wellington branch consists of 11 families, or 49 souls, belonging to the Church, who live in a scattered condition on or near the Sevier river above Mille Station, nine miles southwest of Juab. The place formerly belonged to Millard county and was known as Sacker Town.

Mona ward consists of the village of Mona, pleasantly situated on sloping ground at the base of Mount Nebo, which points its three snow-capped peaks heavenward immediately east of the settlement; the altitude of the north peak is about 12,000 feet above

the level of the sea, and is considered the highest point in the whole Wasatch range. The people of Mona, owing to their close proximity to the grand old mountain, have more than one our less sunshine every day the year around than most of the settlements in Utah; in the middle of winter it is 9 o'clock in the forenoon before "King Sol" peeps over the lofty summit. Mona ward contains 61 families, or 309 souls, including a few scattered families living north of the town. The place is eight miles north of Nephi.

Eureka branch numbers 28 families, or 137 souls; the grown up male portion of these are mostly employed at the Bullion-Beck and Champion mine, at Eureka, a mining camp situated near the summit of that range of mountains which separates Utah from Tintic valley, or in a canyon which about a mile below the town opens out into the last named valley. The Saints in Eureka have recently built a neat and commodious meeting house, which is perched on the side hill immediately north of the Bullion-Beck and Champion hoisting works; meetings and Sunday schools are held regularly, the latter under the superintendency of Elder John O. Freckleton. Robert Gillespie and Lorenzo Fuellenbach act as counselors to President Beck, who only spends a small portion of his time at the mines. At present there are over 200 men employed at the Bullion-Beck and Champion mine, from which the output is about 3000 tons of ore per month. Dennis Sullivan, one of the ablest and most successful miners in the West, is foreman of the underground works, and Frank Y. Taylor is the general superintendent of the mine, having recently been appointed to that position. The main shaft of this renowned mine is now 930 feet deep, and for each one hundred feet there are tunnels or drifts running in all directions, some of them over two miles in length. It is estimated that there are nearly twenty miles of drifts in the mine, and about fifty shafts, or winzes, each one hundred feet deep, which connect the drifts on different levels with each other. These mines serve a double purpose, as they not only give ventilation throughout the mine, but are also a means of communication between the nine different levels. The ore is found in large bodies on all the levels, and to all appearances there are mountains of

the precious metals in this mine alone, which in due course of time will find their way to the "outside" world and augment the wealth of our country. There are underground connections between the mine I have endeavored to describe and the Eureka mine, the Caroline, the Keystone and others, thus making it possible for the miners to escape, should the hoisting apparatus at any of the mines thus connected become disabled, or any other accident happen cutting off the regular communication. The Bullion-Beck and Champion ranks as one of the most profitable mines in Utah, and the present activity in Eureka is principally due to the operation of the owners of that mine. It may be worthy of note that Eureka this year for the first time in its history, honored Pioneer day by unfolding the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from a number of its most prominent business houses and hoisting works. Eureka is 84 miles by rail from Salt Lake City, and about 35 miles, via Goshen, from Nephi. There are two railroads running into it, namely, a branch of the Union Pacific and a ditto of the Rio Grande Western. The last named road was recently constructed, at a great cost, over the mountains, and represents a fine piece of engineering. In climbing the mountains it makes a number of very interesting curves, passes through three tunnels, and forms one complete loop.

ANDREW JENSON.

EUREKA, Juab County, Utah, July 25, 1892.

"LIBERALISM."

About one hundred and thirty persons attended the law and order meeting in the Wasatch Hall last night. Of that number not a few were saloon men.

Ex-Councilman Hall called the meeting to order and nominated A. F. Colton as chairman. That gentleman was unanimously elected and came forward and spoke as follows: I am in hearty sympathy with the object of this meeting. No one who has children can feel a lack of interest in such a gathering. We are not here to ask the enactment of more or stronger laws but to demand the enforcement of those already on the statute books passed there by men in authority many years ago and which have met the approval of all good citizens during that time. Again I say enforcement of the law is all we ask.

Mr. A. L. Graves was elected secretary of the meeting and read the call of the meeting, which was as follows:

The undersigned, citizens of Salt Lake City, and heartily in favor of the vigorous enforcement of our municipal laws, hereby invite their fellow citizens who are legal voters and who are in sympathy with the law-enforcing policy of our worthy mayor and chief of police, to join in a citizens' meeting on Monday evening, August 1, at 8 o'clock, in Wasatch hall (former Federal court room), to take such steps as patriotism and duty may require in backing up our city government in the work of enforcing the laws against gambling and the illegal liquor traffic.

L. E. HALL.

I am somewhat interested in this called meeting. My home is here; I have property and a family here who

I love as my life. When traveling away from this city and when I place my name upon a hotel register, I do so with the just and conscious pride that I come from a city with a fair reputation. It has been asked, what necessity exists for calling such a meeting. To that I will say, the necessity is great. It is to sympathize with those officers who have done and are doing their duty. The same thing has been done in commemoration of meritorious deeds of the heroes of battles. It takes brave men to act as Mayor Baskin and Chief Paul have done, and we want to honor them in the heroic course. It is said that the Liberal party will lose 500 or 600 votes by certain members of that party taking the position they have with reference to the saloon man. Individually I care nothing for that. I think more of law and order. (Applause.) Good ordinances were long ago put on the statute books by men who owned the property of this city and who had all their interests here. To me it does not make the slightest difference what a man's political or other faith may be. I care not whether he is a Liberal Democrat or Republican. He has a perfect right to demand that the law should be enforced. For that reason I want to see representative men of all these parties express themselves here tonight. It seems that some kind of an agreement has been made by the Liberal party with the saloon men; they seem to have some kind of a string on us which they seem prompt to pull when it suits their purpose best. It has brought and is bringing shame and disgrace upon us; I denounce it as the unhonored of alliances and refuse to be a party to any disreputable scheme. (Applause.)

I cherish the Sunday of my forefathers with a reverence that is all sacred. It is a day of rest and worship. It is the poor man's day. The rich man can rest when he pleases. We work six days for the rest and quiet promised on the seventh. On that day above all others the law should be enforced, and criminals given to understand that they must obey the law or leave our midst, or be taken care of at government expense. It is a bad thing for so many of our men to squander their hard earned means in saloons on Sunday—money that should go to the support of their families. But the city licenses saloon men to do business six days in the week. To this we hold our peace, but when the seventh day is broken in upon we object. Violators of the Sunday liquor law should be taken down to the hall of justice as the criminals they are and punished according to the enormity of their offense—not as they are now by the assessment of paltry \$15 fines. If the police justice does not do his duty—and he certainly does not—then remove him and fill his place by a responsible man. Let it once be known that Salt Lake City is the Mecca of thieves, tramps, gamblers, prostitutes and vagabonds, those elements will flock into our midst to carry on their lawless traffic. I say as our has said before, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We must awake to the seriousness of the situation in our city. We have families to raise here. As for me, under the present system I am alarmed. I feel that one

of our Main street gambling houses can and will, if the opportunity is offered, undo all that I have done for my boys in endeavoring to rear them in the paths of rectitude and right. I realize, too, that in one of those dens of evil on Franklin and other avenues, all the virtue and purity instilled by the mother of my children into our daughters can be destroyed in a single night. I tell you such a spectacle is a horrifying one. It is our duty to prepare to meet it. Criminals must be driven from the city. The mayor and chief of police are doing their duty, but it will be easier for them if they know good men approved of their actions. We have votes as well as the saloon men. (A voice. But you'll vote for the saloon man's friend at the next election.) We must act as sentinels all along the line of the law. (Applause.)

DR. R. L. MCNIECE

moved that a committee of three be appointed to embody in resolutions the sentiments of the meeting and the chair appointed Dr. H. C. W. Croxson and Walter Lyon as such committee, and they withdrew from the hall to prepare the resolutions.

MR. SHORT

a saloon keeper took the floor and after considerable effort succeeded in being recognized by the chair, after which he introduced himself as one of the "titillating vendors of distilled damnation." He said I will bear with my brothers in the conguity of crimes without any fear of the law. Of course we (ironically) are champions of crime, ignorance and depravity; we are the embodiment of all evil and the opposite to all that is good. Vindicate your mayor and chief of police. We will not object to that; it may do them some good and it won't hurt us. I am willing to live by the law and within the law. All that I ask as a first class rum seller is that I be given protection. That is all any of us ask who are willing to obey the Sunday law. Chief Paul says that he will close all the saloons Sunday, but let me tell you, friends, he doesn't do it. Mayor Baskin says he is in favor of all saloons suspending business on the same day, but his favoritism is shown by allowing some saloonkeepers to carry on business on that day and compelling others to shut up shop. I proclaim to you this is not fair. I pay \$1,200 a year to sell to you; I have done so for five years and when the officers arise up on Sunday I always close. I am in for a square deal, treat us all alike and I am with you. The hotels sell liquor on Sunday unmolested. Everybody knows that. Justice, gentlemen, and all will be O.K. But if you do not do what is right in this matter then understand I will sell liquor on Sunday.

W. S. EARLS.

I think the chances for Mr. Short closing on Sunday are good. While walking along Second South street west a few days ago I saw a beautiful picture in the show window of a saloon. I never wanted to be an artist so bad in my life as when I beheld that painting entitled the "Jury of the plains." It showed a band of majestic buffalo gathered around the fallen remains of a hunter with an arrow in his heart. Oh how I wished I could paint a companion picture equal to it, and show the thousands of human wrecks made by saloon men of

their fellow beings. In bold letters I would then ask the question on the same canvas: "Who slew thee?" We do not ask the saloon man to close his shop all the time, but we want him to obey the law. A man who broke the law was not long in asking protection from the law when an officer broke in his door. If it is determined that the officer broke the law we, of course, will have to punish him. In the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Sunday, I have heard the clink of glasses and heard the revelry of drunken men on the floor below many times. Intemperate men amble in and out without the slightest regard for decency. Let the police justice be a man and do his duty.

MORE TALK.

Rev. B. F. Clay wanted the meeting to say that it would stand by the chief of police; that it would stand by these officials that the law be enforced, cost what it may. If this man, who is a saloon keeper, believes in the law, he should lend his moral support to the enforcement of the law. The saloon keepers have only asked to sell liquor six days in the week; why in the name of reason should they ask for it for seven days in the week? (Applause.) Why is it that any of these men should ask that the laws be trampled under their feet on Sunday? I think the city authorities should see that the men who do close on Sunday are protected from those who violate the law. We want the city officials to understand that when they become violators of the law by failing to enforce the law, we will vote them out of office. So help me God I will never help a man back to office who has betrayed his trust, for I cannot do so without becoming partner of his crime. (Applause.) Even the calling of this meeting has had its good effect. We cannot afford for the good reputation and character of this city, to allow anything of this kind. All we ask is the enforcement of the law and these men will come to see that it is better for their reputation to obey the law.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

A voice from the audience asked: "I should like to know what you intend to do with the Alta and Union clubs who constantly break the Sunday liquor law and which are two of the greatest drinking and gambling institutions in the city?"

HALL'S REPLY.

Mr. L. E. Hall immediately responded: "I understand that the barbers of this city have a union for their own protection. If a non-union man or other barbers do business on Sunday, the matter is at once reported by the union and the transgressor prosecuted. Now, I also understand that the liquor men of this city have some kind of a protective association. My advice to them is, do as the barbers do; employ a detective to watch the Alta and Union clubs on Sunday and when violations of the law are discovered prosecute the offenders.

SCOTT ANDERSON

was loudly called for and came forward and spoke as follows: I am a plain blunt man and say plain blunt things. (Applause.) I always strike things from the shoulder. (Applause.) It is said the "Liberal" party was

brought into existence because it wanted to enforce law; and that it still exists for the same purpose. Shall it go down to posterity that the "Liberal" party are authors and abettors to crime and lawlessness? Were I a member of that party I would say: "Hurl back the reproach that is fast coming upon it." (Applause.) It is said that four years ago (I was not here then,) no saloons were permitted to do business here on Sunday, and we should see that they are as hermetically sealed now.

The speaker then spoke glowingly about a mastodon back bone that the Mayor does not in reality possess. He said, "No such a back bone was ever made by the Homestead workmen in Pennsylvania. I wish that a surgical operation could be successfully performed on his honor the Mayor, and a piece of his back bone extracted and grafted into the flimsy and limping spinal column of the half-hearted police judge. (Great applause and laughter.) What we want is to enforce the law against "Mormon" and "Liberal" alike. Make no distinction in favor of the saloon man, gambler and hide up. If the police judge doesn't do his duty, cut him from office.

REV. M'NIECE.

I agree perfectly with what Mr. Anderson said. "The Liberals have no excuse, unless they stand up by two such efficient officers as Mayor Baikin and Chief of Police Paul. We have men in the Mayor's office and at the head of the police force who are antagonized by members of the City Council. When a member of the saloon power comes here and says he is in favor of closing the saloon on Sunday I think the members of the City Council should be ashamed of themselves. What a farce it is to have men arrested and have a petty fine of \$15. I will not take my words back because I see the police justice here. I want to say here that I will endeavor to bury the Liberal party beyond the pale of the resurrection if it continues to perpetuate itself with the liquor element." Applause.

THE RESOLUTION.

The secretary then read the resolutions as follows, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present city government was placed in power by a party which was organized for the express purpose of securing the enforcement of the law, and

Whereas, There is a strong tendency to set at defiance at the present time some of our most important municipal laws, we join in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty approval and appreciation of the brave and faithful efforts of Mayor Baikin, Captain Samuel Paul and such members of the City Council as are in sympathy with them in securing the enforcement of the laws against gambling, social immorality and the illegal traffic in liquor. That we pledge to them our support in their noble work of securing for us a well-governed city, in whose reputation we can take just pride.

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the members of the City Council to do their duty by so using the power lodged in their possession as to strengthen the hands of the mayor and chief of police in the work of enforcing the laws; and to this end we call upon the Council to remove from the important position of police justice a man who virtually offers

a bribe to law-breakers through the imposition of such trifling fines as to make his administration of justice a public farce.

Resolved, That we remind the members of the City Council that it is just in proportion as they are active and united in enforcing the laws that they can secure the confidence and support of law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the City Council to revoke the license of any saloon keeper who violates the statutes by selling liquor to those of illegal age, and by keeping open on Sunday.

Resolved, That we call upon the members of the City Council to be prompt in using the resources of the city in the defense of any municipal officer who is involved in litigation as the result of performing his sworn duty to the government and the people.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

On motion of Dr. McNiece the same committee was appointed to wait upon and present the resolutions to the City Council at its meeting to-night.

DR. HILFF.

Dr. Hilff was called for and said that it was not a pleasurable thing to do to take issue with our neighbors and men who have been our friends for many years. "Indeed, I suspect some of you think I have been too much interested in the Liberal party which is responsible for the administration. I want to remind you as I was an American citizen long before I was a minister of the gospel, and as far as convictions go I feel that it is my duty to break with a party that champions the cause of the saloon man. I will be slow to believe that this party in its leadership wants to go in with the worst interests of this city. Only two years ago we said that the Liberal party can render odious those who live by the violation of the law; to uphold virtue and charity. That is the doctrine that I was willing to stand by, and I cannot any longer as a Christian citizen be held by it unless it holds by its original declarations. The fight is on." And it looks as if every citizen of Salt Lake should stand by God and home and country forever.

Adjourned.

BENARES, the religious center of all India since many generations before Christ, is described as a city which bears the same relation to Hinduism (or Buddhism) that Bethlehem did and does to Christendom. Its origin can not, it is said, be traced by man; it was occupied by hundreds of thousands of people over six centuries before our Christian era.

THE case against Bannon and Policeman Carson, of this city, investigated by Commissioner Greenman, is one of the most revolting of its class in the annals of crime. The Commissioner did exactly right in holding the defendants to the grand jury. The reasoning of the court on the evidence was clear and logical, and the facts elicited, in our opinion, would not have warranted any other conclusion and action than those arrived at. Should the trial result in establishing the guilt of the accused, surely no person who has a spark of interest in the protection of society from moral monsters will object if the extreme penalty of the law shall be imposed.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.00
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . August 13, 1892

THE LAW AND ORDER MOVEMENT.

UNFORTUNATELY the law and order meeting held in Wasatch Hall last night was comparatively small. There were less than two hundred people present. The gathering was entirely out of proportion with the importance of the subject.

Those who issued the call were, as we pointed out last evening, largely responsible for the limited character of the assemblage. They confined the invitation to one class of the people—"legal voters." The resolutions passed by the meeting would have had more potency had they been adopted by a larger and more generally representative body of the people. This meagre aspect of the movement was entirely unnecessary, as the great bulk of the inhabitants of this city are in hearty sympathy with the subject, upon which should be brought to bear all the popular strength available.

In the speeches that were made, as well as the resolutions adopted by the meeting, it was asserted that the Mayor and Chief of Police had taken a decided stand against three conspicuous evils that have increased alarmingly in the community during the last few years—illegal liquor traffic, gambling, and social immorality.

For the cause of the people named among these officials have emphatically declared themselves and have taken steps to enforce the ordinances in reference to it. On reflection, it occurs to us, however, that neither of them has taken a stand against the other two demoralizing conditions, either by special declaration or enforcement of the laws. We think that these gentlemen ought to have credit for what they do, and no more. It is their duty, so far as their power extends, to enforce the ordinances of the city against all classes of law-breakers.

In connection with the attempts made to enforce the laws in relation to illegal liquor traffic, the meeting did the proper thing in placing an important portion of responsibility upon the City Council. The Mayor and the Chief of Police and his aids are comparatively powerless to correct the wrong if, when lawbreakers are arrested, a police justice blocks the way by inflicting nominal fines, enabling the sal on men to conduct their trade on Sundays, in defiance of law, at a clear profit after satisfying the trifling penalties imposed by the magistrate who tries their cases. If the Council shall permit an official to retain his position who thus perpetrates a parody on justice, that body will virtually give encouragement to habitual breakers of the law. The prerogative in the re-

moval of the police justice referred to in the resolution lies with the Council.

The call for last night's meeting was issued, we believe, exclusively by members of the "Liberal" party, and most of the speakers belonged to that political body. Many of those who have affiliated with it are necessarily humiliated and chagrined at the lawless record it has made since it assumed control of the municipal government in the spring of 1890.

Broad hints were expressed by speakers last night in relation to contracts which had been entered into between party managers on one side and saloon men and gamblers on the other, under which the "parties of the second part" were, in consideration of political support, to be allowed to break the laws with impunity. The speakers might just as well have come out in terms more flat-footed on that part of the subject, as everybody conversant with the local situation here knew what was meant. It is more than likely that the combination consisting of these contracting parties will be heard from soon in some shape if the determination to enforce the laws is followed up by practical work. And those officials who insist on doing their duty will not have a peaceful time.

It is gratifying to note that some of the better class of members of the "Liberal" party are exercised over the demoralized condition of the city, brought about by the action of the same organization who are not so respectable—to state it mildly. The latter, however, constitute a strong contingent. Take the gamblers and the saloon element out of the party and no intelligent person believes for a moment that it could, by any possibility, hold together for twenty-four hours. Unfortunately that class hold the bulk of power of the organization—the greater number of votes. This being the case, the prospect of inaugurating what Mayor Baskin called "a clean administration," is somewhat remote.

The situation is anomalous, because if the bulk of the party support lawlessness and vice, which has been proved to be a fact, the more respectable portion of the party is necessarily controlled by that element. More than that, by their continued allegiance to the party they virtually sustain the situation against which they indignantly proclaim. Any other view than this is illogical and absurd.

SHOWING HIMSELF UP.

If anything were lacking to show up what kind of person is the "Liberal" boss, it was furnished in the exposure made by Attorney Critchlow in the Parsons vs. Nelson libel suit, particulars of which will be found elsewhere in this paper. For once the sleek and evil-like Powers found himself in a strait from which he could not wiggle out, and subjected to a scorching such as he delights in inflicting upon others. He was positively stumped for an answer, and so had to "take his medicine" without talking back or attempting an excuse.

The entire manner of conducting the

defense in this case is characteristic of the man. First he suggests a transfer to another court, then he pleads that the transfer is illegal and states that it was done at the suggestion of the court. Next he tries to compel the County Attorney—for obvious reasons, to conduct the case, and furnishes to the *Tribune*, which he is defending, the letter he wrote to the County Attorney. Then he objects to the conduct of the case by an attorney well known to be experienced in prosecuting, and files into tantrums when it appears that the gentleman has been duly and legally appointed. Whatever may be the issue in the case, the manner in which the defense has been carried on will furnish one more illustration of the unscrupulous methods of the attorney, who rules the faction that is running its head against the rapidly approaching force which is to give liberty to Utah. And it all helps to show him at his real weight, size and value. The people are taking notes.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

It is to be hoped that Private Tams of the Pennsylvania militia will gain his case for damages against the officers who had him tied up by the thumbs and one side of his head shaved, besides inflicting upon him other personal indignities. In expressing this wish, we have no sympathy with him in the offence he committed. It was bad enough for him to express endorsement of the murderous attack on Manager Frick, especially as he was one of the soldiers called out for the maintenance of law and order. But we consider the conduct of the officers who inflicted the brutal punishment much worse than his. Justice ought to be done in this case and cruel officers be taught a lesson which would be of benefit to their subordinates.

Public opinion has had the effect of abolishing many of the barbaric methods by which discipline used to be maintained in the army. The cat-o'-nine-tails has been cast aside with the thumbcrew and the rack, the straight-jacket and the branding-iron. The stocks is an obsolete penalty, and so is the pillory and the cart-tail lash. But the vindictive and cruel spirit which invented the instruments of human torture and suggested brute force as the proper means of correction, still exists and crops out on board ship and in the army.

The men who serve in the ranks, whether it be in the army of workers or in the army of fighters, have rights which must be protected. The spirit which prompts the Fricks to force laborers to their terms, and the Hawkins and Streator's to maltreat soldiers is the genius of barbarism and oppression. It ought to be banished from this land in this century. If law is violated, let the law be executed. If military law permits such penalties as that inflicted upon Tams, it ought to be repealed. And if it does not, the brutes who used their official authority in such a manner ought to be cashiered as well as mulcted in heavy damages. And if they acted within the limits of military dictation, it was contrary to humanity, justice and right, and they ought to learn a lesson in civilization and the rights of man.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

POLITICIANS have been, for some time, looking forward to the election which came off yesterday in Alabama. All the State officers from Governor to Constable were elected. The situation there was somewhat complicated. The straight Democratic ticket on the one hand, was antagonized on the other by a fusion of recalcitrant Democrats—People's party men and Republicans. The disaffected state that in yesterday's election color lines cut no figure. Numbers of Africans voted for Jones, the regular Democratic nominee. It is conceded that Jones is elected by at least 20,000 majority. Gen. Weaver might as well omit Alabama from his list of People's party certainties.

In contrasting yesterday's election with former ones, it is observed that it is not all a victory for Governor Jones and his party. In 1890 he received an aggregate of 189,910 votes for Governor of Alabama. His opponent Long, on the Republican ticket received only 42,440, while the Prohibition candidate, Coulton, received 1880. From the figures we see that Jones in 1890 received a plurality of 97,470 votes over the Republican candidate. This year he received only 20,000 over the fusion candidate, Kolb. In addition to this, color lines are partly abolished. This proves that conditions are changing in Alabama. In 1888 Cleveland's plurality over Harrison was 61,123. November will tell something different.

North Carolina is another State that is occasioning much alarm to Northern Democrats. Cleveland carried the State in 1888 by a majority of 18,000 out of a total vote of 285,512. Fowler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the State by 12,000 over his Republican antagonist, Docherty. It is conceded by all that this is the stronghold of the People's party in the South. But it is admitted that it has no chance of carrying the State, though it is working aggressively. Just at present a fusion seems imminent between the Republicans and Populists. If this should be effected, Democrats concede North Carolina to the fusionists. In the event of this fusion not taking place, the Democrats assert that the Populists will gain nothing but that they will probably throw the State to the Republicans.

A SCHEME TO SETTLE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

As a settlement of the liquor problem, perhaps the most moral proposition comes from the city of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In that burgh the city council recommends, with a dissenting voice, that the municipality own, operate, and regulate the saloons within its limits. The proposition as outlined by the councilmen is, that the saloon business be made a department of the city government, to be presided over by a superintendent, who will be held responsible for the proper working of this bureau. Under the guidance of this official, a saloon will be opened in each ward, and placed in charge of bartenders hired

by him, who will become city employees the same as policemen, or waterworks officials. Beer will be sold at five cents a glass, but whisky will be retailed at twenty-five cents a drink, and it is possible that the drink will be measured by the bartender. The idea in thus discriminating is to discourage the drinking of ardent liquors and divert the taste to what is deemed a less harmful liquid.

It appears that this scheme is being received by the general public without opposition. Even the saloonkeepers do not antagonize it. South Dakota has a strong prohibition element in its population. Perhaps the people are willing to see the project carried into practice by way of experiment. However we view it as improper and something outside of the functions of government national or municipal.

IT SMACKS OF HUMBUG.

PLAIN, blunt people who think actions speak louder than words and do not look upon all that glitters as gold, make some caustic remarks about the verbal endorsement of the Mayor's course by certain preachers who helped the party of liquor and lust to gain control of this city. It does look funny to see ministers of religion paw the air, and shout that they will never support men who support Sunday liquor selling and other evils, and remember all the time that they joined in supporting those very men at the polls, knowing just as well as they do now, that they were pledged to do all they could in favor of it. The whole manner of the alleged protest against local lawlessness and encouragement of the Mayor conveys the idea of insincerity and buncombe. Talking one way on the platform and voting the other way at the polls may be satisfactory to some sectarian consciences, but it does not pull the wool over the eyes of the discerning public. Humbug is the word that lingers on many lips in comment on the ministerial protest.

"SALARIED HORSES."

MR. HARVEY, city watermaster and Mr. Hines, supervisor of streets, have each applied for a dollar a day—which means \$30 a month—for a horse and buggy. The Council did not seem, last night, to be in favor of providing salaries for any more horses belonging to municipal officers. The people pay more than enough money now for that purpose. Doubtless Mr. Hines and Mr. Harvey have as much claim in this line as others who are now sporting around in buggies at the popular expense, but this does not make the matter right in any case. According to statements made by members of the Council, the salaried horse expense account ought to be cut down and should by no means be augmented. We will see what the committee to which the applications of the supervisor and watermaster were referred will say when it shall report upon the subject.

THERE are said to be 25,000 idle workmen in Chicago.

CANON LLOYD ON BETTING.

A FEW weeks ago an article appeared in this journal which commented deprecatingly upon the fact of the leading business houses of this city closing on a special day to enable employees and others to attend a horse-race. We took the position that such a public demonstration in favor of horse-racing would have the effect of giving an impetus to that sport and its committeants that would be injurious, because they were spreading all over the Territory—even the smaller settlements being affected—without any special incentive, such as the holiday incident, being necessary. What we mean by the committeants of horse-racing is betting, or gambling, evil associations and other conditions liable to influence young people especially in the direction of wrong.

The position taken in the article in question was, to our knowledge, heartily endorsed by numbers of good people who are not in unison with the popular trend in the direction of pleasure-seeking and the evils associated with some phases of that pursuit. One of that class has kindly handed us an English newspaper containing a synopsis of an address recently delivered in the city of London by Canon Lloyd, Vicar of Newcastle, on the subject "Why should men not bet." The gentleman handed in the paper because he observed that the Canon's views were in line with those expressed in this journal. We quote from the report of the address:

"Why did men bet, he asked? Was it not to get money out of their neighbor, and to get money out of their neighbor's ignorance, an ignorance that was no shame to him, and a little bit of knowledge which was no credit to them. But they might say it was all fair play. His neighbor wanted to get his money, and he wanted to get his neighbor's. Well, was that an honorable position for Christians? Where was there any noble feeling in the transaction of a bet? Where was the consciousness, after the miserable transaction was over, of having done one little iota of good to a brother? The man who bets was nothing better than a covetous animal, and a man who was utterly regardless of his brother's interests. The old apple woman on the race-course was a bet or person than the gambler there, because she gave money's worth for the money given to her, but the bookmaker did not give value. They might say they did not bet merely for the sake of the money they laid down. Now he considered that that was all 'waddle. Why, if that was the case, did they not bet with tables, or even stones? Then there were those who said that horse racing and betting improved the breed of horses. This again was utter nonsense. What did the great majority of those who bet know about the breed of horses? He was not going to say that horse racing in itself was wrong, but he did mean to say that since betting and gambling had entered into horse racing it had degraded what might have been an innocent and a beautiful sport, and turned the racecourse into a very pandemonium on earth. He had his fault to find with betting and gambling, quite apart from horse racing, and whatever it entered into spoiled it; it absolutely spoiled and was spoiling their old English games. One of the games that Englishmen used to be most proud of was the old-fashioned game of wrestling, but that game had gone out simply because of

betting and gambling. They in New-castle used to be proud of their river, and the men who rowed on the Tyne could row with any men in England, or the world. But that was gone, and he should not be far wrong if he said that betting and gambling, which had spoiled the old-fashioned northern game of wrestling, had also spoiled their northern game of rowing. And what it had done to the racecourse, and to wrestling and rowing, it was on the high road to doing in football. They might depend upon it that, whenever betting and gambling entered into a game, it brought professionalism, and when that entered into a game they might bid good-bye to it as a game. This professional element had entered into football, and was stealing over other games, and was spoiling them."

THE PLANET MARS.

THE attention of astronomers is at present directed to the planet Mars. On the 5th of August this luminary will be only about thirty-five million miles distant from the earth. This will afford a opportunity for taking observations which it is hoped will throw new light on many subjects about which scientists are still in the dark.

One of these is the so-called canals on Mars, observed by Signor Schiaparelli fifteen years ago. He found the surface of the planet on the northern hemisphere marked with streaks, some of which measured nearly 2000 miles in length and from fifteen to twenty miles in width. They were clearly visible at the end of the winter season, as was natural enough, since the cloudy atmosphere in the winter would hide them partially or totally from our view.

In 1881 this astronomer again directed his attention to these "canals" and found that many of them were double. They had their parallel marks at some distance, although at first he had found only one. This discovery was considered very surprising and seemed at first to upset the theory that these canals are rivers on the planet. It is thought, however, that the duplication must be some optical phenomenon, and it is hoped that light will be shed on this subject during the present favorable opportunity for observation.

New discoveries are also confidently looked for. Mars presents conditions so much analogous to our own planet, that the question of its being inhabited is hardly any longer a matter of doubt. It has an atmosphere, snow-covered poles, it is supposed, volcanic energy, mountain ranges, continents and oceans, mists, rains—in brief, all conditions favorable to life.

The red y hue of Mars, which is a noteworthy characteristic of the planet, Flammarion supposes to be due to the soil, atmosphere and vegetation. Others hold that it is entirely due to the supposed fact that Mars at present is in an age of existence in which red sandstone forms the chief stratum of its continents. The apparent change of color would then be accounted for on the presence, at intervals, of mists and clouds in the atmosphere.

This planet has always been an object of interest to students of the heavenly bodies, and it will become more so as our knowledge increases regarding the nature of the conditions under which it exists.

LOT SMITH IN LIFE AND DEATH.

THE tragic death of Lot Smith startled and grieved his friends, who are numerous throughout this Territory as well as Arizona. The particulars of the event were quite meagre, the dispatches being very brief and barren of details. We have learned of some incidents in the sad affair which we believe will be interesting to our readers, and therefore print them as related by G. W. Palmer, of Farmington, a son-in-law of Lot Smith, who has recently returned from the scene of the tragedy.

A short time previous to the unfortunate event, a "Gentile" trailer came to the neighborhood of Lot Smith's residence, at Tuba, Arizona, to obtain the wool clip from the Navajos' sheep. He ingratiated himself with the Indians, and among other things told them they had as much right to the grazing lands outside their reservation as the white men had, and their sheep were as free to pasture as the white men's cattle. The Navajos, particularly the young bucks, became very saucy and brought their sheep off the reservation intruding upon the lands taken up by white settlers. This man has the reputation of having incited Indians to drive off a rancher, some time ago, that they might have a good place at which to wash and shear their sheep so that he could get the wool.

On the morning of the day when the shooting occurred, an Indian told a man named D. Claws and others, five miles from Tuba, that "my be pretty soon, Navaj kill and clear out some white men," and that they had "talked about it two days." Claws laughed at him and made fun of his threat, and he said, "we kill one white man, any how." Two hours after this, Lot Smith was shot.

It appears that the Indians had let down the bars of his pasture and turned in their sheep. Lot went on horse back to his grazing grounds and tried to turn the sheep out, but they "bunched" up and he could not succeed. He went back to the house and returned, this time having a revolver in his belt. He got off his horse and tried again to drive them out, but falling again he became angry and drawing his pistol fired twice into the flock, killing six sheep.

In a room at his a dozen Navajos, who had been riding, arose and fired at his cows, shooting five, and other Indians appeared in the hills. Lot started back home on horseback, and had just passed a point where there was a large rock, when an Indian, who had been riding upon the hill with a rifle on his shoulder and had watched for him till he passed this rock, fired from behind it, striking Lot in the back, the ball going through his body in a glancing direction. The wounded man rode on, and seeing a white man at a distance beckoned to him. The blood was running in a stream as he rode rapidly to his house. He alighted, entered, unbuttoned his belt and went into another room without a word. The man he beckoned soon arrived, and when he and the family went into the room the stricken man exclaimed, "This is the last of me." His dying words were: "God bless the wives and children!"

The older Navajos greatly deplore

the act, which has taken from them a good friend. They declare to the family that they are sorry and do not want to fight. Squaws have come to the house and cried over the death of Lot Smith and consoled with the bereaved. The deed is charged by the Navajos to the one Indian who fired the fatal shot, and the trespass and shooting of the cows to young and unruly Indians, who think they can defy the United States. But it is believed by many that there was a conspiracy among the Indians to kill Lot Smith, and that much of the feeling of recklessness and lawlessness among them is due to the pernicious influence of the wool trader referred to.

A lieutenant with a squad of soldiers came from Fort Wingate to investigate the matter. He was told by the Navajos that the Indian who did the shooting was hiding and the soldiers could not find him, but they promised that if the officer would go with them, alone, into the hills he should see and talk with the Indian. This he declined, fearing treachery. However a determination is expressed to track, arrest and try the assassin for murder.

For some weeks before his death, Lot Smith was greatly excited at intervals over small affairs, being very irritable at the slightest provocation and much disturbed over some of his financial complications. However, at other times he was unusually kind and communicative to his family. Many of his neighbors entertain for him the best of feelings, and notwithstanding this infirmity of temper, regard him as a noble man and a friend to all who stood in need. We here append a letter from C. L. Christenson, a Navajo interpreter and a missionary among the Indians for fifteen years, which he earnestly desires to be published for the satisfaction of many good people who recognized in the valiant Lot Smith much to admire and esteem:

Editor Desert News:

As a number of journals have made disparaging reference to Lot Smith, for the consolation of his family and friends I wish to say, there never was a man that held the life and liberty of man more sacred than did Lot Smith. During the Echo Cañon war Lot Smith played a brave and noble part, and did it well under the circumstances. He had instructions from President Brigham Young to "shed no blood" and not even to fire a gun unless absolutely in self defense. Lot was so prompt in carrying out this advice that several men in his charge left him and went home, they having a desire of gaining fame otherwise than according to the advice that Lot held and kept most sacred. I am conscientious before God in saying that he shed no blood while he lived, except in the defense of his rights as the U. S. Indians, during the battle near Provo City an early day, with which all are familiar who read the history of Utah.

Lot served his country in the fear of God and with good will to man in the Mormon Battalion. He has said, "I think I was the youngest man that bore arms, being only sixteen years of age, but as I was large in stature I was accepted." He gave the following account of himself, which I think worth reading:

"One day when we had marched a long distance without water, and nearly finished, we came to a dry lake at a distance, sometimes called a mirage. It looked so much like a lake of water to those who never saw one that we had full assurance of speedy relief. It no doubt had this

effect, at least it stimulated us to press on, but to our horror it was only dry land, and we traveled fully six miles across this delusion and still found no water, and night had fully come." The writer does not remember whether it was a willow or willow grass that was the only sign that gave them still hope, but "digging down about eight feet," Lot said, "we found abundance to supply all our wants. After this was attended to, I was selected to go back with a keg of water on a mule to help those who had fallen by the way, who numbered quite a few. I had instructions not to give any one any water till I got back to the last man, and then I was to work back to the company, having very particular instructions how to administer this sacred, life-saving fluid. I soon met a man who was anxiously enquiring for water, distance, etc. I put him off, also the second, third and fourth, I think, but I could not go on. I could no longer stand their pleadings. I watered them all and had some left, so I had a drink when I got through a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. I was careful in giving them water, though many drank quite heartily. The Lord anointed my little keg of water with a marvelous power. For my disobedience to orders I was tied behind a wagon and made to walk in trying circumstances which rather humiliated me, but I felt I could not have done less. This was the act of a small official by the name of 'Lot.'"

When God rewards those who give the least of his children a drink of water, I think this hero will not be tied behind a wagon, and I think there are still some living now who were thus saved from death who will kindly remember him.

I have traveled hundreds of miles with this good man. If any were sick he was sympathetic and ready to help; if any were weary he was ready to rest, and if he rolled up his sleeves to lift, dig and push, if any were sick he was an expert. He was extremely fond of a good horse. When camping time came, noon or night, animals were the first to receive his attention; then meals were attended to and all must fare alike. And you would always find the camp called in order and prayer offered to God and if he himself did the praying it was an earnest, thoughtful appeal to his Heavenly Father; but he never alighted his brethren, they too must take their turn.

He was very kind, though he could not look upon the deeds of his fellow-men with that charity and forbearance that some men can. He rebuked rather sharply, being of a quick temper, or, rather, he hastily put his foot down on all manner of iniquity, and his rebukes were generally kindly received as all knew they were intended to elevate and better mankind. And this is how his friends looked upon him. His earnest desire was to have all things go right, and nothing short of this would satisfy him, hence his peculiar mode was considered and his advice generally adhered to.

The poor he never passed by unnoticed or uncared for. Feed, grain, seed, grain, flour and other provisions have been amply furnished by him to hundreds without any return. He was kind to the stranger and amply adapted to entertain them; Jew or Gentile, all were treated kindly. He was very interesting and entertaining, both in public and in private, and any one could depend upon him for sound doctrine. He was a wise man in general things, though he had not much school learning, but the book of Nature, both in regard to man and beast, and all the wonders of God were studied by him and his experience was world wide. He enjoyed life well. He had the love and the biases of a pioneer, the downs, and many sore trials, but he despised none of God's dealings, but a teach-

erous man was to him a loathing and the only thing I have ever known him to hate.

Brother Lot was tried sorely in the latter part of his life and none but the angels can tell this story correctly. He had his leg crushed into a pulp in a horse power, and had a whole year or more of suffering through this painful calamity. This had somewhat of a tendency to impair his once strong memory. He lost two beautiful boys in the last few years, one drowned and one scalded with lyse water till he died. An enemy of his hired a man to kill him but failed, and various and rapid were his trials.

He was a good provider and has a number of his children on a fair way to becoming thoroughly educated. He was a large man in stature, over six feet in height when in the prime of life but was not quite so tall latterly. He weighed from 320 to 350 lbs. He drank no tea nor coffee, used no tobacco and drank no liquor. While with him in St. George I have seen him refuse to drink a drop of wine with his old-time friends. He never profaned, and always rebuked those that did. However, he would sometimes wear a houseful of those who desired it to the amount of \$20 to \$50. He was a good frontiersman, active and ambitious and performed noble work at Sunset in the interest of the Arizona mission and its final success.

His policy toward the Indians was that of Young: "Feed them, don't fight them," and many were the good and instructive letters he received from President Young in that early day which he would read in public and always advise the people to carry them out punctiliously. Lot said at one time in my hearing: "All we feel like cursing an Indian and saying the only good Indians we ever see are released to go home." He meant all he said, and hundreds of them came down and farmed at Sunset and he was not a whit behind in showing them all about farming. He visited the different tribes often and always enquired of their welfare and asked if any of our people were intruding on their rights, often enquiring if we were welcome in their land. He was a fairly good Spanish interpreter and always gave them good advice, encouraging them to allegiance to this great Government, etc. He was kind to them, feeding them and aiding them where needed, and he stood high with the Navajo chief.

When Sunset was abandoned he moved in part to Moencoppy where he found a different stripe of Navajos, a people who know no law, a people who were not subdued by the Government at the last big battle. He lived near the Navajo settlements where live those who committed the depredations in Southern Utah and killed Whitmore and Geo. A. Smith, Jr., and stole many sheep and horses. The writer has seen many horses valued at from \$100 to \$250 each stolen in Utah, and came nearly losing his life for making mention of the fact at one time.

While I lived at Moencoppy eight years, I saw them let their sheep into gardens and orchards, breaking fruit trees till they died, and all we could do was only to plead with them kindly, sometimes with good effect for a time, but they did not fail, and they would steal fruit, melons, grain in the shock, corn in the field, ride on our horses, stealing the bells from their necks, the hobbles off their legs, etc., breaking the dams in our reservoirs, destroying our crops and causing the loss of our water, and a hundred other things. Brother Lot Smith pursued them this and more also, and I will assure you that Lot Smith died defending the right.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, died this morning.

SCHOOL LAW DISCREPANCIES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 3, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please help the district school trustees to get a correct understanding of the ideas conveyed in Article V, Section 30 and Article XIV, Section 147, in relation to trustees at our November election? Also Article V, Section 32, and Article 14, Section 91, in relation to calling meetings for voting and 1 bonding a school district?

We have read them over many times and fail to make them harmonious. In fact, to our mind, as well as that of some others, they conflict badly.

If you can give us any light on this subject, you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

There is in section 147 in Article 14 but we suppose our correspondent meant Article 18, in which appears the following:

"Sec. 147. The terms of office of all school trustees now in office, except the trustees of school districts situated within the limits of cities of first or second class, that would expire in the years 1891 and 1892, are hereby continued until the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired and their successors are elected and qualified, and the terms of office of all county superintendents now in office, are hereby continued until the expiration of the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired."

This is cited in connection or contrast with Section 30 of Article 5 which is as follows:

"Sec. 30. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except in school districts provided for in Article XV of this act, three school trustees, to serve for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1893, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except in school districts provided for in Article XV of this act, three school trustees, for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said trustees shall qualify by taking and subscribing the oath of office, and giving bonds to the county in which they reside, in such sums and with such sureties as the probate judge of the county or a justice of the peace in a precinct where in some portion of said school district is situated, may approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; said oath of office and bonds shall be filed with the clerk of the county court. The ballots used at such election shall state the names of the persons and the length of the term voted for."

There is no such discrepancy between these two sections as will render it difficult to proceed with the election. The trustees can be elected at the regular November election now provided, and the trustees who were elected under the old law whose term of office expires in July will continue to hold on until the trustees elected next November have qualified. We are of the opinion that the framers of the new law, in copying from the old law the provision for extending the term of incumbents from July to November, overlooked the figures "1891," which ought to have been expunged because they refer to a date that was past when the new law was enacted.

Let the trustees whose term expires in July, 1892, hold over until the trustees who are elected next November have qualified, and the difficulty, so far as it appears to us, will vanish. Trustees elected under the law of 1890, whose term of office does not expire this year, will, as we understand the law, go out of office next November unless re-elected.

Now as to the other discrepancy. Section 32 provides that:

"Sec. 32. Meetings for the election of trustees, for voting on the rate per cent. of taxes to be assessed, and on the question of issuing bonds, shall be called by the trustees, causing notices to be posted in at least three public and conspicuous places within the district, at least twenty days before the time for holding such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place and object of such meeting, and if the polls are to be opened at any such meeting, to determine any question, the notice shall state the hours at which the polls will be opened and closed. All business transacted at such meeting other than that specified in said notice shall be void. The voting at such meetings shall be by ballot."

But section 91 makes these different provisions in relation to the call of a meeting to determine the question of issuing bonds:

"Sec. 91. Before the question of issuing bonds shall be submitted to vote in any school district, the trustees shall call a meeting of the voters of such district, by notices, to be posted in at least five public and conspicuous places in said district, not less than ten days before such meeting. Said notices shall state the time and place of meeting, the amount of bonds proposed to be issued and for what purpose, and the time in which they shall be made payable; the voting at such meeting shall be by ballot; all ballots deposited in favor of issuing bonds, shall have thereon the words "bonds, yes," and those opposed thereto shall have thereon the words "bonds, no;" It is a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of issuing bonds, the trustees shall forthwith proceed to issue bonds in accordance with the vote; but if less than a majority of the votes cast are in favor of issuing bonds, there shall be no further action on the question for one year thereafter."

The mistake of the Legislature, in our opinion, was in not striking out of the general provisions about calling meetings and voting on school matters in article 5, all reference to the issuing of bonds, as special provision for this is made in article 14. But taking the two sections together and acting on the provisions of both, all difficulty may be avoided and the legality of the proceedings will be preserved. That is, let the trustees, when desiring to bond a school district, post notices in five public places, as required in section 91, and give at least twenty days' notice, as provided in section 32, and it appears to us that once more the difficulty that arises will vanish.

Of course one part of a statute should be perfectly consistent with another. Great care should be taken in the preparation and revision of the laws. And when a former statute is revamped, or a law of another Territory or State is adapted to local needs, close comparison of new provisions with the old ought to be made so that there shall be no conflict between them. However, when there is a disposition to conform to the meaning and intent of the law many ambiguities may be over-

come, and apparent inconsistencies may be softened if not reconciled, and made practically subservient to the public interest. We are of the opinion that this may be done in the case under present consideration.

THAT VETO WAS RIGHT.

We endorse the action of President Harrison in vetoing the bill passed by Congress in relation to land claims. His objections to the measure were well taken. There is no need to transfer land disputes from the land office department to the courts. The latter are, as a rule, loaded up with other business. Without wishing to cast any reflection upon the judiciary, we are satisfied that the people, especially the poorer classes of them—feel safer to leave the adjustment of disputed claims in the hands of the land office, which has, of late years, been conducted efficiently and fairly. If land claim disputes were to go into the courts in place of being adjusted as at present, moneyed claimants would have opportunities to cause cases to drag their slow length along until the poorer contestants on the other side were worn out by waiting and large expenditures which they might be unable to meet. Besides all this, the land office department has to deal exclusively with land questions. Those having their attention thus centralized are much more capable of comprehending cases of this character than officials whose duties are more adverse and multifarious.

It appears that a prominent objection to the bill was the ambiguity of its terms. This is a fatal objection to any measure. Legislative acts should, above all other statements, be clear, concise and specific, that they may afford no opening or warrant for strained and diverse judicial construction.

There is no need for the change the bill was intended to create and therefore the President did a wise thing when he killed it.

TRUTH CONDENSED.

In these times of local agitation on the liquor question, the following resolution on that subject, unanimously adopted by the Young People's Baptist Union, of Detroit, Michigan, a few days ago, is appropriate reading:

"We recognize in the liquor traffic the inveterate enemy of the civilization we love and the religion we revere. It lies across the path of every reform and seeks by means foul or fair to silence the tongue and still the pen of every one in position to do it harm. It even reaches over the sacred desk and by indelible means formed in the chambers of organization more dangerous than the Mafia, attempts to throttle the voice of the pulpit. It enters the domain of civil government and seeks to besow even the chief magistracy at auction to whoever will bid the highest in subservency to it.

The liquor traffic brings poverty, degradation, death to hundreds of thousands of homes which would otherwise be happy. It blasts the lives of countless wives and children who have no hand in its perpetration. It glutts the almshouses, insane asylums and penitentiaries with those who but for its existence might be

honored and self-respecting citizens. We regard it a crying disgrace of our century that the nobles of this world flatter over our homes, and that the poor are compelled to shelter and protect a business which does such infinite mischief. We hold that the true attitude for the Christian to take toward such a monstrous evil is that of uncompromising hostility, and we call upon all Christians to use their voices, influence and energies to bring about its speedy extermination."

THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.

The following from the New York World of last Sunday ought to cause the people of this part of the country to feel well satisfied with the atmospheric conditions here:

"The protracted period of excessive and violent heat has had the effect of producing the very large mortality of the week just ended, said Dr. Nagle, registrar of vital statistics, yesterday. The deaths, which numbered 1,081 for the week ending July 21, rose to 1,134 for the week ending July 30. This is 333 more than the number reported last week and 108 above the corresponding week of the year 1891, and 439 above the average of the corresponding week for the last five years. It represents an annual death rate of 40.83 per 1000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,832,475.

"This is the highest number of deaths since the memorable week in the annals of mortality of this city which ended July 6, 1872. The deaths reported reached then the astonishingly large number of 1,592.

"The deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today averaged 47.5 per 1000 of the population. The highest daily death rate in the city was on July 3, 1872, when the total deaths were 251. The nearest that this has been approached is the number reported for today. The deaths reported Friday were 223; Thursday, 198; Wednesday, 171; Tuesday, 187, and Monday, 180.

"The extended period of hot weather has shown its effects more particularly on the little ones. Yet the adult population seems to have suffered severely from its enervating effects; this was most noticeable among those who were not in good health or those who were given to excesses.

"The number of deaths which was due directly to the effects of heat was 80. For the week of July 6, 1892 the deaths from sunstroke were 212. Probably there were 634 of the deaths for the past week accelerated by the heat or hastened by its effects when the powers of resistance of the aged and infirm had to succumb to its depressing influences.

"The sufferings of the very poor as they crowded and sweltered in their stuffy apartments in the wretched and overcrowded tenements, where they can be seen on any warm night crowded on the fire-escape trying to get a breath of fresh air, is pitiable. Their condition appears very forcibly to the more fortunate and wealthier citizens to submit.

"It is undeniable that the country is indebted for the defeat of free silver in this Congress to the straightforward course of the Republicans of the House of Representatives, who put aside everything but the question of public welfare and backed their principles with their votes. In doing this they made a record for their party which ought to strengthen it in the confidence of the people."

SAN FRANCISCO has an earthquake-proof hotel. It is constructed of iron and in the form of two hollow squares, one within the other, arranged so as to brace each other.

THE U. P. TELEGRAPHERS.

It seems tolerably clear that the railway telegraphers on the Union Pacific system will either have to submit to the existing conditions against which they have entered complaint, or leave their keys. Their committee met General Manager Dickinson, to whom they submitted a modified schedule. He refused to agree to it. They purpose now to appeal to President Clark. This will likely be useless, because, as a matter of course, Mr. Dickinson doubtless consulted with that gentleman before reaching his decision in the matter.

If the telegraphers conclude to succumb, they will not be likely to do so with a good grace, as they will, from their standpoint, work under the disadvantage of feeling that they are imposed upon. Labor performed under this condition of mind is done reluctantly and is much more exhausting than when executed in a cheerful spirit. Such a situation is against the interest of both employer and employed. A feeling of that nature could, in questions of this character, be modified, if not avoided, by a recourse to arbitration, which takes the power of decision out of the hands of the principals, thus excluding a serious cause of antagonism between them. It is a question whether or not the disputants in labor and capital controversies could be compelled by law to submit their difficulties to arbitration, as a statute of that nature might be declared antagonistic to American institutions on account of its tendency to abridge individual liberty. There is nothing in the way, however, of sensible people mutually agreeing to be governed by that civilized method of adjusting differences.

Should the telegraphers decide to strike, the situation will be another addition to the social turmoil that is keeping the country in continuous commotion. There will be the effort of the company to secure non-union telegraphers, consequent bitterness between the two classes of the profession as well as the strained feeling between employers and the previous employees, all of which ought to be avoided by any means available and consistent. The disturbance of business and public inconvenience that would necessarily ensue, and which would affect an extensive area of country, is another part of the subject of much importance. Arbitration is the only feasible means of ameliorating the situation.

SPENCER ON VERACITY.

HERBERT SPENCER, the noted English philosopher, expresses in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August, some thoughts on veracity. Mr. Spencer is a remarkable writer. He deals largely in assertion, which he fails to support by elaborate reasoning. This is evidently because his statements are the result of matured mental analysis, which he does not appear to think need be given to the reader. He relies upon the self-evident correctness of his averments. On this basis he seems to anticipate their unquestioned acceptance. The present article is not

up to his usual standard, as he says but little, if anything, beyond what ordinarily observant and intelligent people are aware of. His opening sentence is a sweeper. Here it is: "Complete truthfulness is one of the rarest of virtues."

Such a statement as that is strikingly true if not specially comforting. If truthfulness is viewed from the standpoint of fine lines, many persons who pride themselves on their freedom from falsehood will have a little of their self-appraisal eliminated. It includes overrating a matter, for the purpose of giving it an intensity that does not belong to it, or understating in order to modify it below its real standard of importance. Then there are the cases innumerable in which people are influenced to deviate from precise truth, by personal considerations such as the desire to inflict injury; the desire to gain a material advantage; to escape punishment or other threatened evil; the desire to get favor by saying things that please. Re-asserting the idea embraced in the opening sentence, Mr. Spencer says: "In mankind at large the love of truth for truth's sake, irrespective of ends, is but little exemplified."

The writer of the article in question furnishes numerous examples of human races among whom untruthfulness was a conspicuous trait, and others—comparatively few in number—with whom telling the truth was a prominent virtue. The whole paper indicates that Mr. Spencer did not differ much from the Psalmist David when the latter said "All men are liars."

The philosopher's deduction is to the effect that untruthfulness prevails most among peoples who are subject to coercive governments. There is no system of rules that equals that of this country in its embodiment of the genius of freedom. In the face of this fact and of the inference of Mr. Spencer, the American people are credited with having ability to evade the more exact lines of truthfulness beyond most other inhabitants of our globe. Their reputation is to the effect that their ingenuity in this respect amounts to adroitness, which enables them to escape the odium which attaches to blunter departures from correctness. This tendency is so strong in the ordinary American mind that most of the humorous literature of the country is composed of pure hyperbole. It will hardly be denied that the exaggeration in earnest keeps steady pace with the disposition to magnify for fun.

This object lesson hardly comports with Mr. Spencer's theory that freedom from coercive rule, and truthfulness walk hand in hand.

To operate in unison with a high standard of personal truthfulness ought to be one of the chief objects of every man.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

It is funny to see how partisan motives and feelings enter into the discussion of all public questions, whether they are in anyway related or not. A local silver mine has never been conspicuous for consistency, has endeavored to make it appear that the Democrats were responsible for the defeat of the silver bill, and has made

that alleged action a reason why the Democratic party should be defeated in November. But another paper, which is strongly Republican, insists that it was the Republicans who defeated the measure, and claims this as a big feather in the cap of the Republican party and on reason why it should be successful in November. The following on this matter appeared in the *Omaha Bee*. (Rep.)

"Ex-Speaker Reed having claimed for the Republicans of the House of Representatives the credit of defeating free silver legislation, some papers have questioned their right to the claim, holding that the credit belongs rather to the sound money Democrats. Nobody will withhold from the latter the commendation they deserve for earnest and persistent work against free silver. They labored wisely and well through every stage of the fight the course of their convictions. But the cause which they battled could not have won without the help of the Republicans.

"When the question of considering the free silver bill was last before the House the Democrats opposed to it mustered 94 votes, while those favoring the measure numbered 117. Had the Republicans refrained from voting the Stewart bill that passed the Senate would have been considered and without the votes of Republicans against it would have passed the House.

"It is well remembered that when the question of considering the Bland bill was up in March, there was a general feeling of anxiety regarding the action to be taken by the Republicans. Many members of the party in and out of congress believed that it would be good politics for the party to allow the Democrats to make their record and give the President an opportunity to veto a free coinage bill. They might have given valid reasons for such a course, but after due deliberation it was decided to be the duty of the party to vote its convictions. The view that prevailed was that expressed by ex-Speaker Reed when he said: "What we must do is that which is best for the country, and that we stand ready to do under all circumstances." Being opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver because that policy would be disastrous to all interests, the Republicans of the House of Representatives manfully stood by their convictions and defeated free silver.

"Without denying, therefore, whatever credit belongs to the anti-free coinage Democrats for their sturdy fight, fair-minded men must concede that the greater share of the credit for the defeat of free silver principles, and to the publishers of the House. Had they been governed solely by considerations of political expediency; had they been disposed to let the Democrats make a record on silver regardless of the possible effect upon the financial and business affairs of the country; had they, in short, subordinated every other consideration to the of making political capital, unquestionably a free silver bill would, before this time have been in the hands of the President. But the Republican party is a party of principles. It was established, as Mr. Reed well said, for the purpose of carrying out principles, and there has never been a time in its history when it failed to respond to the call of duty or to courageously maintain its convictions of right and its judgment of what is for the best interests of the people.

THE proprietors of all theatres at Washington, D. C., have been notified by the commissioners of the District of Columbia that their houses must be fitted throughout with electric light.

PITIABLE AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

"THE DESERET NEWS is particularly vicious on certain clergy in this city because they have actively interfered in behalf of what they consider the morals of the city."

Of course that is from the Salt Lake Tribune, and of course it is utterly untrue. The person who wrote it knew he was stating a falsehood. He intended it to malign and misrepresent the DESERET NEWS, and form an excuse for pouring out a stream of slanderous matter which indicates the depravity of his heart and the bitterness and venom which are concentrated there. He has been exposed so much lately in the light thrown upon him by some of his former friends, who have helped him in need and upon whom he has turned like a viper, that it has filled him anew with such rage and mortification that he had to say something vile about someone, and after a few days rest he has returned to his favorite work of vilification of the DESERET NEWS. All we have now to say in answer to his deliberate lies is that we pity him just as much as we despise his course.

REWARDED FOR IT.

HERE is a paragraph from the Chicago Mail: "Samuel Tarwater of Ray County, aged ninety years, is paid a pension by the State of Missouri for wounds received in the Mormon war. The pension was granted by a special act of the legislature in 1841, and is just enough to keep Mr. Tarwater in fire-water—though not enough to keep him in hot water as to what use to make of it."

The "Mormon" war in Missouri consisted of murderous mobocratic assaults upon the Saints in that State. Some of the defenseless victims were assassinated, others whipped, outrages were committed upon women and children, their houses were burned, they were robbed and driven from their homes. We presume it was for taking part in this lawless and merciless business that Mr. Tarwater receives from the State a pension of \$200 a year. Our opinion is that the attacking participants in the alleged "Mormon" war would have received what they deserved had they been tried and punished for their offenses against law, order, civilization and humanity.

CHOLERA MOVING WESTWARD.

ACCORDING to recent dispatches from France it is now conceded that Asiatic cholera has obtained a foothold in Paris. A family of four persons died there yesterday of cholera, and six others are known to be afflicted with the fearful malady. During the week twenty-two deaths from cholera were reported within the city limits and eleven on the confines.

The business and trade of the gay French capital are suffering seriously from the panic occasioned by the presence of the disease. It is estimated that there are at least 75,000 American tourists now in Europe. They are leaving out Paris in their round of European cities. This means a great loss to the

traders of that city, because the American custom is looked for as one of the richest harvests reaped from tourist travel.

Every country in Western, Central and Southern Europe is preparing for the dreaded scourge. Quarantines are being established, sanitary regulations are being enforced, and a general cleaning up is going on. Cholera is something that is never spoken of with levity. A great European authority says: "At one o'clock you see your child as blithe as a bird; at 2 it is seized with vomiting; at 3 it is quite prostrated and almost voiceless; at 4 you fail to recognize it, and at 5 it is quiet in death."

Unlike former epidemics of this kind the origin of the present cholera affliction cannot be traced to India, and the country adjacent to the lower Ganges. The plague of today seems to have begun on the confines of Russia or in Persia. Formerly Bengal was the starting point, traveling thence into Persia, thence to China and Russia, thence into Northern and Central Europe, and finally into England and America.

The fearful epidemic of 1826 originated in Bengal, moved westward as already stated, reaching England in Oct., 1831. It spread over the British islands and in 1832 over 53,000 persons were carried off by it. Another outbreak originated in Bengal in 1840, and finally reached England, where it carried off some 56,000 persons. The first visit to the United States was in 1832. The first cases appeared in Quebec and Montreal, next in Detroit, from which place it spread over this country. There was no Fourth of July celebration that year. In 1849-50 there was a second outbreak. There have been two other visitations of the disease in this country since, but the evil effects were comparatively harmless. It is supposed that, owing to superior medical knowledge and sanitary science, a cholera scourge at the present time is denuded of its worst horrors.

A MONTANA LEGISLATOR ARRESTED

PETER BREEN, the miner now incarcerated in the Wallace (Idaho) prison, is a member of the Montana Legislature. He was brought from Montana on a requisition from the Governor of Idaho. He is charged with murder, committed during the late Coeur d'Alene troubles.

Mr. Breen is prominent as a Democratic politician in Montana. He is very popular with the laboring classes generally. He was present in Idaho during the labor excitement, but it is doubtful whether he urged the strikers to resist the authorities to the extent of murder. The labor element in Montana is inclined to espouse the People's party, and it is said that Breen was opposed to that party. It is hinted that political complications are at the bottom of Breen's arrest.

ARE there going to be some startling earthquakes in this country soon? Shocks occurred yesterday in Wisconsin and in parts of Mexico. These may be but symptomatic disturbances—forerunners of some severe convulsions.

TOMATO SEED.

THE Irrigation Age for August list has the following in reference to the best method of preserving tomato and other seeds:

"The time for saving tomato seed is about at hand, and there are always choice varieties that the gardener does not wish to lose. Tomato seed are not so easily saved as some other products, so we give a method used by many seed men. The tomatoes are sliced in an equal bulk of water and set away for two or three days to ferment. At the end of that time the seeds will all have settled at the bottom and the pulp and water can then easily be poured off. More water is added and the seeds washed till all the refuse matter has been removed. The seeds are then spread thinly on a clean cloth and put in the sun to dry. If dried by the stove the seeds become black and are more liable to stick together. Melon, cucumber and squash seed may be treated in the same manner, except it is not necessary to put the entire pulp of the melons in the water to ferment."

BRUTAL ARISTOCRATS SNUBBED.

THE rebuke administered to the Duke of Rutland, who is an aristocratic snob, by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, is quite interesting. Rutland and party, while engaged grouse shooting, obstructed the public highway. A working man objected, and the gamekeeper knocked him down. The person assaulted appealed to the Duke's son, Lord Edward Manners, who has no more manners than a bear. The sprig of nobility told the man to go to his Satanic majesty and informed him that if he should be shot his life would be upon his own head. The workman sued Rutland and the case went in his favor. The Lord Chief Justice raised himself in the estimation of all good, consistent people when he said, for the benefit of aristocratic ruffians, that the time had gone by when the rights of the people could be trampled upon.

Many of the titled English aristocrats are polished and gentlemanly in their deportment toward all classes of people. When exceptions to this rule are encountered it is refreshing for them to be taken in hand by a man like Lord Coleridge and stingingly rebuked for their brutal conduct toward poor people. Anyhow, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is, in heart and brain, a natural prince among men.

THE GERRYMANDER MUST GO.

THE "gerrymander" as a factor in party politics has received a severe setback within the past six months in this country. The State Supreme Court of Michigan recently decided that the apportionment for legislative districts made in 1890 was unconstitutional. A similar decision was rendered in Wisconsin a few months previous.

This "gerrymander" business—of which Utah has had a sample—was assuming such proportions that in a short time the object of the legislative and even the congressional district would have been destroyed. It began to form a feature of the tactics of party strategy. Immediately after one party obtained control of a State Legislature, a new apportionment

bills was introduced. This provided for districting to the best advantage of the party in power. Little regard was paid to natural or divisional lines. Counties and even townships were sliced and shoestringed so that the party would profit. The charge cannot be laid solely to any one party. The decision in the Wisconsin case said that both the old parties were equally corrupt in this matter.

There is one measuring feature in these decisions. The Supreme Courts of both Wisconsin and Michigan are composed of Democrats and Republicans, and in both cases the decisions were unanimous. This indicates that both parties are desirous of abolishing the hated "gerrymander" by which strips of territory wholly disconnected were often joined together to make a legislative district in the interest of some party movement.

RENEWAL OF RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT.

THE wires bring news to the effect that Russian troops have re-occupied the Pamir region as far down as Hindu Koosh, from which Col. Yancoff, of the Russian army, was compelled to retire over a year ago. The Pamir is, owing to its great height, sometimes called "the roof of the world." It is contiguous to British India, and the Russian encroachments are in line with the Muscovite intention to some time invade and conquer that country.

Previous to the late British elections this journal stated that in the event of Gladstone being successful the result would be followed by encroachments by the great powers upon British prerogatives and interest. Dispatches giving information about the latest Pamir incident state, in connection with the facts, that it is believed that in taking the step Russia is encouraged by Mr. Gladstone's recent success. Indicating the correctness of our view.

The basis of this situation lies in the fact that Lord Salisbury—who is a statesman of the Beaconfield school—believes in operating what Disraeli was wont to call "a spirited foreign policy." Besides, a Conservative government is, on general principles, much more watchful of the outside interests of the empire than is a Liberal administration. If we mistake not the near future will develop numerous incursions upon the interests of Great Britain, in the event of a Gladstonian government being established, as they can be made with comparative impunity under Liberal rule, which lends in the direction of the dissolution of the British Empire, while the effort of Conservatism is to hold it together intact. It is difficult to understand how an intelligent English patriot who is anxious to see the prestige of his country preserved can be a member of the Liberal party.

A ROBBER MET HIS MATCH.

HIGHWAY robbery is fast becoming a flourishing industry in this country. Exploits connected with this pursuit make up a formidable daily record. As a rule the article engaging in them are

successful in making large hauls. Instances of their being baffled by the courage and intrepidity of proposed victims are rare. A case of that kind occurred, however, near Virginia City, Nevada, on August 2nd. The details are interesting and we therefore present them as given in a San Francisco *Chronicle* dispatch:

"James H. Kinkadee, superintendent of the Occidental mine, accompanied by a driver, while en route this afternoon in a buggy with \$10,000 in coin to pay off the employees for the month of July, was suddenly ordered to halt at a turn in the road leading to the mine by a man wearing a black mask and a rubber coat and holding a pistol in his hand. Mr. Kinkadee had a shotgun charged with buckshot across his knees, and replied by firing at the highwayman, the charge entering the latter's right arm and disabling him. After receiving the wound the highwayman ran and was pursued by Kinkadee, who succeeded in capturing him after a race of half a mile, and brought him to town in his vehicle and placed him in the custody of the sheriff. While endeavoring to escape the highwayman discarded his rubber coat and mask, and Kinkadee discovered, on capturing him that he was one of the Occidental mill named William Hurd and aged 24 years.

"Hurd had inquired of Kinkadee a few hours previous to the attempted robbery at what time he would pay off and was told at 2 o'clock. Hurd had the sum of \$100 due him for wages for July, included in the effects left by Hurd was a gunny sack double lined with canvas, evidently intended to carry away the coin he expected to secure.

"Although of medium stature and slight physique, Mr. Kinkadee has a record of being one of the gamest men in the State, which he acquired while deputy sheriff of Washoe county in 1871, when he captured, single-handed, Parsons, Gilchrist and J. H. Squires, leaders in the Verdi train robbery in that year. Prior to that event he arrested two desperadoes near Steamboat Springs for a robbery at Reno, both of whom fired at Kinkadee, without effect, and in returning the shots Kinkadee wounded one of them.

"Subsequently he captured a man at Peavine, Washoe county, charged with stealing diamonds valued at \$2500 from Truckee. While seated at a dinner table the night of the arrest his prisoner leaped through an open window and was followed by Kinkadee. As the prisoner jumped into an open mine shaft and attempted to drown himself in four feet of water at the bottom, Kinkadee leaped into the shaft after the prisoner and kept the latter's head above water until both were rescued."

A PECULIAR CASE.

MISS MITCHELL of Memphis, Tenn., who murdered her friend and companion, Freda Ward, was declared insane by a jury in the Shelby county criminal court, on the 30th ult. The verdict does not absolve Miss Mitchell from trial at a future time should she be declared sane. The question at issue was her sanity at the time of the trial, not at the time she killed Miss Ward. The law prohibits the prosecution of any person not of sound mind for any offense, hence by reason of the insanity of Miss Mitchell the indictment against her for murder stands until she is pronounced sane.

The story of this remarkable case dates back to January last, when Alice Mitchell murdered her friend Freda Ward on one of the principal streets

of Memphis. Both young ladies were fairly educated, and both were of good parentage. The former was twenty years of age, the latter only eighteen. The friendship between the girls originated at school. Miss Mitchell was a pronounced character, impulsive and sanguine. Miss Ward was modest, retiring and even timid. By her force of character the Mitchell girl assumed a sort of protectorate over her weaker sister. The girls became inseparable, so that at school the teacher endeavored to disrupt the association but failed.

In 1890 both girls left school, Miss Ward going home to Arkansas, and Miss Mitchell going to her father's place in Memphis. They corresponded, and the letters which passed between them savored more of the feeling and sentiment of opposite sex lovers than of two young school girls. In 1891 Alice Mitchell visited Freda Ward in Arkansas. The intimacy of school days was again renewed. Miss Ward's brother noticed the peculiar character of the Mitchell girl. He saw that she became insanely jealous when his sister conversed or joked with any male person, young or old, single or married. He spoke to his sister about the strange conduct of Miss Mitchell, and advised her to sever her association with her.

It appears that during the time of their intimacy it was agreed that they should get married. Miss Mitchell assuming the role of bridegroom. Whether the Ward girl entered into the scheme merely as a sort of romance, or in earnest, was not clearly shown. However, she accepted an engagement ring from Miss Mitchell and wore it in the usual way. This ring she subsequently returned to the donor. After the Arkansas visit the association between the girls was entirely sundered. Miss Ward, when visiting Memphis, ignored her former companion, who resented the abandonment with almost insane fury.

On January 25th last Miss Ward and her sister visited Memphis. Miss Mitchell learned of their presence in town. She took a buggy, called on a young lady named Johnson, and asked her to ride. They went towards the river, Miss Mitchell telling her that she wanted to say good-bye to the Ward girls, who were to depart on the Arkansas steamer. Miss Mitchell, when she saw the Wards, left her buggy. Drawing a razor from beneath her cloak, she attacked the girls. The sister retaliated with an umbrella, but a slash from the razor soon disabled her. Miss Mitchell then pursued Freda and catching her, struck her three times with the keen-edged weapon, laying her throat open. Miss Ward bled to death. Arrest followed.

The case attracted the wildest attention. Learned doctors of all the sciences have since written about it, and among the German medical specialists it is still a subject of curious consideration.

Ever since the time of the terrible tragedy Miss Mitchell has been in jail. During the trial nothing was developed beyond the fact that she cherished an insane love for Miss Ward, and finding that the latter did not reciprocate her love, murdered her by reason of pure jealousy and rage. Such attachments are not love but ebullitions of irrational passion and disordered sentimentality.

ABSURD CITY ORDINANCES.

THE City Council passed a sanitary ordinance last night the provisions of which are difficult to comprehend. We doubt very much if the members themselves can explain fully its meaning and intent. As it stands, it is a mass of absurdities and if carried out according to its language it will increase the evil which was suppose it is designed to remedy.

We hope the Mayor will carefully examine this ordinance before he gives it his official sanction. We need an ordinance regulating the disposition of waste matter in this city, but it should be one which every sane person can understand and with which every decent citizen can comply. We are of the opinion that it will need some modifications and corrections at least before he can consistently append to it his signature.

It is an improvement in some respects on the ridiculous thing for which it is a substitute, to which we drew attention some time ago. This city attorney is not a signal success in drafting ordinances, and either needs some assistance or a vacation.

We are informed that he privately pronounced illegal the detective ordinance, which was killed last night and which he framed for the Council. He heard it discussed but, it is said, never uttered a word officially against its legality. Another vote in its favor last night would have secured its passage. And yet, believing it to be illegal he framed it and allowed it to go upon its passage, and we are told officers as an excuse that he would draft any ordinance the Council wants whether illegal or not.

It is the duty of the City Attorney not only to frame ordinances but to act as the legal adviser of the Council, and one of the chief objects in employing him to draft bills for ordinances is to have them sound in law and consistent in language. An attorney who will frame an ordinance that is illegal, no matter by whose orders, without expressing officially his opinion as to its illegality, is a poor legal adviser and in our opinion is unfit to be a public officer.

REFUTED ITSELF ONCE MORE.

THE inconsistent and befuddled organ of the "Liberal" faction accused the DESERT NEWS of being "particularly vicious on certain clergy in this city b cause they actively interfered in behalf of what they considered the morals of the city." To this we made a brief response showing that the charge was utterly untrue. The organ now comes back with a quotation from the DESERT NEWS and asks "which is the liar?"

There is no need for us to reply; the charge and the quotation on which it was based answer the question, and show how dense as well as false the *Tribune* is. For once it has quoted this paper almost correctly, and in doing so has destroyed its own case.

THE DESERT NEWS has supported every movement to purify the morals of the city, whether it has been made by the officers, the clergy or the pub-

lic. What we have opposed is the hypocrisy which shouts against the party of immorality on the stump, and votes for it at the polls.

The *Tribune* writer knew this, as is evident from his quotation of our words, and knowing it, deliberately falsified and misrepresented our endeavors, as is his almost daily custom. And in quoting from our columns he has proven his depravity and answered his own question to his own discredit.

"OUT OF ITS OWN MOUTH" AGAIN.

THE subject of free silver was thus referred to in the *Tribune* on Wednesday:

"We have never treated the silver question as a partisan question."

This whopper was told to evade the question of a correspondent as to the vote in the House on the Stewart bill, which, when correctly given, shows that members of each party voted against it, the greater proportion of its opponents, according to relative numbers, being Republicans. Let us put against this claim of the *Tribune* some of the utterances of the *Tribune*. In the same issue of the paper in which is the claim of unpartisanship this appears:

"The party in the majority always is, and it is right that it should be, held responsible for the passage or failure of any measure that comes up."

"With President Harrison re-elected there is possibility of having something effective done with silver."

"With Mr. Cleveland re-elected President, we do not see the slightest hope for silver for the next four years."

On Tuesday last it said:

"We have the plighted word of Grover Cleveland that if elected he will use his utmost influence to cause the taking off of the tariff from all raw material."

"We have further his repeated assertion that silver should be abolished as money altogether."

"What has any man to hope for—we mean any man in the West—in case he shall be elected?"

"What man in the West expects any help in case a Democratic President shall be elected?"

On Monday, speaking of the Stewart bill it remarked:

"We do not think the effect of it would have been good had it become a law, but no matter about that. It was killed in the House of Representatives, although it has nearly a two-thirds Democratic majority, nearly every one of whom was pledged to free silver; but they voted against it."

In the meantime President Harrison has obtained the consent of all the prominent European powers to meet in a silver conference to try to make such an adjustment of the question as shall restore silver, and just now a Democratic House is withholding the necessary appropriation for such a conference. That ought to be another inducement to cause them to vote a Republican ticket."

On Sunday it said:

"If added to that the silver conference should reach a basis of settlement whereby silver as money would be restored his [Harrison's] election would be sure."

On Saturday, June 30, it gave some quotations from the Philadelphia Record endorsing the defeat of the bill and added:

"The *Record* and papers of the same kind represent nine-tenths of the Democratic party in the Eastern States."

On Friday, June 29, it charged

"Not one kindly word regarding silver has been spoken by Mr. Cleveland in eight years."

"There has never been a word spoken by President Harrison looking to the repudiation of silver."

Now if these statements—which are only samples out of scores and scores which we could reproduce if necessary—do not treat the silver question as a partisan question, what do they signify? It is true that the paper that uttered them has stated that "the silver question is not a partisan question." But in the very next breath it has endeavored to show that one party and its candidates are the enemies of silver, and that the other party and its candidates are the friends of silver.

We do not care to take up the question of the correctness of the statements of fact contained in the above quotations. We do not want to defend one party or attack the other. But we cite these discordant sayings to show that the *Tribune* will say one thing today and deny it tomorrow, and that it is unreliable and reckless, and unpossessed of that good memory which the class to which it belongs ought certainly to have and cultivate.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

THE condition of affairs on our earth is becoming more and more critical. The times are perilous. The Saints should observe the signs, according to the admonitions of the revelations given to the Church. To do this they must keep themselves informed regarding current events, and compare the record of them with the predictions of the prophets relating to the conditions that were to be precursory of the coming of Christ.

Those who become absorbed in the things of the world, the pursuit of riches and attendant cares, are not likely to be fully alive to the importance of the times in which we live. These who treat life as a perpetual joke by devoting themselves to earthly pleasures are still less likely to view the realities of our period from the standpoint of what has been revealed from the Almighty concerning them.

If the observant course recommended be pursued, those who take it will readily see how powerfully the claims of Joseph Smith to having been raised up and inspired of God for a divine purpose are sustained by the present situation of human affairs. Through him came light into the world concerning the future. His prophecies are more or less verified by every existing condition, whether it be moral, social, terrestrial or atmospheric.

He gave to the world the Book of Mormon, a history of God's dealings with the ancient peoples who inhabited the American Continent. It not only contains a record of the past, but many predictions of prophets relating to our day. Although these prophecies are not the direct utterances of Joseph Smith, they were brought to light through his agency, and therefore prove the genuine character of his

mission. One of the most prominent of the Book of Mormon prophets was Nephi, son of Lehi, the head of the colony of people who left Jerusalem 600 years before Christ, came to this continent and established themselves upon this favored land. Nephi was a great man, having strong characteristics, one of which was the plainness of his speech. He made many prophecies in relation to our times, knowing that the record would come forth in the latter days for the benefit of all who should receive it. He depicted the present situation of the world in the following succinct and unmistakable language, as recorded on page 113:

"But, behold, in the last days, or in the days of the Gentiles; yea, behold all the nations of the Gentiles, and also the Jews both those who shall come upon this land, and those who shall be upon other lands; yea, even upon all the lands of the earth; behold they will be drunken with iniquity, and all manner of abominations."

"And when that day shall come, they shall be visited of the Lord of Hosts, with thunder, and with earthquake, and with great noise, and with storm, and with tempest, and with the flame of devouring fire."

No one will deny the correctness of Nephi's delineation of the moral situation of the inhabitants of the world, without respect to nationality. Such a denial would be useless, because the daily record of crime of the most horrible character, and embracing every known phase of it, proves the faithfulness of the appalling picture. That the most abominable offenses against the laws of God and man are increasing alarmingly is a fact that can be easily demonstrated by the process of comparison. If the insane race for wealth, pleasure and power be thrown in, it will be seen how clearly are the words of the prophet fulfilled—"They will be drunken with iniquity and all manner of abominations."

The prophecy embodied in the quotation is *multum in parvo*, being a striking illustration of condensation. A number of elemental disturbances are named. They were to be, in our times, conspicuous for frequency and intensity. It not there would have been no special point in naming them in connection with the peculiar conditions of the latter days. Thunder is first on Nephi's list of visitations in this particular prophecy. Accounts comedily from all parts of the earth giving descriptions of thunderstorms unprecedented in the regions where they occur. The reverberations are depicted as deafening and terrorizing, while the accompanying lightning is not only intensely vivid, but frequently destructive of human life and property, it being the means of setting buildings on fire, and performing many eccentric operations.

Earthquakes accompanied by great noises, as if the earth were groaning, are more or less frequent and exceedingly destructive, the latest being that recorded in the dispatches as having destroyed a town in Mexico.

The frequency and destructive character of storms and tempests is a matter of remark in the public journals. The situation is such that in some places, where they are especially common, the people are kept to some extent in a condition of dread. It is nonsense to

say cavalierly that such things have always been and are therefore but a continuation of what has occurred in the past. Where is there the information that would justify an assertion to the effect that such atmospheric disturbances have ever been as prevalent as now? Take our own loved country as an example. In some parts of it, so often have tempests and storms of great violence and destructive force appeared—almost annihilating towns and villages—that storm-cellars have become a part of residential architecture. This provision of means of refuge in connection with dwelling houses has been almost unknown until within the last few years. In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to mention a fact of which we have been informed. When the Elders of the Church go out into the world, a part of their proclamation is to warn the people of coming calamities. In some parts of the Southern States, where districts have been visited by terrorizing storms, numbers of the people, not connected with the Church, have sought out the Elders so they could be near them at such times, believing that they would thus be safe from injury during the elemental war. As an object lesson in relation to the prevalence of storms in the present period, we need only refer no further back than to the tempestuous condition of the oceans—notably the Atlantic—during last winter.

The last of the visitations named by Nephi in the prophecy quoted in this article is that of "the flame of devouring fire." It is only useful in this branch of the subject to direct attention to the daily record, which is appalling. Numbers of towns and cities are being practically swept out of existence by the devouring element in the various countries of our globe. As stated some time since in the press dispatches, the question was recently raised, in a meeting of insurance people held in Liverpool, whether it was advisable for European companies to operate in the United States, where fires increased with such phenomenal rapidity during the last few years that the American business had been conducted at a loss.

There are many predictions of the Prophets, especially those of Joseph Smith, which relate to the present time that are receiving a literal verification in the present condition of the world, but this article has extended already to greater length than was intended. Consequently, further treatment of this subject must be deferred. There is enough to show to the Salate, at least, that the days in which we live are momentous.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

THE first session of the Fifty-Second Congress came to a close at 11 o'clock last evening. After a long fight an appropriation of \$2,500,000 was made for the World's Fair at Chicago. The session will not figure in history as one remarkable for any large and important legislation. Perhaps the bill which attracted most attention was the Chinese Exclusion measure, the full text of which was published in these columns at the time of its passage. The other bills of note passed during

the session just closed are the Human Registry bill, the Blackhawk and Seminole Wars Pension bill, the Eight Hour bill, the Army Nurse bill, the Intermediate Pension bill, the bill to increase the pay of members of the life-saving service, and the bill enabling the President to enforce reciprocity canal arrangements with Canada.

The great topics of the time were free silver coinage, the tariff, and dealing in options. Nothing has been done in either. Measures relating to all three were killed. Next to these in importance were retrenchment in appropriations and the World's Fair bill. As to retrenchment there does not seem to have been any reforms effected in that line. And as to the World's Fair bill, Congress can hardly be censured for its reluctance to pass that measure. When Chicago was selected, a distinct and emphatic assurance was given by the people of Illinois that Congress would not be asked for any aid beyond the funds necessary for Federal exhibits.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was nearly 10,000 and in the Senate 3804. The House passed 475 bills, 284 of which passed the Senate and went to the President. The Senate passed 681 bills, 113 of which passed the House and went to the President, who vetoed two of them, namely the McGarraban claim bill and the bill to amend the Court of Appeals Act. The President permitted three bills to become law without his signature.

Of the measures passed by the House 151 were private pension bills, 48 to remove charges of desertion, and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character. Only about 220 measures of a really public nature were passed, and a number of these related to the District of Columbia, so that out of the 10,000 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House only about 200 measures relating to the Nation at large were passed.

MARS, AT HIS NEAREST POINT TO THE EARTH TODAY.

E. M. CONVERSE, in the Boston Herald, has the following in relation to Mars, now the prevailing topic both for astronomers and newspaperers:

"Mars is morning star until Aug. 4, and then evening star. He stands foremost on the August 1st; for his grand opposition with the sun occurs on the 4th at 1h. 21m. A. M. The ruddy planet then rises in the southeast just as the sun sets in the northwest. He looks down from the meridian at midnight, and continues to be visible until his light is quenched in the glow of the approaching sun. Nothing more can be said to draw attention to the favorable conditions for observing our celestial neighbor when circumstances bring him comparatively near to the terrestrial domain, or to the importance of making the most of the opportunity for the closest examination of his surface.

"Southern astronomers see him to better advantage, but northern astronomers have larger telescopes. Time will determine where the greater honors will be won. Every one will earnestly wish that the sky may be free from clouds and the atmosphere clear and pure when Mars, marvelous in size and brilliant in color, bends low in the heavens and invites a

closer view of the features that diversity his surface, and bring into service the highest physical and mental powers of observers who long to know more of this interesting planet, and some of whom are imaginative enough even to hope for proof of the existence of a malicious life.

"Mars at opposition on the 4th is 35,000,000 miles from the earth. He comes nearer on the 6th, when he is 34,900,000 miles away. The distance between the two planets increases after the 6th. As in July, he was approaching the earth and growing larger and more brilliant, so in August he will be receding and decreasing in size and lustre.

"He nearly reaches perihelion in the present month, which will give August observers an advantage. Mars is retrograding or moving westward, as those who carefully note his path in the heavens may easily see.

"The right ascension of Mars on the 1st is 21h. 25m., his declination is 23 deg. 20m south, his diameter is 5.2 sec., and he is in the constellation Capricornus.

"Mars rises on the 1st at 7h. 41m. p.m. On the 31st he sets at 2h. 16m. a.m."

A VALUABLE TRAIN.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco states that \$60,000,000 in gold is on the way across the continent, loaded in five cars, and guarded by fifty-one men armed with Winchester rifles. At first sight it seems rather a foolish idea to publish to the world that so much wealth is now in transit through the Rocky Mountain region. It is a bid to the lawless and desperate. Trains are wrecked nowadays because they are supposed to contain treasures.

This transfer of the precious metal from the Pacific to the Atlantic means something in the financial world. The steamships which sailed last week from New York carried away \$4,000,000 in gold. And yet the balance of trade in favor of the United States is enormous. Eastern banks tried to prevent the draw, but they failed. The gold-ites claim that the agitation relating to free silver has a demoralizing effect on American securities held in Europe, and that they are being sold by nervous holders. The free silver men, on the other hand, attribute it to the mono-metallic standard in this country. It seems strange that gold should be leaving this country in such vast quantities with a balance of trade of over \$200,000,000 in our favor for the past ten months.

COLONEL PARKER'S LECTURE ON: "THE CHILD."

An audience of not less than 7000 people assembled at the Tabernacle August 7th to listen to Colonel Francis Parker, of the Cook county school of Chicago, lecture upon the subject of "The Child." He was listened to with the profoundest attention from first to last. There were present on the stand President Angus M. Cannon, Counselor Charles W. Penrose, Professors Maeser and Talmage, Bishop W. B. Preston, Bishop Elias Morris, Elders B. H. Roberts and W. B. Dugall. The ladies on the stand were: Mrs. Colonel Parker, Zina D. Young, Sarah N. Kimball, Emmeline B. Wells, M. Isabella Horne, Dr. R. B. Pratt, Mrs. W. B. Dugall and Mrs. Talmage.

The meeting was presided over by President Angus M. Cannon.

"The choir sang 'Light and truth, the world is waking.'"

Prayer was offered by Dr. Karl G. Maeser, after which the choir sang the anthem: "God of Israel, thy Lord is our Redeemer."

Colonel Parker, who was introduced by President Angus M. Cannon, said the child was the sunshine of the world. This generation owed the little one an everlasting debt of gratitude. That debt could only be liquidated by properly educating these little lumps of flesh who were constantly breathing life and singing immortality. They were the fruit of the past and the seed of the future. Philosophers of all ages had asked the question "What is the child?" The query had never yet been answered and he would not more than partially attempt to do so now. Suffice it to say the child was a natural born savage—not a regular barbarian, but a savage, because it loved what the savage loved. As soon as it was old enough it wanted a bow and arrow; it longed for tents and wigwams and would dig caves into the earth. When a child he had done so himself on the banks of the picturesque Merrimac, and with his toy weapons he defied the fleets of the world to bombard the crude castle where he reigned as king. One of the greatest stories for children was Robinson Crusoe. The narrative of the desert island and the savage life to youthful ears was always pleasant. Again, like the savage, the child loved the myth and the fairy tale. How often in fancy it had peopled the invisible world with inhabitants that never existed. Some people say that children should be told nothing but facts. This was a mistake. They should be given proper food for fancy and imagination. Myths were not lies but beautiful truths. By means of myths the savage when he looked at the stars, moon and sun learned more of God. Myths had ever been the shining pathway that led from this earth to heaven. The child should not be robbed of the fairy tales of youth. Every child loved nature; every child loved flowers. A good farm was the best primary school ever invented. Knowledge was power. The child should not be denied the strength it can acquire from knowledge. When we would come to know children better we would treat them better. Light, honesty and truth were ever beaming from their inspiring and glowing countenances. We should not crush their natural aspirations.

The speaker had a theory that there were no really bad boys. There were bad men and they frequently spoiled good toys. He accepted the parable of the lost sheep as being all truth. Ninety-nine boys out of a hundred were all right. It was the one hundredth that should be saved. This done all the world would be well. The mistake was too often made in attempting to save the child with the dry husks of knowledge which found no response in the soul—and that when the world was full of love.

This universe was the expression of God's thought, and when a child turned to nature he asked God for a knowledge of His laws that he might obey them. What was nature? Those of us who

had lived the last fifty years little knew what it had done for man. More had been accomplished for humanity during that period than in all the centuries preceding it. When a child turned his eyes upon the flowers or upon the moon he was asking the Father for knowledge that was his by heritage. No one could study these great valleys set like emeralds in the tops of the mountains without bowing in sincerest admiration for the one who sculptured them from nature.

There was no such thing as a natural born lazy child. It only became indolent as the parents would persist in doing for it what it should do for itself. Every child was a born worker. One of the greatest sins of the day was laziness. The desire of getting something for nothing was spreading with alarming rapidity. The erstwhile curse upon man, "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread," was his greatest blessing. The college bred student was too often a useless ornament, good for nothing but to have clothes on. A practical education was the only one of great value and benefit. The thinking and working scholars of the day almost invariably came from the farm and workshop.

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the sincerity and intelligence of the teachers and students he had met at the late Institute at Provo. He said: Last winter myself and wife and another person were invited to come to Utah and hold an institute at Provo. We came and I am glad of it. Let me say right here that we met five hundred of the shrewdest thinkers, most earnest and intelligent teachers and students that I have ever seen in the United States and I have held a great many institutes in my day. We were astonished beyond measure. What is the cause of this intensity of purpose and concert of action? I will tell you. It is because the people who came to this Territory had a terrible struggle for existence and surmounting all trials they turned this bleak waste into a veritable paradise and transmitted the love of industry to the present generation. From such an experience and school will come the greatest mental giants on earth. Don't neglect manual training. No people can become great without it.

Education costs money but it will fill the banks of eternal life with imperishable treasure. The best book on earth from which the mother can teach her child is the New Testament. The choir sang "Zion prospers, all is well."

Mrs. Parker was to have followed her husband on a dissertation on "Dress Reform," but owing to the lateness of the hour she announced that she had decided to postpone her lecture for a future date, and if satisfactory arrangements could be made she would probably deliver it within the next two weeks.

The choir sang "By Babylon's Wares," and the meeting was brought to a close by Elder B. H. Roberts pronouncing the benediction.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 9.—The board of health a Vera Cruz telegraphed here yesterday in relation to the yellow fever scare in that city that there has not been five cases of the malady all told.

HUNTING THE PICTUREQUE.

Nine hours from Salt Lake City via the Utah and Northern brings you to Market Lake, the meanest place on earth for mosquitoes. Lucky are you if you are provided with netting to protect yourself from the pests, the smallest and most persistent bores that ever afflicted humanity. Get away from this point in the night if you can, or very early in the morning. A rough and tumble hotel will take care of you for the night if you have to stay and do not want anything to eat. It is, however, mosquito proof, which is worth the trifling charge for a good bed. Market Lake station is a short distance from Idaho Falls, and is located on Snake River. It may yet be a place of importance if the mosquitoes permit.

The traveler who has not visited the north country for the last few years will be amazed at the immense strides in the opening and settling of the country along the line of the railroad. Miles and miles of gigantic ditches are constructed to irrigate the land bordering Snake river. Ere long the one barren stretch known as the Snake river valley will teem with hundreds of towns and villages; irrigation is doing its mighty work, and the silt in this region will never fail, for Snake river is one of the largest, deepest, and most turbid of our western rivers and draws its supply from an immense water shed, from lofty peaks, chilling glaciers and snowy reserves of unknown depth, in mountain chasms as yet unexplored by man.

The distance from Market Lake to Rexburg is twenty-two miles, part of the way over lava beds and deep sand. On the way you cross Snake river on a very well constructed bridge. Grass abounds everywhere, and where ever the hand of man has turned in the water, fine crops of heavy grain are seen. It is six miles from the bridge to Rexburg and the whole country on each side of the road is under cultivation. Ditch digging has been reduced to a science, but the immense amount of work necessary to construct them shows the labor of the pioneer to be no child's play. A long, weary wait, awaits the man willing to open up a new country. A good deal of self denial must be practiced; hard work and hard fare are the stepping stones to the royal independence of a pioneer farmer.

Rexburg is a scattering town with a post office and four or five stores, and is the centre of an immense farming region along the banks of Snake river. I should judge the elevation to be a little over 5000 feet. Tomatoes ripen, and other tender plants do well. The soil is very rich, and the vegetable growth is look strong and luxuriant.

A splendid grist and saw mill is also seen, which attests the fact that the future of Rexburg is metropolitan. The next thing in order should be a woolen mill, then a foundry and machine shop and so on. The one solitary saloon is enough; no one wishes an increase of liquid death dispensatories.

What is now known as the Bannock Snake consists of thirty-two settlements. In 1832 the assessed value of property now covered with these settlements was \$10,000; last year it was

\$1,225,000. The principal settlers are "Mormons," although there are many non-"Mormons" in the different villages. In 1832 about 6000 bushels of grain were raised; this year's estimate puts it at 750,000. These facts show the region to be well suited for the sustenance of life, although timber is a long way off, and the winters are cold and long. The hills surrounding the valleys are covered with fine bunch grass, making a splendid range for stock.

From Rexburg over rolling hills covered with fine grass, crossing Moody and Canyon creeks, the road to the bridge in the Teton Basin is 32 miles. The grand old Teton peak in the range looms up at times in their solitary grandeur. The road is excellent for a natural one. The views to the north are grand and commanding. Away to the northeast is the Yellowstone Park, while in the valley is the north fork of Snake river. At Canyon creek the settlers have been constructing a canal for the last five years to bring out the creek waters for watering the beaches around Teton city.

Herds of antelope use it to roam these hills, but they are no more to be seen; a solitary badger was all that was visible on the entire stretch of the road when I crossed it. Everybody visiting these parts has notions of hunting and fishing; very many will be disappointed. The game get out of sight and are only to be found in the unfrequented parts; the same with fish. Both Indians and white men do the work of clearing out the streams, so that fishing becomes tedious unless you go a long way. It is a grand view when you get an unobstructed view of the Teton basin. I had pictured in my mind a narrow valley with mountains on each side, of the most romantic character; but, like many other mental visions, it was all brushed away when I saw the real basin.

To the east (most of it in Wyoming) is the Teton range, with the four noted peaks that suggested to the Frenchman a name for them. South is the Palladian range of mountains. On the west is a lower one bearing the comparison of our west mountains with the higher Wasatch peaks. The north end is open like unto Cache Valley. The length is about 35 miles, with varying width of from 12 to 18 miles. Long streaks of timber show the location of different creeks that pour their waters into the Teton river—which becomes in midsummer a large one. This river at the south receives the streams from Game, Moose and Trail Creeks, all of the large streams. Not a wedge of salable land is to be seen. Grass abounds as well as immense bodies of timber in the mountains nearby.

There are about 100 families now in the basin, most of them Mormons, and plenty of room for more. Many faces familiar to Salt Lake are to be seen, but there is no rust on them. Boys who did not know of what kind of material they were have built log homes and corrals; they are fencing in their claims, hauling timber, and are now finding out what they are able to do. Wherever the land is cultivated everything does well. Vegetables grow fine and large, but I saw the potatoes nipped with frost on the morning of July 22nd; not much damage, how-

ever, was done, although in localities near the mouth of canyons they were not touched. Corn was thirty inches high, which was a fine showing for an elevation of 6000 feet—the highest point in the basin under cultivation is 6300 feet above sea level. The highest marking of the thermometer recorded was ninety degrees in July, and the lowest thirty-one below zero on the 10th of last January. For these facts I am indebted to Mr. Gideon Murphy, who kept observation by spirit thermometer.

The leading men of the State seem disposed to treat the "Mormon" people with fairness—why should they not do so? In my opinion they are the backbone of the State. Wherever they settle improvements are manifest. They go to stay, and stay to work, to found homes, build up communities and develop the resources of the country agriculturally. Large bodies of bituminous coal are said to exist in the mountains adjacent to the valley; in fact, nature seems to have fixed up this basin for a large population, and it will not be very long before the people will fill it up. Feed is everywhere abundant. There are no barren places in sight. With proper arrangements for winter feeding this promises to be one of the finest places for stock raising in the West.

As a matter of course it is a long way from a market. There is nothing you can sell on the grounds but live stock, and a poor market for that at present. There is no money in circulation, because there is none paid out. The man who intends to settle there must go provided with necessities for at least one season, must also have a team, otherwise he will be put to great disadvantage.

It is the story over again of the settling up of Cache Valley and other elevated points. The ambitious young man must have determination and endurance and be willing to turn his hand to any kind of work; he will be sure to succeed in the long run.

I witnessed the celebration of the 24th in a large bowery. I heard as fine music, I saw as fine a body of people as I desire to; they had turned their backs upon city life and were making new homes in this lovely valley, and all felt happy over it.

So much for the granger side of my story; the rest pertains to the scenic, and to another part of the great interior West, little known. I started for the Jackson Lake country and found here in the Teton basin that it was some sixty miles further to the eastward, into a country without a wagon road, over a range of mountains hard to climb. Securing the services of Mr. Gid. Murphy I started. He had been over the part I desired to visit. Our road followed Trail creek to the summit, 8,500 feet, one of the very worst roads possible to get over with a wagon. The last pull near the summit was 1200 feet in three quarters of a mile. Millions of horse flies abound, also grand bodies of fine timber. Game is plentiful up the canyon away from the road. Once at the summit the view reaches away to a great distance to the east. Mt. Bonneville and Jackson's Hole as well as the South fork of Snake river are spread out panoramically, almost at your feet. From the summit down to Fish Creek

the distance is about four miles, very steep and sidling. I had to hang on to a pole to keep the wagon from upsetting for a long distance through the wet grass and weeds which drenched me to the skin, an experience I shall not forget very soon.

At Fish Creek a large camp of Banock Indians had been located for a long time. This means that the fish are cleaned out from the streams and the game either killed or frightened away; this I found to be a fact. All our efforts to capture the flinty prairie were a failure until we reached a point beyond the line of their predatory rambles. Our road, such as it was, followed north, and kept on the east side of the Teton range. As soon as we reached Lake Creek the three Tetons appeared more majestic than ever; in fact, the picturesque side of the range is the east one. I saw for the first time in America a glacier in a huge crevasse of the Grand Teton.

The trail keeps on the west side of the river and as soon as we had reached a point 20 miles north of our Indian friend, the game began to appear. Large herds of elk were standing in the water on the banks of Snake river, and groups of antelope were visible all around us, while to my surprise and delight I saw a fine specimen of a moose standing in a little lake. Here was indeed the sportsman's paradise. Here nature seemed supremely grand, for no man lived near by to interfere with the four-footed beauties that roamed in the grassy plains unmolested by the hunter's rifle. I deplore the barbarity that seeks to destroy from off the earth such beautiful creatures, and that wantonly shoots them down just for sport. I am proud of a government that has decided to preserve one part of our natural domain in all its primitive grandeur and where the wild animals that roam our plains may live unmolested. Through this wise policy the buffalo have increased from a small herd up to nearly 500, other game also.

It is a long, weary pull of 35 miles from Fish Creek up to Jackson's Lake, so named after a government official who died here, but the grandeur and sublimity of the mighty peaks and the placid lake make up for the long haul. Jackson's lake is formed by the Snake river entering at one part and leaving it at another, forming a beautiful sheet of water fifteen miles long and as many broad in the widest part. There are pretty islands here and there in the northern part and long promontories jutting into it. On the western border are the grand peaks, foremost being Mt. Moran with its beautiful glacier and a vertical shaft of a dark colored rock above it. This side of the range is grand, the other the reverse; this is the artist's side, the western the granger's. The elevation of Jackson's lake is 7000 feet, the height of the Grand Teton 13,899 feet; the other peaks run between 12,000 and the highest marking given.

Some day thousands will look upon this scene; a railroad will penetrate these wonderful regions. Then will the game depart, as the Iron horse puts in an appearance. Camped near this lake the wild swans and cranes, geese and ducks hold high carnival; not a

soul lives on the stretch from Fish Creek to the lake; only on the northern banks a Mr. Taylor lives with a squaw wife in true mountain style. The whole road was through a meadow of rich grass, willow timbered ridges fringe the steep mountain sides. Away to the east are fat valleys, inviting thousands of settlers and but sparsely inhabited with cattlemen and trappers.

Who has ever heard of the Big Horn basin with its 9,000,000 acres of tillable land at an elevation of 3500 feet that is found 150 miles northeast of the Jackson Lake country and is as yet untouched by the feet of the settler? This serves to show that there is room for millions yet in the vast basins that are now the best spots where the wild game abounds, and the appearance of the country has but little changed. All down the eastern slope of the South fork beautiful valleys are found, the famous Jackson's Hole being a deep, warm valley covered with a rich growth of fine hay. Thousands of elk live in these rich valleys; so much so that a stack of eighty tons that was put up in Jackson's Hole was consumed by them one very hard winter.

There are two other lakes smaller in size that are found south of Jackson's, notably Jennie's Lake and Lee's Lake. The first is three miles long, the other six. These have their outlet in Lake Creek and receive the waters of the Tetons and other peaks.

Having secured some souvenirs of the scenery, and running short of provisions, the retreat was made for the basin. I found the ascent of the Teton Pass more difficult from the east, requiring four hours to climb two and a half miles, but, like all troubles, the end came to the weary climb which will prove an inseparable barrier to the settling up of the South Fork valleys unless a good wagon road is made over it. It is talked of as the point over which the Burlington road will come in its western stretch, but this is talk. One thing is certain; there are more natural advantages to help a road in the region described than was found on the Union Pacific. It only needs a small stretch of the imagination to see the valleys peopled with thousands who now need homes and who will be glad to seek them in so fertile a region.

Before leaving the subject I may say that there are two postoffices in the basin, Fox and Haden; that the greater part of the tillable land is in Idaho and mountainous in Wyoming. Very strict laws are enacted to prevent the shipment of lumber from one State to another. None but actual settlers are allowed to kill the game at all seasons of the year.

If any of my readers want more room for their strength, more inducements to work, better foundations for their large families, more health and physical vigor, less luxury and a more natural life, I think they will find it in the regions I have tried to describe.

C. R. SAVAAGE.

This beautiful ex-Queen Natalie has another grievance against the Serbian government. Her book, "The Mother," recently published in Europe, has been suppressed in Belgrade, so that the booksellers dare not import copies of the work. The book, as is partly indicated by its title, gives an account of the Queen's unhappy life, and attempts to retain control of her boy, the young king of the country.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 3.—The arrest of Yardmaster James Dovey and Superintendent McConnell of the open hearth department on a charge of murder this afternoon was attended by turbulent scenes, necessitating the interference of the militia and the additional arrest of a striker, when Constables Stewart and Geisler reached Homestead with four warrants, two for the above Carnegie officials and the others for Superintendent Potter and George A. Foray.

Rumors of the prospective arrests spread through the town, and hundreds of lockedout and striking met gathered at the different stations. At Marshall the crowd numbered two hundred. The trains on which the constables and prisoners were to be taken to Pittsburg was a few minutes late, and when the constables and prisoners arrived at the depot the crowd surged around the station door as the prisoners were hurried into it. The patrol and militia strove to

KEEP THE MEN BACK, but the force was unequal to the task. Every minute the crowd increased, while they uttered threats, especially directed against Dovey. As the time passed the crowd became more turbulent, and word was hastily sent for a company of the Fifteenth regiment.

On their arrival at the depot the soldiers pushed back the crowd, which returned in a surly way. One striker named Thomas Bowen because obstreperous, and yelled, "Three cheers for Dovey, dam him."

Before the crowd could give them the soldiers hastily seized Bowen. He was hustled into the station and placed in charge of two deputies. This stern measure

QUELLED THE HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

Bowen will be charged with unlawful assemblage and disorderly conduct, and with inciting to riot.

The turbulent demonstration has convinced General Wyle that it would be useless to remove the militia from Homestead at present.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 3.—Secretary Lovejoy, Vice-President Leishman and Treasurer Curry of the Carnegie Company, appeared before Judge Ewing in the Criminal Court this afternoon, to surrender themselves. They were released on \$10,000 bail each. Messrs. Frick, Nevin, McConnell, Berry and Potter were represented by their attorneys. Hearing on their application for bail was postponed. They will appear tomorrow. Judge Ewing said:

"I think if the story in the newspapers is true, one of the men charged in the information can be held for murder. Certainly not in the first degree. The men in the barges had a right to use all necessary force to maintain rightful possession of this property."

Dovey and McConnell were arrested at Homestead and taken to jail at 1 o'clock and locked up for the night. The statement that Potter was arrested and later released on bail is denied. It is not probable that he will surrender himself until tomorrow as it would necessitate remaining in jail over night. It is said the

reason Potter did not surrender this afternoon was that the evidence against him was stronger than against the others, he having been on the barge with the Pinkerton men, and it is claimed gave the orders to fire.

The strikers' case received a black eye from the coroner's jury this afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in the cases of seven strikers to the effect that Silas Swain, one of them, had been killed by a missile from a cannon while in an unlawful assembly.

In the case of one of the Pinkertons the jury found that T. J. Connors was fatally wounded by a party or parties unknown, and with felonious intent.

Henrich Bauer, the anarchist charged with being an accessory to the shooting of Frick, was released on \$15,000 bail today.

Judge Ensch refused to accept bail in the case of Anshrist Knoll, as he said there was evidence that Knoll had shown Bergman the Carnegie offices.

Carnegie, it is said, will make an attempt to start the Duquesne plant next Monday.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 4.—Moral suasion of clubs and stones was adopted by a few desperate strikers at Duquesne today. Yesterday it became evident that a break was imminent, a large number of strikers having gone back to work. Foreman Milesage of the mechanical department was ordered to report with thirty men this morning. A number of strikers determined to stop them, and twenty men went from Homestead to assist. By 7 o'clock this morning 300 men gathered about the gate and as fast as the boys arrived they were ordered home. Foreman Milesage made some resistance and was stoned and beaten. The deputy sheriffs were hemmed in by a crowd and were unable to help him.

Hugh Boyce, the boss carpenter, managed to run the gauntlet and got in in safety though sharply chased. Another man also managed to get inside and then the strikers proposed to storm the works. A telegram was hastily dispatched to Brigadier-General Willey, and the Sixteenth regiment was sent on a special train. As soon as the soldiers marched up the street the strikers fell back and further violence ended. None of the repairmen would go to work this afternoon, however, being too frightened. Treasurer Curry of the Carnegie company says many old men at Duquesne wish to go back to work. There is nothing new at Homestead.

A locked-out worker, one of the committee which went to Duquesne to investigate the trouble, returned this morning. To an Associated Press representative he said it was no use disguising the fact that the men were all ready to go back to work; in fact, the poorer paid were scrambling to get the fifty or sixty places vacant. The mill will not start till Monday but 800 applications have already been made. The arguments of the committee are without effect, and operations in the mills here are affected by the arrests caused by the strikers. Edward Burk, one of the locked-out men, was arrested at noon on the charge of inciting riot. He was taken to prison. The reason for ordering the

militia to Duquesne was because several persons who tried to go to work were held back by a mob. No violence was offered but threats were made, and the superintendent feared bloodshed. Captain Hines of the Pinkertons, who was shot in the Homestead riot, is still in the hospital in a critical condition. It is feared he will die.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Mr. Oates, chairman of the sub-committee of the H. use which is investigating the labor troubles at Homestead and the connection of the Pinkerton detectives therewith, submitted his report to the committee which was not agreed to. No member questioned its correctness, but the Republican member would not assent to what it said upon the tariff and the majority of the Democratic members of the committee thought it impolitic to make any report until the entire investigation shall be completed which could not be done before the second session of Congress. Therefore the postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report says the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Oates is loth to believe that any of these women are native Americans. He says the indignities to which they were subjected was a disgrace to civilization. Mr. Oates asks whether the Carnegie firm was justified in equity and good conscience in proposing a reduction in wages. Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of Bessemer steel billets, and the labor cost. The men were paid satisfactory wages, but the work much abbreviates the natural period of life and should be well paid for. Mr. Oates condemns the McKinley law for its failure to protect the American workmen. Had Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce wages was justifiable, but they took issue with him in his conclusions that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices.

Oates finds further that the conduct of the company towards its employees was kind in many respects. It loans them money at low interest to build homes and never foreclosed mortgages; but in wage negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, and Frick seems to have been too brusque and somewhat autocratic. Mr. Oates is persuaded that if Frick had appealed to the reason of the employees and shown the state of the company's affairs, a reduction might have been made and no trouble followed. Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prevent Frick from employing Pinkerton men as watchmen at Homestead, but he says under the circumstances he should not have done so. Frick made overtures to the Pinkertons before the negotiations with the men were interrupted and did not appeal to the county or State authorities in the first instance for protection. Oates asserts that Sheriff McClary is a very inefficient officer, but says had Frick aided him and joined in his appeal to the governor instead of employing Pinkertons the State would have furnished sufficient force to protect the property.

Mr. Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the workmen in turning away the sheriff. He says it was the pur-

pose of the amalgamated association to prevent the employment of non-union men, and declares that the organization has no right to enforce its wishes by strong-handed defiance of the law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons, and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts. In conclusion Oates finds that Congress had no power over the question involved.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 7.—As a result of the secret mission of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the entire strength of that organization will be utilized to help in the fight. The 700,000 members of the federation will be asked to contribute money and especially be vigilant in the boycott of Carnegie's material and prevent workmen from going to Homestead. Gompers said: "We shall certainly leave nothing undone to bring victory to these gallant workmen."

There was a Sunday quiet both here and at Duquesne. Battery B will go home tomorrow and the Fifth regiment will follow Tuesday. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments will be left. The advisory committee tonight gave out that a roller received a letter from Manager Potter stating that if he would return the charge of murder would be withdrawn and he would be given his old position.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—There is no practical change at Homestead, excepting that the company has more men at work. Outwardly the strikers are firm as ever but many privately express a desire to return to work and say they are only deterred by the influence of the majority. An attempt will be made to start the Duquesne plant Monday morning. The residents of Duquesne are greatly excited tonight and fear trouble.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Tomorrow afternoon a committee representing the local iron and steel manufacturers and workmen will resume deliberations over the wage scale. The question of settlement is uncertain. It is generally understood that the men do not favor arbitration and that it will not be considered. The sensation of the day at the Upper Union mills was the resignation of Night Superintendent and Puddling Boss Richard Nichols, who was one of the most trusted workmen about the mill. The acquisition of Nichols greatly encouraged the strikers. Nearly 200 men were taken to Homestead today.

The eleven men charged with rioting at Duquesne had a hearing today. Two were released and nine held in \$1000 bail each. Workmen will make no information for inciting to riot today, but it will be done some day this week. Among the men now working in the Homestead plant are four well known and at one time wealthy oil brokers.

SAYS THE N. Y. POST: Much is said just now about the need of stricter definitions of incitement to commit crime, and it would be well to consider the question of newspaper responsibility in that matter. Some of the papers which are crying out about the dangers of anarchy are lending their best efforts to its extension and glorification by the absurd importance they attach to the personalities and utterance of individual anarchists.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school opened on Monday, August 1, at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. Dr. Maeser opened the session by prayer. Professor Claib introduced Professor Parker of Boston, who has recently closed a week's session at Chatsaugu. He has been a teacher for thirty-six years.

There were about 350 teachers present, who received him with applause. After some remarks from him as to the purpose in visiting Utah, a recess of ten minutes was had for social conversation.

On re-opening Professor Parker gave an outline of subjects for study and investigation, and the manner of handling them. There are to be instructions in drawing, clay modeling, history, civil government and practical methods of teaching.

In the afternoon Professor Parker lectured on geography as a basis of all the natural sciences.

Mrs. Parker lectured on the Delsarte system of physical culture.

Miss Heffron illustrated and explained free hand drawing by use of the blackboard.

In the evening Professor Parker lectured on "Artist or Artisan."

On Tuesday Mrs. Parker gave another lecture on the Delsarte system.

Professor Parker followed on geography.

Miss Heffron continued her lessons and illustrations on the blackboard.

In the afternoon Professor Parker deanted on number work.

Mrs. Parker followed with a short lecture on articulation.

On Wednesday the forenoon was occupied by the following programme:

Mrs. Parker on Delsarte and his system; Colonel Parker in teaching reading; Miss Heffron on modeling in clay and sand, and the German professors in music.

The little historical sketch Mrs. Parker gave of Delsarte intensified the general interest in the discoveries he had made; and the deductions from those discoveries.

Colonel Parker opened up new thought for the guidance of the teacher in this branch of education. Quite a discussion was maintained on the question of wholes vs. elementary parts, decided in favor of entitres. In conclusion he said he was the best understood man in America, and that there was something in this mountain air that shortened time.

The clay modeling was so applied as to illustrate the relative values of weights and measures, and as an aid to comprehensive illustration of many other studies is used both to stimulate observation and impress retention.

The music lesson progressed from that of yesterday, and instead of being an obscure and difficult science, out of the reach of common mortals, music seemed to be easy of access.

It was announced that the citizens of Provo would tender a reception at the Tabernacle to Professor and Mrs. Parker for the entire class—teachers teaching, and teachers studying.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The library was crowded to suffocation again this evening to hear Colonel Parker's lecture on "The Child."

The Colonel in a very easy and finished speaker, reminding one, but for

the difference in theme, of Charles Ellis.

The subject of having the stenographic reports of Mr. Parker's lectures published in pamphlet form was laid before the students, and decided affirmatively.

The following is an extensive synopsis of the lecture:

Fellow Teachers:—The unrealized possibilities of development in the child is a theme for our earnest consideration, and that development we owe to the next generation. The whole question lies in the education of the little child, and there is no work too good, no thought too great, no desire too deep, no endeavors too noble to be concentrated in this one grand effort. It means better homes, higher morals, nobler aspirations, the love of God and the perpetuation of our Republic.

The little child lies cradled in its mother's arms; its life a dream of bliss, earth its servant, the sun its toy, its surroundings a sign and symbol of the universe. My life has been spent among little children, and I think I have learned to read them a little. I say that the child is a born savage. Do not be startled by the assertion, for when we have become better acquainted with our ancestors we will respect them more. Much of our mental strength and vigor, the spiritual fervor, as well as physical superiority, we inherited from a savage ancestry.

Have you ever known a little boy who did not wish to dig a cave and live in it? Who did not take unbounded satisfaction in making himself proficient with the bow and arrow, and dearly hold in his heart an ideal of savage seclusion and independence? I remember one boy who dug a cave in an island and there defended himself against all intruders—though there were none. He fortified his island and built a fort at the most exposed point, determined no vessel should pass up or down without hearing from him and his tin gun. The fact was no boat could pass because the water was too shallow. But there he fought imaginary battles, revelling in the expression of his savage instincts. How children delight in "Robinson Crusoe" because of its savagery.

The properly constituted child lives a mythical life. Just as soon as it begins to get a little light it begins to create and people a world of its own, a world in which it is the central figure, living, moving and having an exalted being. Can you not remember when with a few broken bits of plate and two shingles under a tree you kept house, received and entertained visitors, delighted with your shadowy guests? Then there are the mother's stories, told to the happy child as it closes its eyes in slumber; and some have forbidden this, and tell you if a child could not break the bonds of reality he would be a brute. But he breaks these bonds, looks beyond, and he sees a future life and a world outside of his present surroundings.

There are those who forbid fairy tales to children, saying, tell a child only the truth. Of all such I would ask the question, "What is truth?" I can fancy the halo of glory around the head of the Lover of mankind when Pilate asked Him, What is truth? Our good old Puritan fathers

insisted on truth, but failed to see and understand the truth in rich imagination, with its inspiring, humanizing, beautifying effects in crude humanity. The old geographer Peter Parley, refusing beautiful truth through imaginative symbols, gave us a map—I studied it—with a country called Ethiopia in the centre of Africa; I learned to "bound it." There is no such country. He gave the children absolute falsehood clothed in the classic drapery of knowledge with the forged seal of truth burned into her brow.

Have you ever contemplated the sweet truths hidden in the parables which He gave to those not strong enough to bear naked truth? In the holy sympathies, the expectant, living inquiry awakened for the smallest of God's creatures by the fairy tale told the little child? They help us to learn of the exquisite purpose in the most minute of God's creations, to hate nothing, to love all things.

The earth confronted savage man and said: "What am I?" And man replied: "Thou art God!" But the stars confronted him with the same question: "What are we?" And he said, "Surely thou art God," and worshipped. But the sun with power and glory asked the question once again, and He said: "Thou art God," but through his consciousness there stole the thought of a power beyond all this, and his soul reached out through boundless space, to commune with the infinite.

Little children worship everything. The stars are nail holes in the floor of heaven. The grandeur of nature stirs the divinity within the child which his tongue cannot express. The mythical is to him the beginning of religion. Why have we become a race bound to the sordid and soul-slaving realities of life? It does not matter what our lips utter, our faces speak the spiritual death, killed when the mythical was destroyed in the child life.

This same condemned faculty is the beginning of science; it gives us the treasures of the ages. The crystal fragments of wisdom left in islands of the sea and upon continents come to us this way. Germany has its folk lore that every child knows. The child is a born naturalist. He loves flowers. In Boston once, up a dark and dirty street, I saw a neglected child, on an equally neglected doorstep, but upon that begrimed face was a divine smile. Curious to know what had stirred the divinity within the little soul, I approached, and found that it held in its hand a clover blossom. That smile is sometimes seen on the faces of old men who have led unselfish, childlike lives.

Every child has a love for nature unless some teacher kills it off. I knew a very ordinary boy, on a little rocky farm, who pursued the study of geography with burning zeal, and never knew that he was learning anything. Every swamp, hill, slope, stone, brook, he explored and knew. He studied botany. No tree, nor plant nor flower but he knew its time of opening, its habits of leaf and bud, the situations it loved best; and when that boy became a man, he taught school for twenty years before he knew that the New Hampshire farm had been a tutor in these sciences, so far as the theory of books wandered from nature.

He studied bugs, and knew those that

shurried away when he lifted a stone, those that flew and those that crept, and those that were good for fish-bait. He knew also the partridges and woodchucks. Out of many a hole that his dog Tim has dug he has dragged the woodchuck with a hay hoe.

He studied physics. He could tell what the weather would be by nature's barometers. No music was ever sweeter than the patter of rain on the attic rafters two feet above his head that he himself had predicted. It meant no work and a long day fishing, for if it rained, of course, he could not work out doors.

All this road of natural studies ended in the little cross-road school house, where with half a pair of frozen dinner forks, if that teacher had said to me: "You have been studying on the farm what some kind person has here put in books, yours is the true education, come let us see how near these books are right, if they have more or less than we have already learned," it would have enveloped that old farm in a blaze of glory and made that log house the ante-chamber to heaven.

The starved faculties and repressed activities sought expression in drawing, for which the child had a decided talent. Just as he was putting the finishing touches to a lifelike portrait of the teacher, the teacher drew something else. Whack! whack! and the boy drew no more.

I tell you that was a crime, a sin, in crushing out with cruel blows, and bitter hate a God-given talent that pointed only to the good and true, through the brutal ignorance of a man calling himself a school teacher. Oh! the undeveloped energy and opportunity battling against sin and sinking, dying beneath the effort.

A boy looked out upon an orchard that lay in a death-like sleep beneath the winter's snow. He knew that the resurrection would come, and exulted in his little heart in the knowledge. All nature speaks of the resurrection. One day he saw the tree bark shining with the glad blood that mounted up beneath it. He watched the swelling buds, and saw the first pale tint of the green leaves. The final glory of their banks of pink and white bloom, filled with delicate fragrance, seemed to his unaccustomed soul like the voice of God speaking in a new creation. He was so grateful to God for doing it that he got a sheet of paper and tried to put his emotions into words. With eyes glowing and cheeks aflame, he took this story of his soul not very well written—to the housekeeper, (for he has no mother) and looked up into her eyes for a smile of approval and response. She was a good woman, but she said: "If I could not write better than that I would not write at all."

That is the way that we crush the divine out of children, and afterward when they go wrong we call it total depravity. I tell you it is total neglect. Can we save the bad boys? Yes, if you have ninety-nine good ones they must be used to save the one bad. Oh, there are in our schools today, and some in days past, teachers with great souls! They may never have money or fame, but they are loving, earnest, splendid teachers, helping in the grand work of saving

this one bad boy, and believing in inspiration, and inspiration comes to everyone who tries to bless and save. Study ways and means after you have studied the peculiarities of the child, and if nothing else will save him love will save him. Love if he can feel it, and a terrible crime has been committed if a child has been so caloused by hatred and ill-usage that his heart no longer responds to tenderness. The clenched fist, the bent brow and set jaws, with eyes glaring hate that we sometimes see in cities, are not total depravity, but the settled conviction that his species hate him—and in return he hates all mankind.

A boy was thrown into a school-room and told to get knowledge, with a brutality and a sneer that were blasphemy against all that makes the dignity of manhood when properly directed. The conviction was in his soul that nobody cared for him. He sat sullen and lowering in a corner, a secured Ishmael, caged but defiant. He had a teacher, not a jailor. She determined to save him. She studied him, and learned that he loved birds. He knew every little feathered songster, their time of nesting, their favorite haunts, their notes were a familiar song, and she found the gateway where love entered his soul. She called all the other children around her, and got them to tell her all they knew about birds. The sullen scowl relaxed. Was this about birds, knowledge? He grew eager, for he knew more than they. "Come, John," said the teacher, "tell us what you know about birds." He found sympathy, companionship, his heart dilated, he felt himself a man, he was saved. Go bless such teachers. It is the whole end of all religion; save a hundredth and you have saved the world.

In the fifty-three years of my life the world has wonderfully changed. There are better times coming for all humanity; yet do not forget while seated in this beautiful room, surrounded by all the blessings that are yours, that there are millions living still in loathsome cellars, debarred from all that makes life a blessing. There are millions still unborn doomed to a like fate. If it is ever bettered it will be through the discovery and proper application of energies and forces. The world is bound together by iron bands and intelligence speeds, and it is on the wings of lightning, and progress should be equally rapid.

There are teachers who aver that there is no moral phase in those three studies with which children are belabored—reading, writing, "rithmetic." I tell you a child may read him- self to damnation, either himself to Canada, a refugee from his country, and write the seal of his own doom, unless in all these studies he sees the thoughts of God expressed on the universe. They are worse than nothing unless intrinsically good. Every child begins the studies of the sciences; it is for the teacher to continue it in the same lines that God points out.

The child is a born naturalist. There is not one step of that but is intrinsically moral, and it is the finger of God pointing the way to true education. Every child is a born worker. I see you differ from me. You are thinking of the child of six or seven

years, whose mother has waited on him until he sinks down, educated into laziness. Why will mothers make slaves of themselves to their own injury and the ruin of the child?

Just watch a baby. How eager to touch, taste, tear; how much they learn. Think of learning a language in one year. Hundreds of words requiring five or six different positions of the vocal organs. We who are twenty-two would consider it a terrible task. Thank God no teacher has discovered a system for teaching babies to talk. See how hard they work while learning to walk; how happy when they conquer. Have you a family sand pile? It is indispensable to a well regulated home. All day these little ones will build and dig and work. I would not give a fig for the boy or girl who never made mud pies. Their active energies are crying out for an opportunity to work out their salvation; while teachers and mothers are continually telling them to "hold still while we pour something into you."

The curse of the East and middle West is laziness, and the prevailing sin, wanting to get something for nothing. Look at the children of wealth and idleness; they have defied God's law of labor and there is nothing for them but death. War has saved many a nobleman's son; it was fashionable, and gave exercise to perishing faculties. From the forge and plow, the field and workshop, have come the heroes who have ruled the world. Our Presidents, railroad kings, bankers, would all tell you that from the schools of hard manual training they have brought the stern endurance, the brain and brawn with which they have achieved success.

The farmer makes a mistake who says "My boy shall not work as I have done," and sends him to college. If he gets the education he works, if not he is a lost soul. There are those who point to the fact that the graduates of our New England schools in former days were mere giants, and think the schools are to blame. Not so. It is the home life that differs, and the athletic sports introduced cannot supply the place.

I plead that every child shall be trained to work with its hands. I plead that every school house shall have its workshop attached, and its garden also.

Music has marvelous powers to educate the human being; yet some trustees consider it non-essential. No victorious army was ever led on to victory without it; no pilgrims ever found a way through frosts and flames of martyrdom a Zion unless led by the songs of Zion. When we who fought for the dear old flag felt all our bravery and patriotism had oozed out through utter human weariness, and we were looking for some fence to hide behind, or wagon to crawl into, some brave soul began singing "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," and as voice after voice caught it up and it swelled and rolled a very battle anthem, by the force of its inspiration we marched on to victory. That is the effect of music.

My fellow teachers, I see a violence of a time when there will be no violence, no bloodshed, no intemperance, no sin; earth shall become a palace home, and a little child shall lead you. Do not

meet them with the spirit of hate and selfishness, but lead them to a higher spiritual life, by developing their spiritual power. When the Savior, bearing the agony of a world of sin, asked His disciple Simon, "Lovest thou Me?" and he answered, "Yea Lord," His reply was "Then feed My sheep."

"The congregation arose and sang "America" and the session closed.

On Thursday afternoon, at Provo, Colonel Parker gave another lesson in progressive numbers. This was followed by the drawing lesson, accompanied by modeling in clay. The music lesson, also progressive, was next given.

The evening's work was a lecture by Mrs. Parker on dress reform, a synopsis of which is appended.

In substance, Mrs. Parker said: I have a delightful subject, and one in which I feel you will be interested. It is common for gentlemen to point with scorn to the one thing of which they say women have had absolute control; and what a mess they have gotten it into. Now, I am going to tell you something new. Women have not had control of even those great essentials to their happiness—beauty, well-being and usefulness. Behind every large pattern and designing establishment there is a man, and our garments have been modeled more or less upon the masculine pattern, with the long waist, ignoring the oval lines of woman's form as God made it. In looking over the fashions of the twelfth century I find that the dress of men and women was essentially the same—feathers, jewels, ruffs, long skirts and all. The change in the garb of man was an evolution, brought about by the necessity that the dress should conform to the needs of the occupation. Those who have closely examined the statues of Hercules, Juno and the Greek elates will have observed the vast difference between the male and female figure; and yet the clothing modeled for us by men is shaped to the bodies of men and not of women. The long waist is only acquired by actual deformity. Again, the clothes which we wear express very plainly what men think our occupations should be. Only such things as purring, cooking, etc., can be done in these conventional garments, and those not with any degree of comfort. They injure the lower limbs and deny their uses. They ignore the fact that many women are obliged to go out in all sorts of weather, engaged in all sorts of occupations, and their dress must be sensibly adapted for the same reasons that brought about the reform in dress for men. In 1857 the first effort in this direction was made. It was unfortunate in the place and people among whom it originated, and resulted in the ludicrous and ridiculous "Bloomer" costume. They made a very serious mistake in ignoring the lines of beauty and grace in their efforts to secure the useful. One of the originators who wore the costume for some time finally discarded it because it interfered with her usefulness to be so remarked. They made another mistake in getting nearer to men's wear, while that is the very thing the matter with our clothes now. This costume consisted of boots, as ugly and heavy as they could obtain (again

imitating men), a short skirt of stiff heavy cloth (whenever women try to reform they invariably select men's clothes). This skirt just cleared the boot. The upper garment was something like a sack coat, a man's coat again, as ill fitting as possible, and that exceedingly uncomfortable garment, a white stiff shirt bosom. Now, you could not expect such a costume as that to become popular, but it did leave an impression that has been a guide and assistance to the later movements. We did need a reform in dress, and we are for the first time putting our brains into our work. We know that we must adapt the clothes, and not the contrary, that we must be suited to our business, and that beauty is an essential part. Is it not strange that these men who must seem to desire reform in these matters, and who talk the most sensible on these subjects, are the first to ridicule the practical efforts that are made. You set all your newspapers at work and the result is a flood of sarcastic criticism that nearly sweeps us off our feet. I gave a lecture on this subject once in Chataqua and a bright newspaper reporter got hold of it, and said that there was to be a great dress reform and so on, and other papers took it up and made such a stir about it that Bishop Vincent felt obliged to state the facts in public, and this year he would not have a lecture; for, as he said, he "could not have Chataqua injured by such things."

But there came a reformer who had beauty, wealth and influence to assist her, as we will do it, and leisure. She saw their mistakes and added the element of beauty. The costumes she has designed and worn combine, at once, common-sense, beauty, grace, economy, health and comfort. Where we used to wear as many as fourteen articles I now wear but four. These Jeness-Miller costumes have the union under garment, which is woven all in one piece, and can be purchased now at any large dry-goods place in Chicago. Their costumes are made so that they can dispense with the dozen more or less of skirts with their accompanying bands about the waist. The man made models required that the woman should fit the dress, and in order to do that the corset was brought into play. The body is compressed into an unnatural form; the weight of the garments is made to rest upon the very parts where they should not, and the greater part of our clothing is heaped up in ugly bands and folds about that part of the body where the furnace is located, and leaving the extremities inadequately protected.

Chicago is a city of clubs, of women's clubs, and the men are in favor of women taking part in all public work, and I think that is one of the reasons why the women are progressing so. We organized a Jeness-Miller club. We have culled knowledge from every possible source and made it the property of all. We have planned, and modeled and criticised. We have interested dealers in the movement, and educated dressmakers. Our members number 230, and are of all classes—the professional women and the house-keeper reaping equal benefit. We have conquered custom, and that is a great victory, I assure you. Some of the

questions that have been handed in, I will answer. It does not improve the looks of a fleshy woman to wear a tight dress.

Such a woman should make her dress waist very short, and let the skirt flow, giving a tall appearance, and in a measure blending the curves. The short, thick neck should be dressed low, and the long, thin, piked chicken neck, should have these high Josephine collars, to give it a thick appearance, making it look as though it would support the neck. The shoes have engaged our attention as well. I wish the man who wrote: "Her little feet like mice peeped in and out beneath her skirt" had died before he wrote it. Every woman since has wished and believed that she must have a little foot. My husband wears a No. 8 and does it very complacently; why should not I wear a shoe that will comfortably fit my foot, so that I can use my foot for what it was intended? If I were going to climb these mountains I would put on the gymnasium costume. I would go so I could climb or I would not go at all. My time is exhausted and I will continue on another occasion.

On Friday morning Mrs. Parker occupied the first hour, giving a few finishing touches to the lecture of the previous evening. She repeated the feather movements, but the principal part of her talk was on voice and tone.

Dr. John R. Park and Dr. Mills-paugh came in and were greeted with a round of applause. At the close of the regular exercises they addressed the audience on the importance of the occasion, but more especially on the educational feature to be introduced at the annual Territorial fair, and reproduced at the World's Fair.

On Friday afternoon Colonel Parker, resuming his series of addresses at Provo, said he wished to continue the subject of reading, to illustrate the principles of learning to teach reading. Teachers have always believed, said he, that there was something better about it, and have always been searching after methods. The Germans left the a, b, c method 300 years ago, and went to the phonetic; and it is good for them, because they have a phonic language, and we have not. The French discovered the word method somewhat later; the so-called word building method followed; the sentence method had its day; and all these were the work of teachers who were in search of something better than they had. But method is not altho there is danger in methods used in a mechanical way, as an end instead of as a means. Method is not a finality, it is only a device. I protest against a system of petty details which are not the outgrowth of principle in the soul of the teacher. Blind following of some one else's method makes him an artisan instead of an artist, and a true teacher must be an artist. When one presumes to believe he has a perfect method, he commits a sin. Let every superintendent teach his teachers to be free to investigate divine truth for themselves. I plead for the independence of the teacher. If all do just alike, no one could help another; therefore their peculiarities are valuable. "Each for all and all for each" is the true rule. It is difference which gives opportunity.

ty to improve. Too many teachers are working out the details of method and losing sight of principle; that is the trouble.

Taking a word letter by letter is not right. It has been believed right, and today in Massachusetts nine-tenths of all the children learn to read by the alphabet method. Give a whole word, for that is the symbol of an idea, while a letter is not. What is interest and what arouses it in a child? Interest is a questioning attitude of mind, and the eagerness of the questioning measures the depth of the interest.

There is good in phonics, but it does not belong to primary classes. They care nothing about it. We must arouse in them feeling and emotion if we would open the understanding. God has so ordered it that the child must have the best and truest materials of thought. Which is better, mechanical reading of a high grade or an active power of thought?

Both are desirable, but I place power of thought first, last and all the time. Teach morals every moment. We lay the foundation of immorality when we fail to teach in all available ways that all and every part of our being should be used for its best and highest purposes. I would not have a book on morals nor preach long sermons.

Is it possible to apply a method without understanding its underlying principle? No. It is hardly possible to apply a method at all, or to have one. It is almost sacrilege to say "I have a method;" but rather say, "I am searching after infinite truth." However, every one must have some method, but what I condemn is slavish adherence to perfunctory form. Principle is what I lay stress. A teacher is emphatic who binds himself even to his own methods. Do not teach arithmetic to the child, but train the child in the direction of number. Unity is life, but uniformity is death. Mechanical work will be the result just as long as we pursue method instead of principle.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The first European settlement founded in New Zealand was Wellington, which is now the seat of government, and the capital of the colony. The city is located on the harbor of Port Nicholson, and was settled in 1840, by a company of colonists from Australia. It is now one of the most important shipping ports in the South Seas, and has a population of about twenty-five thousand people. Vessels reach it from Cook's Strait, named after the great navigator, which separates the North Island from the Middle or South Island. A narrow passage affords a safe waterway into the harbor of Port Nicholson, which is one of the most commodious in New Zealand, and affords secure anchorage. Vessels from all parts of the world may be seen at anchor, with the flag of various nations floating from the mastsheads.

The city was formerly located on a narrow strip of land at the foot of the hills, but, during the past few years, a vast area of land has been reclaimed by filling in the harbor, and large business blocks have been erected where formerly vessels were anchored. Amongst these, the most imposing

structures are the Harbor Board Building, and the general post-office. The last named is a credit to the colony, containing postal, telegraph, money order and savings banks departments, all of which are controlled by the colonial government. The most notable structure in the city is the Government building, which is said to be the largest building in the world. The ministerial and colonial offices are located in it, and it is a complete working hive of civil services. Parliament is held here and, when in session, the city is crowded with visitors. The suburban residences are to be found on the hillside, behind the central part of the city, where a series of terraces are dotted with gardens and villas. From the harbor these dwelling houses appear as though they were piled upon each other, waiting for an earthquake shock to roll them into the street below.

The business streets are lined with mercantile houses and shops, where goods are displayed for sale in true English fashion. Saturday is market day, and the visitors soon observe that all the customs and business methods are "English you know." Many of the residents are from the "old country," and they are extremely loyal, as was recently observed on the arrival of the new Governor of the Colony, Lord Glasgow. This august representative of Queen Victoria was received in royal style at Wellington on the 7th June, having been appointed to guard the interests of the Crown. In this colony at a salary of \$25,000. A special steamer had been fitted up, and splendidly furnished, to escort his lordship from Australia, and great preparations were made prior to his arrival. Wellington put on its holiday attire. All business was suspended and the streets festooned and decorated with flags. The steamers in the harbor also hoisted their flags, and bunting was displayed from stem to stern. All the bands were out, filling the air with strains of music, and one of the finest was a Maori brass band and the natives proved conclusively that they possessed musical ability of no mean order. The militia, soldiers and marines were in uniform and the municipal and naval officers occupied a space reserved for the reception ceremonies on the Queen's wharf. The uniforms of the naval officers were almost covered with gold lace, and it was quite interesting to watch them strutting around and commanding the common herd to be crowded back. The onlookers crowded the decks of vessels and the wharves and the lordship approached from the vessel amid the cheering of the multitude and the booming of cannon. Lord Glasgow, accompanied by the Countess and family, was conducted to a platform, and listened patiently to elaborate addresses of welcome presented by the municipal authorities, friendly societies, ministers of various religious bodies, and temperance societies. Pre-arranged acknowledgments were handed to the governor by his private secretary, which he read to the various delegations.

Ministerial dinners, assembly balls, government house receptions are now the order of the day, and all entertainments and operas are announced under the patronage of "his Excellency Lord Glasgow."

The colonials are passionately fond of sports, the most favorite being regatta, boating, cricket, foot ball and hunting. They have a novel way of "fox" hunting without foxes. A horseman goes out trailing a sheepskin for the scent alongside of the railroad track. Shortly afterwards the hounds are started and the hunters follow, the ladies vying with the gentlemen in leaping fences and following the trail to discover where the improvised "fox" is hidden. A special train is run to accommodate all who wish to watch the sport, and it is usually well filled. National holidays are of frequent occurrence, and the people evidently agree with Punch that "holidays are the grandest invention of modern science."

Complying with the request of President Stewart, the Elders of the Manawatu district recently visited the Wairarapa Valley, in order to attend the district conference.

A government railroad has been constructed from Wellington and it passes around the harbor at the foot of the cliffs, and through the beautiful suburban towns of Petone, Lower Hutt, &c.

At last we commence to ascend the Rimutaka range of mountains, and the road winding along dugways and through tunnels forcibly reminds the writer of Marshall's pass, on the R. G. W. The steep grade necessitates a centre rail, rising about eighteen inches above the level of the other two rails, and the wheels of the engine are constructed so that they grip the centre rail, thus affording an effective brake.

The scenery on the Rimutaka is marked with picturesque beauty and rugged grandeur. The train moves slowly up deepside cuttings and dugways, turning and winding around numberless curves. The massive forest-clad Tararua range towering above, and a stream rippling far below in the bottom of the gully. We descend into the Wairarapa valley through scenery almost equal to that of our own dear mountain home.

The valley is quite extensive and is very similar to Utah County, with its clear, fresh water lake between the mountains.

Wairarapa lake is very shallow and affords good facilities for hunting, as wild ducks and black swans abound in that vicinity.

At Greyton President Stewart and Elders G. C. Dunford, J. G. Kelson, W. Douglas, P. P. Thomas, B. Giddard and W. Gibson met and traveled together to Kohunui, a distance of thirty miles, in tugboats furnished by our Maori brethren. We received the usual hearty greeting and were well provided for.

Conference was held two days, and reports of branches were given by the presidents.

The meetings were well attended, and instructions were given by the Elders. On the Sabbath three candidates offered themselves for baptism.

The Maoris sustained their reputation for hospitality and the Elders were excellently cared for. After spending nearly a week with the Wairarapa Saints the Elders continued their journey on horseback over the mountains. A ride of fifty-seven miles enabled them to reach Porirua late in the evening, tired and jaded.

The Saints of Porirua branch are exceedingly hospitable and have always had the reputation of being earnest, faithful workers.

The settlement is about fourteen miles from Wellington, and is located on the Parirua harbor, which abounds with shell-fish.

Some trouble existed in the branch through the gambling and horse racing proclivities of the members, but this has all been adjusted and a good spirit now prevails.

The Saints are diligent in performing their duties, and many are earnestly praying for the time when they can gather to Zion.

A neat little meeting house has been built and furnished in modern style, where Sabbath meetings and daily "Karakia," or prayers, are held. It is customary with our Maori members to assemble at the meeting house, morning and evening, for prayers. In this branch we are roused by the bell ringing at half-past six in the morning, and as this is winter season it is scarcely daylight at that hour.

Half an hour is allowed for dressing and washing, and at seven o'clock the second bell rings. The Saints may then be seen wending their way to the meeting house; mothers carrying their babies on their backs in true Maori style. The services usually last about half an hour. A hymn is sung and a chapter read from the Bible or Book of Mormon, after which the members chant or recite what they term the "Rongo Pa" or Gospel.

This consists of passages of scripture on the various principles of the Gospel, and most of the members have memorized all the scriptural references to the first principles of the Gospel, the scattering and gathering of Israel, restoration of the Gospel, tithing, etc. All present take part in the exercises, from the aged and feeble to the children who can only lip the words. Some of the little ones, yet unable to read, will repeat correctly many of the scriptural passages. After prayer, the members disperse to attend to their daily duties, but at five we are summoned together again by the ringing of the bell. This routine is continued summer and winter, and the inclement weather does not affect the attendance.

The Sabbath services are always interesting but were especially so during the visit of the Elders above named. In the Sabbath school most of the classes read in Maori, and a large class is studying the Book of Mormon. There is, also, what is termed a "Pakeha" class. The term "Pakeha" distinguishes all foreigners from the natives, and in this case refers to the books in use, which are in the English language.

The members are at present studying President Woodruff's "Leaves from my journal."

Enjoyable meetings were held while President Stewart and the visiting Elders were present. After a few days rest the company continued their journey northward to attend the Manawatu conference. A heavy rain was falling as the Elders rode forth on horseback which continued till nearly noon. We traveled around Porirua harbor and through the valley till we reached Paekakariki hill, nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea, from the summit of which we ob-

tained a fine view of the ocean and the west coast, and also the bluffs on the South Island, across Cook's Strait. On descending to the beach we put spurs to our horses and galloped along till evening, when we reached Katihiko, where a family of Saints reside. Comfortable beds were provided for us and we were made welcome to a supper of hot water and bread. Next morning we continued our journey along the coast, passing a number of wrecked vessels which had been tossed on the beach during heavy gales. One of these was a large ironclad sailing vessel having a tonnage of over 2000 pounds, and originally cost \$70,000. It is in good condition and a company are now at work trying to float it again.

In the afternoon of the second day we reached Porotianwha, where an aged Maori sister resides. We were affectionately greeted and the poor widow did what she could to make us comfortable. A good fire was built in the middle of the whare, or house, and while we warmed by the fire we lay on the ground under the smoke.

Our good sister spread our supper on the floor, consisting of potatoes and salt seasoned with love and esteem.

The following day we reached Awapuni, where conference was to be held, and great preparations had been made by the Saints, who were waiting to greet and welcome us. All corners were made happy and comfortable, and the Maori sisters had evidently been busy cooking several days, judging from the abundance of puddings, sponge cakes, etc.

Our dining table was loaded with meats, vegetables, jellies, jam and cakes, all prepared by the native sisters of the branch, who are excellent cooks, and it would be difficult to excel them. As we had been traveling in the rain all day we appreciated our comfortable quarters and the warm fire, and when called to supper we proved our appreciation by doing justice to the luxuries spread before us.

On Saturday, July 2nd, 1892, the Manawatu conference was called to order by Elder P. P. Thomas and opened with the usual ceremonies. Reports of the presidents of branches showed a satisfactory condition and that the work was progressing. Elders Douglas and Dunford addressed the congregation and exhorted the members to diligence. A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening, when President W. F. Stewart gave instructions on the duties and responsibilities of the Priesthood. He dwelt, also, on the evils of gambling and horse racing, after which questions on various subjects were asked and answered.

On Sunday morning the attendance was largely increased, and in the forenoon Elder J. G. Kelson and President Stewart addressed the people on the principles and restoration of the Gospel. In the afternoon a large number of European visitors were present, and the services were conducted in both languages. Maori hymns with English choruses were sung, after which Elder B. Goddard addressed the Europeans, explaining the first principles of the Gospel and testifying to the mission of Joseph Smith the Prophet. Elder Duxford addressed the Maoris on the same subject. Our evening meeting was characterized with great

enthusiasm, as it was a testimony meeting, and four Maoris solicited baptism, which was attended to the following day.

All the Saints desired to bear their testimony and our meeting continued until 2 o'clock in the morning.

On the Fourth of July we did not forget to show our patriotism to the "land of liberty," and it proved to be a memorable day in Maori-dom. The brethren decided to celebrate Independence day and appointed a committee to draft a programme. Material was obtained and a sewing machine was soon at work and soon we had the "stars and stripes" flitting to the breeze, to the great surprise of passers by and to the great delight of the Maories. Our programme was quite elaborate. The marshal of the day, P. P. Thomas, conducted the ceremonies, which were opened with music by the Harmonical band.

Patriotic selections were rendered by the Columbia Glee club, including the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Battle Cry of Freedom," etc. Hon. W. T. Stewart was the orator of the day and delivered a vigorous address in the Maori language, and no silver-tongued orator in "the land of the free" had a more appreciative audience or was more uproariously applauded. Stump speeches, songs, etc., completed an excellent entertainment and all the participants were gratified with the novel but loyal celebration.

True patriotism was evidenced by our cheering as the star-spangled banner was floated to the breeze, and we were all as proud of the "dear old flag" as were the noble pioneers who unfurled it in Utah's valleys in '47.

PHENIX.

PALMERSTON, North N. Z., July 11, 1892.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The following important opinion from County Attorney Murphy was delivered at the meeting of the County court at five o'clock Friday afternoon:

Mr. William Lynch, Assessor Salt Lake County:

Dear Sir—You have submitted to me the question, whether when a special school tax has been ordered and duly certified under article twelve of the school law of 1890, it is your duty as assessor to assess for the purpose of such tax the property of railroad companies situate in the district in which the tax was ordered; or whether, under the act of 1892 creating and prescribing the duties of a territorial board of equalization you are precluded from making any assessment. In the case upon which this question arises, the territorial board has in point of fact made no assessment of so much of the railroad property as lies in any particular one of the school districts.

The act does not require the territorial board to do so. It requires the board "to assess and value all the property in the Territory of Utah owned by railroads, etc., companies," and provides that "the assessment and valuation thereof shall be final for all purposes of county and territorial taxation."

The only provision for an apportionment of this value by the board is that it "shall be apportioned by the

board of the several counties, in proportion to the value of such property in each county. Section 6 of act.

This board derives all its powers from the act in question. It is a specially created body, of special powers, and has none other than such as are expressly granted to it by the statute and such as are necessarily implied from those expressly given. There is nowhere any necessary implication in the act that the board shall have power to apportion the value of railroad property between school districts, or any other species of municipal or quasi-municipal districts subordinate, territorially, to counties. The board, therefore, in my opinion, has no such power. It cannot be said that such a power must be implied, for otherwise there would be no method of assessing for special district school taxes, because, as I shall endeavor to point out, such is not the case.

Powers not clearly given in such an act will not be read into it. Thus it will not be implied that such a board may raise or lower any individual assessment.

Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Board of Equalization.

San Francisco, etc., railroad company, vs. Board of Equalization, 60 Cal. 12. Where the statute directs an equalization among the congressional districts it will not be implied that it may equalize among the counties.

All of the cases are to the effect that the authority of such boards must be strictly pursued, and that their powers will not be extended by implication.

It may well have been the intention of the legislature to provide that the property of a railway company in the Territory should be assessed as an entirety by central authority, and that the same authority should equitably apportion the total value between the several counties through which the line extends. This much the legislature has clearly expressed. It may have been the further intention of the legislators that the same authority should make a like apportionment among the various school districts, towns and cities. Or it may be that if the legislature had only thought of that part of the subject, it would have so legislated. But the act contains no trace of legislation, and neither the assessors nor the courts can supply it. "If we depart from the plain and obvious meaning, we do not in truth construe the act, but alter it. We supply a defect which the legislature could easily have supplied, and are making the law, not interpreting it. A casual omission can in no case be supplied by a court of law, for that would be to make a law." It will make no difference if it appears that the omission on the part of the legislature was a mere oversight, and that without doubt the act would have been drawn otherwise had the attention of the legislature been directed to the oversight at the time the act was under discussion.

The territorial board therefore had no power to make an assessment except for the purposes of territorial and a county taxation. School district taxation is no more territorial or county taxation than is the taxation in and by cities and towns for their municipal purposes. A school district in this county is a part of the county only in the same sense that Salt Lake city is. The act renders it impossible

that the board should legally assess for special school district taxes, because it has withheld power to make the necessary apportionment. The act has also in expressed terms indicated the kinds of taxes for the purposes of which the board may assess, viz: "Territorial," and "county" of which school district taxes are neither.

You, as assessor, are given explicit authority, and it is made your duty to assess for this purpose by a statute which was passed and went into force subsequently to the act providing for the Territorial board, viz., the school law of 1892. Section 83 of that act (p. 119, laws of 1892), provide for the voting of a special district school tax, not exceeding 2 per centum, "of all the taxable property in the district." It will be contended that railroad property in the district is not taxable. The section further provides: "The assessors and collectors are hereby constituted the assessors and collectors of all district school taxes." Section 84 provides that: "The county assessor shall assess for such special tax at the time and in the manner provided by law for assessing Territorial and county taxes."

This does not limit you to such property only as you are authorized by law to assess for Territorial and county taxes. It limits you only to assessing at the same time and in the same manner at and in which you assess property in general for Territory and county taxes. Nothing could be more definite and explicit than the language of these sections in making railroad property subject to the special school taxes and in imposing upon the county assessors the duty of assessing that property. If it were not so, the legislature would be guilty of providing for the ordering and collecting of taxes for which it had created no means of assessing. The legislature is presumed to be acquainted with its previous legislation and at the same time it enacted the school law of 1892 it knew that in the act creating the Territorial board it had conferred no power on the board to assess for special district school taxes. Aside from the explicit language of the act, therefore, it is to be presumed that the legislature intended to vest this power in the county assessors, in order that its legislation might not be nugatory.

It is true that in the case of the Union Pacific railroad company vs. Ryan (113 U. S. 5, 516), under an act providing for the assessment of railroad property by a territorial board of equalization, it was decided that a city under its charter power to assess and tax for its municipal purposes all property within its limits, had no power to make its own assessment of railroad property, but that such assessment could legally be made only by a territorial board for all purposes. But what were the provisions of the act creating the board? They are thus stated in the language of the supreme court: "It places the power of assessing the value of the whole line (so far as it lies within the Territory) including the rolling stock, in the hands of the board of equalization; and after they have fixed such valuation, and ascertained what it amounts to per mile for the whole length within the Territory, such valuation per mile is certified by the territorial auditor to the clerks of the

several counties through which the road passes, specifying the number of miles in each county, so as to give to each the proportionate share, and then the county commissioners divide and adjust the number of miles, and the amounts, falling within each taxing precinct, township and school district, to be entered on their respective lists of taxable property."

The act contained, in other words, precisely the provisions which are absent from our act, viz: For an apportionment of the territorial boards, valuation among all the "taxing precincts, townships and school districts." The court held that a city was, under the law of Wyoming, a "taxing precinct" within the meaning of the act in question, and that, therefore, of course, the assessment made by the territorial board and the apportionment made by the county commissioner was binding.

In the Wyoming case, moreover, the railroad assessment act, containing a general repealing clause, was passed subsequently to the city charter; while in the case at hand the act providing for the assessment of special school district taxes of the county assessors, was passed subsequently to the act creating the territorial board.

Yours very truly,

WALTER MURPHY,
County Attorney.

ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR AND CAPITAL QUESTION.

THERE appeared recently in the New York *Telegram* an article from the pen of Moses Oppenheimer, on the labor question. It is remarkable for the clearness of its statement of the situation, while its prescription for the cure of the evils it depicts is conspicuously absurd. It is here reproduced:

"Homestead is but an incident of the tremendous struggles for a new adjustment of the relations between capital and labor. Within less than one year we have witnessed the violent outbreaks in Tennessee, in Cesar d'Alene, in Homestead, occurring among a class of toilers drawn largely, if not mainly, from the native-born element supposed to be much more law abiding and conservative than the much abused 'ignorant foreigners.' Within the last decade we have seen tremendous strikes and lockouts among the railroad men, the miners, the iron workers, the telegraph operators, the dock laborers, the building trades, and so forth, all indicating to the student of social relations the growing unrest of the working masses in this country, all emphasizing the fact that the political institutions—if truly free they are—have not as yet secured to the toiling millions that happiness the pursuit of which is guaranteed to them as a sacred and inalienable right.

"The events at Homestead show with a glaring light the present capital class successfully call on the whole civil and military force of the State to back it up against its striking employees. The letter and the spirit of the laws plainly sustain that position. Mr. Frick, the chairman of the Carnegie Company, represents but the logical and consistent position of his class. Capitalists go into business for profit—the more the better. Everything else is subordinate to this highest aim. They buy the necessary labor power according to the law of supply and demand. They claim the right to make the terms and conditions according to circumstances, with the sole view to the success of their business. They are buyers; if the

sellers try combinations against them they seek to outwit and overcome them. All this is but consistent from their point of view, an integral part of our industrial and economical system. If this produces an satisfactory result, then the system itself should be attacked, not the single individual representing it.

"On the other hand the vendors of labor power, dimly realizing that they must sell themselves in order to gain a livelihood, are casting about for ways and means by which to improve and strengthen their position in the market. Hence that tremendous movement toward organization, hence the discussion of methods of reform.

"After half a century's effort, trade unions have some results to show; but they have also brought about the natural sequence of capitalist counter combinations. The strike and the boycott are answered by the lockout and the blacklist. Thus production is carried on in a sort of latent warfare among its chief factors, interrupted only by patched up truces. The weakest point in regard to labor organizations is that a large portion of workers remain outside, serving as a club by the use of which organized labor may be downed whenever capitalists are willing to pay the cost of the fight. No less an expert than John Burns, the famous English labor leader, frankly admitted this in a remarkable address recently delivered before a large audience in London. In all great strikes and lockouts the workers are thus made to fight against themselves, and the forces that ought to stand united in a common interest remain hopelessly disrupted. The so-called scabs, against whom the wrath of the strikers is directed, find protection at the hands of their capitalist employers, and ultimately the machinery of the State. To strikers it makes practically little difference whether they are overawed by Pinkertons, or by the police and militia. Pinkerton Winchesters, police night sticks or militia rifles are weapons, different in name only, but, as a rule, working toward the same end.

If we realize, then, that trade unionism is not satisfactory as a remedy, let us examine some of the propositions frequently made. Would the stoppage of immigration effect a cure? Look to Italy and Spain for an answer. These countries are not suffering from an influx of laborers, and yet their working classes are in a pitiable condition, resulting every now and then in violent outbreaks.

"Then there is the cry for arbitration, for laws imposing that method of settlement. As things are, it would only mean interfering with the buyer and seller of labor power. Both sides instinctively resent such meddling. In our own State, where a board of arbitration legally exists, its results are very meagre indeed. During the memorable strike on the New York Central railroad the impotence of the board was made manifest to every onlooker. The commissioners were snubbed by the spokesman of the road, and there the matter ended. It is extremely doubtful whether any law for compulsory arbitration could ever be framed in such a way as to be tolerably fair to both sides. And then, how are we going to enforce a decision considered unjust on either side? Can you make the employee go to work by force? Can you prevent the employer from shutting down his mills or mines? The working people will always think of legal arbitrators as a part of the political machine, and treat them with the suspicion and distrust in which they hold the whole class of professional politicians.

"Therefore, nothing will avail but a new adjustment by which a harmonious working of our economic order may be achieved. The conflict will last as long

as the worker is not master of his tools. Between him and them stands the capitalist, taking the lion's share of the product and ever on the lookout for an increase, no matter at what cost. The capitalist as employer is a historical result. He was absolutely necessary in order to perfect production on a large scale. He is necessary no longer. He may stay in Newport or in Cluny Castle while his subordinates carry on his business or fight his battles. He becomes more and more simply an idle cost. Like the feudal system, capitalist production has outlived its usefulness, and it soon must give way to co-operative production and distribution in the interest of society.

"But then you attack the sacredness of property upon which civilized society rests! Nothing is more absurdly misapplied, than the phrase of the 'sacredness of property.' What is the object of attacks on private property in the means of production. Let us bear in mind that such property is created by organized society, and changes its forms according to the needs of society. To say that the present form of property is unchangeable is to deny historical progress. Property in slaves, property under the feudal system had their day, and ceased when no longer serviceable to society. Necessity is a strong master and will make the change regarding the property in means of production. The days of our present industrial system are numbered once the masses clearly realize that co-operation must take the place of murderous competition. In a country where the right of revolution is fundamentally recognized no change in the interest of the public well is impossible or illegitimate.

"Such is the lesson of Homestead."

The article is analytical and logical until it reaches the remedy, which is revolutionary. Our disagreement with it does not apply to the principle of co-operation as a remedial means. Our exception relates to what Mr. Oppenheimer inappropriately calls co-operation. He applies the term to what would be a species of coercive communism, the basis of which would be seizure of the means of production and their subsequent distribution to be conducted co-operatively for the benefit of society.

The first step toward such a system would be the direct opposite of co-operation—confiscation. Such a movement would precipitate the bloodiest revolution on record. The Amalgamated Trades Union at Homestead seems to be possessed of Mr. Oppenheimer's socialistic ideas, as, in a manifesto issued by it, the claim was made that the workmen had a property right in the Carnegie works because they had, by their labor, helped to produce them, and the government was asked to sustain, by its powers, this proposition. To apply the term co-operation—which implies mutuality—to a condition which involves a conflict between the parties in interest is ridiculous. If ever the time shall come when labor shall make the demand and insist upon it, by force if necessary, that the capitalists shall surrender possession of the means of production, then will a sanguinary struggle be precipitated that will throw ordinary civil strife into the shade of forgetfulness. Instead of co-operation it would be class against class, and man against man. The race is not educated out of selfishness into self-denial yet. Until that time shall come social affairs will be in perpetual com-

motion. Such ideas of co-operation as those of Mr. Oppenheimer cannot become realities at present. Attempts to enforce them would lead to indescribable woe and disaster.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

WITH Kesler on the Justice's seat and Powers at the bar, the acquittal of the two saloon men who were charged with violating the Sunday ordinance is not remarkable. And yet the evidence was very clear and straight. A number of men testified to having bought and drank intoxicants on the premises of the defendants on Sunday, July 24th. If there were some trifling discrepancies developed under the cross-fire of attorney Powers, they were insignificant in the light of the undisputed evidence of other witnesses. But when the palpable errors of the defending attorney were adopted and repeated by the court, it was evident that the prosecution had little chance to gain the case.

This is all in line with the tender policy exhibited towards convicted saloon keepers, and shows that if the work inaugurated by the Mayor and Captain of Police is to be carried on effectually, some other magistrate will have to hear complaints and impose penalties. The prosecution of lawless saloon keepers at present amounts to very little more than a song-and-dance performance.

THE SCRIBE AND THE ATTORNEY.

THE *Ordin Standard* contains a strong yet respectful article from the trenchant pen of J. R. McBride in response to the two-column assault upon him by C. C. Goodwin. Although the latter is an experienced writer and in a certain class of literature has achieved some success, he does not come near in force and keenness, in pointed yet polished sentences, in sarcastic and well turned arguments, to the practiced lawyer and debater who shows him up so effectively in the *Standard*. His opponent intimates that he will keep up the fight as long as he continues to assail and slander him. Discretion is said to be the better part of valor. We have had mud-slinging and vituperation enough from the journalist; a little of the better part of valor will now be the right thing and may save him from being utterly used up by the lawyer.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Brigham Johnson, of Provo, returned to this city today from the Sandwich Islands, for which part of the world he left to fulfil a mission on May 24th, 1899. He labored constantly and faithfully among the natives of the islands until released. Elder Johnson returns home in good health and spirits. He took the afternoon train for Provo.

Elder Nepht Edwards of Beaver City left his home for a mission to Europe on February 16th, 1891. He traveled in the Scottish Conference the first ten months, at the expiration of which time he was transferred to the Birmingham Conference where he labored until released. His health was not good during the latter part of his mission and he is glad to get home.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 31, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m.; President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir sang the hymn:

How are Thy servants blest, O, Lord!
How sure is their defence.

Prayer by Elder Aurelius Miner.
The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Though deep'ning trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God.

The Priesthood of the Twenty-third Ward administered in the ordinance of the Sacrament.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS

addressed the congregation. He said that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was very fruitful in subject matter, and the current history of the world—with which we might make ourselves acquainted through the medium of the press every day—brought forth new evidence that the world was really in need of the Gospel as a panacea for those ills with which mankind was afflicted, and which, in truth, offered the only remedy for the evils of which men complained. The other day a noted public speaker made the assertion that over the counters of the 241,000 saloons in the United States there passed last year, in round numbers, \$1,507,000,000; and when we were confronted with facts of that kind, it seemed to him pretty clear proof that the world was in need of that part of the Gospel known to the Latter-day Saints as the Word of Wisdom. The direct word of the Lord was that wine and strong drinks were not good for the children of men. But this was not the only item out of the very long list of evils that the Gospel of Jesus Christ would eventually cure.

Of late we had many manifestations of a very serious disease in the body politic of the United States. The speaker here referred to the labor troubles in Idaho and Pennsylvania, and said that these were symptoms of the great disease which was reaching out the vitals of one of the grandest States that had been brought into existence in modern times. If there was one thing more than another for which our age would be accounted remarkable it was, perhaps, the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. The fortunes of many of the private citizens of the United States far outstripped the wealth possessed by princes and kings in former times. Many of these vast possessions had been obtained within the past quarter of a century; and this wealth brought power with it, as we had seen by recent events in Pennsylvania—such power that its possessors might pass by the constituted authority of the State and employ what was equivalent to an armed soldiery of itself, and by such force guard that which they had accumulated. On the other hand, the masses—men who were compelled to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow—were to be observed organizing into labor societies and creating a bond of sympathy, that they might not be completely at the mercy of this aggregated wealth. On their part was seen a very unwise

disposition to resort to violence in order to resist what they conceived to be a pressure of capital upon labor, and unless some fortunate circumstance should arise to restrain both these forces in the resistance of each other, this generation was promised a conflict with which the great rebellion of a quarter of a century ago would be, by comparison, a summer breeze to a tempest. The people who were thus arraying themselves on either side had need of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This great conflict between capital and labor confronted the statesmen of our age and sorely perplexed their wisdom. It had been beyond the power of the philosopher to grapple with it, so far, or to give us any intelligible solution of the problem presented.

Those who had already undertaken in other countries, France and England, to cope with the difficulty had failed in the accomplishment of their good designs. They seemed to have forgotten that it was a world that had gone wrong, and that it would require the wisdom of a God to set it right—that these problems were too much for human effort. The socialists and communists would settle the difficulty by changing conditions. They believed that all the evils which exist had grown out of our social conditions, and that if these were changed the result would be changed also, making the world if not absolutely good at least much better.

In his humble opinion, these men working from the outside, through their organizations, had begun at the wrong end; he believed that the Gospel promised to be much more successful, for the reason that while it did not entirely ignore the influence of conditions upon the children of men, it realized the fact that one must begin with man himself instead of at the conditions which environ him. If the man were corrected and placed right, conditions would regulate themselves or be easily met; while if the man remained untouched it would be found impossible to create the conditions desirable.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ began by correcting the evils which exist in the world by teaching each individual repentance of his sins and transgressions, by undertaking to make him righteous; and in connection with the improvement which should come to our race through repentance the conditions would gradually change for the better. It must follow as clearly as the day follows the night that if the individuals in a community or in a nation became righteous, then the nation itself would become so. He believed that the ancient Prophet understood the value of righteousness when he said that it exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people. If half the inhabitants of the United States were righteous, and were not proud, high-minded, disobedient, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God—if they loved justice and truth, and possessed the great virtues of charity and brotherly kindness—it would be found possible so to adjust the question of the remuneration of labor, that labor, on its part, would be willing to act for the advantage of those who employed it, that there would be no friction between the two forces—no need of strikes on

the one hand and lock-outs on the other. If each man loved his neighbor as himself, and each one sought his neighbor's good rather than his own—the high standard of moral virtue contemplated in the Gospel of Jesus Christ—then those conditions which now portended great evil to the nation of which we formed a part would not prevail. That prophet of ancient times was very wise who said, "Make me not rich lest I be proud and high-minded; make me not poor lest I be tempted to steal"—recognizing that between these two extremes was a happy means that was desirable for the children of men to attain.

"Mormonism," as it was called by the world, was no dead religion dwelling upon the problems of past ages, but had in it those principles which could operate for the redemption of mankind from the evils by which we were surrounded. We were driven to the conclusion that our Heavenly Father had provided abundantly for His children, but that in the distribution of the gifts and resources which He had placed upon the earth there was something fundamentally faulty. In one of His revelations to this Church He said, "There is abundance in the earth, and to spare, for the wants of man;" and yet we found the unreasonable accumulation of wealth on the one hand and the direct poverty on the other.

The solution offered in the Gospel began by recognizing God as the Author of the earth and the Possessor of it, and that which we held was merely a stewardship of those things committed unto our care. In the control of that stewardship individuality was to be preserved. It was not intended that a man should lose his agency as in the schemes contrived by communists and socialists, but that his stewardship should be given to him and he be held responsible to God for its management. There should be something higher in view than mere personal aggrandizement.

The principle of reforming mankind had a wider application than they had yet given to it. It would not only reach men in their social conditions, and in the industrial system that should obtain, but even in the sphere of civil government. The fountain of righteousness was the power that should undo the gordian knot which now troubled us.

We talked sometimes of centralized power in government and the dangers which were threatened from it; in fact, the experience of the world read us a sad chapter upon that subject. But if the world could be assured always of righteous kings, ministers and judges, it would make no difference how much power should be centered in them. One of the old Nephite kings (Mosiah) comprehended this subject when about to advocate a change in the form of the Nephite government from a kingdom to a republic. Said he, "If you could always have righteous kings, then it would be meet that you should have a king to rule over you." But he recognized the difficulty of securing righteous men to rule; and therefore it was his judgment to put it out of the power of a king to lead the people astray. So he advised the people to do away with a kingly form of government and es-

tablish instead a government of judges elected by themselves. If righteousness prevailed over the earth it would matter but little what form of government was adopted. But the difficulty was that men were not righteous, that kings would constantly abuse their power, that classes would have power and grasp it wherever they might and by whatever means were at their disposal. Hence it became necessary that this power should be restrained and circumscribed, and that they should be demanded to remain within constitutional lines, that the liberty of the people might be preserved. The Prophet Joseph Smith recognized the value of this principle when he said, "Let a government by good men live for ever;" because in a government of that kind the rights of the people would be assured, the authority of the government would be respected, and there would be no evil that should come upon the people.

The chief corner-stone of the edifice of peace and good will should be the principle of righteousness. The doctrines of Christ were as necessary in the working out of problems in the future as they were in the present and had been in the past. The principles of faith and repentance were eternal, and, clinging to these, let us go on unto perfectness.

The choir sang the anthem "A Wake My Soul."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Albert H. Davies.

DEATH OF WILLIE D. JOHNSON.

Will you please publish the following for the satisfaction of the father, relatives, friends and acquaintances of the late Willie D. Johnson, who, as was stated in your publication of July 27th, died on the 8th day of July, from the effects of a bite from a coyote received the night of the 3rd of June, an account of which has been previously given. The article referred to says "and on July 8th" expired, after having experienced all the frightful sufferings attendant on that most dreadful of all maladies. The date of his passing away is correct; the remainder of the quotation is somewhat inaccurate. It has been stated by those who have witnessed several cases before that this was of the shortest duration, and lacked some of the more horrible features of hydrophobia that they had ever seen or read of.

Willie told us that on awaking on the morning of the 7th of July he felt "quite miserable," and had never felt so queer before. At breakfast he tried to drink, but could not swallow water. Being on the range some twelve or fourteen miles from home, after stock, he was obliged to ride and drive cattle that distance. Riding through water first caused indescribable feelings of melancholy to come over him. He soon became very thirsty, but could not drink. Arriving home about 4 p. m. he was still nearly choked for want of a drink, but could not swallow. He then took to his bed. His companion, who was with him all day, knew nothing of his being unwell. He seemed to realize the cause and final outcome of his sickness, yet exercised much faith in the laying on of hands by the Elders for the healing of the sick. He seemed

to suffer only occasionally from an obstruction of some kind in the throat, and from thirst. We now sent a messenger after the father, who was absent, and could not possibly reach home before about noon of the 9th inst., although every arrangement was made to speed him on his way. On the morning of the 8th Willie appeared much better, and by drawing water through a straw he managed to swallow some. We felt quite hopeful of his recovery. He occasionally said something in a peculiar way, or laughed at something spoken by those around him.

He so continued until about half-past three p. m., when he began to feel very bad. This was due to the obstruction in the throat. He made efforts to force this up and spit it out, but he grew gradually worse, until his sufferings at times seemed unbearable. When occasionally he became easier, he would beg of us not to hold him here by our faith, but to let him go. About a quarter-past seven o'clock, all hope of his recovery being gone, we felt to ask the Lord to be merciful, and, if He designed to take the sufferer to Himself, to release him from pain. Therefore all present were asked to unite in prayer to this end, which they did, and received immediate answer; for ere the prayer was ended Willie ceased his struggles and lay perfectly calm and quiet until eight o'clock, when he passed away without a struggle. All felt that the Lord had indeed been merciful and kind. Willie did not lose consciousness until he ceased to suffer. We had the sympathy of the entire community, and many were there to witness it. I hope I may never witness such a scene again.

The father did not arrive until about 3 p. m. on the 9th, worn and weary with travel and the great strain of mind. It was a heartrending scene, witnessed by numbers of sympathizing friends—an almost heartbroken father gazing upon the lifeless form of a beloved son. Who can realize the feelings of the bereaved parent? No one but those who have passed through the same trial, surrounded with the same train of circumstances.

The funeral took place at the meeting-house and was largely attended. Discourses were delivered by Elders J. A. Little, Chas. Richens, and J. H. James. The longest procession of vehicles I have witnessed in this land followed the remains to their last resting-place.

Willie Derby Johnson was the eldest child of W. Derby Johnson, Jr., and Lucy Annie Salisbury Johnson. The latter was one of God's noblest women. She departed this life on the 26th April, 1885, under distressing circumstances, during the absence of her husband in Mexico.

Willie was born September 20, 1870, in Salt Lake City. The same fall his parents moved to Southern Utah, where he remained until the fall of 1885. Since then he has lived in Mexico. For the past two years he has attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and returned home in May. He was a young man of promise, was popular among the young people of his acquaintance, and a great comfort to his father. He expected to go upon a mission the coming fall. He was preparing himself for it, and felt glad to be considered worthy. During his sick-

ness he exhibited the utmost faith in the principles of the Gospel. We feel that there was work for him on the other side of the veil, and that his mother needed his help; for he said she came to him and told him he must come to her, as she needed him.

Some of our young people made the remark after Willie had gone to rest, that it was the greatest testimony they had ever received of the efficacy of prayer to see how suddenly he was relieved from pain, by the blessing of God.

Brother I. W. Peirce lost an infant son on the same day. The services were held conjointly, and the same vehicle conveyed both bodies to the graves. May the comforting Spirit of the Lord rest upon the bereaved.

E. W. JOHNSON.
COLONIA DIAZ, Mexico, July 31, 1892.

A REMARKABLE TRIBE.

"A remarkable tribe of Indians," said Mr. Childs, who was recently in South America, "are the Napos, who live in the northern part of Chile. Instead of wearing scalps at their belts as trophies, like the American savages the heads of their enemies dangle at their girdles. By a mysterious process known only to themselves they remove all the facial and cranial bones without cutting the skin or destroying the interior. The head is then reduced, without maiming any of the features, to the size of a man's fist."

Mr. Childs brought one of these heads with him, and his students put it in the museum of the Carnegie library here, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. In San Francisco he showed it to the County Medical society, and the doctors offered him \$1000 for it. He said no sum of money would buy it. He thinks there is one in the Smithsonian institute, and outside of his own he doesn't believe there is another in the United States. The Indians discovered they could sell the heads to whites at a good price, and to prevent them from luring people into the mountains and killing them or murdering the aged of their tribe and preparing their heads, a law was passed forbidding their sale. Through the kindness of Gen. Casmano and Gen. Soroby, the American consul-general to Ecuador, Mr. Childs secured the head. He says Gen. Soroby has eight orders for heads from museums and colleges in the United States, and he is afraid he will not be able to get them.

The head and face that Mr. Childs has is not as large as a baseball. By the secret process the bones were removed and the features reduced. All the hair on the original head is still there. It is long and black, and probably reached to the shoulders. The Indians put a string through the lip for every enemy they have slain. This head has four strings in the lip, and the mouth is drawn out of shape. The microscope reveals the pores of the skin, greatly crowded together.

The head was cut off even with the shoulders, and there is a hole in the wind pipe directly under the chin, evidently where the victim was stabbed.

A number of people have looked at the head, and all are puzzled how it was prepared.

Geo. Caamano thinks that immediately after the bones are taken out red hot gravel is put into the head. The heat reduces the size, tans the skin and makes it hard and tough, then the gravel is removed.

CITY COUNCIL

The City Council met in regular session last night. President Lofbourn in the chair.

The councilmen in attendance were: Rob, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Heles, Simondli. Absent—Karrick.

In the absence of Recorder Stanton, his deputy, Elmer Elsworth, performed the clerical labors of the session. The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved, after which

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

Kelsey & Gillespie asked to be allowed to construct their own sidewalks. B. W. of public works.

Mrs. G. W. Snell, by her attorneys, offered to compromise her damage suit against the city. Committee on claims.

J. A. Benton and others asked that certain highways be repaired.

Miller & Miller asked for an extension of watermain on Windsor avenue. Committee on irrigation.

The Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern railway asked permission to construct an additional track on Fourth West street. Committee on streets.

John R. Smith offered to sell a twelve and one-half acre farm with water right to the city. Committee on public grounds.

John Robertson and others asked that Second North street, between State and Arsenal streets, be graded and widened. Committee on streets.

H. Dinwoody and others asked permission to construct their own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

James Flowerly and others asked that the Council take steps compelling Watson Bros. and R. O. Shewell to pay the petitioners certain amounts of money alleged to be due them for work performed on North Temple street. Referred to the city attorney.

A PLEA FROM OVER JORDAN.

I. A. Benton and fifteen others presented the following:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:

SALT LAKE CITY,

Your petitioners would respectfully call your attention to that strip of country which lies west of the Jordan and within the city limits and north of North Temple street. That part of the city pays a large city tax and necessarily it receives none of the advantages of a city government; city police have never been seen there, and indeed are not considered; no city lights are extended there and none of the benefits of city government are within the scope of the enjoyment of the residents of that part of the city.

The only thing the city can do for us is to improve our highways. They being within the city, the county does not consider them within its jurisdiction and does not aid them with county funds; under these circumstances it appears to us, the subscribers of this petition, that it is only just and fair that improvements should be made in that part of the coun-

try on the highways and in building bridges across the Jordan to connect that part with the rest of the city.

There is no good or suitable road or bridge north of North Temple street. At Ninth North street there is a bridge without any side rails, and the whole bridge is not in a suitable condition for crossing. That street should be extended westerly to the city limits and other streets should be opened. There are no streets running west of the lane or east and west streets at all north of North Temple street; two or three streets should be opened up through that part of the country. In that manner the population of the city would be largely increased as the lands there are eligible for fine building sites. All it lacks are roads and bridges to make the premises accessible and the result would be that the taxable property would very largely increase in value within a short period. Large public improvements are now being contemplated within that region. The building of these roads would not only invite others to improve but would enhance the city's revenue by giving increased valuation upon which to levy taxes.

In view of these circumstances we ask that a committee be appointed or that this matter be referred to some standing committee to see how best the country west of the roads can be built up, and that the money paid for city taxes from said property be expended in building bridges and streets beyond the Jordan.

Committee on streets.

W. E. Hubbard asked that Tenth South or Raper street be graded and otherwise repaired. Committee on streets.

E. G. Hiller sent in a bill for \$400 for extra work in auditing assessment rolls for 1890 in regard to the Clute shortage matter. Committee on claims.

H. P. Lythe sent in a bill for \$100 for twenty days work performed in the same matter. Committee on claims.

ADDITIONAL HUNGRY GRAES.

Watermaster Harvey asked that he be allowed \$1 per day for the use of his horse and buggy and road cart from May, 1892, up to the present time. Jordan Canal and Irrigation committee.

Frank L. Hines, street supervisor, sent in a similar request.

Moran—I move that the claim be not allowed.

Rich—I second the motion. I do not know why it is that the city should pay for the keeping of that gentleman's horse.

Bell—The city does not feed the horses belonging to these gentlemen but in the review of city salaries it was thought best to allow them a horse and buggy each at the city's expense.

Moran—About three months ago we passed an ordinance reducing the salaries of the heads of those departments from \$2400 to \$2000 per year. Now, it looks to me as if those gentlemen were trying to get that \$400. But their scheme will not carry if I can help it.

Lawson—I am unalterably opposed to granting this request.

Wantland—I think the matters should go to the finance committee.

Moran—Such reference is only folly. That committee made the reduction from \$2400 to \$2000.

Rich—The city is now boarding twenty-six horses of heads of departments. That is enough.

Evans moved to amend to refer to a select committee of five.

Moran moved as a substitute that it be

referred to the committee on streets. Carried.

RECONSIDERED.

The reference of both communications was reconsidered and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Evans, Moran, Lawson, Hardy and Simondli.

SUNDAY SPRINKLING.

Street Supervisor Hines recommended that East and West Drives and First West Street be sprinkled on Sunday; also that the streets leading to the depot be sprinkled during the night time. Committee on sprinkling.

WHERE SHALL THEY BE PLACED?

The city engineer announced that paving would soon be commenced on First and Second South Streets, and that plans and specifications could not be perfected until steps were taken as to the location of telephone and other poles.

Moran moved that the matter go over until Friday night and be made a special order of business.

Lawson—Thought the question an important one and should be thoroughly considered; he was in favor of Moran's motion, which carried, taking with it the proposition that the city engineer furnish each member of the council with a copy of the plans and specifications.

MASS MEETING RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Moran the rules were suspended to allow Dr. Hild to present and read the resolutions adopted at the meeting held in the Wasatch Hall on Monday night and published in last evening's News.

Moran—I move that the resolutions lay on the table until later in the evening. Carried.

On the recommendation of the city engineer and city attorney the Saltair Railway company was instructed to remove within ten days, from South Temple street, all obstructions that impede travel thereon, such as the houses lately erected there, etc. Adopted.

THAT TROUBLESOME HAND ORGAN.

Chief of Police Paul submitted a communication from Mr. Eccles of the Union Pacific asking that the hand organ grinders at the corner of Main and Second South streets be removed.

HE ALWAYS WANTS HALF.

Galiezzi, the dog man, reported that he had paid \$14 for the removal of dog cages from the city hall to the canine pound. He asked that the city pay one half.

Lawson—I thought that the time would come when this man Galiezzi's greed would be exhausted, but it seems that I am mistaken, for like Tennyson's brook it runs on forever. I therefore move that the claim be rejected. Lost.

On motion of Moran the claim was referred to the recorder.

THE CANINE MAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Galiezzi sent in the following report for the month of July:

Number of dogs destroyed.....	72
Number of dog registered.....	146
Amount for registration.....	\$346
Amount of pound fees.....	17

Total.....\$663

Amount due for killing dogs..... 36

Half of the amount collected was voted to the appropriation list in favor

of Mr. Galleazzi and the rest of the report was referred to the city recorder.

GRADE OF CENTRE STREET.

The committee on streets recommended that the city grade Centre street under the supervision of the city engineer, the Salt Lake City railroad to put its tracks in the center of the street. The committee said the railway company had agreed to pay \$500. It was moved that the report be referred back to the committee.

Mr. Lawson favored this action and said that Mr. Wantland was very eager to grade a street for the railway company at the public expense.

Mr. Wantland—I rise to a personal explanation, as I am getting somewhat weary at listening to that gentleman's objectionable personalities. I am not here as champion of the railroad company but as a representative of the people.

Hardy—I think the committee's report should be adopted, as a matter of justice to the company and taxpayers in that part of the city and as a matter of economy to the city.

More discussion followed, and Moran moved to defer action for one week. Carried.

LIQUOR LICENSE REFUSED.

The committee on license reported adversely on the petition of Frank Monroe for a retail liquor license in his saloon adjoining the People's Theatre on Commercial street. Adopted.

MONEY FOR CLUTE.

The committee on finance recommended that the city return to E. R. Clute the amount overpaid by him in 1910 to the municipal treasury of \$314. Adopted.

PAUL'S AND DONOVAN'S ACTIONS DISAPPROVED.

The committee on police reported as follows in the matter of the petition of Jacob Moritz and others asking for the removal of Chief Paul and Captain Donovan for breaking in the doors of certain saloons:

We learn from the testimony given before the committee that the officers referred to did not have warrants for the arrests of the parties in the case mentioned in the petition, and while we do not know that their action in breaking in the doors without necessary warrants for the arrest of parties was in accordance with the law, yet we disapprove of such action on the part of the officers, though we do not recommend their removal. Adopted.

EIGHT HOUR ORDINANCE.

Moran introduced an eight hour labor ordinance which passed to its second reading.

APPROPRIATIONS.

E. R. Clute	\$ 314.14
Pacific Paving Co. of Utah	11,750.00
William Harkins	920.00
William Harkins	1,444.61
R. H. Officer	1.00
Various parties	220.00
Various parties	80.50
Kansas City Fire Department Supply Co.	35.00
W. C. Favey & Co.	2.00
Continental Oil Co.	6.00
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.	4.50
Pitts & Water	198.75
Pacific Printing Co. of Utah	15.25
Sullivan & McDonald	1.50
Kelly & Co.	6.00
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.	20.00
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.	3,650.82
Samuel Gales & Co.	275.00
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.	22.49
Wasatch Bragg Co.	4.25

F. W. Dennis	25.00
A. W. Catine & Co.	8.00
J. C. Murphy & Co.	1.00
William Harkins & Co.	15.00
Wascomb & Co.	11.00
W. C. Favey & Co.	24.00
D. H. Hoge	30.00
A. M. Woolley	2.50
Emma Madison	5.50
Kelly & Co.	132.50
Kelly & Co.	15.50
Kelly & Co.	24.00

Adjourned until Friday at 7:30.
No action was taken on the resolutions presented by Dr. Huff.

The City Council held a special meeting last night to discuss the proposal, specifications and contract for curbing and paving East Temple Street from South Temple to Fourth South Street, First South Street from State to West Temple Street and Second South Street from State to West Temple Street.

President Loofburrow rapped for order at 8:45 o'clock, three quarters of an hour after the time fixed by ordinance.

The members who were in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Beardsley, Simonds, Wantland, Helms. Absent—Karrick.

After the minutes of the previous session had been read and approved, the following from the city engineer was read:

Gentlemen—As contracts for paving East Temple, First and Second South streets are now about to be let and the question of what width from the curb and stone portion of the pavement shall be made to extend has not yet been determined, I respectfully ask for instruction in the matter in order that I may complete my plans accordingly. I suggest that some portion of the same streets should be designated for the erection of telephone and other poles so that the present poles may be removed before the work of paving is begun.

Moran—I move to lay the paper on the table until later in the evening.

Carried.

SANITARY ORDINANCE.

On motion of Beardsley the substitute sanitary ordinance was taken up. The measure was read the third time and caused considerable discussion, most of which was rambling and unimportant.

Hardy moved that the matter lay over until next Tuesday night and that instead of the ordinance embracing the entire city that the committee on sanitation reduce the district and define the same by metes and bounds. The motion was lost on a vote of 3 to 2.

On motion of Hardy the district was defined as designated in the body of the ordinance.

Minor amendments were made and the measure passed. It stands as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

Providing receptacles for ashes, garbage, manure and sweepings of sidewalks and providing for protection from paper and other refuse matter and for the disposition of night soil and prescribing penalties.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City that it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business within the business district described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of First West and South Temple street and run-

ning thence east on both sides of South Temple street to Second East street, thence south on west side of Second East Street to Third South, thence west on both sides of Third South to First West street, thence north on east side of First West street to point of beginning and all streets within said boundary. Also on both sides of South Temple street from First West to First East Street. On both sides of Third West street from North Temple street to Third South street and on both sides of Second South street from First West street to Sixth West street and on Sixth West street and on Fifth West street from First South street to Fifth South street and on both sides of First South street from First West street to Fifth West street, to provide or cause to be provided and at all times to keep or cause to be kept and provided within such building or place of business a metallic vessel, with cover of same material and with handles, or a fireproof or brick bin for receiving and holding, without leakage, all ashes, sweepings and other non-combustible rubbish that may accumulate in said building or place of business. That said receptacles shall be emptied promptly when filled, and shall be placed in a position easily accessible to the scavenger. It is further provided that property owners shall have sidewalks in front of their respective places of business swept each morning, Sundays excepted, before the hour of 8 a.m.

Sec. 2. A separate suitable vessel shall be provided for garbage and liquid refuse, said vessel to be free from leakage and provided with handles. All receptacles for garbage and liquid substances shall be placed in an accessible position for the scavenger and emptied daily. When placed in front of premises they shall be so deposited before the hour of 7 a. m. and removed within the premises as soon as emptied.

Sec. 3. Within the limits of Ninth East and Sixth West, and Third North and Seventh South, and from State to T street in plat D, and all of plat E south of Peach street, and outside the business district hereinbefore described, there shall be provided and kept by the owner or occupant of every building, a suitable vessel free from leakage, in which shall be placed all garbage and liquid refuse that accumulate in said building or premises, said receptacles shall be emptied not less than once during each week in summer and not less than once in two weeks during the winter, in each case oftener if so directed by the sanitary inspector.

Sec. 4. Within the limits described in section 3, ashes and noncombustible rubbish shall not be deposited or kept in the same vessel or receptacles with garbage or liquid substance.

Sec. 5. No house slops, rubbish, ashes or garbage shall be deposited within the limits except as hereinbefore described in section 3.

Sec. 6. It is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons or firm, agent, clerk or servant of any person or firm to sweep or deposit into any of the gutters or ditches within said city limits any manure, sticks, stones, dirt, dust or any other rubbish of any kind or to wash or empty pit-tons or slops of any kind in any canal, ditch or flume within the city limits or to sweep, throw or deposit upon any of the sidewalks, within the limits of Salt Lake City, any papers, sticks or other rubbish of any kind.

Sec. 7. No manure shall be allowed to accumulate in any premises within the limits, described in Section 3, to any quantity greater than one cart load and shall be removed as provided in the ordinance.

Sec. 8. No night soil shall be deposited or buried on any premises within the limits, described in section 3.

Sec. 9. All garbage, manure, night soil, ashes and other refuse and offal shall be removed to a place directed by the sanitary inspector, provided that all carts and vehicles for carrying any nauseous or offensive substances other than night soil, shall be strong and tight and that the sides shall be made so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents shall fall, leak or spill therefrom and either the vehicles or vessel carried by it shall be so covered as to be inoffensive, provided further that no part of the contents of any privy, vault or cesspool, except substances other than excrement, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets of the city except the same shall be transported by means of an airtight vessel or in such a manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by order of the Board of Health. All dead animals shall be removed in such a manner that they shall be covered from view during the process of removal.

Sec. 10. No person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, privy, sink or cesspool in the district described in section 3, except pursuant to a permit therefor received from the board of health.

Sec. 11. Any person or persons failing to comply with or who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than five (\$5.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and shall in addition to such punishment be fined in the further sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for every twenty-four (24) hours of failure or refusal to comply with the said ordinances.

Sec. 12. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after its passage and approval.

THE PAVING PROPOSITION.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the sanitary ordinance was disposed of and the paving proposition taken up.

Moran inquired if Utah cement was specified in the contract.

Wentland—No, it is not.

Moran—Well, I certainly think it should be.

Lawson—I agree with Mr. Moran. The favoring of imported material to the exclusion of the Utah product is unjust to our citizens and taxpayers.

Hardy.—Nobody favors the raising of home products more than myself. I expect to pay for some of this paving to the extent of a considerable amount of money. But my experience with the Utah cement has been such that I would as soon have the ordinary dust of the streets for a road bed.

The city engineer was called upon and said that hydraulic cement was the standard. There were two kinds of cement, viz: Portland and natural cement. The former was an artificial preparation made from a variety of ingredients uniformly mixed and tested. The latter was an article taken from the mines from various strata. There were fifty kinds of Portland cement?

Moran wanted to make it incumbent to use Utah material.

To this the engineer replied he would feel it his duty to file a written protest against the use of any kind of cement until it had been thoroughly tested.

Moran—Mr. Doremus, what kind of cement is the best?

Mr. Doremus—As a professional man it would be unfair for me to answer that question as I do not want to advocate the use of any particular kind.

We have received as many as ten car loads of Portland cement which we have been obliged to reject. Some of the Utah material will stand the test but a great proportion of it will not.

Moran—Is it not possible to procure enough of it that will?

Mr. Doremus again explained that he was not a representative of any cement company and hesitated in answering the question, but being pressed by Moran he said "No," very emphatically. He did not believe that it was possible to get ten barrels of good cement out of a shipment of 100 of the Utah product.

Lawson—We should certainly use home material. Some people say that it has not been sufficiently tested.

Well, who is going to test it for us? We cannot expect to import it to California, Portland, England or elsewhere. We import too much material. That is the cause of the hard times in this city. I wonder when that practice is going to cease.

CURBING.

Considerable discussion occurred on the curbing question.

Wentland offered the following resolution which was adopted:

That the city engineer and board of public works be requested to arrange the specifications for street paving so as to allow the use of curbing three feet in length.

A SEVENTY POUND TEST.

Lawson moved to make the test seventy pounds per square inch instead of 100 pounds.

Folland thought that the Utah cement should be as thoroughly tested as any other. To reduce the test simply to encourage the home product was poor economy. He moved that all natural cement used shall be equal in quality to the best Rosendale, and when mixed with two parts of sand to one of cement, and after having been in the air one day and in the water six days, it shall stand a tensile strain of twenty pounds per square inch. Carried.

HOME PRODUCTS.

Mr. Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Council that all material used in the paving of streets and sidewalks shall be of home products as far as practicable, and home labor shall have the preference on all public work.

The resolution was adopted.

THE DETECTIVE ORDINANCE.

Three or four motions were made simultaneously by different members to adjourn, but Lawson took the floor and demanded that the ordinance creating a detective bureau be taken up. Carried. He offered the following amendment, which carried:

Be it further ordained by the City Council that the marshal and chief of police shall have the power, whenever in their judgment necessary, to call upon the chief of detectives for assistance; also that the chief of detectives shall have the power to call upon the marshal and the chief of police whenever necessary, for assistance.

Ewing said that he was opposed to the proposition on general principles. It would create a jealousy and add additional expense to the city government; besides it would conflict with present arrangements.

Folland wanted it distinctly under-

stood that it would not be an additional expense. The city had maintained such a force, but without a head for sometime.

Wentland wanted to know how many detectives the city had.

Folland replied that there was but one left, some of them had been discharged and another had been sent to the penitentiary. (Laughter.)

Heise—I move that this matter be referred back to the city attorney with the request that he report this council at its next meeting as to the legality of the ordinance.

Folland—That is the most ridiculous proposition a man could make on this question. This ordinance has just come from the hands of the city attorney; to ask him now if it is legal seems to be child's play. He is employed by this council as a legal adviser. If he has drawn up an unlawful measure then for one I am ready to ask him to resign now and here. As councilmen with constituents to serve we cannot allow a man to make a fool of us in the manner intimated.

Heise—Oh, you need not get hot about it.

The Chair was obliged to rap order after which Lawson insisted that the ordinance be placed upon its passage. The vote was 7 ayes and 8 noes, but eight votes being necessary for the passage of any ordinance, it was declared lost for the want of the necessary majority.

HEISE'S FAILURE.

Heise took the floor in order to offer a resolution calling, it is said, for the removal of Police Justice Keeler and the appointment of Justice Gee as his successor.

The motion to adjourn was pressed so strongly that he was not recognized. Adjourned until Tuesday night.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, today (Saturday), August 6th, 1892, at 11 a.m., President Angus M. Cannon and Counsellors presiding.

The meeting commenced with singing and prayer, after which the roll was called and responded to by a goodly number of the presiding officers of the various quorums of the Priesthood.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Second and Thirteenth city wards, and Riverton of the country.

Eleven young brethren, upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, on condition of their promising to honor and magnify their office and calling if ordained.

Bishop John R. Winder, of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church, gave a detailed report of the progress being made upon the Salt Lake Temple. He stated that this building would be completed by the time specified, viz, April 6, 1893. Two hundred and twenty-five men were now employed, and they were working with a vim and zeal seldom if ever witnessed by such a large body of men. They were doing faithful, honest and reliable work. The amount required to finish the Temple has been greatly under-estimated. This is owing

to extra work and finishings overlooked at the time the estimate of expense was made. But the greatest care is taken with the means furnished by the people, every cent being made the most of.

President C. W. Penrose referred to a misunderstanding that prevailed in one quorum of Elders as to the ordinance of administering to the sick. The idea was entertained that there must be two or more Elders in officiating. The error arose from a mistaken idea as to the letter of the revelation concerning those who had lost faith. They were to be nourished with herbs and mild food, but not by the hand of an enemy and two Elders or more were to lay hands on them. But in the case of those who had faith it was different. One Elder or more might administer according to circumstances. Even those who had no priesthood might lay hands on the sick in faith. It was through faith that the sick were healed.

President Joseph E. Taylor endorsed these remarks and spoke of the prevalence of disease, the abuse of medicine, the proper rearing of children, the selection of suitable food and the necessity of a closer observance by all, old and young, of the Word of Wisdom, also the cultivation of faith and obedience to the law and counsel of the Lord.

President Angus M. Cannon elaborated on these subjects, showed the folly of the idea that one Elder could not administer to the sick, related some of his personal experience of God's answer to prayer and administration, inveighed against the employment of unknown doctors and reliance on man instead of God, deprecated man worship and advised dependences upon the Lord through faith. He spoke also of the evils of too much amusement and unrestricted dancing, and advised greater care in the supervision of our young people, in the observance of the Sabbath.

Bishop Winder read a letter from the First Presidency to show that the Temple could no longer be open to visitors.

Meeting adjourned until the Stake Conference, Saturday, September 3rd, at 10 a. m.

Benediction by Bishop J. R. Winder.

PROVO SCHOOL CENSUS.

Mr. James Hardy, census enumerator of Provo School District No. 1, gives the following figures:

FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD.

School age.....	267
Can read and write.....	260
Attend district school.....	150
Attend private school.....	70
Attend no school.....	47
Color, white.....	267
Children of Mormon parents—	
Boys, 118; girls, 118	
Children of non-Mormon parents—	
Boys, 17; girls, 19	
Total.....	367

SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD.

School age.....	306
Can read and write.....	271
Attend district school.....	180
Attend private school.....	68
Attend no school.....	58
Color, white.....	306

Children of Mormon parents—	Boys, 113; girls, 119
Children of non-Mormon parents—	Boys, 20; girls, 44
Total.....	306

THIRD MUNICIPAL WARD.

School age.....	448
Can read and write.....	391
Attend district school.....	269
Attend private school.....	38
Attend no school.....	90
Total.....	546

Color, white.....	546
Children of Mormon parents—	Boys, 66; girls, 171
Children of non-Mormon parents—	Boys, 55; girls, 86
Total.....	448

FOURTH MUNICIPAL WARD.

School age.....	303
Can read and write.....	293
Attend district school.....	161
Attend private school.....	65
Attend no school.....	77
Total.....	303

Color; white, 330; black, 3.	333
Children of Mormon parents—	Boys, 122; girls, 111
Children of non-Mormon parents—	Boys, 84; girls, 84
Total.....	303

FIFTH MUNICIPAL WARD.

School age.....	434
Can read and write.....	424
Attend district school.....	317
Attend private school.....	61
Attend no school.....	106
White.....	434
Children of Mormon parents—	Boys, 196; girls, 209
Children of non-Mormon parents—	Boys, 47; girls, 47
Total.....	484

Grand total.....	1608
------------------	------

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened in the Stake house, Heber, July 30 and 31. Present on the stand President Hatch and counselors, members of the High Council, Bishops of the various wards and counselors, Patriarch Hicken, President J. M. Murdock and Elders C. J. Fjelsted, of Logan, and Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake. President A. Hatch presided.

President Hatch referred to the favorable condition of the Stake. Elder Fjelsted made some good remarks to young boys and girls who wanted to leave home and go to mining camps and other places in order to make more money than they could at home. He showed the evils that beset their paths and temptations that would likely be placed in their way, and gave some excellent instructions.

At 2 p. m. Elder T. H. Gilles spoke on the mission of an Apostle and referred to the necessity of the Saints being punctual in attending meetings and partaking of the Sacrament. Elder Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake, adverted to his travels through the various counties, gathering information with a view of writing a history and record of this people. He made some interesting remarks on the first set-

ting of this Territory and compared it with the present day. He impressed upon the minds of those present the importance of keeping family records of births, deaths, marriages, ordinations, etc. President Hatch and Bishop Murdock having spoken, conference adjourned till 10 a. m. Sunday.

On Sunday morning President Hatch and Elder Fjelsted made some excellent remarks, the latter on the difficulties that exist sometimes in families, and how to avoid them. Elder Jensen occupied the remainder of the time, speaking on the following subjects: the necessity of keeping the friendship of the Latter-day Saints, of being kind one towards another, the principle of tithing, relating the history of the same in its organization in these last days, explaining the proper way of paying tithes.

At 2 p. m. the clerk read the statistical report of the Stake; the Bishops reported in writing the conditions of their various wards, which showed that health, peace and prosperity prevail. Elder Wm. O'Neil of Uintah county, lately returned from a mission to Ireland, bore testimony to the truth of the principles of the Gospel. Elder Jos. Lambert, late missionary to Holland, gave some good instructions to those who had yielded obedience to the Gospel, and exhorted all to live according to its precepts. The Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained. President Hatch spoke on the subject of tithing and advised the Saints to be liberal; God would then bless them.

Conference adjourned for three months. HENRY CLEGG, Clerk.

MORAN'S EIGHT HOUR ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance was introduced into the City Council at Tuesday night's session by Councilman Moran, and passed to its second reading:

A bill for an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work on public contract work.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, that in all contracts made by the City of Salt Lake for the erection of buildings or repairs on public buildings, bridges, viaducts, street paving or grading, and all work on waterworks or sewerage there shall be incorporated the expressed agreement that said city and contractor or contractors shall not require or permit any employee or laborer between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. each day to work more than eight hours upon any such building, bridge, or viaduct, or street, or other public work, and that the eight hours shall be a full and legal day's work; the provisions of this section shall not apply to work required under said contract to be done at the factory, foundry or shops of the contractor or contractors, but shall apply only when employee or laborer is engaged directly at work upon the premises where such public work is being constructed.

Sec. 2. Any such contract shall also provide that in the advent of any contractor or contractors violating the provisions of said contract that he or they shall forfeit \$100 to the City of Salt Lake Territory of Utah, for each and every day that he or they shall violate the provisions of said contract.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its approval.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met in regular session last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were: Alf, Pike, Young, Raybould, Newman, Pratt, Dooly and Baldwin.

ARCHITECT'S BILLS.

The following bills were presented by R. Kietling the architect and referred to the committee on sites and buildings:

Eleventh school—Drawing plans for a three story addition.....	1,000 00
3% per cent. \$31.47.....	\$ 31 60
For changing above plans to a two story building.....	.91 25
Nineteenth school—	
For plans as agreed.....	1,000 00
Twentieth school—For complete set of drawings, etc., including specifications for steam heating.....	15 85
3% per cent. on about \$3,000.....	\$1,893 00
Total.....	\$3,993 85

CITY SCHOOL CENSUS.

The following is a summary of the school population for the year 1892:

WARD.	Attend District School.	Attend Private School.	Non Mor-mon.	Mor-mon.	Total by Wards.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1.....	310	32	75	94	91 114
2.....	188	17	41	49	96 88
3.....	211	38	52	72	88 60
4.....	232	14	30	50	88 60
5.....	223	9	85	97	185 147
6.....	39	8	49	63	81 171
7.....	399	28	128	141	277 269
8.....	223	66	111	116	76 181
9.....	286	57	39	99	97 78
10.....	344	107	110	116	128 175
11.....	158	143	153	167	185 220
12.....	235	118	87	128	118 89
13.....	167	132	81	112	110 137
14.....	187	64	56	84	119 83
15.....	504	38	179	169	174 194
16.....	312	16	20	9	66 308
17.....	274	37	71	60	194 137
18.....	138	126	105	66	74 1 176
19.....	363	36	96	49	54 182
20.....	296	113	77	60	81 195
21.....	127	57	150	194	181 209
22.....	456	27	60	78	61 199
23.....	84	6	16	19	29 106
24.....	44	7	8	1	11 22
Total.....	1112	1430	1967	2065	2170

1112 1430 1967 2065 2170 2065 3270 10,549

*West of Jordan, or Center Wards.

The following table shows the comparison of the years 1891 and 1892 by wards giving the net increase or decrease in each ward and showing the total net increase of 1892 to be 510. In last year's statement what is now the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and west of the Jordan districts were included in the Nineteenth ward, and for the purpose of comparison they are so included this year:

WARD.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
First.....	376	417	41	
Second.....	245	296	51	
Third.....	303	301		2
Fourth.....	237	172	65	
Fifth.....	379	479	100	
Sixth.....	479	444	35	
Seventh.....	433	404	29	
Eighth.....	411	385	26	
Ninth.....	345	37	308	
Tenth.....	560	536	24	
Eleventh.....	710	924	214	
Twelfth.....	87	430	343	
Thirteenth.....	216	377	161	
Fourteenth.....	236	307	71	
Fifteenth.....	684	725	41	
Sixteenth.....	757	728	29	
Seventeenth.....	403	392	11	
Eighteenth.....	428	492	64	
Nineteenth.....	1,175	1,198	23	

Twentieth.....	378	476	4
Twenty-first.....	603	737	103
Totals.....	10,639	10,549	886
Net increase of 1892 over 1891.....			130
*Includes Twenty-second ward.....			343
*Includes Twenty-third ward.....			106
*West of Jordan or Center ward.....			51

Total.....	700
In Nineteenth ward proper.....	497

Total.....1,198
By precincts the school population is as follows, with increase or decrease in each:

FIRST PRECINCT	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ward.				
First ward.....	376	417	41	
Second ward.....	245	296	51	
Third ward.....	303	301		2
Fourth ward.....	411	385	26	
Fifth ward.....	379	479	100	
Sixth ward.....	560	536	24	
Totals.....	2,340	2,316	76	

SECOND PRECINCT	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fourth ward.....	237	272	35	
Fifth ward.....	479	417	47	
Sixth ward.....	430	444	14	
Seventh ward.....	433	404	29	
Eighth ward.....	236	307	71	
Fifteenth ward.....	684	725	41	
Totals.....	2,419	2,369	150	

THIRD PRECINCT	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sixteenth ward.....	237	272	35	
Seventeenth ward.....	403	392	11	
Nineteenth ward.....	1175	1198	23	
Totals.....	2,815	2,862	47	

FOURTH PRECINCT	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Eighteenth ward.....	428	492	64	
Twentieth ward.....	472	476	4	
Twenty-first ward.....	603	737	103	
Totals.....	1,503	1,725	222	

FIFTH PRECINCT	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Eleventh ward.....	700	824	124	
Twelfth ward.....	397	430	33	
Thirteenth ward.....	346	377	31	
Totals.....	1,443	1,631	188	

CENSUS STATEMENT.
The clerk was instructed to furnish the Territorial auditor with a copy of the school census statement.

BIDS WANTED.
The committee on sites and buildings reported that it had ordered advertisements for bids for the erection of the Third school building to be published in the *Tribune* and *Herald*, bids to be opened August 23rd. Approved.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED.
The committee on sites and buildings reported that in accordance with the resolution of the board at its meeting July 28th, it had awarded the contract for the building of the Jackson school in the Sixteenth ward to Mr. A. Hennsen, the lowest bidder and his bondmen being acceptable, for the sum of \$44,935, which includes also a water tabling around the entire building, and pressed brick for the east and west sides of same, all in accordance with the resolution passed by the board.

Action deferred until filing of the bonds had been made.

LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.
The list of text books purchased and referred to as exhibit "A" in the second recommendation of the committee on school work, is as follows:

First readers—New Franklin, 700; Harper, 700; Stickney, 500; Badman, 500.

Second readers—New Franklin, 500; Harper, 500; Stickney, 400; Seaside and Wayside No. 1, 400.

Third readers—New Franklin, 400; Harper, 400; Stickney, 300; Seaside and Wayside No. 2, 300.
Fourth readers—New Franklin, 400; Harper, 400; Seaside and Wayside No. 3, 400.

Fifth readers—New Franklin, 400; Seaside and Wayside No. 4, 300; Selected Classics, 500.

Wentworth's Primary Arithmetic, 60; Piper's Second Work in Arithmetic, No. 1, 60; No. 2, 40; No. 3, 80; No. 4, 30; Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, 2000; Common Sense Arithmetic, No. 1, 2200; Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic, 1700; Harper's Elementary Geography, 2000; Barnes's Higher Geography, 1000; Hyde's Introduction to language, 1000; Hyde's Higher Lessons, 1200; Whitney & Lockwood's Essentials, 200.

Copy books—Graphic No. 1, 120 dozen; No. 2, 120; No. 3, 120; No. 4, 80; No. 5, 60; No. 6, 50; No. 7, 50; No. 8, 50; No. 9, 60.

Appleton's exercise books—A, 60; B, 60; C, 60.

Michael's rapid system of penmanship—No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, sixty dozen each.

Eggleson's smaller United States history, 500; Anderson's grammar school history of the United States, 200; McCune's Historical Chart, 10; Smith's Primer of Physics, 1000; Lincoln's hygienic physiology, 200; modern speller, 3000; domestic science, 200; supplementary history of the United States (Sheldon's), 80.

Mus e books and charts.

High School—Milne's H.S. Algebra, 80; Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, 60; Wentworth's Trigonometry, 20; Montgomery's History of England, 50; Myers' General History, 80; Colton's Zoology, 80; Gray & Coulter's; Botany, 80; Martin's Briefer course Physical Geography, 60; Gregg's Introductory Physics, 50; Williams' Chemistry, 30; Electric Physical Geography, 60; Le Coule's Geology, 25; Collar's Beginners' Latin, 60; Cassar (Harkner's), 50; Harkner's Clero, 80; Harkner's Latin Grammar, 60; Greenough's Virgil, 10; Collar's Latin Prose Composition, 60; Moutonier's L'etude du Francais, 15; Edgren's French Grammar, 10; Super's French Reader, 10; Dreyer's French Method in German, 25; Joyne's German Reader, 12; Baisen's German proer, 12; White's Greek Lessons, 8; Goodwin's Greek Grammar, 8; Goodwin's Analysis, 5; Lombard's English and Rheology, 8; Melickjohn's English Literature, 8; Hawthorne's and Lemmon's American Literature, 50; Macy's Civil Government, 80; Gray's Bookkeeping, 25; Franklin's Life of himself, 40; Vicar of Wakefield, 40; Rabelais, 32; Kingsley's Greek Heroes, 40; Swiss Family Robinson, 40; Lamb's Adventures of Ulysses, 28; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, 40; Gulliver's Travels, 32; Two Great Retreats, 40; Tales of a Grandfather, 40; Plutarch's Lives, 40.

Total cost of high school books is \$1365.84; whole order, about \$11,500.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee on school work reported recommending, first, that the offer of R. B. Barbour to furnish to the district 100 gallons of ink in quart bottles for 50 cents per gallon, and receive his pay for same when ink is found satisfactory, be accepted.

Second, that the purchase be made at once of the text books mentioned in exhibit "A," attached to and made part of this report.

Third, the committee asked for authority to advertise in one or more of the city papers for bids on school supplies, such as slate pencils, etc., and authority to contract for the same if a satisfactory bid is received.

Fourth, that a communication had been received from the authorities of the Deseret University offering to furnish school rooms for pupils, as was done last year, for the present year. The committee recommended that the offer be accepted.

Adopted.

Applications for the position of janitor were received from Wm. L. George, E. C. Stevens, Mrs. Baker, John O. Donnel, Maggie Lordan, and Charles Robinson. Committee on furniture and supplies.

A NEW CLERK.

The finance committee reported on the resignation of the assistant to the clerk of the board, recommending the appointment of Mr. Charles Stanley Price to that office at a salary of \$50 per month, to begin his services at once. Adopted.

FOR NINETEENTH SCHOOL.

Mr. Young moved that this board purchase from the contractors of the Lowell school building the Kyune stone now cut for and designed to be used in said building at the contract price thereof, and to furnish the same for use in the Nineteenth or Washington school, providing the contractor of the latter building will relinquish his right under his contract to furnish the equivalent of the stone to be purchased and supplied by the board as herein provided, the inspector of buildings to attend to getting a memorandum of the stone and the contract price, the attorney to prepare the relinquishment and consent to vary specification contemplated by this motion, and, provided further, that the contractor for the Lowell building will consent to furnish Diamond Creek brown stone in place of the Kyune stone specified in the contract." Adopted.

Adjourned for one week.

AT COLONIA PACHECO.

The most remote "Mormon" colony in Mexico celebrated the twenty-fourth of July in good style. There was a salute of guns at daybreak, another at sunrise and the hoisting of the Mexican flag by Joseph A. Moffett. The people gathered in the public square at 9:30 and formed in procession under direction of the marshal of the day, A. P. Spilbury. Following the music of the Sierra Madre band, led by Brother J. T. Whetten, came Apostle George Teasdale, Patriarch Henry Lunt, on the lead, followed by Bishop J. N. Smith, Jr., and the Priesthood of the ward in their order; then the Relief Society and Sabbath School. They marched to the school house, which the sisters had nicely decorated, and all very much enjoyed the following exercises: The choir sang, "Come we that love the Lord;" prayer by the chaplain, Brother John Rowley; choir sang, "High on the mountain top;" oration by the orator of the day, Bro. F. Spencer; "Standard of Zion," by the choir;

Pioneer addresses, by Father J. G. Hardy and Bro. John R. Young; German song, by Sister Anna Naegle; representative of the "Mormon" Battalion, Bro. John C. Naegle; music by the band; stump speech, "The Parson and the Miracle," by G. W. Hardy; song, "There's a good time coming, etc.," by Jos. Spencer and Sister N. E. Durfee; "The Dutchman's Snake," by the Dutchman, Geo. C. Naegle; song, "I'll love you, if you'll let me," by Hyrum Cluff and wife; sentiments, by Apostle Teasdale and Patriarch Lunt; The choir sang "Nearer Home;" benediction by W. R. R. Stowell.

The day was a most favorable one. The afternoon sports comprised foot-racing, wrestling, base ball, etc., with dancing for the little folks. The day wound up with a pleasant social party, interspersed with songs, recitations, etc.

The health of the people is good, and after a long season of drought we have had refreshing showers of late. The grass and crops promise well, and we anticipate fair returns to both the farmers and dairymen.

Geo. C. Naegle, Ward Clerk.

COLONIA PACHECO, Chihuahua, Mexico, July 25th, 1892.

ABOUT PRESERVING FRUIT.

We have noticed articles lately in several papers regarding the preserving of fruit by the California Cold Process. Some write as though it was a patent and difficult to obtain the right to use; but such is not the case. The material employed is the compound extract of salts which any druggist, if he does not have it in stock, can easily obtain. It has been used for years, so that the system is well established.

It is not necessary to heat or seal the fruit, but just to put it in the vessels you wish to keep it in and pour the solution over the fruit and it will keep its natural color and taste for years. You can keep currants on the stems, green corn on the cob, and fruit or vegetables of any kind in a perfectly natural state. The cost is only about one cent per quart, and the labor is almost nothing. A bushel of berries can be put up in ten minutes easily. We have put up hundreds of packages of fruit by the California cold process, and we never knew it fail to give satisfaction, and have shipped fruit to all points of the United States. The salts is made especially for preserving fruit and vegetables, and the druggist from whom it is bought will give complete directions for using. We have berries, cherries, grapes and pears kept this way, and we do not believe any one could tell them from fresh pickled fruit. Beside the plan is so cheap and so little trouble is involved that any one can derive great benefit by adopting the California cold process. We feel that any person who once tries it will never put up another can of fruit or adopt any other method.

THE OHIO FRUIT CO.

NEW CONCORD, Ohio, July 19, 1892.

EX-PREMIER CRISP of Italy is reported to be in danger of losing his sight, his right eye having already become practically useless.

LEGENDS ABOUT THE POTATO.

When potatoes were first introduced into Russia by a Mr. Rowland (the exact date of the introduction of the tuber into that benighted country being a subject of controversy, but usually set down at 1791) the people would neither plant nor touch them. They declared them to be the devil's fruit, and that they were given to his satanic majesty on his complaint to God that he had no fruit. God told him to "search the earth for food." Whereupon the poor devil fell to digging in the earth and found potatoes growing therein.

A similar legend seems to have obtained credit among the staid Britishers in Berwickshire, England. In that shire the introduction of potatoes is popularly attributed to Sir Michael Scott, once known all over Britain as "The Wizard of the North." According to story, Michael and the devil formed a copartnership and took the lease of a farm on the Merlo town estate, called the "Whitehouse." Michael was to manage the farm; the devil the capital; the produce was to be divided in the following manner:

The first year Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and the devil all that grew beneath the surface; the second year shares were to be divided in just the opposite way. His satanic majesty, strange to say, was badly beaten by the wily Michael, for that personage, with true Scottish foresight, sowed all the land to wheat the first year and planted it all in potatoes the second. So the poor devil got nothing but wheat stubble and potato tops. How these absurd legends originated, no one seems to know, but the fact remains that the peasantry of both Russia and England even to this day frequently allude to potatoes as "Devil's Fruit."

THE establishment of one of Herr Krupp's plants within Russian territory is not without significance. Europe may not be, probably is not, on the eve of a general war, but when such outbreak comes the Czar means to be ready.

DEATHS.

TWITCHELL.—In Salt Lake City, August 2, 1892, of old age, Luther Twitchell; aged 87 years and 6 months.

SMITH.—At 1:30 p.m. yesterday, of brain fever, Edith Matthews, wife of Thomas G. and Sarah E. Smith; aged 11 months and 29 days.

KINNERLEY.—At Brighton's Hotel, Silver Lake, Aug. 2nd, of cholera infantum, Martha Statham Kinnerley, daughter of William E. and Barbara M. Kinnerley; aged 1 year.

SMITH.—In the Eighth ward of Salt Lake City, at 4:30 a.m., August 2nd, Eva Margaret Smith, of cholera infantum, after an illness of two weeks. Deceased was the infant daughter of George G. and Eva H. Smith.

HENDERSON.—In the Third ward, this city, at 6:30 p.m., August 1st, 1892, of old age and general debility, Mary Ann Milken Henderson; born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 10th, 1805; emigrated the Gospel in 1818, emigrated to Utah in 1853.

GOATMAN.—In Mendon, on Jan'y 28th, of dropsy, Mary Goatman, wife of George Goatman and daughter of Thomas and Esther Monder; born Feb. 20th, 1824, at Chesham, Gloucestershire, England; baptized into the Church Sept. 17th, 1852, and emigrated to Utah in 1865. She was a kind and indulgent mother and an affectionate wife, and a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Millennial Star, please copy.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE, 1850.

ON 9. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892. VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by President George Q. Cannon, at the Parowan Stake Conference, Parowan, Monday, June 20, 1892.

REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.

As I see a good many of the youth present, I would like to give you boys a little chapter of my experience. My hair is growing white now, and although I do not think I am old, I suppose everybody else would call me old. I therefore may say something that if I were younger might not be deemed proper. When I was a boy I made up my mind that I would be just as good a boy as I possibly could be. When I was quite a young fellow I had a very dear friend. He was the most brilliant young man, of his age, that I ever knew in this Church. Some of our associates would drink whiskey when they could get it, and he found fault with me because I did not drink whiskey. Said he, "George, you are unsociable. Why can't you drink a little whiskey with the boys? It won't hurt you. I don't care anything about whiskey, but I like to be sociable; and it don't look well for us to refuse to drink with them." I said, "All right, so far as you are concerned, but I don't drink whiskey." And I refused to taste it. Well, I know that it made me an unsociable young man with them. He was a man of fine promise and occupied prominent position; but when he was thirty-four years of age he filled a drunkard's grave, and left this reputation as a dreadful legacy to his family. When I talked and reasoned with him he did not think that he would ever become a drunkard. He said that he did not care about liquor. But that was his fate.

Since then I have been in a great deal of society where wine drinking has been common, and where smoking has been the rule, and it is my experience that I was always more respected than if ever I had either drunk or smoked. I lost no credit in any society that I have ever been in for not partaking of these things. On the contrary, I found that I had more influence, because men will respect others who are firm in these matters. There is no man who drinks that does not in his soul feel that he would be better off if he did not drink, and he admires a man

who does not drink. Now, I am at my present age and I have never drunk a glass of liquor in my life. I made up my mind when I was a boy that I would neither smoke nor chew tobacco, and I never have. I made up my mind also that I would not drink tea or coffee, and I have observed that through my life, and I know I am healthier and better for it.

I started out in life in that way. I wanted to be a Latter-day Saint, and I wanted to be an Elder in this Church. That was the highest ambition I ever had. I never wanted to hold any other office; but I did desire exceedingly that I might be considered worthy to preach the Gospel of the Son of God. When that office was conferred upon me, that was all I desired. I have shrunk from holding office. I have besought my brethren not to choose me to fill positions. I knew when I was a boy that I should be chosen out of the Apostles, and I have gone out more than once in secret and besought the Lord to choose somebody else, for I did not want to fill that position. I dreaded it, for I knew how serious a thing it would be to hold so sacred an office as that of an Apostle. I have asked God, if I could be saved and exalted without that office, to choose someone else. When I was chosen one of the First Presidency I besought President Taylor and my brethren not to choose me; that there were others who were far more capable than I to fill the position. But it was so ordered, and I have endeavored to the best of my ability, in humility, to fill that position.

I do not speak in this strain to excite in your minds ambition for office, but to encourage you to put yourselves in positions where you can be useful. Do not acquire these miserable habits. Do not allow intoxicating beverages to touch your lips. Do not fall into the destructive habit of smoking cigarettes and chewing tobacco. Do not give way to drinking tea or coffee and other things of this kind. Be Latter-day Saints. Be firm wherever you are, and set an example to everybody.

I want to say that much to the young boys. I need not say it to the girls; for it is a remarkable thing that women, as a rule, do not drink liquor nor use tobacco. They are not given to these evil practices, and in this respect they set an example to their brothers, to their sons, to their husbands, and in some instances, no doubt, to their

fathers. The women in this Church are worthy of all praise. They are more attentive to their meetings, more faithful in the observance of the duties that devolve upon them, and have proved stauncher advocates of the truth and shown less treachery in our recent troubles than the men have. I know that God is exceedingly pleased with the women of this Church, for they have shown characteristics that are worthy of the angels in heaven. I know that God will bless the mothers and the daughters of Zion for their fidelity to the Gospel and for the devotion that they manifest. And the men of this Church might take lessons from the sisters in the way they attend to meetings and perform the other duties that devolve upon them. Therefore, I say it is not necessary to talk to our sisters about drinking. I do not know a woman in the Church, of any standing, that ever touches any intoxicating drinks.

I do not know a woman in the church that smokes or chews tobacco. A young man would think he was courting a queer sort of a girl, when he went to visit her, she should pull out a cigarette and commence smoking, and ask him if he would not take a smoke; or she should produce a bottle of beer and ask him if he would not take a glass of beer with her. And why have they not just as much right to do that as the boys have? Why have not the girls as much right to drink liquor or beer and smoke or chew tobacco as the boys have? I cannot see why one sex should have liberties of this kind that it is considered improper for the other sex to take. I think if a man drinks he should not be startled if his wife does the same; and if he makes a drunkard of her by his example, he will have a great deal to answer for.

These are things, my brethren and sisters, that enter into our everyday lives. I would like myself to see a generation of young men growing up that would abstain from these vices. And we who are fathers should set examples of this kind. I know it is not necessary to be talking to our families all the time about the Word of Wisdom, if we set a proper example ourselves; but if we do not set such an example, then we have to be continually talking in order to counteract the influence of our own example. I feel that fathers will have much to answer for in these matters; for if a man takes a correct course in this direction, his

wife and his children will follow his example. God has said that those who will observe this counsel shall have wisdom given to them, even great treasures of wisdom. And these are the men we want—men of wisdom. And will you have wisdom if you take this counsel? Just as sure as God has said so; for His word will not fail. And those who observe the Word of Wisdom will be distinguished among this people because of the wisdom that God will give them. God will give them the blessings that He has promised, and He will preserve them. When you go as Elders to administer in a family that observe these words of God, you will have faith to lay hands on the sick and to ask the blessings of God in their behalf, and to heal them through the power of God; whereas if they are living in violation of these words, the faith of the Elders and of the persons themselves will be weakened, and they will not have enough to claim the promises that God has made. This is a gripe and other diseases that are going through the country are merely precursors of the pestilences that will yet sweep through the nations of the earth, and we are required to stand in holy places that we may escape these destructions; and God has given unto us these counsels that we may be fortified, so to speak, against these scourges. You know what they did in Israel. The Lord commanded them, through Moses, to sprinkle blood on the thresholds of their doors. They did this, and the destroying angel passed them by and did not slay the firstborn of any of the Hebrews; but every firstborn of the Egyptians was slain. In the museum at Berlin, I believe, there is a record in stone, found in Egypt, which sets beside the fact in the minds of Egyptologists that the King of Egypt himself lost his firstborn on some occasion, and it is made plain, they think, that it was when the destroying angel passed over Egypt. Not a Hebrew lost his firstborn, because they observed the necessary requirement. God has, in His revelation to us, used this fact to bring home to us the importance of this counsel and what blessings will follow the observance of it. Therefore, we should have faith in God in these matters, believe that which He says, and claim the promise. Not that we can altogether escape death, or death in the world; but we may escape these pestilences and judgments that are going forth among the nations of the earth. A ready excuse as though the elements had been let loose with a violence that has not been known for generations. Read the accounts of the floods, the fires, the earthquakes, the tempests and the awful destructions that has come upon the people in various places. God has predicted this through the mouths of His holy prophets, and He has commanded us to gather out from the nations of the earth. He has given unto the people a wonderful spirit of gathering. He has done this for the express purpose of separating us from the wicked world and preserving a righteous seed in the earth, that when the judgments of God go forth there shall be some that will be spared. But how few there are out of those that have received the truth who have maintained their integrity! And kept the faith! It is sad to think how large a number of people who

once knew the Gospel have fallen away from it, and are not sharers now in its blessings. You men of middle age can think of your former acquaintances and can recall the families that you knew in your early life—the friends probably of your youth—and where are they now? Some have gone here and there. Some have died out of the Church. Others have lost their faith, and go no more where there is a sad thing to be contemplated how many have received the Gospel who have lost the Spirit of God and become aliens to the covenant, having no name or place, nor their children among the people of God. Why is this, brethren and sisters? Is it because God has withdrawn His blessings and power from them out of caprice? Is it because they were predestined to lose the faith? Do you think there was any fatalism about this, and that these people could not help doing what they have done? Why, no; it is as plain as the light that shines through these windows that that is not the case. It is because they themselves have laid the foundation for apostasy. They have grieved the Spirit of God and caused its withdrawal from them.

Now, if we who are here today do not prove faithful and retain the Spirit of God, we shall be to blame, and not God. We cannot blame the Presidency of the Stake, nor the High Council, nor the Bishop, nor the Presidency of the Church, nor the Twelve; for we ourselves will be individually responsible for that which we have brought upon ourselves. How is the Spirit of God grieved? Why, in many ways. But there is one fruitful cause, and I wish to call the attention of the young men of Parowan Stake to it. The Lord has given in two revelations His express word concerning sin that is fruitful in apostasy. He declares that any man that will look upon a woman to lust after her shall deny the faith, unless he repent; and I want to say to you young men that as sure as you live God will fulfill that word. If you look upon woman to lust after her, you will deny the faith, unless you repent, and that is why. You cannot indulge in this dreadful sin without grieving the Spirit of God and causing its withdrawal from you. And if we cannot look upon a woman to lust after her without grieving the Spirit of God and being in danger of losing the faith, is it much more serious would it be if any of us should act towards one of the other sex in an improper manner. I say to you, in the name of the Lord, there is no more fruitful cause of apostasy than this, and you had better be warned; for God has spoken with the greatest plainness on this. The thought of doing anything that would cause me to apostatize from this Church is the most horrible that ever entered into my heart. It has filled me with a dread that my language is unable to express; and if I thought there was anything that I would do which would lead to such a dreadful result as that, I would fling it all with all my might. The Lord does love purity and chastity, in women and in men. Why should our sisters, or our daughters, or our wives, be required to be more pure than we are? Are we not subject to the same law? Do we not expect to receive the same

exaltation? Certainly. Then why should a man think that he can do a thing with impunity which his wife cannot do? When he thinks that he deceives himself. Yet this is the growing sin of the world. Men indulge in these passions and think they are justified in it, until virtue is almost unknown among our sex. Under such conditions, of course, the other sex become the victims of lust, and are preyed upon by liberties. It is this that is bringing destruction upon the nations of the earth. And it would destroy the Latter-day Saints; they gave way to it. God will have a pure people. He will have a virtuous people. He will have a holy people. He will have a people in whose tabernacles the Spirit of God will dwell; and it will not dwell in unholiness, in tabernacles. The whole history of our people is a proof of this. Oliver Cowdery, who stood side by side with Joseph, who was ordained by an angel from heaven, who was the second Elder in the Church, who beheld the Son of God himself, who saw many wonderful things, and was blessed of God as was Joseph—this man whom one would think would have stood if any man in the flesh ever could, indulged in sin. Joseph warned him against that which he did, but he persisted in it, and the result was his priesthood was taken from him, and the crown that he would have had was given to another. Hyrum Smith received the blessings that Oliver Cowdery had had bestowed upon him, and which he had forfeited by his impure conduct. Ought not this to be a warning to all of us? What man is there in the flesh who can calculate upon being secure from committing sin if he could not? This is the fate of other men who received great gifts from God. Apostle Lyman Johnson had great manifestations. Angels ministered unto him, and he was the first man in this generation to be chosen one of the Twelve Apostles. Yet he apostatized, denied the faith, and became an enemy to the Kingdom of God. These are illustrations of the truth of what God has said, and our history is full of such illustrations. You see men of great promise—I have watched them in my life—all at once wither up, lose their power. They lose the life that was in them. What is the cause? Why, they have committed sin. They have probably gone on missions, committed themselves while there, and come back destitute of the Spirit of God. They are mistaken, or so to speak, on the road, to show how fast the Church has traveled and left them standing. Do you not know of numbers of such cases in your experience? I am sure you do.

There is only one way, brethren and sisters, to be safe and to obtain salvation in the presence of God, and that is in keeping the commandments of God, in being pure in our hearts as God is pure, to be like Him. It should be our aim to gain a knowledge of godliness as fast as we can; to know what godliness is, and then endeavor to make our lives conform to it. I ask myself, is there anything that my brethren—the most favored of them—are doing that I do not do? Then I want to do what they do. I want to be like them. And I ask myself, is there anything that my Savior does, or

that the angels do, which I can do in my mortal state and yet not do? Then I would like to know if, for I would like to be like Jesus, and like the angels. I want to be like our Father and God, as far as it is possible in this mortal state for men to be. That is my desire, and always has been; for I want to dwell with God. I want to gain celestial glory. And I know all of you do. What is there that we have not done for this Gospel? Is there anything that we would not do for it, and for the fulfillment of the promise of celestial glory and eternal lives in the presence of God and the Lamb? Why, many of you have forsaken everything on earth for the sake of this Gospel. Therefore, I know that your desires are the same as mine in these matters; and it is a desire that we should cherish and cultivate as fast as we can to get a knowledge of godliness, so that when we are called hence we can go with perfect assurance that we shall go into the society of the holy and the pure, to mingle with prophets, apostles and mighty men who have been faithful in the flesh, who have fought the good fight, and who have been willing to lay down their lives for the truth of heaven. Heaven would not be heaven to you, nor to me, unless we could get into such society. Well, to reach there we must be pure in our hearts. We must be free from sin. We must keep the commandments of God, we must walk uprightly before the Lord, practicing these heavenly principles which are revealed in the Gospel.

Brethren and sisters, I am not speaking to you something that is theoretical, that is unattainable. I do not want to talk about things that are beyond your reach. I want to talk about that which we can do, and that which is within the reach of every one, within the reach of these little boys that are old enough to comprehend my words. Let us be pure, and be instruments in establishing a reign of righteousness on the earth. Each man, each woman, each child, has his and her influence in the earth. Children have influence when they do right; for their example has a good effect. However obscure we are, we have some influence, and can from to righteousness in the earth. Every man in this Church that gives way to Satan and yields to his influence is an enemy to God and to the Church of God, and he retards the growth of righteousness and the spread of truth. It is said of Cain that he loved Satan more than God. How did he love him? By doing as Satan told him. And Satan is seeking all the time to make all of us do what he wants us to do. He is an enemy to God, and he is our enemy. He is seeking continually, in every possible manner, to gain influence with us, to darken our minds, to mislead us, and to hold up the pleasures of the world as an incitement for us to do what he wishes us to do. On the other hand, God, through His angels, through His Spirit, and through the words and the counsel of His servants, is endeavoring to induce us to serve Him, to keep His commandments, and to walk in the straight and narrow path; and He promises unto us exceeding great joy. And do we not have it? I told you that all men and women that serve God get

rewarded as they go along, in the happiness that they have. There is no happiness that equals it. The pleasures of sin are not to be compared to the pleasures of righteousness. The favor of God is priceless; it is beyond all earthly value.

Allusion has been made to the reluctance of the teachers to visit the people in their homes. If it is possible I would like to say something that would inspire you, my brethren, with a desire to magnify this calling. I want to say in confirmation of all that has been said on this subject, that it is a very important calling, and one that the Lord will hold those responsible for who receive it. We can go on missions, and be gone two or three years, and we do not think very much of that. Many of our brethren take missions without much reluctance. They feel that it is an honor. Now it is just as honorable in the sight of God, and is as productive of reward, to act as a teacher in a ward, as it is to go abroad and preach the Gospel. Your name may not be published in the papers; nevertheless the Lord, who is the Rewarder of the children of men, will reward you if you labor wherever you are appointed, and do so faithfully. You should not allow your manual labor to prevent you from doing your duty as teachers. Let me exhort you this afternoon on this point. And let me say to the sisters, when the teachers come to your house, gather your families together. If you know beforehand that they are coming, take pains to keep the children at home. Show the teachers proper respect when they come to visit you. The man of the house really surrenders, for the time being, his family into the hands of the teachers; and if the teachers are wise men, they leave the household in a far better condition than they found it, because they will say words of encouragement, and will teach the children; and the words of the teachers when aided to the words of the parents will have great influence with the children. Therefore, to have well-governed households you must have teachers. And teachers should go forth with the Spirit of God. They may be able by the influence of the Spirit to say something that will cause some young person in the career that is likely to lead to evil. Boys and girls may be out late; they may not regard the entreaties and counsels of their parents. Teachers could help create an influence with these children that would be of great assistance to the parents. It is proper that parents should gather their families together when the teachers come. I make it a rule, as soon as I know the teachers are at my place, and I am there, to gather all my family together, and I sit with them; and if the teachers do not ask questions that are searching enough to bring out what I want, I suggest to them certain lines of inquiry; for I want my children to be benefited by the visit of the teachers. I know it of great good, and I am here always when they come to my house. I try and give them all the honor I can, and I thank them with a grateful heart for their visit, because I know that they come at inconvenience to themselves very frequently. I do not

care how searching they are in their inquiries. Of course, I would not want them to ask impertinent or indelicate questions. No wise man will do that. But those questions that are necessary to find out my true condition I want them to ask, and I want them to ask each member of my family, and search them, and find out their true feelings. Teachers do come to my house and ask me as freely as they would a member of the Church that held no office. They ask me concerning my faith—whether I sustain the authorities of the Church, whether I believe President Woodruff is the man to lead the Church, what my feelings are concerning the principles of the Gospel, whether I attend to my family and secret prayers, whether I help the poor and pay my tithing, and whether I attend meetings regularly. My Teachers are encouraged by me to ask these questions of me and my family, to find out our true condition; and if they see anything in us that is not right, that they may check it and tell us. This is the way Teachers should do. If men will follow this up, they will get a spirit, a power, a light, and a testimony from God that will be of immense advantage to them. I would like to see the Teachers in all the States and all. Wherever the Teachers are active there is a good condition. In this way the Teachers maintain the *morale* of the ward; that is, they teach a standard of purity that everyone with right feeling will strive to attain to.

I pray God to bless you, my brethren and sisters. My heart is full of blessing, and with the authority that God has given me I bless you all, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

COLUMBIAN PORTRAITS.

NUMBERS of newspapers are publishing, cut up, supposed to be representations of various portraits of Christopher Columbus. They are as different as they are numerous, and therefore suggestive of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In one he is given the appearance of a round-featured person with a high forehead and passive, reflective expression worthy of an astute philosopher. Another represents him as a fat, pluffy man with a double chin and the appearance of one at peace with himself and the rest of the world, and as if he had just satisfied his inward cravings with a generous meal which he had the capacity to digest. A third presents Mr. Columbus as an individual with a long narrow face, adorned with a short beard, pointed at the chin, the cap being set into an immense Flemish ruffled collar. In this picture he has the aspect of a sharp and somewhat rascally man of affairs with a tendency to lose everybody within reach. If anybody wishes to make a selection of these alleged portraits in order to assist in forming a definite idea as to how the great philo-sophical discoverer of America looked there is no statute on the books to prevent him carrying out his desire. However, neither of the pictures would be taken as a likeness of the same man as the other. As the showman said when asked which was the lion and which the tiger: "You pay your money and you take your choice."

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. FINROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . August 20, 1892.

UGHT TO BE STOPPED.

NUMBERS of citizens are complaining about boys and young men being allowed to break the ordinance in relation to the Sabbath by engaging in base ball games on the public streets on Sundays. An instance of this kind was brought to our attention Monday by a resident of First North street. On that thoroughfare, Sun ay afternoon, a few blocks west of East Temple street, a number of lads ranging from thirteen to eighteen years of age, played a game of baseball, and attracted a number of other youths to the locality as spectators. People residing in the neighborhood were not only annoyed by the noise that was created, but their sense of propriety was opposed to the performance.

This is but one instance among numbers of others that occur nearly every Sabbath day in the eastern part of the city. They are breaches of a city ordinance, and we presume that the people who are subjected to the annoyance caused by them can easily have the nuisance abated by first requesting the offenders to desist, and should they fail to heed the caution, communicating with the police, whose duty it will be to arrest the law-breakers. The practice ought to be promptly stopped.

COLONEL PARKER'S LECTURE.

THE audience which gathered at the Tabernacle Sunday night to hear Col. Parker lecture on "The Child" was large. There were probably over 7,000 present. The lecturer, who is a big, portly man, of impressive appearance, kept the attention of the assemblage from beginning to close. He has a slight huskiness of voice, which is not a natural defect, being the result of a bullet wound in the throat, received while fighting to preserve the Union, in the war of the rebellion. This slight vocal disadvantage is compensated by a charming style of oratory. Col. Parker has the rare faculty of putting the action to the thought he is engaged in enunciating, while his facial expression changes in harmony with the sentiment. Some passages of the lecture were somewhat labored, but this did not detract from the charm of it as a whole, as they served to vivify with greater intensity his frequent outbursts of eloquence.

The lecture was, in the main, decidedly practical, and, being delivered with earnestness which often rose to the height of enthusiasm, the lessons it embodied made strong impressions upon the listeners. Many valuable suggestions were conveyed as to the

proper management and training of the child, so as to economize and develop its activities. It seemed to embrace the genius of the writings of Samuel Smiles and the philosophy of the late Theodore Parker and join them in one. The idea of the former was emphasized in his high estimate of the value of labor, while the thoughts of the Colonel's illustrious namesake were seconded in the views enunciated with regard to nature in all its varied forms being the expression and embodiment of the thought of God. The lecture was both entertaining and instructive.

THIS IS ANARCHY.

It is announced as highly improbable that the Wyoming cattlemen and their Texas auxiliaries who are imprisoned at Cheyenne on a charge of murder will ever be brought to trial. The reason assigned for this prospective failure to apply the law to people charged with the most heinous crime on the calendar, is that there are not funds on hand with which to meet the expense of the prosecution.

Taking it for granted that the prosecution will lapse, not for want of evidence but for lack of cash, what is the logical aspect of the situation? Simply this: That it has come to a point in the history of our country when an organized band of armed men, aided by assistants from another part of the country, can invade a neighboring country for the purpose of killing a class of the population, and can do actual murder with impunity, providing there are not sufficient funds to pay the expense of bringing them to justice.

This is rather an anomalous situation in a civilized country. There ought to be no situation, financial or otherwise, that would be a sufficient obstruction to the trial of persons accused of serious crimes. The only justification for such a condition would be a showing, based on a careful investigation, that the parties charged were innocent of the allegations made against them. But no such claim is made in this instance. The only basis of prospective discharge is want of funds. This is anarchy, being a condition of lawlessness.

SALT LAKE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE report of the health department of this city for the month of July, 1892, has been received. The total number of deaths for the month was 66, in an estimated population of 60,000. There are 31 different causes of death enumerated. Cholera infantum comes first with a list of 28 victims, consumption next with 8, general debility 2, exhaustion 2, abscess of the liver 2, cerebral meningitis 2, endocarditis 2, carcinoma of the uterus 2, accident, alcoholism, appendicitis, concussion of brain, burn, convulsions, cerebral congestion, senile debility, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, gall stones, gastroenteritis, heart-clot, heart disease, strangulated hernia, hydrothorax, icterus, cirrhosis of liver, marasmus, pericarditis, septicaemia, fracture of the skull and suicide, one each.

Not included in the death rate are

two accidents at birth. There were physicians in attendance at 48 deaths, and not in attendance at 18. There were received for interment from points outside of the city limits 17; of the deceased within the city 57; were residents one year and over, seven under one year and two unknown. According to nativity Utah furnished 35, other parts of the United States 16, England 7, Denmark 2, Wales, Ireland, Germany, France, Hungary, one each, and one unknown. O. the total deaths thirty-six were males and 30 females. The births for July numbered 71—36 male and 35 female. There were 48 marriages reported.

In contagious diseases the report makes a good showing. Three cases of althieria were reported. Scarlet fever and smallpox are represented by cyphers.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

AN incident has occurred which is helping considerably to advertise the Prohibition party. General Bidwell of California is the nominee for President, and J. B. Cragg of Texas is the nominee for Vice-President. The *Boston Journal* of a recent date published the following:

"For twenty years the individual who now heads the Prohibition ticket was next to the largest wine and brandy producer in California. It was in this business that he accumulated the millions which will go to lubricate the wheels of the Prohibition machine this summer. For the first time probably in all its history the third party now has a reformed distiller at its head. For Gen. Bidwell did reform. He reformed to please his wife, and he now sells the products of his 150-acre vineyard in the open market, instead of converting them into spirituous fluids on his own premises."

This charge has brought Bidwell into such prominence that he is being talked about all over the United States. On the one hand he is denounced as a hypocrite who made money by the manufacture of liquor, and is now seeking fame or notoriety by means of ill-earned money. On the other hand, his followers give a fair explanation of the circumstances.

Bidwell, it appears, has been and is a grape grower in California. In 1864 he began the manufacture of pure wines, in the belief that a pure article would be conducive to temperance, and also that it would be needed for communion purposes in the churches. An expert wine maker was procured and the necessary plant established. Meantime Bidwell was elected to Congress, spent two years in Washington, leaving his vineyard in charge of overseers. On his return he found one thousand gallons of wine in the vaults, and several thousand more in preparation. He gave the matter personal study and investigation. He found that instead of helping in the cause of temperance he was only making drunkards. Being at that time a strong temperance advocate he concluded to abandon the wine making. What remained in the cellars he presented to the hospitals of San Francisco, and the unfinished stuff he had turned into vinegar. He raises grapes still, but sells them in the open market to be used either for table purposes or for raisin making.

A little abuse and falsehood have done

more to advertise General Bidwell than whole tomes of eulogy. Furthermore, this advertising has helped to bring out the real character of the man, his enemies thus virtually doing him a favor.

SILVER THE TALK OF THE NATIONS.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that President Harrison has selected as United States delegates to the International Monetary Conference, Allison of Iowa, Jones of Nevada, McCrary of Kentucky, Walker of Massachusetts and Cannon of New York. They are all men of national repute. In political circles Walker and Cannon are perhaps not so well known, but in matters of finance they are recognized authorities.

The British Empire will be represented at the conference by five delegates, two representing the Indian government and three the home interests. We have not seen it officially stated as to where the conference will be held, but it is surmised that either Paris or Brussels will be the place, and the assembling will occur about September 1st. There will be ample time to ascertain European opinion of free silver coinage before the November election in this country.

It is noticeable that in the appointment of delegates President Harrison has been strictly impartial. Walker of Massachusetts, is a pronounced anti-free silver Democrat, McCrary of Kentucky, is a free silver Democrat, Jones of Nevada, is a free silver Republican, while Allison of Iowa, it is thought, is a Republican with opinions the other way. Cannon's record on the issue is said to be more or less neutral.

BENEFIT AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

In this city a few days ago quite an excitement was occasioned by the arrest of certain persons in relation to a secret and benevolent society, said to be fraudulent. Wild-cat schemes of all kinds multiply, thrive and for a time prosper in this country. Finally the vast majority come out losers. Schemes to get rich—insurance plans, benefit advantages, etc., are held out in various forms, under the cloak of passwords, signs and vows of fraternity and so forth.

The Iron Hall endowment order, the working of which is now being ventilated by the courts and the press, is a fair illustration of this class of schemes. Many prominent men in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and other cities belong to this order, and fall to see anything wrong in it. Speaking of the Iron Hall, and of the reputable members connected with it, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

"We refer to this fact merely to show the length to which reputable men are sometimes willing to go in the feverish rush of these latter days to get rich. Probably a large majority of the 65,000 members of the Iron Hall in this and other States have no very clear idea of how the huge returns promised on their assessments are to be acquired. It cannot be so, however, with such men as we have referred to. They must know, of course, that a promised and expected return of

one thousand dollars in seven years for about three hundred dollars paid in cannot be obtained in any legitimate way. They are aware that it is actually obtained from the money paid in by those who have dropped out before the maturity of their certificates (a practice pronounced unlawful and dishonest by the Massachusetts statutes in relation to regular insurance); and from the money paid in by members who have joined the order at later dates, which amounts to no thing more than a deliberate steal. They thus recognize it to be a gambling affair. They have dipped into it as they would dip into any chance venture hoping to get out with their 300 per cent profit before the collapse. Being in a business experience and intelligence and not given to investing their money without scrutinizing carefully the ways and chances of getting a return, they are thus made to appear in the light of persons who are willing to prey upon the credulity and foolishness of others."

SHALL WE BOND THE COUNTY?

EVERY taxpayer in Salt Lake County ought to know that an election will take place shortly, for the purpose of deciding whether the county authorities shall be empowered to contract a bonded debt of \$300,000. This is a serious matter. Which ever way it shall be decided it ought first to be seriously considered. We have city bonds nearly to the limit, school bonds in a heavy amount, and now it is proposed to bond the county.

Improvements are needed, no doubt. But are those that are contemplated such as the people want? Are they of pressing necessity? Do the majority of the citizens want the present officials to expend the money? Can we manage to make proper progress without piling on this financial burden?

The annexed ticket, which has been prepared by the county officials and to which the voter can append the word "Yes" or "No" according to his choice, tells the purpose to which the money is to be devoted if it is borrowed.

"Shall negotiable coupon bonds of Salt Lake County, to the amount of \$300,000, in the denomination of \$10.00 each, payable twenty years from date, redeemable ten years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be issued for the purpose of constructing the new county court house and a new poor house and infirmary, and poor relief farm for Salt Lake County, and for making other permanent county improvements?"

Before deciding, it seems to us that the taxpayers should become acquainted with the intentions of the county authorities in regard to sites for the infirmary and poor house farm, and other particulars that ought to be understood. Is it really necessary that bonds shall be issued for the county's part of the new city and county building? Is not that the only really pressing work at present? Do we need a more extensive establishment than we have now or can make by proper additions for a county poor house?

The election is to take place on Monday next, August 15th. The resident taxpayers of the county are entitled to vote on this question, which is only proper, seeing that they are the interested parties.

Is it not time that every voter should

get sufficient information by which he can make up his mind whether he wants the county bonded at present or not? We think so and advise all our friends to put on their questioning and thinking caps.

SALT LAKE WEATHER IN JULY.

THE Salt Lake City meteorological report for July, 1892, has just been received from Director Salisbury, of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Mean barometer for the month was 29.878; highest on the 2nd, 30.115; lowest on the 27th, 29.697. The mean temperature was 70.2 deg.; highest on the 25th, 88 deg.; lowest on the 2nd, 55 deg.; greatest daily range, 89 deg. on the 4th; least daily range, 7 deg. on the 1st.

The mean temperature in July for seventeen years past was 75.5 deg. The highest mean temperature, 79.2 deg., occurred in July, 1888; lowest 73.4 in 1884.

Total precipitation for July, 1892, only a trace. In 1874 there were 2.42 inches, in 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1887 the precipitation went over 1 inch.

July, 1892, had 23 cloudless days and 8 partly cloudy. The report shows no trace of frost for the month.

PROMPT ACTION WANTED.

THE City Council ought to make close inquiry into the alleged inefficiency of our present sewer management. Is it true that a large quantity of sewage is emptied into the Jordan river? If so, this ought to be stopped. This was one of the evils we opposed when the sewer question was first discussed. Our position was purposely misrepresented by "Liberal" advocates of the system. It has since been falsified in the same way. We never opposed sewers or any sane sanitary measure, but we did oppose emptying the waste matter of this city into the Jordan river, or the lake, where it would do damage to residents or land owners and become offensive and injurious to the city.

It is a fact that from some of the man-holes in town come up fumes that are full of poison and that are sickening in the extreme to persons near by. If this is in part occasioned by lack of flushing, the sewers should be drenched from the hydrants. If it is the result of sewage backing up from the outlet, as we are told it is, that ought to be remedied at once. And, anyhow, the city has no right to empty the foul matter into the Jordan, and is likely to reap trouble by so doing.

This calls for immediate investigation. Will the Council please take it up without delay, for it is a matter of life and death as well as of injury to health and property.

"LIBERAL" PROSPECTS.

TOOELE county was the first "Liberal" stronghold. It was there that the genius and methods of Utah "Liberalism" received their first striking exemplification. The county was carried by fraud, wholesale and palpable. The effects of "Liberal" rule were

speculation, waste and the depreciation of county warrants from par to ten cents on the dollar. One dose of "Liberalism" was enough. The county has, ever since its redemption, kept itself out of "Liberal" clutches though some members of the faction have always remained there. But it appears they have come to the conclusion that they also have had enough. The party has disbanded there in spite of the Powers-conference resolutions. It is probable that this example will be followed by other county organizations, and that little, if anything, will be left of the faction, except in two or three cities. The prospects in Ogden are treated on in another part of this paper. They are not very cheering to the "Liberal" managers, and the whole outlook does not promise much future profit to those flies who have heretofore lived on the "Liberal" carcass.

MISSIONARIES MOBBED IN THE SOUTH

We have been courteously permitted to peruse a letter from Elder William Winder, son of Bishop John R. Winder, now on a mission in the Southern States, to his wife. He gives in it an account of some interesting experience with a mob, who were determined to run the Elders out of Stanley County, N. C. The letter is dated July 31st, and the following is the substance of the statement in reference to the operations of the mobocrats: The Elders had an appointment to hold a meeting at the house of Mr. Dick on the Sunday previous, and arrived in the locality a few days before, in order to visit friends. When they arrived they found the people in the district in an uproar about the missionaries, and a number of them conspired to take them out of the meeting and put them over the river into an adjacent county and demand that they remain away permanently. They also threatened Mr. Dick. The latter stated that as he had agreed to allow the brethren to hold meeting at his place he would stand by it if they desired, no matter what might come of it. It was concluded, however, to give up the idea of filling the appointment.

The mob did not learn of this intention and about seventy-five of them gathered at the place appointed for meeting. Subsequently they procured a warrant for the arrest of the Elders, on a charge of committing a breach of the peace. The brethren did not evade the issue, being innocent, and were placed under arrest. While in custody and on the way to Albemarle, J. B. Simpson, the complaining witness, approached the brethren and tried to induce them to leave the county and the charge would be withdrawn. They refused to do so. This disappointed the accuser, who knew the mob had no case. About fifty men were gathered on the road to take the prisoners from the custody of the officers and drive them out of the locality, but their courage did not reach the "sticking point," and Albemarle was reached in safety. Friends were on hand to give bonds for the appearance of the brethren to answer to the charge, but they deemed it safer to remain in prison and did so, sleeping on a straw pallet on the floor during the

night. The sheriff treated them kindly. A committee of three deputized by a large mob, who remained at a distance, called at the jail and demanded that the sheriff deliver up to them the "Mormon" prisoners. The officer declined, saying that that force would be used if he did not comply, he still refused to surrender his wards. No effort was made to carry the threat into execution.

When the trial came on the court house was crowded. The two features of the charge were that the Elders had been the means of a man and his wife separating, and that they had preached false doctrines, and therefore committed a breach of the peace. It was shown that there was not the slightest ground for either allegation, and the defendants were discharged, and the costs were taxed against the complainers.

Subsequently a mob gathered and informed the Elders they were going to take them out of the county. The latter talked the matter over with their persecutors and finally agreed to leave of their own accord, preferring that method of departure to being accompanied over the border by an escort. Thus the matter ended.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the new British Parliament was opened yesterday. According to the dispatches so far no clear idea can be obtained as to the procedure to be followed. The Duke of Devonshire, however, stated that the present government would remain in office until it became certain that the various sections of the Opposition united to maintain a new government. Lord Herschell contended that the Liberals should withhold their programme until after a Liberal ministry was organized.

It is certain that the first question to be considered is Home Rule for Ireland. The House of Commons consists of 670 members. Of these 314 are Conservatives and 356 Liberals, giving the latter a clear majority of 42. But it must be noted that of the 356 Liberals 16 are Parnellites and Labor men. These might virtually be classified as Independents, and in Home Rule matters they are likely to prove refractory. Taking England, Scotland and Wales conjointly they gave a majority of 25 against Home Rule, so that Gladstone's 42 come entirely from Ireland. Should the Liberals undertake to form a ministry, a large measure of Home Rule for Ireland must be granted or else the Irish contingent will kick. Then if this large measure is proposed will the English Liberals support it?

If the Irish members act wisely they will either content themselves with a moderate measure of Home Rule, or else forgo the demand altogether for another year. If they prove refractory, the chances are that another general election may take place within the ensuing year, and in that they might not fare so well as in the last.

Teacher—By reptiles we mean such creatures as creep along the ground. Can you name one as an example. Adoli? Adoli—Yes; my little brother.

STRIKES AT THE ANTIPODES.

AUSTRALIAN news brought by the "Mariposa" to San Francisco on the 4th inst. states that in the silver mines of New South Wales 8000 men are on strike. The issue is somewhat similar to that at Homestead and in Idaho. The owners want to let the stoppage of ore by contract, the men want it done by day work. The mines were operated heretofore by means of an agreement between the owners and Union leaders. The latter claim that the new departure is a violation of the terms of this agreement.

The miners took possession of the works, stationed pickets all around them, and according to the account in the San Francisco *Chronicle* prevented the owners or their representatives from entering the mines. The government sent a body of fifty policemen to the scene of trouble. These did not side with either party, but simply insisted on free egress and ingress from and to the mines.

It is said that the low price of silver and least compelled the owners either to take this step in the way of reducing operating expenses, or else to close the mines altogether. Now they will insist on the disruption of the Miners' Union before they will consent to arbitrate. Thus the lawlessness and folly of misguided men tend to upset the very things they combine to establish.

UGHT TO BE REMOVED.

The scandal which has arisen over the conduct of Justice Kesler is likely to continue and draw public attention to that individual and the charges against him. In the City Council on Tuesday evening the following report from the Police Committee was presented and adopted by the Council:

"We, your Committee on Police, submit the following for your action in the matter of Police Justice Kesler; find that no excuse can be given for his conduct on the evening of June 17th, 1892, and that his conduct was against the honor and dignity of his high and responsible position and was open to censure.

M. H. BEARTSLEY,
J. L. LAWSON,
E. A. FOLLAND,
P. J. MORAN."

It might reasonably be expected that an officer having any sense of propriety, who had been thus censured after a close investigation, would be sensitive as well as sensible enough to tender his resignation at once. But Kesler seems determined to hang on to the place and its emoluments as long as possible. In this he is supported by his appropriately chosen attorney, O. W. Powers. The "Liberal" chief, with that impudence which is one of his chief characteristics, so it appears from reports of the proceedings, persisted in addressing the Council on behalf of his client in spite of the objections of several members. He ought to be taught a needed lesson, and no doubt would have been if the Council had not contained so many members of the faction which he manipulates. He had no right to address the Council except by unanimous consent.

A resolution was offered for the re-

removal of Kesler as City Justice of the Peace and the substitution of another Justice to fill the place. But this went over for the written opinion of the City Attorney. There was no need for this delay, for that faculty was admitted on the spot the power of the Council to make the change. Every member of the Council might understand this for himself by simply reading the following, in Section Four of Chapter xxiv, Laws of Utah 1892:

"Sec. 4. In all cases where cities of any class have heretofore elected more than one Justice of the Peace, the City Council of such city may, by resolution, designate one of such justices to act for such city at large, and such City Council may designate the place where such justice shall transact the business pertaining to his office, and any city of the first or second class may, by ordinance or resolution, fix a salary for such justice so designated, which such salary shall be in lieu of all fees and other charges."

"This power to 'designate' is conferred upon the City Council. The Mayor has no part or lot in the matter. He has a voice, however, in the passage of an ordinance or resolution involving the expenditure of money. But the question of salary is not connected with the resolution to designate a Justice to act in Kesler's place; therefore the right of the Council is clear. It can displace Kesler as the City or Police Justice, and he would then remain in the office of simple Justice of the Peace to which he was elected.

According to the resolution adopted by the Council, he is unfit to be retained by that body as Police Justice. When removed from that position the public can manifest their appreciation of his suitability by taking or refraining from taking cases before him.

Under the Amendments to the Charters of Incorporated Cities, of 1888, however, the City Council has the power to remove "all officers of the city for misconduct." If the resolution, adopted by the Council, means what it says, that body will show itself to be inconsistent if it does not take steps for the removal of this officer, for the misconduct reported by the Police Committee. The Council owes it to the public to exercise its powers for the public protection, and it will be a disgrace to that body if it refrains from discharging its whole duty in this matter.

We trust that no attempt at bulldozing on the part of the "Liberal" boss, whose gall equals, if it does not exceed, that of the censured Justice, will have the effect of so paralyzing the "Liberal" members of the Council, that they will either go back on their resolution of censure or render it abortive by retaining in office a person whom they have virtually branded as unfit. There should be no hedging and no delay.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

Nothing seems to have been done by the City Council on Tuesday evening in regard to the sewage question. The city solons were engaged in an equally unavailing subject, viewing it from a moral standpoint, and therefore perhaps could not reach this materially

neasy matter. There are other evenings in which they can attend to the sewer business, and perhaps they may be excused from handling it on the same evening when they took up the Kesler question.

The emptying of sewers into the river Jordan, will not be permitted long without something more than a verbal protest from the public. Those who are more particularly interested will be apt to take the matter into the courts if some prompt action is not taken by the Council. This affects the whole city. It is an evil that affects it now in a sanitary way, and it may affect it if not remedied soon, in a financial way. An investigation is in order and it is wanted at once.

A WORD FROM NEW ZEALAND.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter recently received from the President of the Australasian Mission. He states that friends in Utah occasionally send clothing to the Elders laboring in New Zealand, and the customs officers have begun to charge duty on articles of that kind. On the last package received a charge of 20 per cent. was placed. It is suggested that a more profitable way to aid the missionaries in that part of the world would be to send them remittances in money, clothing being as cheap in New Zealand as it is in Utah. It may be well to state here that it is a cause of great pleasure to the missionaries abroad to be substantially remembered by the friends they have left at home, not only because of such assistance being in many instances much needed, but also on account of the joy it gives to know that they are remembered at home.

The writer of the letter also speaks of the improvement in progress among Maori members of the Church. They are gradually adopting the manner of dress and other customs of white people. He describes them as self-reliant and industrious, and is hopeful in relation to their future.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSIVENESS.

THERE is no room for doubt that Russia has revived her aggressive policy. This means the re-opening of the "Eastern Question," which has already produced numbers of bloody wars. Doubtless encouraged by the success of Mr. Gladstone, whose foreign policy, when he is in power, is comparatively passive. The Russian "Bear" imagines he can tread on the tail of the British "Lion" with impunity. We have already alluded to the fact that the Czar has renewed his encroachments in the Pamir region, which is contiguous to British India. It was also published a few days ago that a conspiracy, in which the Russian government was flatly stated to be a party, had been disclosed. Its purpose was to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. At the close of the last Russo-Turkish war the Czar was forced by the European powers, much against his will, to agree to the preservation of the freedom and neutrality of Bulgaria, which is a very important strategic point. One of

his aims is to control that country. This is not practicable while Prince Ferdinand is at the head of the Bulgarian government. Now comes the rebellion of the Hazaran tribes against the Ameer of Afghanistan. It was believed from the first that this insurrection was incited by Russian agents. This point is now placed beyond doubt by the capture, by the Ameer's troops, of five Russians among the rebellious Hazaras. They were placed in irons and forwarded to Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

These almost simultaneous movements at three different strategic points are significant, and will without doubt lead to serious complications. If they had occurred while a conservative administration was in undisputed power in Great Britain, these encroachments would doubtless have been met by counter demonstrations on the part of England, as was the case when similar attempts were made by Russia a year ago.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

MR. SCOTT ANDERSON delivered a temperance lecture at Fort Douglas Tuesday night, in the course of which he presented to his audience the following astonishing calculations. We have not tested them in detail for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are correct, but assume them to be so, as Mr. Anderson is an expert in that line. These figures not only convey a lesson in temperance, but also one in social and domestic economy.

"The Hon. John P. St. John, says that \$1,507,000 is spent for intoxicating drinks in the United States every year. I understand that these figures are obtained from official sources and perfectly reliable.

"The sum is so vast that very few even begin to realize what it means.

"In silver dollars it would weigh 45,000 tons.

"In gold dollars it would weigh 2,800 tons.

"If it were in silver dollars and placed one on the other, allowing nine to an inch, it would reach over 2,700 miles in height, or laid flat it would go nearly twice around the world.

"If it were in five-dollar gold pieces and a man were instructed to fling one at a time out of a window or door every second, for ten hours a day, it would take him 22 years and five months to throw them all out.

"If an expert at counting money, had it in dollars, and could count four every second for ten hours a day, it would take 33 years to complete the task.

"The united population of the seven Western states, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Montana and Idaho, and three Territories, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, is 3,258,000. Allowing five persons to a family, that would amount to a little over 650,000 families. Uncle Sam's drunk bill would give to each of these families \$300 to buy a nice lot and \$2,000 to build a handsome cottage and leave something to spare, but all this is swallowed and lost.

"There are about twenty millions of men in the United States. The money wasted in drink would buy each of them a suit of clothes costing \$25, and give every one of them a watch and chain costing \$50 besides.

"If the sum were in nickels and joined edge to edge, it would make a chain that would reach from the earth to the moon, and back again, or 150,000 miles.

"Let us suppose it to be in flour—fifty

pounds to the sack and costing \$1.10 a sack. This would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick, reaching from London to San Francisco and back—over 11,000 miles.

"If this flour were baked into bread it would furnish 200 one pound loaves to every family in the Union, or enough to feed the nation for nearly four months in the year.

"All this money is wasted in 240,797 saloons. If we allow eight persons to a saloon, that gives us nearly 3,000,000 persons who earn nothing, but feed and fatten on the earnings of their foolish customers.

"If these saloons were placed side by side, would line ten yards to each, they would line a street on both sides over 700 miles long, capable of reaching from Denver to Salt Lake City."

CHICAGO SATISFIED.

SPEAKING of the \$2,500,000 appropriation by Congress during the closing hours of its last session, the *Chicago News Record* says:

"The gift is more than the directors of the World's Fair asked of Congress. Their purpose was to secure \$5,000,000 in memorial coins from the government and to treat the government as a holder of stock to that amount, giving it back the same proportion of money from the proceeds as would be received by any other stockholder. The return of considerably more than half the money was well assured. Congress, however, has preferred to surrender all claim to the money appropriated."

It was supposed that the hesitation in the House to help the Fair would have some effect on Illinois politics, and hurt the prospects of the Democratic party there. Judging from the above it seems that the House after all has done better than the Illinois people expected.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In many of the large cities of this country school boards have adopted regulations disqualifying woman as a teacher in the public schools immediately after she is married. Reasons that to some appear pertinent are: logical are given, while to others they seem puerile and silly. However, the regulation obtains, and when the blithe young "schoolmarm" passes under the yoke of Hymen she must say good-bye to her former occupation.

Disclosures recently made reveal another office for which marriage disqualifies women. It was reported a short time since that the wife of Senator Hale was appointed to perform the ceremony of christening over a new war vessel to be launched from the Bath Iron works in a few weeks hence. The officers of the navy yards, and of the American fleet generally, received the intelligence with dismay. An old officer of the Brooklyn navy yard, when interrogated on this point, said:

"It is an ancient tradition that no married woman may baptize a new vessel. Such an innovation could not be tolerated, inasmuch as a superstition would follow the vessel that might make it difficult, if not impossible, to get a crew."

It appears that, according to naval etiquette, the launch of a new vessel

and all details relating to the performance rests with the builders subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. There is also an unwritten etiquette among the Sons of Neptune which is just as binding and more religiously observed than any statutory enactment. It is that the ceremony of christening must be performed by a maiden, and on no account by a married woman.

This is said to explain the trouble with the christening of the "Baltimore" in 1888. It was at first announced that Mrs. Wilson, wife of the naval constructor, would perform the ceremony connected with the naming of the "Baltimore." Protestants from naval officers came thick and fast to the Secretary. The baptism was postponed, and society at Washington was astonished that one of its prominent leaders did not officiate at the interesting ceremony. The vessel when launched some weeks later was named by a young maiden.

It is expected that Mrs. Hale must take a back seat at the rites of the "Ammen" run a few weeks hence, and that some lady of tender years will take her place. The wishes, superstitions and traditions of the sons of Neptune will doubtless be respected.

JOHNSON ISLAND.

JOHNSON ISLAND, the little speck in the South Pacific recently taken possession of by the British cruiser "Champlain," is situated 900 miles southwest of the Sandwich Islands. The place is said to be uninhabited and valueless. However, there is a good deal of noise being made about the British occupation. It is claimed that it was discovered and taken possession of in 1852 by an American captain named Parker. Whether international complications may ensue or not it is difficult to tell. The United States has no use for a barren, uninhabited island 900 miles from the Sandwich Islands, unless for planting a colony of anarchists there with John Most as Grand Hierophant and Mrs. Parsons as Supreme Grand Senechal.

LIQUOR IN CONGRESS.

PERHAPS no man in the United States within the past half century has attained notoriety so suddenly as the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, a member of Congress from Georgia. He is a stern prohibitionist. A short time ago he wrote a book in which he treated on the relations of Congress to the liquor traffic. The first edition of that book, 5000, is now exhausted, and the public appetite for its contents has only just been stimulated. In his description of Congress he says that "drunken members rebekat the aisles—a disgrace to the republic."

Such a charge as this could not go unchallenged by the House when made by one of its own members. An investigation followed, as readers of our dispatches will remember, but it did not entirely disprove what Mr. Watson said. It was not shown that drunken members reeled about, hurrhaling for the Fourth of July, but it was pretty clearly shown that in

about 20 cases honorable members were very unstable on their feet, and had to be propped to keep them upright in their seats while voting on important measures.

Mr. Watson contends that Congress could do the work of the people much more efficiently without a bar for the sale of liquors than with one. On this question he says:

"This Congress is sent here to represent the people, and it ought to do what is right. We know that millions of the people are strong in the belief that liquor does vast harm; that it is the enemy of mankind; that it has killed husbands and fathers and ruined sons and daughters, and yet we authorize the establishment of a bar in the public building which is the property of these people as much as of the rest of our citizens.

"Why should it be strange if Congress, having become a barkeeper, should patronize that bar and feel the natural effect of that patronage? We have nothing to do with the bars all over the city; that does not make us so responsible as when we turn these inebriate halls founded by the Father of his Country, and which should be the light of the nation, into a mere barroom.

"When such things as this are done I do not think that any member of Congress ought to be restrained by any so-called ethics or by sentiments of personal friendship for his fellow members from denouncing such a monstrous evil. I don't believe a barroom is a necessary adjunct to the American public halls of legislation.

"I have treated this subject both in my book and in the paper which I publish at Atlanta in the manner in which I am sure my duty demands, and I have tried to base every statement on facts."

To Prove that matters were no better in the Senate, Mr. Watson quoted from a recent speech by Senator Vest, as follows:

"Every senator here knows that he can go into the Senate restaurant and get all the liquor he wants, if he has the money, and he can buy from a citizen from Maine—from the headquarters of prohibition. You have a card, published officially from the Senate restaurant, with all the wines upon it, and you can obtain Bourbon whisky ten degrees above proof, under the sobriquet of 'cold tea,' and they have even thrown off that disguise recently, and you can now drink it openly in the Senate restaurant."

In spite of the whitewashing report that was made in this matter, the people of the United States are keensighted enough to perceive the evils that it was intended to cover. And a great many citizens who are not strict prohibitionists consider the congressional traffic in alcoholic stimulants a disgrace to the capitol and to the nation.

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN FORT.

In Box Canyon, on the Gila river, several miles south of the Southern Pacific Railway in Arizona, is an ancient American Fort of singular construction. It has been for a long time a stronghold of the Indians, and during the gold excitement in California, it formed one of the largest mustering points. As described by Mr. R. E. L. Robinson in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, this canyon is 200 feet in width, with walls of perpendicular stone from 300 to 500 feet in height. At its mouth is the fortification re-

ferred to and which occasions so much speculation to observers and searchers of the past. It is pentagonal in form, but pyramidal in shape, and rises sixty feet in height above the desert. It indicates a race and a civilization entirely distinct from the cliff dwellers' remains found in the northern part of the Territory.

Mr. Robinson made a special excursion to the Gila river to examine this fort. As he journeyed down the canyon, he saw that the faces of the cliffs on either side, were covered with marks and writings of a bygone age. They were made evidently with some kind of paint. At the mouth he came in full view of the fort.

It is built of small boulders and cement. The first story is 22 feet high, in the form of an irregular pentagon. Two of the sides are about 200 feet each, while all the others measure about 150 feet each. Ten feet from the parapet of the terrace made by the roof of this rises another story, built in the same manner, and 18 feet in height. Above this there is still another terrace, from which rises a circular tower 40 feet in height, with a court on top.

The entire building is of solid masonry, and even today it would take a formidable piece of artillery to shatter it. The outside is plastered and covered with hieroglyphs, inscriptions, and representations of various animals engaged in combat. The remains of an old canal are still visible, which connected with the Gila, a mile distant, and which, before it reaches the fort, is divided, passing on either side, and connecting again, making the form of a diamond. It is supposed this was used as a moat. In the vicinity are indications of what must have been at one time a populous city, and evidences of work and industry of various kinds.

For strategic purposes no better site could be selected today for a fortification of the kind. It commands the key to the country south of it, and no invading army could pass it, without being slaughtered.

A COOL HEADED WOMAN.

The New York Recorder tells of an incident which occurred last Saturday night, in which a woman behaved with commendable coolness and admirable tact, under rather trying circumstances. Edward N. Souder, a wealthy planter and State senator of Yazoo, with his wife and two children, was visiting New York City and took rooms at a house on Thirty-fifth street. Says the Recorder:

"Saturday night they went to near Damrosch, at the Madison Square Roof Garden, and returned to the house about midnight. The rooms are on the fourth floor. Mr. Souder retired before his wife went upstairs. As she was disrobing the husband asked her to close one of the windows. A large trunk prevented her from approaching the window, but with an umbrella she reached out to raise the sash. As she leaned forward she saw a man crouched behind the trunk. She did not scream, but closed the window and went on chatting with her husband just as if she had seen nothing at all to frighten her. As she neared the bed she whispered to her husband of her discovery and warbled a snatch of one of the selections she had heard at the roof concert.

"Then the Senator from Yazoo arose from his couch and walked across the room to a closet, wherein he knew he had a pistol locked up in a satchel. Leisurely he secured the satchel, and, carrying it over to the trunk, laid it on the lid and slowly unlocked it. Taking out a big six-shooter, he leveled it at the crouching figure and said: 'Now you get up!'"

"The man obeyed, and as he crossed the room through the ray of moonlight that shone in through an open window Mr. Souder recognized in him a fellow-boarder who occupied a room overhead. Nothing had been stolen, so the big-hearted Southerner allowed him to leave the room.

The fellow ran downstairs and out into the street. Then Mr. Souder called the landlady and told him what had happened. The landlady decided that the man was John Scott. Scott's room was unoccupied. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning he came in, and the landlady accused him of an attempt at burglary. Mr. Souder was aroused and identified him, and the landlady had him locked up. At the station house two pawn tickets were found on his person, one representing an English yachting cap, which disappeared from one of the apartments a few weeks ago. He was remanded for examination.

THE KESLER CASE.

THE censured City Justice under advice from Boss Powers is fighting the City Council in the courts. By this he will at least gain delay and delay means the emoluments of office for as long as the delay lasts. This of course is quite shrewd in a small way and just the kind of tactics that might be expected from the persons who have adopted them. But the respect of the public for either of them will not be thereby materially increased.

A petition for an order of prohibition against the City Council, to prevent their substitution of Justice Gee in Kesler's place as Police Justice was filed on Wednesday and a temporary writ was issued and copies served upon the Councilmen. Following is the document. As it contains all the allegations in the petition we only reproduce the writ:

Territory of Utah, Third Judicial District Court.
The People of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To the City Council of Salt Lake City and to C. F. Loofbourrow, John L. Lawson, C. E. Wantland, J. A. Heiss, S. C. Ewing, H. F. Evans, E. A. Folland, E. E. Rich, O. H. Hardy, C. M. Bell, F. J. Mord, A. L. Simonds, J. C. Karkick and M. H. Beardsley, members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

Whereas, Fred Kesler, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and Territory of Utah, lately in our court, before the Judge thereof, came and gave to the court his affidavit and he informed that he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., is a citizen, resident and voter of said Salt Lake City, that he is a duly elected and qualified Justice of the Peace of said city; that in accordance with the laws of Utah Territory, the City Council for Salt Lake City on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1892, duly considered him the said Fred Kesler, Jr., to the office of City Justice of the Peace for Salt Lake City, and issued to him the said Fred Kesler Jr., its commission as such City Justice of the Peace; that he the said Fred Kesler, Jr., thereby became and was entitled to hold said office and to enjoy and receive the salary of said

office for the period of two years from and after the date of his appointment to said office as aforesaid by said City Council of Salt Lake City; that on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1892, at a regular meeting of said City Council for Salt Lake City, the following resolution was introduced into said Council, to wit:

Resolved, that W. W. Gee, Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Precinct is hereby selected Police Judge until further notice, and that the City Marshal and Chief of Police are hereby requested to bring parties arrested for violation of the city ordinances before said Gee at his office in the City Hall for trial.

Further, that the City Auditor is hereby instructed not to pay Fred Kesler, Jr., any salary or money for acting as Police Judge after the adoption of this resolution, and that the said Kesler is hereby instructed to vacate the office he has occupied in the City Hall.

J. A. HEISS,
C. F. LOOFBOURROW,
C. E. WANTLAND,
S. C. EWING,
A. L. SIMONDI.

That the persons signing said resolution are members of said City Council; that the effect of the adoption of said resolution will be to remove him, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., from his said office; that it will prevent him from receiving, as he rightfully should, the salary appurtenant thereto; and prevent him from enjoying the honors and performing the duties of said office; that said City Council has never formulated or presented any charges against him, the said Fred Kesler, Jr.; that it has never served or caused to be served on him any notice or citation to appear before said City Council and answer the charges that said City Council has refused and does refuse to allow him to appear in his own defense; that it refuses to allow him to appear by counsel; that it claims the right to remove him the said Fred Kesler, Jr., from his said office without any charges against him made and without any cause therefor shown or served and without any hearing had whatsoever; that at said meeting of said City Council had and held on the 9th day of August, 1892, he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., appeared by his counsel, O. W. Powers, and protested against said City Council taking any action in the matter referred to, notwithstanding which said protest, said City Council proceeded to consider said matter and is proceeding and will, unless prohibited by this court, proceed to adopt said resolution, as he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., verily believes, and oust him from his said office and prevent him from enjoying its salary and performing its duties; that the proceedings of said City Council in the premises are without and in excess of the jurisdiction of said City Council; that the said Fred Kesler, Jr., has no other specific legal remedy and cannot have adequate legal relief without the aid of the writ of prohibition.

Nevertheless, you, the City Council of Salt Lake City, and you, the said C. F. Loofbourrow, John L. Lawson, C. E. Wantland, J. A. Heiss, S. C. Ewing, H. F. Evans, E. A. Folland, E. E. Rich, O. H. Hardy, C. M. Bell, F. J. Mord, A. L. Simonds, J. C. Karkick and M. H. Beardsley, members of the City Council of Salt Lake City, well-knowing the premises, yet contriving the said Fred Kesler, Jr., unjustly to aggrive and oppress, have proceeded and are proceeding to adopt said resolution, without cause shown and without hearing, and not thus to oust him from his said office, in contempt of this court, and against the laws and customs of our said Territory, and to the manifest damage and grievance of him, said Fred Kesler, Jr.;

Wherefore, the said Kesler, Jr., hath prayed relief, and the writ of prohibition,

we therefore do prohibit and firmly enjoin you and each of you that you do absolutely desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the premises until the further order of this court, and that you show cause on the second day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the premises.

Witness the Hon. F. J. Anderson, Judge, and seal of the district court of the Third Judicial District in and for the Territory of Utah, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1892.

HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.
Per G. D. Loomis, Deputy Clerk.
Territory of Utah, }
County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, Henry G. McMillan, Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original alternative writ of prohibition ordered by the court in the action therein entitled, filed in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal (Seal.) of said court, at Salt Lake City, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1892.
HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.
Per Geo. D. Loomis, Deputy Clerk.

By this movement Kessler secures his place and pay for a few weeks longer. Powers' legal maneuvers postpone eviction still further. But the event is inevitable, and he is out of very long if the Council takes the proper course and is ably represented before the court.

The position from which the Council desires to remove Kessler is simply a place to which he has been "designated." It is not the office of Justice of the Peace to which he was elected last February, but a post to which he was assigned by resolution of the Council in April. The power of the Council to remove him can scarcely be questioned. The laws of 1888, section 1755, par. 87, provide that the City Council shall have power

"To appoint police and watchmen and to define their powers and duties, and to remove all officers of the city for misconduct, and to provide for filling such vacancies as may occur in any elective office, and to create any office that may be deemed necessary for the good government of the city; to regulate and prescribe the powers, duties and compensation of all officers of the city not herein provided for."

This evidently includes the power to remove elective as well as appointive officers, and to fill the vacancies occasioned by such removal. So that the Council may remove Kessler altogether. And if the resolution of censure passed upon him is just, he ought to be turned out forthwith. But the removal contemplated in the resolution which cannot now be carried into effect before a judicial hearing is had, simply relates to the place to which he was designated by the Council and from which that body can eject him when necessary. He was not "designated" for two years nor for any definite term. The only question of any real importance in this connection is, what is the legal mode of removal of a city officer?

The course taken in Kessler's case was this: The Mayor after hearing the evidence against the officers whom he removed, stated his lack of power to deal with others whom he thought were implicated, one of whom was City Justice Kessler. His case was re-

ferred to the Committee on Police. An investigation was had at which Kessler was permitted to appear and make his own defence. The Committee reported that there was "no excuse for his conduct" on the occasion which they had investigated, and that it was against the dignity of his position and open to censure. The Council adopted the report, and a resolution displacing him from the post to which he was assigned but not removing him from the office to which he was elected, was presented and held over for a week.

The attorney for Kessler evidently bases his case on a provision in Section Nine of the charter of 1880, which provides that "no officer shall be removed except for cause nor unless furnished with the charges; and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defence," etc., and that a vote of two-thirds of the Council shall be necessary. But these provisions relate to "every person elected or appointed to any office under the provisions of this act." Kessler was not elected or appointed under the provisions of that act. All its provisions in relation to Justices of the Peace for the city were repealed long ago as 1872. Since then new laws have been passed in relation to those officers and, as we have shown, the laws of 1888 give power to the City Council "to remove all officers of the city for misconduct." The mode of procedure is not given and the court will probably decide whether the Council has taken legal action in the matter.

The truth is the course of Kessler in holding on to his place is what is vulgarly called "a game of bluff." Does he want his conduct openly ventilated and his record exposed? Hardly. But he thinks he can scare off the members of the Council who detected him on the night of June 17, 1892, by implications against them. It will be seen whether they have backbone enough to do their duty and defy his insinuations. If they back down now they will be viewed by the public with suspicion and no matter how undeserved it may be, shrinking will turn to their injury.

Kessler was not a fit person for the office to which he was elected. The Council made a great blunder in appointing him Police Justice. There ought not to be another case taken before him. As soon as possible he should be removed from office entirely. His reputation and record demand this. The Council is expected to do its duty.

THE GREAT CURE.

A FRIEND wishes to know whether we think there is any feasible means of adjustment for the prevalent social disturbances—in the form of strikes, lock-outs, boycotts and their violent concomitants—and if we do, what our idea of the remedy is.

We believe there is an effective cure for every human wrong, but that the condition of the race bars its application. The essence of the remedy is genuine Christianity. What there is of that in the world is mostly spurious, being made up of pretension, unsupported by practice, and even the profession of religion is on the wane. History teaches this lesson, if it teaches anything: That in the absence of religion

morality rapidly disappears, and without morality justice takes a back seat. In the absence of justice peace is impossible.

Speaking as a whole, the world presents the aspect of a reign of selfishness. This is exhibited in every walk of life, each individual and aggregation of people, from the smallest contribution to the structure of a nation, is striving, struggling and fighting for advancement over all others. The fact is that the world-speaking specially of the more civilized portions of it—is unchristian and rapidly growing more so. Hence a cure of the conditions that are afflicting the race is impossible until that situation is changed.

The essence of genuine Christianity is self-denial. "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" and "Esteem thy brother above thyself." The opposite of this is embodied in an expression once used by a gentleman when testifying as a witness in one of the courts of Utah—"Of all my mother's sons I love myself the best." It needs no argument to show that if the rule among men was to seek the welfare of others rather than their own, or to labor for the general weal, conflicts would be impossible. Those whose interest is being enhanced by the actions of their neighbors have no cause to quarrel with the latter for thus contributing to their well-being. And until this disposition exists in men a millennium or era of peace is impossible.

As a matter of course, a pacific disposition is not all that is required, as ignorance as well as selfishness leads to conflict, because blunders grow out of misunderstanding. Light and sympathy combined will accomplish wonders in correcting the evils afflicting humanity. And these are embraced in genuine religion, which not only includes the love of God—which embodies the love of humanity—but also true education.

We recognize the fact that sentimental religion alone will not effect a cure of human ills. There must be regulations adjusting the relationships of the people. But intelligence and the love of God cannot be separated from the conditions and regulations necessary for the preservation of the social equilibrium of the world.

The Lord, in the early rise of the Church, revealed, in part, a system by which the Saints could work harmoniously in their temporal or business affairs. It involved the principle of co-operation, so systematized that all could labor for the benefit of the whole. A beginning was made, but the outcome was the dissolution of the organization, the cause of this result being that those associated with it were not sufficiently advanced in the understanding and practice of self-denial. Without this constituent its operation is impracticable. It might be asked why the Lord began to reveal the system under what appeared to be inopportune conditions. The answer is plain: Had He not done so the attention of the Saints would not have been forcibly directed toward the subject in a practical way. It was necessary as an educational effort, to prepare the people to accept and live according to the system when they shall be morally ready for it. They

must at some time set before the world the means of solving the difficulties that afflict the race, but the operation cannot be of sudden growth. Intelligence, justice, self-sacrifice and brotherly love will constitute the essence of the system. These cannot be established by rules and regulations, but their superinducement conformity to their righteous requirements.

It may be said that many of the Saints are pulling away from the genius of unity under the inducements now offered for individual aggrandizement, which insensitively cultivated the selfish or unchristian spirit. This may be the case—it doubtless is in many instances—but we are of the opinion that there are, on the other hand, many who are longing for a new and better condition, when individual interests will be swallowed up in the central effort to conserve the welfare of the whole. This latter situation will be the universal condition in the millennial reign, under the benign rule of Messiah. In that time "every man will know the Lord;" "every man in every place will meet a brother and a friend" and the law of God will be written on the hearts of the people. All of these encouraging statements mean the prevalence of two conditions—a universal understanding of the relative rights of men and the prevalence of the love of God and humanity. In other words the era of a knowledge of truth and the existence of a common disposition to conform to its requirements. Hence the inevitable, because natural, result of such a condition—universal peace.

We believe that time will come, but we know not when. Justice is the normal condition of the universe of the Almighty and this globe of ours must wheel into line with its demands. Notwithstanding the present forbidding aspect of affairs, we believe that the time of adjustment is not very far distant. But between it and now will come the most gigantic and rapidly occurring revolutions that have ever taken place in the history of our planet. The Prophets, ancient and modern, have thus predicted.

A HORRIBLE NEW ENGLAND MURDER

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, during the past week has been agitated over one of those murders for which New England has acquired considerable notoriety of late years. On the 4th inst. Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy banker, and his wife were found murdered in their home about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. No clue so far has been obtained of the murderer, for whose apprehension \$5,000 reward is offered. The deed was perpetrated in a much frequented thoroughfare, in the center of a city of nearly 90,000 souls. The members of the household were at the time about the premises in the usual way. A servant was working in the upper part of the house.

Mrs. Borden was found, beaten to death, on the second floor. Her husband who had been resting on a lounge on the first floor, was found hacked to pieces with a knife or other sharp weapon. The inquest is now in progress. No clue so far has been obtained. In the Borden family there are two daughters, Lizzie and Emma.

A drug clerk testified that Lizzie asked for hydrocyanic acid at his store a few days before the murder. This is a poison that kills with very little pain and occasions no vomiting. It is supposed that both the old people were first poisoned and the bodies maltreated after death, as stated above.

The family consisted of six persons; namely, the murdered couple, two daughters, a servant and a friend or kinsman named Morse who made his home at the Borden house. At the time of the murder, the servant was in the house, the daughter Emma in the barn, Lizzie visiting at a distant part of the city, and Morse in town. He it was who discovered the dead bodies.

Mr. Borden was worth over \$500,000. No probable cause can even be assigned for the murder. Lizzie Borden maintains a stolidity and indifference when questioned about the affair, that occasions surprise. When asked about the poison she vehemently disclaims all connection with such a theory, and becomes furiously indignant at the charge. Both she and her sister have offered the \$5000 reward for the conviction of the murderer.

UP-HILL MISSIONARY WORK.

We have been shown a letter from Elder Joseph D. Stark, on a mission in England, to a friend in this city. The substance of his statement is to the effect that he labored for about six months in the Kent district of the London Conference. He found the people very indifferent to the truth. However, three persons during that half year embraced the Gospel. These were the only people who had taken this step in that section in a period of several years. He also operated for some time in South East London, where the people were so prejudiced that the Elders could not rent a hall. They succeeded in engaging one, but after paying the rent three months in advance the money was returned, accompanied by the information that they could not have the use of the hall, as others who were using it on week days had notified the landlord that they would all cease patronizing him if he permitted the "Mormons" to use it on Sundays, because the latter preached doctrines they did not coincide with. Elder Stark is now on the Island of Guernsey, where there is only one member of the Church and where prejudice is very strong. The Y. M. C. A. of that place makes it a business to publish and preach all kinds of absurd falsehoods about the Latter-day Saints and their doctrine. Elder Stark says it would be a good thing if persons in Utah having friends or relatives on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey would take the trouble to write to them, as in that way many of the absurd notions prevalent among the people in relation to Utah might be measurably dispelled.

A letter from Elder Geo. W. Giffrey, who is in the Cheltenham Conference, tells a similar story. He finds it almost impossible to make any favorable impression upon the people regarding the revelation of the Gospel in this age. He makes a request that be published in this journal that he

will be pleased to receive from people in Utah the addresses of friends and relatives in Cheltenham Conference, which now embraces what was formerly the Bristol Conference. His address is, 10 Andover Place, Cheltenham, England.

THOUGHTS ON THE HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS.

THE Homestead difficulty is assuming some peculiar features. This is particularly the case with regard to expressions of hatred toward the chief capitalists connected with the work. Manager Frick came very near "passing in his checks," to use a homely phrase, by means of the bullet and knife of an assassin. He is back at his post, and evidently takes no precautions to prevent another murderous attack, yet he continues to receive threatening letters, and it is asserted that a plot has been unearthed the object of which was to finish the bloody job which Bergman failed to execute. The police are watching for the heavy villain of the conspiracy who has undertaken to butcher Mr. Frick. The latter is a man of unusually strong characteristics. This is evinced by his course under the ordeal through which he is passing. His enemies can afford to admire his courage, even if they do not like his exercise of indomitable will and cannot agree with his ideas of justice.

Fortunately for Mr. Carnegie, he is now in a country where anarchists are swiftly dealt with, and where his person is comparatively free from danger of murderous attack. But he is being impaled upon the spikes of popular indignation.

Some time ago, in the Mother Country, a determination was expressed by bodies of workmen to the effect that they would oppose the acceptance of any more Carnegie donations for the establishment of beneficent institutions. It is difficult to understand the benefit that would arise from reprisals of that character. Such a boycott is novel, but quite impracticable, because there are thousands of ways by which Mr. Carnegie could, with his vast wealth, confer popular benefits that could not be prevented. In fact, we have thought that he could do much more good with his money in other ways than by erecting public libraries such as that splendid one he has established on George Fourth Bridge, Edinburgh. There are millions of people in the world—hundreds of thousands of them in Great Britain—who live in a condition of perpetual hunger, hardly ever having the opportunity of experiencing the satisfaction resulting from taking a sufficient quantity of wholesome food. The bare contemplation of such an aggregation of human suffering is appalling. But who thinks of it? Comparatively few. Yet those poor creatures are God's children. They are the brothers and sisters of all others of the human race. The thought of so many hungry people who suffer from birth to death from semi-starvation is enough to cause a pang to every large souled person when he sits down to a bounteous meal. There is a chance for Carnegie to do good.

We observe that a trades council in Glasgow referred to Carnegie in a resolution as a Judas Iscariot. This was hardly original. Besides, it was quite absurd, because the position of the apostate apostle who betrayed his Master does not have any feature in common with that occupied by the latter-day iron manufacturer. The former was evidently in somewhat reduced circumstances and sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver; the latter has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it, and attempts are being made to prevent him spending it in the way he wants to.

Mr. Carnegie spends the summer months of each year in Scotland, for the benefit of his health. More than likely that reason will cause him to deem it advisable to make his present stay abroad much longer than usual. He can see very plainly that Mr. Frick's physical condition has not been appreciably improved by his failing to go away from Homestead. In fact, Mr. Carnegie has given a remote intimation that he isn't wanted in the vicinity of the works, as he stated to a reporter that he had "every confidence" in those who have the business, including the dispute, in hand. He is evidently averse to running any chances of interviews with fellows of the Bergman stripe. He leaves that matter to the hands of Manager Frick, who, indeed, seems to be able to cope with it about as well as anybody could.

THE PAMIR UNPLEASANTNESS.

INFORMATION from London is to the effect that "even domestic politics are overshadowed by the gravity of the news from Pamir," to which we recently referred. Both China and England are moving against Russian aggression. The Afghans claim a part of the territory in dispute and are struggling to hold it against the Russians and Chinese. The British are decidedly strengthened for opposition to Russian advance by the recent British conquest of the petty states of Hunza and Nagar, situated between the Little Pamir and the frontier of Kashmir. The allied states of Hunza and Namar comprise all the valleys draining into the Kanjaut or Hunza river, which flows into the Gilgit river, two miles below Gilgit Fort.

This region is extremely difficult of access, to which fact is due the impunity with which the tribesmen have hitherto been able to carry on their raids into the countries of their neighbors. These valleys originate in a gigantic mountain system containing some of the highest peaks in the Himalayas, Mount Rakaposhi, which towers above Chait, being 25,000 feet high, while a number of other summits exceed 24,000 feet. Immense glaciers descend into the ravines, the Nagar river itself rising in the vastest of known glaciers, which is nearly eight miles in length.

Being surrounded by granite precipices and great wastes of snow and ice, affording only a hazardous passage during a few summer months into the neighboring country, Hunza-Nagar has but one point that is vulnerable, the ravine of the Kanjaut river, for an invading army. The mouth of the ravine is, however, practically closed

during summer, because the river is so swollen at that season, by melting snows, that it becomes a rushing torrent, covering in places the whole width of the narrow valley. The British hold this practically impregnable position and are thus prepared to resist the Russian advance should the latter attempt to invade British territory. The Russians are now dangerously near British possessions, although not actually within them.

A dispatch received in London from Peking says:

"The Chinese government is already on the alert and explanations have been demanded from both Russia and Afghanistan for encroaching upon territory claimed by the Chinese. The Chinese forces in Pamir region, commanded by General Chang, without waiting for any explanations, have already encountered the Afghans in a bloody conflict at Samutash. The Chinese were considerably outnumbered, but they fought resolutely, and only retreated in the face of overwhelming force."

The authorities of British India are alive to the threatening character of the situation. They are arousing both the Chinese and Afghans to the danger to which they are exposed and by which they are threatened on account of the Russian encroachments.

RACE CONFLICT DEVELOPMENT.

THE race question in the South is becoming gradually more serious and threatening. As proof of this fact it is only necessary to refer to the fact that there has been organized in Alabama an oath-bound secret society—the "Knights of the White Shield." The object of the association is to maintain the supremacy of the white population in all matters political and social, at all hazards.

The New Orleans *Tribune* announces, on the other hand, that the negroes have established an organization in Kentucky the purpose of which is to secure the lives of negro prisoners in that State and in Florida.

The formation of these antagonistic combinations is almost sure to lead to conflicts and bloodshed. In fact, the carrying out of their objects must inevitably cause such a condition. Oath-bound aggressive societies are a curse to the country, as they segregate and tend to disrupt social and political affairs.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE latest in the way of sensational intelligence from Homestead is a strike among the cooks. The head cook went out, taking seventy-four subordinates with him. From the tenor of the dispatch the trouble must have originated between the head cook and head watchman, as the latter and four assistants are under arrest.

Under the new regime the men now working in the Carnegie works are all boarded and lodged within the premises. The watchmen are employed to keep strikers out and the new men inside, and to prevent as much as possible intercourse between the classes. The commissariat department in an establishment of the Carnegie kind at present is an important one. Without

it there could be no possibility of carrying on business in opposition to strikers. The new men, immediately they left the grounds, would be set on and maltreated, then in many cases boarding houses would refuse to entertain them, and stores would deny them supplies. So that an essential to break down a strike is a boarding house within the premises, under the supervision of the firm or one of its active managers.

The Philadelphia Press has been diving into the literature of strikes. It has found out that the first in this country occurred in that city, in 1796. It was not then termed a strike, but a "turn out" for higher wages, which the Philadelphia journeymen boot and shoemakers did. After being out two weeks they obtained their demands. In two years after they turned out again, and in 1799 came out a third time, receiving what they wanted on each occasion. In 1803 the sailors of New York "turned out" for a raise of from \$10 to \$14 a month. They failed.

The Quaker Crespien, emboldened by former successes, turned out once more in 1805, but this time were signally unsuccessful. They fought for seven weeks, and the leaders were prosecuted for conspiracy to raise wages. In 1809 the New York shoemakers turned out, and obtained their demands. In 1815 Pittsburg experienced its first turn out. The shoemakers again were the strikers, but they failed. In 1821 the printers were first heard from at Albany, N. Y. The Typographical Society organized against non-union men. Up till 1830 there was nothing said about hours of labor. In that year the masons and carpenters of Boston struck for a ten hour day. They were unsuccessful. In 1832 labor unions were becoming so strong that in Boston employers resolved not to employ union men. The ten hour day was agitated in Massachusetts and caused serious disorder. In 1834 the military were called out to suppress rioting. This issue extended to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and about 1836 the ten hour day began to be generally observed. Hitherto it had been from sunrise to sunset. In 1836 French-Canadian laborers in Maine struck because the bosses prohibited them from smoking at work. They gained their point. From 1836 to 1842 fifteen strikes occurred, two of which were among women.

In the Pittsburg district the first iron strike occurred in 1842. In this year the weavers of Eastern Pennsylvania also struck. Next year the brick-makers were heard from. In 1845 the iron men again inaugurated a big strike, obtaining their demands. In 1850 the disturbances in Pittsburg were alarming. Women and children were engaged in rioting. Imported men were put to work, and the American men and women destroyed a large amount of property. From 1850 to 1860 strikes were numerous. In 1865 an attempt was made in the iron industry to make a scale which both sides agreed to. This system more or less prevailed ever since, but it has not prevented strikes.

Within the past decade strikes have become so frequent, and assume so much of the character of civil war, that their treatment would require a

volume. From 1881 to 1887 nearly fifty-two millions of dollars were lost to strikers, and the same amount or more to capitalists. The losses by strikes since are incalculable. It is estimated that all the money lost by strikes since the beginning of the century would pay off the national debt of the United States and that of several of the States besides.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

PARTY organs are making a good deal of talk about the respective appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. The former is usually denominated the billion dollar Congress, but the latter by its appropriations during the session just closed exceeds those of the first session of the Fifty-first by \$44,000,000. Putting the question in this way is misleading, and in the end would result in no advantage to any party. The best way is to place the actual figures before the public and let them judge for themselves. The appropriations of the two sessions referred to are as follows:

	Fifty-first Congress.	Fifty-second Congress.
Agricultural.....	\$1,799,100 00	\$3,243,975 50
Army.....	94,306,471 00	94,306,499 00
Diplomatic and Consular.....	1,710,915 00	1,804,645 00
District of Columbia.....	5,780,344 15	5,824,414 27
Fortifications.....	4,323,353 00	2,734,276 00
Indian.....	7,393,016 02	7,064,047 81
Legislative, etc.....	21,000,712 75	21,899,268 97
Military Academy.....	435,29 11	438,917 33
Navy.....	24,134,035 53	23,543,515 00
Pension.....	98,457,461 00	146,747,360 00
Post-office.....	73,028,694 90	97,531,477 73
River and Harbor.....	25,136,291 00	21,153,515 00
Sundry Civil.....	28,728,289 22	28,000,000 00
Deficiency.....	8,617,445 96	10,885,593 18
Miscellaneous.....	7,010,903 37	500,000 00
World's Fair bill.....		2,500,000 00
Permanent annual appropriations.....	101,838,453 00	121,861,880 00
Totals.....	\$468,398,510 79	\$507,711,121 94

It will be seen that in the matter of pensions an increase of \$45,000,000 has taken place in the permanent annual appropriations; \$10,000,000 for sugar bounties, and \$9,000,000 for refunding national bank notes. The World's Fair gets \$2,500,000. The agricultural department also shows an increase. Altogether these items will make over \$75,000,000, the expenditure of which is directly chargeable to the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and hence cannot be fairly classed as belonging to the Fifty-second.

But then it is permissible to go back and show how much of the billion dollars of the Fifty-first Congress was the result of the legislation of the Fiftieth. We are of opinion that the sum of \$70,000,000 of the so-called billion dollar Congress can be shown to be the result of legislation in the preceding Congress. Presenting issues of this kind in an entirely one-sided manner only mystifies the people, and does not help either party finally. What the people of the United States are concerned about is the question, was the money wisely expended and to the best advantage of the people at large?

The old whaling bark "Progress," with its extensive museum of marine curios and relics of whaling voyages, is now in the harbor at Chicago, and is being visited by hundreds of people.

IS IT A TRUST.

SIX of the great flouring mills of California, under the name of the Sperry Flour Company, have joined together, and henceforward will be operated as one company. This is done, it is said, to reduce expenses and give the general public better terms. That is what the Reading coal combine did last year, when the whole anthracite coal output of the country came under one management, but coal has gone up one dollar on the ton since the combine was accomplished, and now Congress has taken steps to investigate the matter.

The California mills in the trust or combine, or whatever it is, have an aggregate capacity of 6,000 barrels of flour daily. According to the *Chronicle* the new corporation is capitalised at \$10,000,000, and has \$5,800,000 of paid up capital. The formation of this monopoly is becoming an issue between Republicans and Democrats in California. Inasmuch as flour cannot be properly included in articles needing protection, the formation of a trust in the article is advanced as an argument that protection does not create trusts. Wheat flour, it is true, imported into the United States is subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, but very little, if any, is imported.

The Democrats, on the other hand, ask "What is the need of protecting an article that requires no protection?" But the Republicans answer, "By protection we discourage wheat-growing on our Canadian border, and in other places. When foreign farmers know they can't sell to us, they will not grow wheat." And so the quarrel goes, while the facts show that trusts and combines are formed irrespective of parties and under both protection and free trade.

THE CASE OF KING, OF TENNESSEE.

THE name of Henry Clay King of Tennessee has been mentioned a great deal in the papers during the last eighteen months. The story of his life makes a lamentable chapter in the drama of human history. Only a short time ago he was found guilty of murder by a jury of his fellow citizens and was sentenced to be hanged. Governor Buchanan, on the 9th inst., commuted the death sentence to penal servitude for life. The commutation was not well received by the people of Memphis, and King had to be removed secretly in order to escape a lynching.

Col. H. C. King was a man whose celebrity as a lawyer, author and soldier was not confined to the limits of his native State. In the war of the rebellion he achieved fame as a soldier of the confederate army. His regiment, known as "King's tigers," makes a formidable showing in the civil war records. In law his work known as "King's Digest" is recognized as a standard in its line. Professionally he ranked among the foremost of the Tennessee bar. And it was while in the practice of his profession that he brought upon himself the misery which blighted his name, his family and his honor. About five years ago Mrs. Mary J.

Pillow, widow of General Gideon J. Pillow of Mexican war fame, called at the office of Henry Clay King in Memphis, on some trifling legal business. She was a woman of forty-five, but possessing certain charms which attracted King. He subsequently left his wife and children and went to live in her house. This naturally created gossip and caused great scandal. King found that public opinion was not by any means on his side. He owned a large plantation in Arkansas, and to this he and Mrs. Pillow retreated, and lived there as man and wife. The lady urged King to place his property beyond the reach of his lawful wife and children. She induced him to transfer the Arkansas estate to herself for protection. This he did. Mrs. Pillow then quietly had the property recorded in her own name. When King discovered this he charged the woman with perjury, and with plotting to ruin his wife and children. Mrs. Pillow in return ordered him off her premises. He had to go, and returned to Memphis, where only consternation awaited him. He tried to become reconciled with the Pillow woman once more, but she spurned him from her home that formerly was his. He then entered suit for the recovery of his property.

Mrs. Pillow retained as her attorneys the firm of Poston and Poston of Memphis. During the trial the relations of the plaintiff and defendant were fully disclosed. In his speech at the trial, David H. Poston, senior member of the firm, scolded King in a merciless and scathing manner. The speech aroused King to great anger. He met Poston in Memphis on March 10th, 1891, and shot him dead. At the time the murder created indignation in Memphis. A large mob attacked King who held them at bay with his smoking revolver, but finally surrendered to deputy-sheriff. His wife visited him in prison, and stood by him to the last. His defense at the trial was based on insanity, but the jury rendered a verdict of murder against him after two hours' deliberation.

It is said that strong influence both political and social was brought to bear on Governor Buchanan. If King had challenged Poston to combat in the usual Southern way public opinion would not be so fierce against him. But King walked deliberately up to his victim, pulled the trigger within a few feet of Poston's body, sending the ball clear through the intestines.

King's respite by the Governor was based principally on technical grounds. It was considered he was entitled to a change of venue, which was denied him, and that there were some other informalities about the trial. It is unlikely that there would have been a commutation of sentence if the convict had occupied a less prominent position in society. As it is, penal servitude for life is a terrible punishment.

Indiana will make a fine display at the World's Fair of the results of manufacturing industries growing out of the discovery of natural gas. Since Indiana first began to use the gas in 1885, it is claimed, the growth of manufacturing in the State has been greater than in any other state in the Union.

A CHANGE NEEDED.

THE censure passed by many City Councilors on the park keeper only violated the sentiment of the public. It is a disgrace to the person in charge to see the free-riding for want of attention both in Liberty Park and on the public squares. A live hedge has been set out in the part of the park which is peeling for want of water. This comes of providing places for party hangers-on.

Another thing open to complaint is the rough manners of one at least of the men who promenade the park for a living. His conduct forms a strong contrast to the courteous manners of Cammilla who formerly officiated there. The writer witnessed an exhibition of this a few evenings ago. A lady and gentleman were riding in a buggy at a rather rapid rate but not what might be called "fast driving." A policeman thrust his club in front of the horse's nose and yelled out in an offensive tone: "Stop that! Hold up or I'll run ye in! Pull up, I tell you!" and so on, as the pair drove on without paying any attention to the shouting insolent officer.

There should be propriety in everything. And men in a police uniform with a star and club should remember they are servants, not masters of the public; and park-keepers should bear in mind that they are expected to do something more than simply draw their salaries as a political reward.

ARE THE WORLDS INHABITED?

THE observations of the planet Mars, which is now in unusual proximity to our globe, have occasioned a good many speculations, philosophical and otherwise, in regard to the conditions existing in other worlds than our own. Is Mars inhabited? That is one of the questions propounded. The astronomers who confine themselves to the actual developments of science do not pretend to answer this query. There are others, however, who mingle deductions with discoveries and speculative philosophy with scientific knowledge, and they decide the question with more or less dogmatic confidence.

We do not think that pure science has furnished any definite solution to this interesting problem. We are of the opinion that for a very long time it will fail to do so. There may come a time when communication shall be opened up from world to world, and that which can now only be learned by revelation will be established by observation and experience.

To a great many professed scientists the mention of revelation, that is, Divine revelation as a reality, only provokes a smile or a frown. But then such persons are not all there is of intelligent humanity, and there are thinking individuals, disposed too to investigate before accepting anything, who have abiding faith in the actuality of Divine communication to man.

In reference to the question, Are other worlds than this inhabited? the Latter-day Saints have something definite for their guide. In a vision given to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Feb. 16th, 1832, they saw the Son of God and beheld his glory; they

were told to testify of his existence and "that by Him and through Him the worlds are and were created, and the inhabitants thereof are begotten sons and daughters unto God."

In the "Pearl of Great Price" are many allusions to this important subject and much information may be obtained from it concerning the governing planets and the purpose of their creation, this earth being designated as containing greater wickedness than any other of God's creations. All these references are corroborative of the doctrine that God created the worlds as habitations for His children, that they are in different stages of progression, and that the earth contains not a branch of the great family of the Universal Father.

In the 88th section of the Doctrine and Covenants much more is revealed concerning the "Kingdoms" which God has established and the intelligences within them, and in a parable it is shown that all these worlds, in their time and season, if they abide the law of their creation, will be gladdened with the presence and glory of their Maker.

These communications are of value to those who receive them as Divine; to others they may seem worthless. But at any rate they are reasonable and can be supported by rational reflection and by comparison with things that are known and admitted. It is unreasonable to suppose that this little earth, among all the myriads of the countless worlds that move in space subject to similar laws, is alone the abode of intelligent, progressive beings.

The astronomical observations of the planet Mars, although to some extent indefinite, have established the proofs that in many respects it has a great resemblance to our globe. What could be the object in the formation of such a planet if it were not as an abode for intelligent humanity? That Mars has an atmosphere; that its poles are snow-clad; that at certain seasons the snow melts; that it has mountains and valleys, that it has streams which resemble canals; these and many other points have become established almost to a certainty, and the inference is at least logical that a world so constituted is inhabitable and inhabited.

The dispatches published in the papers speak of the "germination" of the canals as not proven. The word should be germination, that is, duplication or doubling. This refers to the alleged discoveries of Schiaparelli of parallel canals on Mars. That eminent astronomer holds to the correctness of his observations and contends that they will yet be confirmed. If his prediction should be fulfilled the fact would be strong evidence in favor of the theory that Mars is inhabited.

It is contended by many scientists that most of the planets are uninhabitable, some because they are so near to the sun that human beings could not dwell there for the heat, and others because they are so far away that men would perish for the cold. The reasoning which leads to conclusions like these starts from the proposition that men and women in other worlds must be constituted exactly like the inhabitants of this earth. This we regard as an error and therefore the conclusions drawn from it are probably erroneous.

In the first place the conditions of climate and other surroundings on the worlds near to or remote from the sun have not been certainly determined. In the next place it would not follow that because of extreme heat or extreme cold, which no dweller on this earth could endure, men and women could not be formed with organisms suited to the environment whatever it might be. There are plants and animals in the arctic regions of the earth which could not live near the equator, and vice versa; yet they are plants and animals, nevertheless. The human denizens of this torrid zone would find it difficult to live in the arctic regions, but the people of both zones are men and women. They are of different tribes but the same race. And we have but to extend this principle to greater lengths to justify the conclusion that men and women, specially adapted therefore, may inhabit worlds which earthly scientists think incapable of human occupancy.

Of course this is not proof. As we have said, science has not yet furnished any definite proofs one way or the other, and is not likely to do so at present. But in this age of scientific research and of Divine manifestation, it is not rash to predict that knowledge will be obtained on this important and fascinating subject. This is not only the period of progress in science and art, in intellect and invention, in daring thought and wonderful appliances, but it is the "dispensation of the times of times" in which all things will be made manifest; "nothing shall be withheld" whether "in the heavens above or the earth beneath."

The temples that are being reared and that will be erected in other places will be temples of learning. They will be devoted not only to receiving in one part the word of the Lord through the "living oracles," but in other parts to the scientific demonstration of revealed truths. Religion and science will thus go hand in hand, and it will be seen that there is no conflict but the most perfect harmony between true science and true religion, from both of which that speculative philosophy, which has passed for either will be entirely banished.

We have no more doubt that the glittering stars and rolling planets, that move in their silent splendor in limitless space, are peopled with the sons and daughters of the Eternal, in various stages of progressive being, than we have, that there are human beings in earthlands which we have not visited. Nor have we any doubt that when the dwellers on earth have reached the celestial state they will acquire the means of communicating with their relatives on other worlds. Not only the members of the solar system but the innumerable so-called "fixed stars"—the suns of the universe with their attendant spheres, on which are beings who have advanced in wisdom, and power, and glory, to that perfection which we desire to attain, ages before this world came forth out of chaos at the Divine command.

We shall find out, either in this life or what we call "the life to come," that the multiplication of the offspring of God goes on from age to age in worlds without end, and that herein is the Father glorified, man being His "image and glory," and woman being

the glory of the man, because through and by her seedless increase, involving power and dominion and happiness and union for ever and ever.

WHAT IS ANARCHY?

JULIUS HANBROEK, grand master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, is reported to have said in New York on Sunday last that "all aliens who are known to be nihilists, dynamites and anarchists" should be expelled from the United States.

This is good, as far as it goes, but what remedy would he suggest for native born anarchists? Speaking a few days ago in Chicago Mrs. Parsons said:

"I belong not to the upper ten thousand but to the lower ten million. I never stole \$1,000,000, so my word goes for nothing. I know well that when the next disturbance takes place here I shall be arrested as a dangerous anarchist. We are growing, and we will sink this capitalistic ship of state."

Mrs. Parsons is not an alien, neither was her husband. Her children, whom she is schooling in anarchy, are not aliens. The audience to whom she addressed these words was far from being entirely alien, and her most vigorous applauders were native Americans. The men who assailed Russell Sage was not an alien. The most desperate criminal in all the world is the native American, when he goes into a career of crime.

LIZZIE BORDEN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HER PARENTS.

A DISPATCH from Fall River states that Lizzie C. Borden was formally charged with the murder of her father and step-mother, and that she was committed without bail.

Miss Borden is 32 years of age, and is accounted a handsome woman. She moved in the best society of her town, and is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. Her father, the murdered man, was about 70 years of age. His first wife, the mother of Lizzie and her sister Emma, died about 27 years ago. Mr. Borden married a second time and the woman murdered was therefore Lizzie's step-mother.

On the day of the murder, the 4th inst., the Borden household consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Lizzie and Emma Borden, a servant girl, and a man named Morse, brother of Mr. Borden's first wife. On the day mentioned Mr. Borden went out for a walk around town and returned at 10:30 a. m. His daughter Lizzie met him on his return, and helped him to take off his coat, and prepare a lounge for him to rest on in the parlor. Morse at this time was out, the servant girl was on the third floor, Mrs. Borden was on the second floor, and Emma was out visiting friends. Lizzie then left the house and went to the barn. She was there, she thought about 20 to 30 minutes when she heard moans. She came back to the house, entered the parlor, found her father lying as she had left him, but with his face and head chopped as with an axe. There were 11 cuts on the face. Lizzie gave the alarm. The servant

was first to enter. Morse who was out, soon after came in. A policeman named Dougherty also appeared. He asked for Mrs. Borden. Then a search was made for her. She was found on the second floor, face downward, lying in a pool of blood, her skull cut open, and 18 cuts on her head.

The evidence at the inquest as published did not give any light as to the mystery. It was shown that Lizzie and her step-mother never were on good terms. Her father was accounted a close man in money affairs, and prohibited his daughter from entertaining or receiving company, though he was worth half a million dollars. Both daughters are unmarried.

TOO MUCH PLEASURE-HUNTING.

THESE are strange times. Any person professing to be a Latter-day Saint who takes the trouble to scan the situation throughout the world ought to be able to see that ancient and modern prophecy is being fulfilled with marvelous precision. Large numbers of the people belonging to the Church either do not take the trouble to give any attention to this fact, or else, in the face of the gravity of the situation, treat it with an indifference equal to that manifested toward the message carried by the Elders to the people in some of the nations abroad. This is a day of warning. It applies at home as well as abroad.

Among the Saints many are lukewarm, a condition that is displeasing in the sight of God. This is evinced by the mad rush after gaily and pleasure, leading in some cases to vice. The present tendency of the community in this respect is phenomenal. It has reached a stage that appears to us to be incompatible with the profession of genuine disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Even aside from the strictly religious aspect of the situation, it is regrettable from an economic standpoint. For the sake of spending a few hours in the species of recreation obtainable by participation in excursions, many people spend money which they can ill afford to apply to such a purpose. Some even incur indebtedness to gratify the popular inclination in the direction of pleasure-seeking. Thus numbers of families are placed by the inordinate indulgence in fleeting amusement. They have in consequence to subsequently go without supplies that conduce to their health and permanent comfort.

Doubtless many are led into the popular pleasure-hunting drift by example. Parents who are not in a position to afford such indulgences—to say nothing about their questioning their propriety from a religious standpoint—are appealed to by their children, who point, for argument, to the way in which other young folks are indulged, and so it goes.

The effect of the prevailing stampede after certain forms of pleasure-seeking has a demoralizing effect upon the public mind. We have special reference to the Latter-day Saints. It increases the tendency toward frivolity, and when the minds of the young are absorbed in that direction, the mental space is occupied and no room is left for the contemplation of the solid and serious. Yet we are living in the most

important age of the world's history, and one of the most critical in that of the Church. It is a time when every officer and member ought to be considering how they can best serve God and build up His work; how they can occupy their time in doing good in place of selfishly and continuously ministering to the gratification of their personal appetites. If such a course were taken, what an inspiring spectacle the community would present. As it is, however, a portion of the people exhibit a different picture.

We do not intend to convey the impression that we are opposed to proper recreation, confined within the lines of moderation and good judgment. On the contrary we favor it. But when indulgence in it oversteers the bounds of common sense we hold that it is morally, physically and religiously hurtful. We wish some of those who have been going to excess in this direction would stop and reflect, that they might agree with this view and act accordingly. Those Latter-day Saints who are forgetful of their religious obligations ought to consider the times in which we live and the nature of the work in which they are, or ought to be, engaged.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

The Brigham Young College of Logan, Utah, will begin its fifteenth collegiate year on September 5th. We have received the circular of this institution for the present year, and we think the issue will commend itself to a large number of young men and women in this Territory and its vicinity.

The college offers three two-year courses of study, the elementary, the normal and the business course; and two four-year courses, the scientific and the literary. These courses cover a wide and well selected range of study.

The elementary course is designed to furnish a thorough training in the elementary and common branches. The normal course qualifies students to assume professionally the duties of teachers in Territorial schools. The scientific course provides four years' training in the sciences, mathematics, language and philosophy. The literary course comprises languages, history, political science, philosophy and selected courses in natural science. The business course provides thorough training in the branches most used in business life.

The college aims to furnish a complete course in the theological doctrines of the Church, to give her students practice in their various Church callings, and to develop those high ideals of manhood and womanhood, those sentiments of honor and virtue, and that practical faith and works everywhere cherished by true Latter-day Saints. We note as follows from the college circular:

In the first year Roberts' The Gospel is used as a text book for two terms. It is followed by lectures on Messianic Prophecy and the Life of Christ during the second two terms.

In the first term of the second year a study of Penrose's Mormon Doctrine and the Articles of Faith, with references, introduces the work. The principles of the Gospel as expounded in Orson Sp

car's Letters, with lectures, when possible, by returned missionaries, will occupy the second term.

The third term is taken up by studies in the Book of Mormon, using that work and Reynolds' *The Story of the Book of Mormon* for reference. A course of lectures on Prehistoric Races and Ancient Ruins of America is given in this connection.

In the fourth term *The Key of Theology* is used as a text book, and essays and speeches as a preparation for missionary work are required of the students.

In the third year, preparation of topics from Orson Pratt's Works and from the Voice of Warning, is required once a week in connection with the study of mental science, which partially takes the place of systematic theology at this stage. Similarly, *The Preceptor*, by John Nicholson, is studied along with logic in the third term, while ethics alone occupies the fourth term.

In the fourth year a more general course, comprising natural theology, Christian evidences, and studies in philosophy takes the place occupied in the preceding years by the special subjects above enumerated.

The subjects of psychology, logic, ethics, natural theology, Christian evidences, and selected studies in philosophy, comprise the course offered in mental and moral science and philosophy.

A two terms' course in mental science is first given. The text-book is supplemented by lectures on the leading concepts of modern psychology. The great facts of mind, including the varied and interesting phenomena of the mental life, the significance of the soul as a demonstrated existence, with a systematic view of its powers, outlines the course, which, besides being complete in itself, is also intended to serve as a general introduction to all the work that follows.

Logic is studied during the third term, mainly from the text-book. The study presupposes some knowledge of mental processes. It is taken up by an analysis of the propositions used in thought and speech, investigates their successful application in reasoning, and gives a full exposition of the subject and nature of proofs and fallacies.

Ethics occupies the fourth term of the first year. The science of duty is treated in a simple but thorough manner by means of lectures and text-book lessons. Morals and religion are shown to go hand in hand. Belief in the Divine goodness and practical faith in the existence of God, form the basis from which the instruction is given.

Morality is shown to have a scientific as well as a religious basis.

Natural theology occupies the first two terms of the (second) year. This study cannot be taken unless the student has previously studied mental science or unless he takes the latter at the same time with natural theology. The subject treats of the existence and character of God as far as these may be known from reason and nature. Belief in a Creator is shown to be sustained and justified by reason. Theism is contrasted with atheism, belief with skepticism, on purely scientific and rational grounds, and the superiority of the former is demonstrated by a series of arguments. At the same time, the necessity for divine revelation to show man's specific destiny, to explain the existence of sin and the remedy for it, to confer authority to administer in the Gospel ordinances, etc., is shown and illustrated.

Christian evidences occupies the third term, and consists of a series of lectures on the credibility of revealed religion, the divine authenticity of the Bible and Book of Mormon, the harmony of science and religion, and kindred subjects.

Studies in philosophy is the last subject taken up. It will comprise selected studies in psychology, theism, and metaphysics, and will be presented in the form of lectures and by assigned readings in the works of standard authors.

The course in English extends through three years, embracing English classics, elocution, rhetoric, English literature, the origin and history of the English language, studies in Chaucer and Spenser, Shakespeare, and modern poets.

Latin and German each extends through three years, and Spanish through two years.

Mathematics extends through three years, comprising algebra, Geometry, trigonometry, surveying, determinants, analytical geometry and calculus.

Physics and astronomy extend through a year and a half. Biology includes physiology, general Biology, systematic botany, microscopic and physiological botany and zoology.

Chemistry extends through one year and a half, and comprises qualitative and quantitative analysis, assaying and determinative mineralogy. Practical laboratory work is the leading feature in each department of natural science.

History and political science extend through three years. Grecian and Roman history, English history, United States history, general history, English constitutional history, civil government, constitutional law, political science, and political economy are the branches offered.

Instrumental and vocal music is taught by a skilled instructor and musician; and photography by a specialist. The faculty, eleven in number, have been selected with great care from the most successful teachers in the Territory. The cost of tuition, \$5 per term, is merely nominal, while board is cheap and excellent and rent low in Logan. Further information may be obtained by writing to the President, S. H. Paul, Ph. B., Logan, Utah.

From the synopsis we have given above, it may be inferred that the college will receive a liberal patronage, and we wish it the success to which, by its advantages and character, it is clearly entitled.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

The average and lolly-minded American is proud to point to his country's rapid advancement and congratulate himself upon the fact that the world itself has progressed, to a surprising degree, since the discovery of the new continent. Every department of science has received a wonderful impetus; every invention for man's comfort and advancement has been fostered and Galileo and Copernicus would not be ostracized for heresy. Liberty, learning and progress have gone hand in hand and we believe that the world will presently make an upward movement in religion and morality. We shall then be surprised to discover that even were preferable to the fanatic servility and gross ignorance of the middle ages, inasmuch as they gave scope and impetus to independent thought upon these lines, canceled

superstition and opened free channels to high thought and broad reason.

We boast of our advancement and in many ways we have reason to do so. The middle ages have but little to attract us, though the heaven that has worked the bread of the present was formulated and began to ferment in that period. But let us step behind those scenes in the vista of time. The old Roman has a sturdiness that commands our admiration, in spite of his faults. A little farther back we could almost envy the ancient Greek. Farther still, the old Egyptian. Where shall we find a grader more than Rameses, or a people who spoke so clearly and strongly to coming generations with tongues of stone as those old industrious, hard working, art-living Egyptians? Our beautiful residences, nay, we fear even the "crown stone fronts" of our Vanderbilts and Astors are mere imitation lace work when we compare them with the architectural monuments of these dead generations. We know not how the pyramids were built or how the obelisks were raised. We ponder and are lost as we think upon the temples of Karnac and Heliopolis, and, well yes, we almost sigh for that beautiful, lost civilization.

Then we think of those causeys and splendid roads which were made and enjoyed by the ancient people, Egyptians, Romans, Greeks and Arabs alike, and again we almost envy them. The Goths and Vandals, while yet barbarian nomads, may have traveled in their war-like expeditions over such roads as ours, but the civilized Romans, Greeks and Egyptians, never! Even the descendants of the Goth and Vandal were not slow in detecting and correcting that source of discomfort; bad roads; but the American politician, shall we say that he is too busy with politics and the seeking and securing of his office to think much of public improvements? Or is it that he never travels except in a Pullman Palace and is not therefore aware of the terrors of travel off railroad lines. We wish that he might have occasion to take a trip over the wagon roads of Southern Utah. He would perhaps think it privation to live without a railroad; but to behold the painful labor of draught animals as they drag their heavy burdens of freight over the rough, uneven, cut-up, rocky roads beneath the cruel lash of the impatient, weary driver, would alone awake a desire for a better condition. We will not mention women and children who must endure agonies in traveling or else remain at home. But what is the use of calling attention to the sufferings of animals or of human beings, the inconvenience of dragging to church, school, lecture or theatre (such theatres as we can have in a country where troops will never venture across the roads) through wind and dust, over rocks and holes? What is the use of saying that our civilization is retarded, our finer feelings degraded as we goad our teams, our vehicles prematurely worn out and broken down, the price of our goods increased—our necessities for luxuries can scarcely be transported with safety—the burdens of our whole lives increased by the condition of the roads over which we are obliged to travel, to walk every day? Only one voice will be heard in our day; the cry of the

merchant. Then let even his cause be trumpeted! For the goods he sells have too often to be dragged over a heavy road by the animals for whom there is but little anxiety; and those goods come to cost so much that they cannot easily be disposed of; our roads, therefore, retard and hamper business, and business is today the goal of Americans.

True, our country is extensive and it would doubtless require much labor and means to make our roads equal to those of Europe, but they can at least be improved, and that greatly, without a great deal of expense to the government.

The improved facilities for traffic and general convenience would soon be found to repay the expense. Aside from other and more important considerations, the railroad was a Godsend to draught animals. The present condition of wagon roads, we earnestly reiterate, is a cruelty to those poor creatures who serve us so faithfully and well and whom we use so hardly in return. Not that our teamsters are necessarily unkind, but conditions compel them to unkindness. Here alone is good ground and wide scope for the efforts of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals and we earnestly invite its attention to this subject.

It is doubtless a fact that in proportion as people are made generally comfortable and happy and relieved from the corrosion of care they have time for the study and contemplation of higher things and are thereby enabled to cultivate their higher faculties. This is not so well accomplished by personal effort (which is likely to culminate in absorption of pursuit after superfluities and consequent pride) as in the general advancement of social conditions. While energy, economy and industry promote the vigor and develop the individual, we cannot deny that these qualities may run to an extreme and culminate in greed and bitter rivalry. The benefits of temporal improvement are thus too often counteracted by mental deformity. But in the advancement of a nation we think this is different. Make a people or a community wealthy and comfortable and its individual members will find improved opportunities for the development of their best of genius. The benefits of some system of united effort and interest would be incalculable. The high development of a community wherein each member might pursue a congenial calling is to day inconceivable. We believe that our nation will advance toward this point by gradations and that in time the high ideal of united effort and united interest will be realized. With less suffering in the struggle for life there will be less strife and a kinder brotherhood. Shall we not all raise a united voice for public improvement?

A worthy object for consideration and proper representation at the coming Exposition would be the present condition and the future improvement of our roads. Southern Utah has a crying need of them. Our natural facilities cannot be developed in the present situation. We are fifty or seventy-five years behind the times. Our children have not the advantage of modern culture; the struggle for existence is continual and difficult

our more fortunate brethren and sisters would look upon us as deprived of the decencies of life and we do not hesitate to say that the roads over which we must communicate with the outside world are largely to blame.

RUN. LAMONT.
CIRCLEVILLE, Plute County, Utah,
August, 1892.

COALVILLE TOWNSHIP CASE.

The Coalville township case has been referred to the officers of the local land office for settlement, and the date for hearing will shortly be decided upon. The subject opinion on the case from First Assistant Secretary of the Interior for the commissioner of the general land office, has been received.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office:

Sir—I have considered the appeal of the mayor of Coalville, Utah Territory, who applies on behalf of said town to make additional township entry for the west $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 16, township 2 north, range 5 east, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, land district.

It appears from the record before me that the original township of Coalville, or the corporation limits of said town, was fixed by enactment of the Territorial Legislature on July 16, 1867, embracing twenty sections of land, but the land being unsurveyed the township was laid off four miles east and west by five miles north and south, with the Wasatch coal bed as a center point.

In 1879 patent was issued in the name of Alma Eldredge, mayor of Coalville, for a township embracing the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, and the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the north west $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, and the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 17, of township 2 north, range 5 east, Salt Lake, Utah, land district.

On April 8, 1885, the mayor made application to make additional township entry for the west $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, township 2 north, range 5 east, S. L. M., and on November 29, 1886, gave notice of intention to make proof thereon on January 17, 1887, and on said day proof was made and accepted and final certificate issued and the receiver's receipt for \$200 was given said mayor "for and in behalf of the inhabitants of Coalville."

On June 6, 1890, you wrote to the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City, requiring additional proof on the said entry, which was furnished, and on June 4, 1891, you held that said additional entry was illegal in its inception and you canceled the same from which decision the only man appealed.

The plat of official survey was filed on January 9, 1874.

By the fifteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah" (9 Stat. 453) sections 16 and 36 were reserved for school purposes. In the case at bar, the territory of the tract now sought to be entered was not included in the application of the application to enter this land, nor have they been notified of the appeal. There are some ex parte affidavits tending to show that the land in controversy is now settled upon and occupied as a part of Coalville, but when the original entry was made, the tract now sought to be entered was not included in the application or entry, nor is there any testimony showing that it was occupied when the survey was made, therefore, the facts upon which the right to make entry for the tract depends are not before me. Your decision is set aside and you will direct a hearing upon notice to the officers representing the town of Coalville,

and the proper Territorial officers, and testimony will be taken upon the point indicated.

The fact that the Territorial legislature incorporated Coalville covering a body of land four by five miles in extent prior to the survey, and before it was known that such tract included section 16, will not stop the Territory from asserting its right to section 16 for school purposes, if it is entitled thereto under its organic act. Upon the report of the local officers upon the testimony to be offered at said hearing, you will readjudicate the case.

The papers are returned herewith.
Respectfully,
GEORGE CHANDLER,
First Assistant Secretary.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Tuesday's morning session the glee club sang a selection from the new music books (the Tilden system) previously spoken of. The opening prayer was offered by Milton H. Harby.

The subject of the right to seats, continuing from the summer school to the Official Institute, was discussed. A vote was taken, a division of the house called for, and the question decided in favor of each person retaining his seat as purchased.

Hon. Jacob S. Boreman referred to the music lesson conducted before the opening of the session. He thought that children should be taught when young. He touched upon the lecture of Colonel Parker the previous evening, and spoke of the great power of the "Slates Rights" question. This school law was not passed as it should have been. It was a special law, and the additions were only amendments. It needed careful study to understand it, especially as regarded the election of county superintendents, which will take place in 1893. He spoke of the right of the county superintendent to direct the course of study, not the trustees, as heretofore. Temporary certificates should not be given year after year.

It was the duty of the president of the school board to see that the provisions of that part of the law relative to enforced attendance be carried out. Special school taxes could not be used to pay teachers, and the only case where it could be used would be where the legal object had been accomplished and there was a residue.

G. H. Strimball spoke of teaching as the art of securing the attention and making good use of it. The teacher should first know what to do, and second how to do it. The modern motto was let nature lead; it was good. There was no study where rules need be given for memorizing. If children were properly taught they would make their own rules by the inductive method. Judgment must be exercised in accepting all methods, or rejecting all new ideas advanced.

A vocal selection by Miss Alice Fridlay closed the exercises of the forenoon session.

AFTERNOON.

First on the programme for the afternoon were supplementary remarks by Commissioner Boreman, on the school law, drawn out by questions of students.

Q.—For what is the appropriation properly used.

A.—It is designed first to pay teachers but may be used to defray current

expenses. The special tax may be used to buy building sites, build houses, repair, furnish, rent, etc., but still another section says that the school board shall furnish, repair, etc., and where no special tax has been levied they could only do so out of the appropriation. The first object, however, is the important one. They should pay teachers and pay them well, as it is the only way of being sure of having good, efficient educators. This should be thoroughly understood and advocated. No tax will be more willingly paid.

Q.—What is required in the way of certificates from graduates of normal schools?

A.—The certificate which such graduate receives entitles the holder to teach for five years in the grade specified without renewal of certificate, but in one grade only.

Q.—Who has the right to grade the public schools?

A.—Sec. 58 expressly says that the teacher shall grade the schools, but it should be under the direction of the superintendent.

Q.—Should the election for school trustees be held at the same time as other elections?

A.—Yes, the same day, except in one or two of our largest cities. They are not held at the same poll, nor under the same authority.

Q.—Can a teacher collect pay for time when his school is not in session?

A.—I think not, but he should; it would be perfectly proper to insist that such a statement be made in the contract. When school is dismissed because of epidemic or other such cause the teacher should not lose his pay.

Q.—Should a third grade teacher be employed over those holding grade certificates?

A.—That is entirely in the hands of the superintendent.

Q.—Why should age debar a competent teacher?

A.—There must be some limitation placed, as there is in the case of voting, and the law has seen fit to fix it as it is.

Q.—If a trustee has given teachers positions before said teachers have passed an examination, should they be allowed to continue the school, having failed to obtain certificates?

A.—They should not have been given the schools. A teacher not holding a certificate has no claim on the public fund, and cannot collect pay by law. It is just possible that the trustee who employed them could be held responsible.

Q.—How should percentages be determined?

A.—That is left entirely to the examining board.

Q.—Can parents be held accountable to the law for non-attendance of their children at school, there being no room in school? Would you approve its strict enforcement?

A.—They cannot be held accountable. I would advise that it be thoroughly understood and in time enforced. I wish every teacher would procure a copy of the school law and read it.

Dr. Karl G. Maeser held a session for the benefit of Church school teachers, in which he went into details of work as it had been and as it should be done; the necessity of having the full set of Church school papers as

published in the *Juvenile Instructor*; the manner of procuring certificates, and the way in which the reports should be made out. Notification of examination of applicants was given. There were forty teachers present.

Prof. Whitley, a graduate of the University of Oxford, England, was presented to the assembled students as the lecturer for the evening. He spoke of the singular and unique gathering and its objects, and commended all. The subject of the lecture was the "Science of Life." The gentleman has been engaged to teach at the B. Y. A. this winter.

On Wednesday, at Provo Summer School's exercises, Prof. Bach gave a music lesson. He wrote a melody and the class, under his direction, sang the piece after one trial. Prof. Giles pronounced it progressive in every respect.

Prof. Wm. M. Stewart, in the course of his address, said: in the study of number, principle, a clear understanding of basic facts is absolutely essential. We must be thorough in this understanding before we can arouse the understandings of children. I went through the high school, learned algebra and geometry, and all these high and mighty sciences; but when I tried to teach a class of little ones, I found out I yet had to learn number. In the study of number, I make no educator my idol, I do not tie myself down to any one method; I hold myself at liberty to adopt any means of arousing the understanding.

The teacher cannot give ideas nor convey principles. He can only stimulate the mind to think and discover facts. This is what we need to do for children, and the teacher needs to be free to arrive at the end by whatever he thinks the best way. Superintendents should not say teach it this way or that way. I believe I would call it presumption to do so. If the superintendent knows better how to guide a certain little class than their own teacher, there is something wrong—perhaps it is a poor teacher, but I am inclined to think it is a mistake.

Here is a true guide to method. Thought should always precede expression, and ideas should stand before symbols. I once heard a teacher say: "I fill them so full of the multiplication table that it runs out at ears and eyes." He meant rote multiplication, drilled in rhythmically, without regard to understand the combinations. Well, I believe in drill, but not until after objective knowledge has been acquired.

Most teachers teach books rather than ideas. They think they must transfer to the minds of their pupils the ideas and forms contained in the book in use. But too many locks are illogical—constructed on wrong plans. For instance, most arithmetic consider percentage an entirely different matter from—we will say—reduction, an addition is treated as a subject entirely different from multiplication. This is wholly wrong. Number is a whole, and all its processes should go on together. The younger child in school uses all is only bewildered and stunted by this unnatural process of isolation of subjects.

The teacher is hampered by the book in another way when he is required to impart to his students a given

quantity of its contents in a given time. How can anybody know before-hand just how much arithmetic a certain class can assimilate? We cannot quite part with the book, it is a useful guide and help especially to the teacher, but many times it should not be in the hands of the children.

The primary object in the study of number, as in all other studies, is mental growth—the bringing of the powers of mind into usable conditions; and this is done through original investigation. I am bitterly opposed to imitation, but the case before mentioned of one who improves on anything already in existence is not imitation; it is growth, original activity.

Children should be aided to acquire accuracy in their methods of computation, and be able to apply their knowledge to the ordinary affairs of life; otherwise their arithmetical work is mere tricks with numbers.

There is no more mental growth in a case of teaching results by cancellation only, than in the recitation of 12 contains 3 four times. Nine-tenths of all the work cut out in the arithmetics is only tricks with numbers and no more food for the mind than tricks with cards.

Think of the absurd statements which make algebra a mystery and a fear to students, and discourage them on the threshold. I boldy say there is in algebra no such thing as transpositions, teachers and text book to the contrary notwithstanding. Shall we call such jugglery "cultivating the mind"? Can the mind be cultivated if we know nothing but the contents of books?

Some teachers and students find great difficulty in understanding decimals; but they are so simple. They are a class of common fractions whose denominator is ten or some power of ten. They are so symmetrical, or conventional, if you prefer that term, that we do not need to write the denominator.

Do read the rules in percentage; hear how you must handle base rate and percentage; but can the student comprehend which is base, which is rate and which is percentage? Most likely not.

I am bitterly opposed to formal rules given before the principle is well understood. But a rule formulated by the class, as an outgrowth of their understanding of the principle involved, that is very good.

Let us learn this one fact—figures are not numbers, but on y symbols of numbers; and it is sad, and to say disastrous, to mistake symbols for the realities which they represent.

There are only two classes of arithmetical operations—building up and tearing down; otherwise, addition and division. Addition has two phases—addition proper and multiplication. Division has three phases, division proper, partition and subtraction.

In high class work we often fail to look beyond the symbols because we trust in our skill in using them; but if we really teach a primary class we must look beyond, or over, or around them, and see the actual fact. No shame for children, they must have living realities.

I learned more in mathematics by teaching a class of small children than

all my high school teachers had ever been able to cram into me.

So-called short methods, invented, it would seem to make sure we do not exercise our own minds, are perfectly useless until, by what we term the long road, we have acquired a thorough comprehension of the case.

It is no matter how slow or long the route may be, we must understand the underlying, fundamental truth before we use any short methods, or they will prove to be traps for our unwary feet.

The last day of the exercises at Provo there was a large attendance. A music lesson was given by Prof. P. M. Bach.

Dr. Karl Macer lectured on "School Discipline."

Colonel Parker lectured during each session, and it has been decided by the managers of the Summer school and institute to publish all his addresses in full, in pamphlet form.

A great feature in the afternoon was the lecture of Prof. G. H. Brimhall on "Principles and School Devotion." The lecture on "Teacher and Society" by Colonel Parker was listened to with great interest, the Academy library being packed to overflowing.

Prof. B. Cluff, Jr., principal of the B. Y. A., concluded his masterly discussion of psychology begun on Wednesday.

Mrs. Parker said a few words of farewell to the class.

Colonel Parker, in half an hour's talk, summed up all his previous remarks. He expressed his appreciation of the attention and eager desire manifested by the class for knowledge. He would take pleasure in telling at home and abroad his very favorable impression of the teachers of Utah.

Superintendent Wilson announced that this concluded the work of the institute, and it was turned over to the originators of the summer school.

Professor Cluff, gave the meeting up to farewell remarks from those present, and quite twenty persons responded, all being earnest in their praises of the good done by this gathering.

Mrs. Parker was called for and recited a beautiful selection. Mrs. L. L. Dalton in behalf of the class presented Miss Hendrick with a portfolio of free hand engravings, (Utah scenes). The lady made a graceful response.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Bach.

Bishop Tanner pronounced the benediction.

DECAY OF LIBERALISM.

The decay of Ultra-Liberalism, as viewed during the Liberal conference in Salt Lake City, is a hopeful sign.

The mission of Liberalism was noble, only so far as it advocated and worked for unity, through channels approved by the discrete, wise and patriotic. Its sentiments and teachings can be beneficial to the interests of this Territory only in proportion to its capacity of infusing the needed unifying principle. A system, wherever found, which aims at dissolution and annihilation, and substitutes no principle which is capable of producing peace and harmony, is a failure. Liberalism allying itself with Americanism and identical with it is a grand success here as elsewhere—a handmaid

of the social and educational forces, by and through which Americanism has, in the past, peacefully and infallibly achieved such grand victory on this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It will, in the fullness of time, solve the problem of Utah and successfully and effectually secure the cooperation of the two now discordant elements, in rendering this grand Territory of Utah, the great Mecca of the world. The sooner this can be done the better.

It is unquestionably the great desire of Mormons and Gentiles alike to see the day coming when the principles of Americanism shall rule here as elsewhere, when peace, harmony and good fellowship shall prevail. If Liberalism, then, were a faithful ally of Americanism it would have a mission, and if it faithfully performed this, it would be a success, welcomed by all. If on the other hand, it teaches and practices that by a course of coercion it can better cope with and solve the supposed problem which confronts the people of the Territory, it is and always will be a failure.

Americanism as preached and practiced in the past has lost none of its virtues and strength but conquers today as powerfully and unpretentiously and effectually as in the past. Were Liberalism kindred to it, it could do the same. Political machinations whether liberal or otherwise are insufficient per se to solve the problem which has vexed this Territory.

The truth of this bold assertion becomes clearer every day. While ample room should be allowed for diversity of opinions in all matters relating to the welfare of Utah politically, socially, and morally, the bitterness which has characterized the past should find no place. For is it not true that many who have come to these valleys from east and west, north and south, have come here with the sole desire of making a home in this beautiful country and intent only on seeing Utah become the garden spot of this western country?

The writer ventures moreover to assert, that while differences of opinion politically and otherwise are sure to assert themselves here as elsewhere, a continual political fermentation like that of the past, is subversive of all things beneficial to a substantial and healthy growth of Utah.

The bitter spirit which once animated the South is now no more. Peace and reconciliation spread their wings over this great and glorious republic, and with the exception of a few minor differences, we are now materially a nation "Unum spiritibus." An issue as serious as that between the North and the South has now, through the wisdom of the wise and the measures of the peaceable, become no more. If true Americanism, patriotism and loyalty effected this in a comparatively short time, how much less would be required to settle permanently the purely local political issues between the two or more contending parties here?

It is admitted by many good men, both Liberals and others, that the past has been characterized by a political efficiency utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, odious to a few and offensive to the majority.

Anathemas on all nightmares

which may hereafter visit this land and oppress it. Many who come shall then find that after all Utah is not as bad a country to live in, and not so utterly demoralized as reported; but a country where the grand principles of the American institution can find as ready a soil as anywhere on this broad continent.

A. FJORNSTON, M. D.
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 10th, 1892.

THE SANITARY SITUATION.

It will be no use for the City Council, or any member of that body to baffle the complaints about the failure of the sewerage system to meet the public necessity. The truth is that, at the upper part of East Temple Street near the Temple Block, the stench arising from the man-holes is stifling. It is the same at the head of State Street. Down at the Jordan, near where the pump is supposed to be at work, the filth emptied into the river pollutes the air, and warms the city of the dangers to health and life that lurk in these noxious deposits. Flushing is a necessity at the upper parts of the sewer; proper disposition of the sewage is a necessity at the point of exit.

These essentials were pointed out by the DESERET NEWS at the time when the sewer question was agitated in this city. For calling attention to them we were accused by our "Liberal" opponents of being opposed to proper sanitation. The charge has been frequently repeated since then, although the facts were exactly to the contrary and those who maligned us knew it as well as we.

When the proposition was made to sewer district No. 1, to vote on the question, we explained our position and advised the property owners to investigate the matter before deciding. We suggested that they find out first where the needed water was coming from for flushing, and where the output was to go. We opposed the emptying of the sewage into the Jordan and also the building of sewers, for one district only, at the general expense when very few of the taxpayers would reap any benefit from it.

Thus, as we have said, was greatly misrepresented, and the DESERET NEWS was daily held up for reprobation as "opposed to sewers." When the People's Party, previous to the municipal campaign of 1890, presented a declaration of principles, the same kind of falsehood was resorted to by the "Liberals" and it was claimed that the People's Party platform was inconsistent with the utterances of the DESERET NEWS, the sewer question being one of the alleged points of difference. To this we responded as follows on September 24, 1890:

"On the question of sanitation the DESERET NEWS stands just where it stood before the convention was held. We were and are in favor of 'sewers for the business part of the city, and the decorization and removal of fecal and all waste matter from the other districts.' The files of this paper will show that we have advocated this for many years. We opposed the expenditure of public money gathered from every part of the municipality, for a system that was for the special benefit of one locality, without a vote of the entire people

whose money was to be thus expended. We opposed the discharge of the city's filth into the river Jordan, as was contemplated when the sewerage scheme was started. We urged the cleansing of the business centre by means of sewers, and the reception and deodorization of the sewage at some point southwest of the city, which would save the expending of many thousands of dollars for carrying it miles further, pumping it up at great cost, and discharging it where it might become a public nuisance. That was the extent of our opposition to sewerage.

We have urged upon the city authorities, every year for a dozen years or more, an effective and complete system of sanitation by the use of dry earth in the district outside our business localities, and the removal of waste material under an official inspector of nuisances and his assistants. We have pointed out and explained how it could be done and the sanitary benefit it would bring to the city."

Experience has proven the correctness of our former views which we have seen no reason to change. The disposition of the sewage should have been the first consideration. That pumping business appeared too cumbersome and expensive when it was mooted. It has proved inadequate. Deny it who may, filth is poured into the Jordan river, that will be heard from in direful voices if the deposit goes on. The flushing of the sewers was another consideration; that should have been given its proper weight. The fumes from the unflushed mains are both offensive to the nostrils and dangerous to health. A remedy is demanded and the demand will have to be met.

While the question of sewers was under discussion we said—September 25, 1888:

"There are numbers of sensible citizens, who, on the simple proposition 'Do you believe in sewerage?' would answer unhesitatingly, 'Yes,' but who are so doubtful of the practicability of the present scheme as to be decidedly agnostic."

"Let a complete and well digested system of reception, conduct and deposit of sewage be matured, and then the people may be able to decide upon it intelligently, and with a full understanding of what their votes mean and what their decision tends to. Let us look before we leap."

On the 24th of September, 1888, We said:

"Of course the question of 'decum position' does not appear in the form a protest of objectors to the proposed system. But it should be kept in view of every taxpayer before he decides the question. It is of far more importance than the bare proposition that calls for a decision by October 16th. It lies at the bottom of the whole matter. How can a sensible taxpayer decide whether he wants to pay for pipes to carry sewage from his premises, when there is no plan prepared to receive the body of the sewage, no place chosen to deposit it, no means devised for water to flush the pipes and make sure that the matter will be taken where it can do no harm?"

That was the extent of our "opposition to sewers." We wanted a prac-

tical system, before the city was committed to a scheme which was forced upon the City Council by a pressure from real estate boomers, who were more interested in making fictitious prices on real estate than the permanent benefit of the city.

The truth is, the sewage problem in this city is yet unsolved. Only one part of town is drained, and what to do with the output is a serious consideration. Meanwhile, the far greater part of town is uncleaned. A very unsatisfactory ordinance has been passed and returned from the Mayor to the Council unsigned, which dabbles with the garbage question and fiddles with the disposition of local matter. It prevents a citizen from taking the very course which would deodorize such matter and render it perfectly innocuous, and inaugurates a system of removal that will create a perpetual nuisance all over the city.

Dry earth is the cure for stench from outhouses where there are no sewers, and the use of the matter thus rendered scentless, in gardens for fertilizing, will be the simplest, cheapest and most harmless manner of its disposition. Garbage that is not destroyed on the premises can be removed as provided. And sanitary inspection should be made thorough and persistent.

A great fuss is made of a little manure from a barn which does no harm, and decaying fruit is allowed to remain on the ground and send off its germs into the air carrying disease and death, and nothing is said about it. We tell the Board of Health that from this time until Winter begins to breathe upon the wind, there will be a thousand fold more danger to the city from rotting fruit, the fumes from the unflushed sewers, and the stink from the unpumped filth down by the Jordan, than from all the manure piles in the city that may be left for awhile uncarted.

Clear up the orchards, dry-earth the closets, take away the garbage, remove dead animals, flush the sewers, provide effectually for the reception and disposition of sewage without running it into the river, and the sanitary situation will become vastly improved and be made as good as it can be found in most places on the civilized globe.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN F. WELD.

We have been requested to copy the following from the Nauvoo Independent, as the deceased gentleman here noticed has been a good friend to many of our people:

Dr. John F. Weld, perhaps the oldest pioneer in the county, died at 3 a. m. last Thursday, at the home of Thomas E. Kelly, in Sonora township, where he has been making his home for fifteen years, aged 83 years, 7 months and 17 days. He was born in Hertschire, Vermont, December 11th, 1808. He was well known throughout the county, having come here as early as 1837, first settling at St. Mary's, where he remained for a short time as a practicing physician. He became dissatisfied there and went to Nauvoo, having been called by the sickness of Hiram Kimball. Thought some of locating there but finally went to Fort Madison, thence to West Point, Iowa, and returned to St.

Mary's by way of Carthage. He walked the distance, as any other means of conveyance was limited. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of sterling integrity of character, Democratic in political convictions, thoughtful and liberal in sentiment. He believed that humanity was the only religion and love the only priest. In his last lucid moments he expressed a wish that no minister should be invited to officiate at his last earthly rites.

He graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and in early manhood engaged in teaching school. Among his papers he has preserved a commission given him by Governor Thomas Barlin, signed by Secretary of State Lyman Trumbull, which elected him to the office of surgeon of the cohort, Nauvoo Legion, in 1841. He was married twice, first to a Mrs. White, daughter of D. Hibbard, and a sister-in-law of the late M. M. Morrill, with whom he lived but a short time. Second to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, mother of the late Mrs. G. Edmunds. The second Mrs. Weld was a kind-hearted and charitable lady, and her death was mourned by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

The doctor knew all about the Mormon troubles, the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the burning of the temple, etc. He was curious in some respects, having preserved copies of newspapers dated back to 1835. He might have attained a greater age had he not met with the dread disease of grippe. He has a record of his ancestors since 1833 and they all attained an old age. The doctor was the eldest among a family of six sons, all of whom are dead but one, Martin Weld living in Pennsylvania. C. S. and Moses Weld died one year ago this August, their death occurring within a few days of each other. C. S. Lived a bachelor life, and made his home with his brother. He left an estate estimated at \$170,000. His nephew, G. G. Weld, of Oldtown, Me., was appointed administrator. Dr. G. G. Weld was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention last June, and on his return east paid his uncle John F. a visit. It was the first time their eyes had ever looked upon each other and his visit was a great pleasure to the old gentlemen.

The funeral took place on Friday morning, the remains being interred in city cemetery. Mr. E. Vallet made a few remarks at the burial.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elders H. M. Rawlins and Frank F. Merrill have just returned from a mission to Indian Territory. Brother Merrill enjoyed good health up to the 15th of July, when he was overcome by the heat and prostrated with fever. There was every indication of the effects of sunstroke. Everything was done for his comfort, and preparations were made to bring him home as soon as possible. He is now at his father's residence in the Ninth ward and rapidly recovering. The fever has left him.

Elder Rawlins reports all well in the mission in Indian Territory and says it is generally in a good condition.

THE DRINK DEMOND ENCOURAGED.

YESTERDAY, under the caption of "Gilded Vice," we briefly expressed a few ideas with regard to the fact that an extensive new liquor saloon establishment had published an invitation, through the columns of a local paper, to all the "men, women and children" of Salt Lake City to call and see the gorgeous equipments and fittings of the premises. The page advertisement making the announcement assured the "men, women and children" that they need have no hesitancy in visiting the place, as the bar would not be opened until 5 o'clock in the evening. The paper which made the publication states that a great crowd of "men, women and children" entered the establishment during the day; also that the bar was opened before the hour announced and continued right along, doing a rushing business and taking in a large amount of money.

We pointed out the fact that the effect of an acceptance of the invitation to witness the display must be necessarily bad, because it would give to the whiskey traffic the recognition and encouragement of the ladies and would eliminate repugnance toward it from the minds of tender children. This impression of course would be more complete when the entire object lesson was placed before the little ones, by the breaking of the contract made with the public to keep the bar closed until a stated hour. This breach of faith showed an unscrupulousness that might have been expected.

Taking the statements of our contemporaries as true regarding the size of the crowd which visited the premises referred to, the spectacle the establishment presented shows a deplorable drift of popular inclination. It is also a matter for regret that there should be an influential public journal which not only has no word of condemnation for such a flagrant breach of good faith as that mentioned in this article, but which, in its reading columns extols a drinking den as an "undeniable attraction" of Salt Lake which "every visitor will want to see." One of the chief functions of the press is to exercise an influence in favor of sobriety and consequent good morals. Such encomiums in relation to places which have been proved to be the gates of ruin to millions of people, do not tend in that direction. "White" drinking saloon may be an attraction in this city or elsewhere to a certain class of people, we do emphatically deny that it is, no matter how seductively and splendidly equipped, to the extent that our cotemporary declares it to be.

It is but little wonder that drunkenness with its train of troubles is increasing in our once temperate and well ordered city!

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

Samuel Tarwater, the Missouri pensioner mentioned in last night's News, was one of the noted Samuel Bogart's mob, and received his wounds in the memorable fight at Crooked river, where David Patton, Ohanson and others fell. Tarwater received several terrible sabre cuts on the head, neck and face, one of which severed his jaw and upper teeth. In this condition he was left on the field for dead,

but afterwards recovered and still survives. (Thomas H. Lloyd of the mob was also left on the field for dead, but recovered and was living a few years ago).

Panic-stricken, the mob fled and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the county (Ray). Amos Reese and Wiley E. Williams hastened to Jefferson City, to the governor. The result was the calling out of the militia and Boggs' famous order to "exterminate the Mormons or drive them from the State." After the surrender at Far West and the militia were withdrawn, and most of the "Mormons" had left the State, Bogart and his mob still remained to quarrel over the spoils. They now had full possession of the town. An election was held to fill all offices. Bogart and Wesley Hines were candidates for the same office (county judge, I think). Bogart said something against Hines and Hines' nephew, a young man named Beattie, called Bogart a liar. Bogart pulled his pistol and shot Beattie. Beattie was carried into James Holman's store close by and died in a few minutes. Bogart in the meantime had mounted his horse and started on his famous ride across the prairies southward, pursued by eight other riders, only one of whose horses was fleet enough to close up on the fugitive, and he had no arms. When Bogart pointed his pistol at him he had to fall back out of reach of it. Thus continued the wild ride of the pursuers and pursued over the prairie until they came to Crooked river. A heavy rain had fallen the night before. The river was booming and dangerous. Bogart drove his horse into the flood, holding on to the tail, and in this way swam the river. Here the pursuit ended. This was the last of Bogart in Missouri. He escaped into Texas. In October, 1882, the writer of this met with General A. W. Doniphan, in Richmond, Mo., and in a conversation with him at that time he said, "Bogart died—think he was killed—fifteen or twenty years ago, on the Brazos river in Washington County, Texas." Yours, B. R.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6th, 1892.

FAINT-HEARTED DEPUTIES.

New developments are appearing in the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads dispute. The military, as we anticipated, have been brought into requisition to protect the property of the companies against the depredations of the strikers. This was absolutely necessary, for although the sheriff of the county showed a good deal of energy and plenty of courage, he failed to secure a posse of deputies of the same stripe as himself. The deputies summoned by him were exceedingly brave under one condition of circumstances, but they failed in another situation. Their boldness and fighting qualities were displayed when they were on the cars on the way to the scene of the trouble. They fought determinedly with their mouths, when the enemy was several miles away. As soon as they were confronted by the strikers their valor vanished into thin air, and they shiveringly got rid of their clubs and marched away to the time of the shouts of the strikers.

It is said that Napoleon usually selected leaders who had poudricous noses, because a large proboscis shows strength of character of some kind. His own nose was not particularly huge, however. It is not a bad plan in selecting men for hazardous work which requires staying qualities, to avoid men who announce beforehand the feats of valor they intend to perform as soon as the opportunity appears. That class of men generally remember that they have business elsewhere when the time for action arrives. Such fellows are a good deal after the fashion of ultra-patriotic politicians, whose service to their country consists of wind work, and even that stops when the hope of office, spoils and pay entirely disappears.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE reports of the ravages of the cholera scourge in numerous parts of the world, are causing much anxiety in this country. The press is urging the authorities especially at seaport cities, to take steps to prevent the introduction of the infection, and throughout the nation to look well to sanitary matters, as a preparation in case the plague should make its appearance. Attention is being directed to former visitations of the disease to this country. Upon this branch of the subject an exchange presents the following data:

"Those who remember visitations of cholera to this country tremble at the prospect of its return. We never saw the disease until 1832, when it raged here with frightful violence. It came to us over precisely the course followed by the present epidemic, except that there were then no railroads to aid it. It reached Quebec first by ship, and traveled down Lake Champlain. It broke out in New York and two days later was in Albany. Then it moved west, appearing within a few days at Utica, Schenectady, Syracuse and Buffalo. It ravaged New York State, appearing without warning in most of the towns and villages.

"In New York city it created a panic. It centered at the Five Points, then an over-crowded locality, far more filthy than any section of the city today, and spread like fire in every direction. For a long period the death rate averaged seventy a day. The physicians of that day did not understand its nature and attributed its spread to contagion in the air. The people left town by thousands and took refuge in neighboring country villages. During that year 4740 persons died of cholera throughout the country and the year following 1000 more. Boston, Newark, Philadelphia and New Orleans also suffered greatly. In Philadelphia the panic was so great that the dead were left unburied by hundreds until a committee of citizens volunteered to gather up the bodies and place them underground. It also spread to Havana, where 10,000 of the 100,000 inhabitants died of it in a year.

"In 1848 the cholera came again. This time it reached the country by ship from Europe to New Orleans. It reached New York, but did not amount to much here. It covered the entire West. It was worst at New Orleans, where 1610 died in 1848, 3176 in 1849 and 1448 in 1850. It lingered in various parts of the country, with occasional outbreaks, until 1864."

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.—Petitions are received daily from officials in all parts of India in favor of a gold standard.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

* The Sunday school officers and teachers of this Stake met last evening in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, Superintendent T. C. Griggs presiding. The Taylorville Sunday school choir furnished the excellent music during the evening, and the opening prayer was offered by Elder J. H. Parry.

† About two-thirds of the city schools were represented, as also were the schools of Union and Taylorville.

‡ Elder Robert A. Ure, of the Sunday school missionary corps, stated that he had always enjoyed his labors in the Sunday school, and appreciated very highly the valuable instructions he had received in them while a boy.

§ The speaker referred to the efforts now being made to conduct the Sunday schools in a more uniform manner, and according to the best light and intelligence obtainable. The schools which had adopted the new methods were making, in most instances, much the greater progress, and were doing good.

¶ Every effort should be made to get into the Sunday school ranks as many young people, those between the ages of 14 and 21 years, as most of the schools had very few of this age in attendance.

Superintendent Archibald Frame, of Taylorville, briefly reported the Sunday school of his ward. It was fully graded, but the best work, as with other schools, was being done in the Primary class. Better work could be done in all the classes if the teachers would study and prepare their lessons beforehand, so that they would have something fresh and interesting to present to their scholars.

Superintendent Charles Denney, of the Union Sunday school, was the next speaker. One of the greatest drawbacks, the speaker said, to the Sunday school work as he found it, was the lack of competent teachers, as where there were good teachers there was no trouble to get a good attendance of children.

He referred to the beneficial effects of an occasional reunion of several contiguous schools as was held on Sunday last, August 14, when the schools of Union, Taylorville and South Taylorville met with the school of West Jordan. He had also found the regular attendance of the Bishop a great help.

"Let us Treat Each Other Kindly," was very beautifully rendered by the choir.

Superintendent T. C. Griggs called attention to a recent general circular of the general board of the Sunday School Union, and referred particularly to the Inter-Stake Sunday school missionary work shortly to be resumed. Another special feature of the circular was the appointment of the first Sunday in September as "nickel day," upon which occasion the superintendents were directed to make an earnest effort to make a success of this work of raising means for the publication of text books, charts, etc., by the general board. It was suggested that preparations be made two or three weeks before hand, and bring the subject before their schools so that there would be a hearty and willing response made to the good cause by all the children.

The speaker also reminded the wards represented that a recent call was made for a subscription from the various schools of this Stake, for \$2 or less from each school in the Stake, and scarcely half of the schools had responded, and it was desired that those who had not already done so would promptly respond and forward their contributions, including the "nickel" subscriptions, to the Stake secretary, J. H. Parry, Box 90, Salt Lake City.

As there would not be any schools held in the city on Sunday, September 4, on account of Stake conference, Superintendent Griggs suggested that nickel day be the last Sunday in August in all the schools not convening on September 4th.

The audience were greatly favored by a song and chorus from Mrs. Annie McKay Murphy and the choir, entitled "Let us all Speak Kind Words to Each Other."

Benediction was pronounced by Assistant Supt. John Vincent, of the Sixteenth ward, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

The Twelfth ward school will furnish the music at the next meeting.

J. H. PARRY, Sec'y.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

LAST January a conference was held in Columbus, Ohio, between employers and laborers to consider existing conditions. In March a similar meeting was held at Toledo. A report of the work performed at both meetings was recently published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and signed by Washington Gladden, General Bilkerhoff, of Mansfield, O., and the Rev. Sydney Strong, of Mt. Vernon.

The first question discussed at both these conferences was as follows:

"Do you think that the present relations of employers and laborers are satisfactory?" The response to this was almost unanimously in the negative, but the general opinion was that the unsatisfactory conditions could be compared. Several successful employers admitted that competition is often made an instrument of injustice, and that the lowest price at which labor can be obtained is not always a just price. It is not always just to buy labor as cheap as possible and sell products in the highest market. One large employer said "he hoped public opinion would eventually brand as irreparable any one who has accumulated a large fortune from the employment of those who remain poor despite their best efforts."

Profit-sharing was discussed. This system brought out some conflicting opinions. Even labor leaders did not endorse it, on the ground that it would destroy labor unions. The sense of both meetings was that while plausible in theory it would prove difficult in practice.

In discussing the relation of government to capital and labor, the sentiment of the latter's representatives inclined to some form of Socialism or Socialism. But in the matter of transportation such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, etc., the labor men were almost unanimous in the idea that they should be controlled by the State. The capitalists did not take this view. Their opposition arose from the belief that such an innovation would still

further corrupt politics. They, however, believed that something should be done to improve the present system. Employees did not object to the eight-hour day provided it could be made universal. Many favored arbitration under Government auspices in labor troubles.

It was pretty generally agreed that labor was by no means the only source of wealth, neither was capital. Brains were the great factor, and should be classed before either capital or labor in wealth production. It was also concluded that equality does not exist in human capacities or conditions. But the strong are in duty bound to help the weak. It was agreed that large numbers of native-born workmen, were being alienated from churches and religious influences, while foreigners were more identified with them. Labor organizations were not condemned by the employers, while the laborers insisted that they were a necessity. Speaking on the subject the Springfield *Republican* says:

"It was one of the best outcomes of these conferences at Columbus and Toledo, that instead of insistence on the old economic dogmas that competition is the only law and the equivalent of supply and demand, the only gospel, the higher principle of mutual confidence, respect and sacrifice seemed to be getting the better, however slowly, of the anti-Christian law of that personal selfishness, which whether in the dogged will of the employer or the employed, will be ever insisting on personal rights to the disregard of personal duties."

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN SOCIAL LIFE

MINNESOTA has just experienced one of those dramatic developments in social life which savors of the fertile imagination of the playwright. It is almost an exact duplicate of the Robert Ray Hamilton episode, with the tragic elements omitted. The dispatches contained but very brief references to it.

The chief actor in the story is Ezra T. Foot, vice-president of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad. He is the son of Elias Foot, the senior member of a large mercantile firm in St. Paul. He is about twenty-six years of age, and organist of the First Presbyterian church in that city. About six years ago he went to Philadelphia to learn the profession of dentistry. There he met a young woman named Flood, who belonged to the class of unfortunate for which eastern cities are notorious. They went to live together as man and wife.

In the fall of 1889 Foot obtained his degree, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. He severed all relations with the Flood girl. She went to New York city, and returned to her old life. There she made the acquaintance of a midwife named Landan. Through her the girl obtained a baby boy from a family named Campbell for adoption. She gave her name as Mrs. Foot of St. Paul. The baby boy was then five months old. The Flood woman took the baby and went to Lancaster, and presented it to the dentist as his son, and demanded marriage. It was fully a year since they parted, but the baby was five months old. The couple repaired to New Jersey, where no mar-

riage license is required and were there married.

Foot, being now a family man, returned to St. Paul, abandoned dental work, and entered business. His father received him, and the highest society of St. Paul opened its portals to young Foot and family. Mrs. Foot became a society favorite, and Willie Foot, alias Campbell, became the pet of his grandfather. But Mrs. Campbell in New York began to yearn for a look at her boy. She went to Landan for information, but the latter would not give any. Finally a lawyer took up the matter, and Mrs. Landan was forced to reveal the secret.

The lawyer then wrote to Silas Foot of St. Paul, disclosing the situation. The old man was horrified. However, he kept matters secret. He obtained the portraits of half a dozen children, and among them that of Willie. He came to New York, saw the lawyer, and also Mrs. Campbell. The portraits were shown to the latter, and she immediately picked out Willie's. The old man said that her case was good. He returned to St. Paul, but young Mrs. Foot, divining that something was wrong, suddenly departed, taking the child with her.

In due time a divorce was obtained, but Mr. Foot, Senior, felt he could not live without Willie. He went to New York, saw Mrs. Campbell, and agreed with her in case Willie was found to adopt him as her son. Detectives were employed, Willie and his mother were found in Philadelphia. Mrs. Foot abdicated all claims to the child, though she had grown to love it as her own, provided no prosecution be instituted against her. Little Willie, scion of the historic clan Campbell is now the son of Silas Foot, and brother of Ezra P. Foot, formerly his alleged father.

MORE VIOLENCE.

ANOTHER strike has occasioned a violent outbreak. This time it is in the State of New York. The contestants consist of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railway Company on the one side and its striking switchmen on the other. The conflict develops all the recklessness with regard to human life and the rights of property that was recently exhibited at Homestead and Cour d'Alene.

The mischief that can be wrought in such a struggle is immense. In the first place, free switchmen king the places of the strikers are liable for want of experience, to precipitate accidents by which many lives and much property may be sacrificed. Add to this the fact that the strikers are throwing switches, by which means freight and passenger trains are being dethroned. They are also using the torch, with which they are burning whole trains of merchandise, destroying buildings and committing other diabolisms. Parts of trains are being uncoupled that they may dash down steep grades and smash into cars. This is terrible work. Such conduct must stop, but how can the cessation be brought about?

If the company, which says it has been running its business at a loss under the old conditions, yield to the demands of the switchmen because of the violent attacks made upon its

property and upon the lives of innocent people who have nothing to do with the issue, the moral effect would be bad. It would amount to an admission that labor can obtain its demands by recourse to destructive and bloody methods, which would become epidemic throughout the country, and no one would be able to tell when the end would come or what it would be.

The sheriff is reported to be powerless to stop the lawless depredations of the strikers and their sympathizers. He is likely to continue in that condition of helplessness. There seems to be a probability of the military forces of the State being called into requisition. And all this brings the people into antagonism with the government, and the effect is bad all around and bodes no good to the country.

Within a few weeks scenes of this deplorable character have been enacted in five of the sovereign States—Tennessee, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Idaho and New York. These constitute a fraction over one-ninth of the States composing the Union. This fact ought to draw public attention to the serious character of the situation, which is a threatening danger to the peace and prosperity of the nation.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

BEAR LAKE.

This conference was held on August 6th and 7th. On the stand were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, and President L. B. Young of the First Council of Seventies, the Presidency of the Stake, the High Council and the Stake officers. The reports of the Bishops were comprehensive. The speakers were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, President L. B. Young, President Wm. Hodge, Counselors Jas. H. Hart and Geo. Osmond. The subject treated upon were the proper observance of the Sabbath, the Word of Wisdom, the laws of sanitation, and the early history of the Church from the time of the Prophet Joseph's first vision to the organization of the Church. T. MINSON SCRIBE.

EMERY.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake of Zion convened at Castle Dale on Sunday and Monday, August 7th and 8th. Present, the Stake Presidency, C. G. Larsen, Orange Seely and William Howard, and most of the Bishops and High Council of the Stake. The principal speakers were President C. G. Larsen, Seely Howard, Brother Black, a returned missionary of Huntington, U. Curtis, Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of the Stake, W. P. Aldred, J. D. Chase, Elder Olephant, Wm. Taylor, President of the High Priests' Quorum, Elder Charles Pulpifer, Bishop L. P. Averson and Father Samuel Jewks, all of whom spoke words of encouragement to the large assembly.

We had a good time and all the people felt to acknowledge that the Lord has been with us in this part of His vineyard.

We have prospects of a bountiful harvest this year. W. TAYLOR, Clerk pro tem.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—There is no further disguising the fact that the strike of Erie & Lehigh Valley switchmen is a serious matter. There had been more or less trouble Saturday between the strikers and their sympathizers and the men who are doing the strikers' work, and a few desultory assaults had occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at 2 o'clock this morning when a series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley yards. Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with fuel, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses burned. The water tank adjacent to the coal trestle was smashed and an engine taking water there wrecked by a string of ten runaway coal cars that had been turned loose from the trestle. A little office building and two or three freight cars were first destroyed in the south yards. The flames were next discovered in the passenger coaches used for the conveyance of workmen.

In the yards east in Dingen Street the fire raged among the cars of merchandise.

The firemen, however, prevented the destruction of a great number of cars. The officers are unable to find any suspicious characters. The strikers and their sympathizers have pulled the plugs, turned the switches and driven off the crews. Three men are at the hospital and were badly hurt.

One of the most cowardly things done was throwing the switches under passenger train No. 17 at Williams Street at 7:30 o'clock tonight. Two passenger coaches were thrown from the track, but the conductor thinks that none were hurt though many were badly shaken.

Fifty men boarded passenger train No. 3 at 11 o'clock and

MOLESTED THE EMPLOYEES, driving them off. The crew finally succeeded in getting the train to the station.

The mob took possession of the Seneca street switches three or four times during the day and drove off the signal men.

In the Lehigh yards at Cheesewaga tonight the scenes of last night were repeated. It was plainly intimated by Erie officials that workmen from the East were engaged to take the places of the strikers. The strikers assert that the road is losing heavily by not having men to perform the work of the strikers. Two trains of freight cars standing on the siding in Cheesewaga, a railroad suburb of Buffalo, were burned tonight. The Lehigh Valley has called on the sheriff for protection. He sent six deputies to the scene and will swear in fifty more tomorrow.

Later at 1 o'clock fire broke out in three places in the Lehigh yards again simultaneously. The fire department has been unable to quench it. New York express No. 1, the Erie, was held two miles out because it cannot pass. New York express No. 4 has not been sent out for the same reason.

At the same time switch lights on the Erie, between South street and Western New York, and the Pennsylvania target were stolen. At 2:45 a.m.

the passengers on the two trains on the Lehigh and Erie, which were ditched at William street, were brought into the station. Nobody was injured. Superintendent Brunn reports that the fire is still raging among the cars of merchandise in the yards at Cheektowaga, and says the sheriff seems powerless to interfere, though called on to protect the railroad property.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 2 a. m.—Word has just been received that a train of forty-two cars on the Erie road, filled with fine merchandise, a mile east of William street is now burning fiercely with no protection.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—The police commissioners today are busy swearing in special policemen on account of the railroad strike. The sheriff is also swearing in deputies outside the city limits at the yards. The sheriff will call on the military, only as a last resort. In the ruins of one of the cars burned last night, the police have found the remains of an empty kerosene can, showing the manner in which the fire was started by the incendiaries. The car department claims that the work of the men at the freight car department was much impeded by the cutting of the hose by unknown parties. Twelve lengths of hose were cut and rendered useless during the night.

It is estimated that from 100 to 200 cars were destroyed by incendiary fire. Everything was quiet in the yards up to noon. The reported strike was likely to spread to the Erie yards at Hornellville. Grand Master Sweeney emphatically condemns the acts of lawlessness, and states it was the work of irresponsible individuals, who could not be controlled, and not of the strikers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—This afternoon twenty or thirty striking switchmen boarded a freight train pulling into the city to set the brakes and stall the train. They pulled the coupling pins, throwing the pins and links into a stagnant pool, and disappeared. A new supply of pins and links were procured and the train proceeded, amid considerable excitement.

The only Lehigh Valley train that moved today was a coal train, which went out at 3:30 guarded by eight policemen. The Nickel Plate succeeded in moving thirty-five cars of live stock from the Lehigh to the Lake Shore tracks, but when the men learned of it this morning, they refused to make the cars up in the trains bound for New York. One hundred and seventy-three cars of live stock belonging to the Erie are standing on the West Shore tracks, which the men refused to handle. They were discharged in turn as they declined, and in consequence stood in hourly expectation of being ordered out by the union. In the Philadelphia & Reading yards not a car has moved since Saturday. A large force of men are expected tomorrow and an effort will be made to push the work.

The sheriff's posse which went to East Buffalo this afternoon was greeted with jeers by the assembled strikers. "Specials" who had been as brave as lions on the train and indulged in tall talk, felt their courage oozing away as soon as they landed, and finally in response to the appeals of the men, one after another threw away their clubs or handed

them to the powerless sheriff, while at each conversion a cheer went up from the strikers, and soon all that remained of the sheriff's brave posse could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The sheriff bowed down to the inevitable, and came back to Buffalo to call out the militia.

There has been no disturbance up to 11 p. m. tonight at the Cheektowaga yards except the burning of one empty Lehigh freight car. At 8:30 p. m. the Seventh regiment and the Sixty-ninth regiment assembled at Armour's ready to move at a moment's notice, though the amateurs do not much relish the idea of a repetition of the fight of 1877.

Reliable reports received from East Buffalo and Cheektowaga show that the Lehigh Valley road had lost seventy-two freight cars by the fire and the Erie fourteen. Railroad men profess to be utterly unable at present to fix the estimate of the loss.

They are acting very cautiously on this point, for the reason that a claim will be made against the city and county for damages and the amount of losses has not yet been figured up. It is known, however, that many of the cars were destroyed.

The Sixty-fifth regiment has just been sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and Erie yards the rest of the night.

The Seventy-fourth regiment has just been called out to protect the Central and West Shore property, it being feared that the switchmen on these roads may go out tonight.

ELMHURST, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Great excitement prevails at Waverly, N. Y., on account of the strike of the Lehigh switchmen. A collision between strikers and switchmen seemed inevitable this morning over an attempt to run an engine and caboose out of Erie, Pa., just across the line. Men surrounded the engine and refused to let them go. Sheriff Powell turned the switch himself but it was immediately turned back by the strikers. The switch was finally made, but the strikers pulled the coupling-pin between the engine and cars and made another delay. The sheriff tried to arrest some men but they were immediately rescued by their comrades. Superintendent Stephenson and the sheriff mounted the pilot and could not keep the men away from the engine.

At noon the engine had gone about 200 yards and the

STRIKERS WERE IN COMMAND OF THE SITUATION.

The altercations between the sheriff and posse had been conducted thus far without serious results. Sixty men were ordered to report to Superintendent Stephenson this morning to take the place of the strikers.

They reported, but refused to go to work.

A union meeting of trainmen was held this afternoon at Sayre and it was decided that trainmen would not do switchmen's work.

The turmoil has subsided, the Sheriff admitting his powerlessness, but more trouble is threatened when he undertakes to make the promised arrests with a larger force.

One of the strikers, Wm. Jones, was hurt in one of the melees with the Sheriff's force.

BUFFALO, N. J., Aug. 16.—There were no sensational developments in

the switchmen's strike during the night, and the situation has improved. With two excellent regiments of national guards in the field and the police reinforced by 200 specials, the feeling is much more reassuring than yesterday. The police claim to be able to handle the strike within the city limits.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Captain Kirby, of the second company of the Wheeler Rifles, has received orders to hold his company ready to go to Buffalo at a moment's notice.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The forty-first company of the national guard is under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to go to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—There were no indications this morning of a strike on the Central. It is known that a committee of switchmen were sent to Superintendent Burrows of the Central, however, yesterday, for conference. Mr. Burrows was out on the road, but the statement of the men was forwarded him. A reply was received, but it gave the men no satisfaction.

Third Vice-President Walter Webb of New York Central is in the city, having been called here by the gravity of the situation and the possibility of the Great Four track road being affected. In conversation Mr. Webb said: "The strike has not extended to our road, and we are not aware that any of our men are anxious to join in the strike. The only danger we have felt is that our men might be forced from their posts by the other strikers. From what I learn I think the switchmen would have been driven from their posts last night had it not been for the calling out of the military. All we ask is protection from outside violence."

THE BOND ELECTION.

Yesterday's election, held for the purpose of bonding the county to the amount of \$300,000, was an exceedingly quiet one, comparatively little interest being taken. The city vote by precincts was as follows:

	For.	Against
First precinct.....	160	159
Second precinct.....	196	115
Third precinct.....	17	183
Fourth precinct.....	78	181
Fifth precinct.....	154	116
Total.....	695	694

The returns of the county precincts have not yet been opened nor officially canvassed. But from the city vote and the number of ballots cast against the proposition in the county precincts heard from it is safe to say that it has been defeated. The voting at the places named below was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Bingham.....	19	17
Sandy.....	19	106
Murray.....	28	192
Irving.....	8	97
Granite.....	8	79
Hunter.....	14	6
Sugar.....	32	47

The precincts to be heard from are: Big Cottonwood, Butler, Brighton, Bluff, East Mill Creek, Farmer's, Ft. Herriman, Granger, Little Cottonwood, Mill Creek, Mt. Dell, North Point, North Jordan, Pleasant Greer, River-ton, Silver, South Jordan, Union, West Jordan.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, August 7th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn:

Softly beams the sacred dawning
Of the great Millennial morn.

Prayer was offered by Elder George B. Wallace.

The choir and congregation sang:

How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the First ward.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

then addressed the congregation. The speaker said he arose in the hope that the Saints would sustain him in faith and prayer before God, that what he should say might be dictated by the Holy Spirit. The Latter-day Saint who lives his religion is at all times in possession of a testimony from heaven of the divinity of this work, whatever the time and circumstances may be, and if his heart be right before God, He will aid him to speak of that testimony. And humble though it may be, He will sometimes cause the words spoken to reach the hearts of those who are honest and move them to seek for themselves and learn His will. For we believe the Lord is not only able, but also willing to speak to His children on earth and reveal His will to them.

We do not believe that revelations are given to those alone who are members of the Church, though we do believe that this is the only Church that professes to be guided by continuous revelation. We hold that Scriptures are being made continually, and that the revelations given in this age are just as binding and necessary for salvation as those given in ancient times. While we do not in any respect reject the Bible, we do acknowledge that God is just as capable of making known His will now as formerly.

One evidence of our faith in this doctrine is the gathering of this people to these valleys. No person could have drawn them together unless God had influenced their hearts. It is the testimony of His Spirit that has moved the hearts of men and women and caused them to leave homes, friends, relatives, and all that was dear to them, in order to come here, where, as they believe, they could be taught more fully in the laws of the Lord. It has not been the eloquence of missionaries nor inducements of a temporal nature that have brought us to this country, but it has been hope and faith in the promises of God. It has been the knowledge that these are the latter days, spoken of by Prophets of old—days in which judgments are to be poured out upon the wicked, previous to which God should speak again through His servants.

The Elders have gone forth to preach the Gospel as they were directed by the Holy Spirit. Nor have they taken the honor of themselves, but they have been called as was Aaron. Joseph Smith received reve-

lations from on High, before the Church was organized. He was a prophet, a seer and a translator before that event, but though he had these marvelous gifts, he was not thereby authorized to establish the Church, before he was especially ordained to do so. It was only after John the Baptist, who held the authority to baptize for the remission of sins, had restored to him these keys, that he received power to administer in this ordinance. And then it was necessary that he should receive the keys of the higher Priesthood, held by Peter, James, and John, by which he was endowed with power to lay the hands on the believers for the reception of the Holy Spirit. After he had been given this power, he was instructed to organize the Church of which we are members.

In the same manner he called others to the ministry, and conferred on them the same power he had received, and they went forth to the nations of the earth, and the evidence of their divine calling is seen in the fruits of their work everywhere, where the Gospel was preached. They were called from the humblest vocations, but a power rested on them that was divine.

Now, what is the Gospel? Is it anything new, anything strange to Bible readers? No. It is the old, everlasting Gospel, once preached by Jesus and His Apostles. He sent these out to preach to every creature that he who believes and is baptized shall be saved; and that he who does not believe shall be damned, and various gifts were promised to those who should accept the Gospel of the Kingdom.

No argument is needed to convince Christians that Faith is necessary to salvation. This is a fundamental doctrine held by all believers in Jesus. They admit that it is necessary to believe in God the Father, and His Son and the Holy Spirit, but there is a great difference in the opinions of men concerning the divine Being. We believe that God is a personage and that He has a real body and parts and passions, and we find numerous places in the Holy Scriptures in confirmation of this. We believe that Jesus came in the flesh, suffered and died, and rose again, and that the body which was laid in the grave was the one which he received in the resurrection, though immortal and pure, and that He has the same body today. We believe that the Holy Ghost is a spiritual personage who stands at the Father's command and that a portion of the Holy Spirit is given to every Saint or every one who tries to serve God. A portion of this Spirit enlightens every person coming into the world. Man may neglect to follow His counsel and even drive Him away by continual opposition, but it is nevertheless the heritage of all to have Him. This is our faith concerning these personages.

We also think it necessary to believe all that God says to us.

The order of the Gospel is first, faith; second, repentance; third, baptism; and fourth, the laying on of hands. Then follows the other ordinances and laws and commandments necessary for the salvation of man.

Repentance is acknowledged among men generally as a correct principle. When any one has done wrong, he is

expected to turn from it and do it no more. No death bed repentance is accepted, or one lasting but for a moment and then easily forgotten, but one which changes the whole course of man, if he has done wrong before.

Then comes baptism and we believe in the ordinance as Christ set us an example. Baptism is the immersion in water of those who have reached years of accountability, who can exercise faith and show evidence of repentance. It is an ordinance for those who have grown up and have done a wrong of which they repent. To such, and not to infants, should it be administered, in order that the old life may be buried and the repentant believer rise again to newness of life.

After this comes the laying on of hands by those who have authority to do so, whereby the Holy Ghost is conferred. He is the Comforter who takes of the things of God and reveals to man, and gives a testimony in our hearts. It is by the Spirit that the sick are healed and even the dead raised, if necessary, and the gifts of tongues and interpretations, etc., are imparted. This is the Spirit Jesus promised to those who accepted His word. It is the same Spirit who has been promised to those who shall accept the testimony given by His servants in this age. Here is something for the world whereby to test this work, whether it is from God or not. It is an infallible test. It is not even necessary to receive every ordinance of the Gospel in order to receive a testimony. There are instances where God revealed His will before baptism, as He did to Cornelius in ancient times, or as He did to Paul who was a persecutor, but received a revelation informing him that he was fighting against Jesus. Had he rejected this warning, he would have been worthy of damnation, but he accepted it and received a testimony and from that day devoted his life to the defense of the principles he had formerly opposed. The same testimony lives in the hearts of many Saints today, and it is so strong that they are willing to sacrifice all for it.

The sufferings of the Saints were referred to by the speaker as a proof of this. What greater evidence can be given than the sacrifices asked of the hands of the Saints, many of whom have left all in order to serve God? The Lord has accepted these offerings brought by many of His people. Their sincerity has been manifest even to the world, and their testimony shall not be without its effect on the children of men.

Many people, who are fairminded, and yet do not believe in God, wonder why the Saints have always been persecuted. There are various reasons for this. It is stated in the word of God that all those who desire to live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Christ plainly told His followers that they must expect to suffer persecution and they found it as the Master had predicted. They were opposed everywhere. Their lives were filled with trouble and finally they sealed their testimony with their blood. This was the fate of all the Apostles with one exception. Persecution followed them until the Priesthood was taken away and the Church removed from among the children of

men. We are told that in this age persecutions were again to be expected. No amount of civilization is enough to make the world tolerate such people as the Gospel will make its adherents. Joseph Smith suffered all manner of persecution during his brief but eventful career, and at last he followed his predecessors in the apostolic dignity and sealed his testimony with his blood. Such things may be expected as long as satan has influence in the world. But blessed are they who suffer persecution for the sake of righteousness, for there is a reward laid up for them in the celestial glory, a reward of which no one can rob them.

Opposition on account of righteousness is accompanied with blessing; but if perchance we suffer on account of doing what is wrong, we must repent. The children of Israel were sometimes subjected to sufferings on account of their breaking God's commandments. Think of the many years the people had to wander in the wilderness, while most of them died without seeing the promised land. Even Moses was not permitted to enter the land, though he could see it from the mountain.

Some instances were referred to illustrating the condition of the chosen people when they deviated from the word of the Lord. They could not prevail against their enemies when wickedness existed against them. The speaker said, if there was such to be found among the Saints, who transgressed the laws of God, the whole people would perchance have to suffer. For the preservation of the whole people, it was, therefore, necessary that we remove all evil that may be found among us. If, to some extent, we suffer persecution, we should search ourselves and see if we are in any way the cause of it ourselves. But if we suffer for the sake of righteousness, we are blessed.

Many seek to live as near God as they can and to do their duty. When we compare our history to that of ancient Israel, we feel encouraged, but God expects us to be even more obedient than they were. For what is promised for these latter days are greater than any promise that was ever before given. This is the dispensation of the fulness of time, in which all things shall again be restored. Christ will come. It is a day when heaven is again opened and men are permitted to converse with angels and holy beings. Nothing prevents us from having great intelligence and enjoying the guidance of the Holy Spirit in everything, not only in our meetings but in our daily labor; in whatever we undertake to do in our offices, our workshops, or other places of business, so that we in all things can live as the children of God should live.

God requires such a course of the Latter-day Saints. If we indulge in the evils of the world, God will reject us. When we see the indifference which characterizes many people, it makes our heart bleed. The speaker referred to the general desecration of the Sabbath and said he feared we did not sufficiently understand what God requires of us in regard to this day. In the days of Moses, there was severe penalty for the desecration of the Sabbath,

Israel could not even gather food on that day. And in this age, we have been commanded to keep the day holy. Not to do this will bring condemnation on the transgressors.

Then again with regard to profanity. How great is the sin of using the name of the Deity in vain. And what will be the punishment visited on those who do it, especially if they are called Latter-day Saints.

There are numerous other things, almost too numerous to mention. There is for instance the use of tobacco, which the Lord has prohibited.

God will call men and women to account, if they unworthily partake of the emblems of the Lord's supper. People who have unkind feelings in their hearts against their fellowmen should not partake of those holy emblems, for in so doing they bring evil upon themselves for time, and for eternity also. It is the duty of teachers to set things of this nature in order, and if they had the full power of the Priesthood, they would accomplish this and great results would follow.

Peace on earth and good will among men is the essence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Its aim is the establishment of a better era, in which God Himself shall administer justice among men. This is what we wish to see established, and people who now do not believe in the Gospel will yet have to acknowledge it.

The speaker testified that the eyes of the Almighty are upon His people and to those who appeal to Him in need or distress, He will listen and answer their prayers, and when His people thus hold communication with Him and walk in His paths, the glory of the Lord will be established on earth, as has been predicted by Prophets in all ages.

The choir sang the anthem:

God be merciful unto us and bless us.

Benediction by Bishop Heber Benoni.

OGDEN POSSIBILITIES.

As between what remains of the "Liberal" party and the opposition to it, Ogden today enjoys, or at least possesses, the distinction of being the only doubtful city in the Territory. The uncertainty regarding its political status is not in any sense relieved by the prevailing apathy, and is, if possible, more mystified because of the claim that formerly staunch and long-time "Liberals" who have drawn out and now advocate the division movement, may be to some extent offset by new recruits from other points. While the latter are very few in number, it should also be borne in mind that the outspoken divisionists among the former "Liberals" are by no means a great host, though tolerably numerous; and it was with the hope of being able to arrive at something approaching the true situation that I obtained from several Junctionists, who are recognized non-"Mormons," their individual views regarding it.

As is the case elsewhere and all the time, the men of moderate views and conservative estimates are in a rather insignificant minority, while the majority of these more conspicuous who lay any claim to decided preferences at all can see only a sweeping

victory for the party to which they are attached. The Democrat is going to have a walk-over, so is the Republican, and the "Liberal" borrows sufficient comfort from the fact that the two former are nearly equally divided to make him feel, or to say he feels, that the performance of February, 1889, will be repeated at least once more. I found few of this kind of person, however, than was expected, and this may be attributed to various causes.

The election of last year divided the "Liberal" party, not exactly in two equal parts, but in such a way that about one-third or one-fourth of it joined the People's party in a citizen's ticket and the contest was a draw—about half the offices going either way. Now of those who thus broke off it is a safe guess that not a baker's dozen or so have returned to the fold, and just as safe a one that many times that number have since dropped off to return no more, these not going down in the sea of neutrality by any means, but going to swell the ranks of the national organizations. The rank and file thus represented may be conjectured from the number of men of great prominence and ability who have taken such action, embracing such names as Judge Boreman, Judge Croce, J. W. McNutt, Ransford Smith, J. G. Tyler, Judge McGinniss, W. H. Smith, L. R. Rhodes, Rogers and Evans, and many others.

Ogden is one of the few cities of the Territory holding a municipal election in November, and as stated, the only one concerning which there is any uncertainty. That it will be hotly contested seems scarcely to admit of a doubt, although to look at it now and converse with its citizens would not lead to such a conclusion by any means; indeed, if the election were to occur within a few weeks, it is morally certain that the party which polled its full strength would win, for there could scarcely be more than half a vote cast and the loss would necessarily be with the other two. The present administration is quite efficient and popular, but it owes responsibility to no political organization, so there are no gains to be had and no losses to be sustained by reason of it, thus contributing its share toward the political stagnation which the city at present amounts to.

Forehandliness in the matter of figures would scarcely, under such circumstances, have sufficient foundation to entitle it to attention, let alone to credence, but a general statement based upon such conversation as is engaged in, a full consideration of the election of a year ago when the same organizations contested as will contest this year, and a careful survey of the situation generally, may be permissible.

Ogden consists of one council and two house districts; of these the Democrats elected the council and one of the representatives, the "Liberals" taking the other one by a very narrow margin, so narrow that a change of half a dozen votes would have given the Democrats a clean sweep. Estimating that for every "Liberal" who has gone back fully three have come out, that recent accessions from elsewhere will not amount to enough to make a material difference, and dividing the recruits to the national

parties equally between them, the Democrats will elect all the city officers at large and six of the councilmen, while of the four remaining the "Liberals" may possibly get one or two, but I don't if very much; all of those the Democrats don't get will, I think, go to the Republicans.

ESSAY CAIGH.

SACRIFICE.

The fact that the great plan of salvation is founded upon the law of sacrifice, and that the principle constitutes a prominent feature in the entire development of that plan, renders it worthy of more than an indifferent passing thought; worthy of a candid, careful consideration.

Personal sacrifice required of us by sense of duty, or otherwise, is seldom in accord with our natural wishes. To forego even a desired pleasure, much more that which may seem a necessity of life, is repulsive to our natures, and for this reason alone it has none of our sympathy. We have no eagerness to discover any virtue in, much less any necessity for sacrifice in our lives.

It must, however, be a feature of great prominence and vast importance when we are assured that no Savior or Redeemer of man could be found without it. It was from before the foundation of the world, and from the days of Adam until now, atonement for sin has been by sacrifice. Such were the conditions under which the Savior of men could redeem our race. To leave His exalted position of being "one with the Father," and come down among men to share in all their temptations and sorrows, was a sacrifice beyond our conception. To descend below all conditions from one that was above all, and suffer as none other can for other's sake, was evidence of more than human philanthropy; was the love of God; a love to save beyond compare.

Sacrifice is necessary to true greatness. If we give of our abundance, and are not inconvenienced by making the gift, what evidence is the deed of our charity? There may be very many motives for a generous bestowal of worldly goods, where indeed no feeling or sense of charity prevails. But where we see one giving to the needy, and know the giver must suffer loss or hardship—personal inconvenience and possibly individual suffering, then a sense of duty prompted by the purest love must actuate the deed. And such must be the love of those who would be saviors upon Mount Zion. It must be the love that will feel no sacrifice too great to save a soul; to work for one who cannot do the work for himself.

In early times it required life and blood to symbolize the sacrifice of a world's Savior; and now in the divine plan we may become saviors to our kindred—fathers and mothers, relations as near and dear to us, as we in our finite state can possibly appreciate; but not without a sacrifice proportionate to the redeeming work we do, and the blessing by that work secured.

A sacrifice made at the cost of self-denial, self-abnegation and determined effort, gives evidence of unfeigned love, of that charity which is akin to the love of God, and has divine recognition.

The rich man who bestows a gift out of the abundance of wealth, and is not personally inconvenienced in any way by so doing, has but little claim of making thereby a sacrifice that shall be accounted to him for righteousness.

But little credit was given by our Savior to those who gave out of their abundance, though, the sums were great, out of her who gave the smallest mite. He said she gave more than they all, because it was her all, her living.

She did it in the face of want, of personal inconvenience, or perhaps suffering. It was indeed to her a sacrifice, and so recognized by the Lord, who judges all rightly.

There are no Saviors without sacrifice in the divine plan, and those who would be saviors upon Mount Zion in the last days must comply with the conditions upon which such high honors are predicated. They must afford evidence of willingness to suffer in proportion to the joy and redemption imparted to another.

In all the economy of God's works there is a law of compensation existing by which an equilibrium of power is maintained, or in other words there is an opposite in all things, by virtue of which if we trespass upon the one we are liable to the other. Mercy and Justice are both legitimate virtues or attributes of Deity, and if we will not regard the profits of the one, we must meet the demands of the other. There is no escaping this condition attending the career of human existence. Justice is often deferred; is slow in pressing its demands, but they are sure to be made; if not in the present, then in the future. Were it otherwise, both justice and mercy would be failures and there would be no God. The great day of reckoning will demand a full and just settlement of all accounts.

They who have, by sacrifice, contributed to the welfare of humanity, though it be but a single soul, shall in nowise lose their reward. Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these who are mine, ye have done unto me," is the declaration of Him who has wrought out, by his atonement and sacrifice, redemption for all of suffering humanity.

Every kind generous act done to another, prompted by love for fellow man, can no more lose its reward than a wrong inflicted upon another can escape its merited penalty. The one is in unison with a Savior's cause in aid of his divine mission and secures his kindly recognition; the other incurs a debt to be paid, or penalty to be endured.

Indifference and hate, like venom, kill. With malice, spite, man's soul doth ill. From which no good can ever flow, Destroying hope of happiness to know.

Love works no ill, it does no wrong; Gives peace to man, to angels song; Is light and power in all creation's plan, Ties earth to heaven; like God, makes man.

Then let us choose the path of life, Forsaking all that tends to strife; For the living and the dead, In concert with our living head.

S. W. R.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Captain Evans, commanding the Alaskan fleet, reports to the navy department the seizure of the sealer "Winifred," for violation of the *modus vivendi*, but gives no particulars.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session August 9. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Moran, Evans, Lawson, Beardsley, Wantland, Helsa, Hardy, Bell.

In the absence of President Loofbourrow Mr. Beardsley was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended and approved, after which

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

J. W. Jenkins and others protested against the payment of a double assessment for construction of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

G. Williams asked to be appointed to a position on the police force. Committee on police.

J. E. Lively made a similar request. Same reference.

John Evans asked for a rebate on sprinkling tax. Committee on sprinkling.

S. U. Watson sent in a communication saying that he had never refused to pay workmen for services rendered. Committee on claims.

The Eureka Gas company ask the council to investigate the operations of a patent gas saver owned by them. Committee on improvements.

J. D. Schaffer and others asked that Eleventh East street be improved. Committee of streets.

G. Grainger and others asked for an extension of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

Willard Young asked permission to construct his own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

A communication from Auerbach Brothers and Henry Cohn calling attention to a petition which it is alleged had been pigeonholed was referred to the recorder.

John B. Reed and others asked that City Creek between Fourth and Seventh West streets be cleaned out and put in good condition for conveying the high waters of next spring to a point where it will do no injury to property owners residing in that locality. Committee on irrigation.

CITY GAS STOCK.

Thomas L. Kutz made an offer for the city's stock in the Salt Lake City Gas company. He offered \$10,000 cash upon the execution of the contract of sale, \$15,000 in one month thereafter, \$15,000 in two, three, four and five months respectively thereafter, and the balance of \$13,875 in six months after said date, a total of \$98,875. The city owns 787 shares of the stock. Committee on ways and means.

STREET OBSTRUCTION.

The Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway company, by George Q. Cannon, president, sent in a communication in regard to the occupation of West South Temple street. They claimed that they supposed that they had a right to the street, but since it had been discovered that such was not the case, they expressed their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Council and remove the obstruction. On motion, it was ordered that the time for the removal of the obstruction be extended to twenty days.

UNSIGNEED LICENSE.

The Mayor sent in the following: Gentlemen—William Menott of the

firm of Carney & Menott, while that firm held and were enjoying a license to retail liquor in the city, was on the 15th of July last arrested for violating the Sunday liquor law, and on the following day pleaded guilty to the charge. He was again arrested on the 24th of the same month for a similar violation. The evidence in his trial on the last charge was published in the newspapers and to which I call your attention. The license of the firm expired July 27th and by the action of the City Council a short time since renewal of license to this firm was authorized. I have not yet approved of the applicant's bonds and the renewal license has not yet been issued. In consideration of the fact that the applicants have confessed to having violated the Sunday ordinances of the city while enjoying the benefit of their former license and upon supposition that the City Council, when the applicants' license was removed were not aware of the fact that the Sunday ordinances had been violated. I therefore call the attention of the council to the matter and respectfully ask that the previous action in the premises be reconsidered, the authority for doing which is contained in Section 2 of an act relating to liquor licenses." Revised ordinances 1892, page 57.

Respectfully

R. M. BASKIN, Mayor.

Committee on license.

A TEMPEST.

The Ohio Pipe Line Company asked the Council to notify it who was the successful bidder for 580 tons of pipe to be purchased by the city.

This caused a good deal of acrimonious discussion and charges were made that the mayor had been ignored in the solicitation of bids.

Wantland—Heretofore the mayor has always been associated in these matters. Why he should be ignored now can only be guessed at.

Lawson—When the purchase of this pipe was discussed in this council before the matter was referred to the committee on waterworks, the committee at once through its chairman proceeded to do its duty. I do not know that it is absolutely necessary that the committee shall consult with Mayor Baskin as to everything they do simply because he happens to be the chief executive of this city. The committee is not made of that kind of stuff that will bare their heads and with hats in hand go and wait upon that official every time they wish to do anything. When their work is over they can report to him through the council. There is no law nor method that guarantees or compels us to take any other course. The members of the committee are gentlemen and have as much right as Mr. Baskin.

Bell (sarcastically)—It is the height of indecency for this committee and especially this man Lawson to pursue this course and then talk in the manner that he has before this council tonight. The whole affair is simply an effort to get even; a piece of spite work against the Mayor. It is retaliation—

Moran (rising quickly)—I call the gentleman to order—

Bell (indignantly)—I want you to understand Mr. Moran that I am strictly in order and I want you to mind your business.

Hardy—Mr. President I call the gentleman to order.

Bell—Never Mind Mr. Hardy.

Moran—I insist that Mr. Bell is out of order. He is becoming personal.

Heiss—He has a right to be personal in this case.

Bell—Yes, I have a right to be personal in this case.

On motion of Wantland the matter was temporarily laid on the table.

REVISED ORDINANCES.

The city recorder reported that the compilation of the revision of the ordinances, made by Mr. Joseph Lippman under his direction, was now ready for submision.

On motion, it was ordered that they be considered in special sessions to be commenced tonight (Wednesday).

WHILE SERVING AS PAYMASTER.

City Treasurer Duke sent in a communication stating that prior to the time of the appointment of the deputy auditor the work of paymaster was performed by his office assistant. Such service was worth \$100, and he asked an appropriation of that amount. Committee on claims.

WATERMASTER'S ESTIMATES.

The watermaster submitted estimates of the expenses of his department for the quarter ending September 30th as follows: Supplies, \$250; labor, \$550; total, \$800. Committee on irrigation.

EMIGRATION WATER RIGHTS.

The superintendent of waterworks called the attention of the Council to the water rights purchased by the city in Emigration canyon, stating that parties had since jumped them and the matter should be given immediate attention. Referred.

FILTHY GUTTERS.

The health commissioner recommended the removal of filth along the gutters on Second South between Main and West Temple streets. Superintendent of streets and health commissioner associated.

KEESLER REBUKED.

The recorder read the following from the police committee:

We your committee on police submit the following for your action in the matter of Police Justice Keesler, find that no excuse can be given for his conduct on the evening of June 17th, 1892 and that his conduct was against the honor and dignity of his high and responsible position and was open to censure.

M. H. BEARDSLEY,

J. L. LAWSON,

ELI A. FOLLAND,

F. J. MORAN.

The report was adopted on the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Bell, Evans, Ewing, Folland, Hardy, Heiss, Lawson, Moran, Rich, Simondt, Wantland.
No—Horn.

KEESLER STILL SMILES.

Heiss offered the following:

Resolved, That W. W. Gee, the justice of the peace for the Fifteenth precinct, is hereby selected police judge until further notice, and that the city marshal and chief of police are hereby requested to bring parties arrested for violation of the city ordinances before said Gee at his office in the city hall for trial.

Further, That the city auditor is hereby instructed to not pay Fred Keesler, jr., any salary or money for acting as police judge after the adoption of this resolution, and that the said Keesler is hereby

instructed to vacate the office he has occupied in the city hall.

J. A. HEISS,
C. F. LOOFBROUOW,
C. E. WANTLAND,
S. C. EWING,
A. L. SIMONDI.

Moran—I move that the report be tabled indefinitely. Lost.

Moran again took the floor and said Keesler could not be removed except for cause.

Wantland took the floor and proceeded to speak in favor of the resolution. Mr. O. W. Powers, who had been occupying a seat near Keesler, his client, suddenly stepped to the centre of the floor and without invitation or permission commenced to address the members of the Council.

Hardy—I object—

Powers (interrupting)—I am here—

Rich—I protest—

Powers—I am here to—

Heiss—This is the first time that I ever objected to hearing Judge Powers speak. But he is out of place on this floor tonight. I protest against him speaking.

Beardsley—You can only speak, Judge Powers, by unanimous consent of the Council.

Powers—I—

Bell here succeeded in getting the floor and made a pitiable plea for Keesler, whom he said could not be deprived without a regular hearing as he was an appointive officer.

After Bell had finished Powers had the brazen audacity to take the floor and speak notwithstanding the strenuous objections of the members of the Council. He wound up by saying, as attorney for Mr. Keesler, I warn you not to remove him as your action will be illegal and we will contest the matter in the courts. I just want to enter a protest, that is all.

Horn—Keesler can't be removed. The resolution is not worth the paper it is written on.

Heiss—Yes, it is. It will stick all right.

Lawson—I am glad some of these gentlemen have changed their minds.

Moran moved that the resolution be referred back to the city attorney to see whether or not it was legal.

The city attorney here took the floor and said: "Five justices of the peace are elected in this city—one from each precinct. The Council can designate any one of them to hold court at the City Hall. The office of police justice is not appointive. The resolution is good law and Keesler can be removed as it provides.

Moran—I move that it go back to the city attorney for a written opinion.

The city attorney—I have just given my opinion. If you want it in writing the stenographer can take it down. My opinion will not change.

Wantland—I made up my mind in this matter four weeks ago. I know—we all know what public sentiment is in this city against this man. He should be removed and I will vote in favor of so doing.

The motion to refer carried.

THE POLE TROUBLE.

The committee on streets recommended the adoption of the report from the city engineer in regard to the difficulty between the Telephone company and the Salt Lake City Street Railway company in regard to certain poles on Second East street, recom-

mending that the Street Railway company be ordered to remove said poles and also recommending that the blanket franchise granted said Street Railway Company in regard to the occupation of the streets with their poles be repealed, and that the matter be referred to the city attorney and city engineer for the necessary action.

After more acrimonious discussion the matter was laid on the table for one week.

THAT SLAUGHTERHOUSE NUISANCE.

The sanitary committee in the matter of the complaint against the White slaughter house reported that the complaint was in the main well founded. The committee had recommended that he make certain improvements, and in view of the fact that he contemplated moving the whole plant very soon, thought this would be sufficient. Adopted.

PAVING ORDERS.

Heils then offered the following, which was referred to the city attorney for an opinion as to its legality:

Resolved, That all public and private alleys on the following streets be paved with stone blocks or cobble stones.
Both sides of State street from South Temple to Third South.

Both sides of Main street from South Temple to Third South.

Both sides of West Temple street from South Temple to Third South.

Both sides of South Temple street from West Temple to State.

Both sides of First South street from West Temple to State.

Both sides of Second South street from West Temple to State.

Both sides of Third South street from West Temple to State.

And that all of said alleys shall be paved for a distance of 1000 feet back from the property line or street into which they open.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Heils offered the following, which was referred to the committee on public grounds:

Whereas, The city having but one public park, it is important that the same be improved and beautified for the benefit of the public, therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

Rich offered the following, which also went to the committee on public grounds:

Resolved, That the committee on public grounds investigate at once the cause of the young trees, etc., dying around the Eighth ward square, and report to this Council their findings, with recommendations.

AFTER THE MARSHAL.

Beil offered the following:

Resolved, That the city marshal report to this Council reasons for his failure to remove street stands, horse blocks and other obstructions from the public streets and sidewalks as per resolution passed by this Council July 5th, 1892.

Adopted.

BIDS FOR WATER PIPES.

The committee on waterworks reported the following bids for 550 tons of Detroit pipe:

Detroit Pipe and Foundry Co.	.....\$41.35 per ton
Deans Long.....	19.50 "
Deans and Montana Machinery Co.	34.50 "
Adison Pipe and Foundry Co.	38.00 "
Howard-Harrison Iron Works.....	37.50 "
Rhodes Bros.....	36.50 "

They recommend that the bid of Rhodes Bros. be accepted.

Beil again made a personal speech and said the committee had treated the Mayor shabbily.

Lawson—There is a constant bluster in this Council about the committee on waterworks buying pipe over the mayor's head and keeping up a petty fight. It may be true that some of the mayor's trusted conclaves are keeping up a petty fight but as far as I am concerned I personally renege it.

Beil—Has not the committee purchased pipe without consultation?

Lawson—No, sir.

Beil—No contracts entered into?

Lawson—No, sir.

Beil—No papers signed?

Lawson—No, sir.

Beil—You are sure of that?

Lawson (warmly)—Yes, sir, I am sure of that. I have tried to be patient and keep my temper within bounds while the gentleman was speaking, for instead of asking a question he has been making a speech. I want the members of this Council to understand once for all that I am not in the hardware business.

Ewing—I am in favor of dropping the bids out entirely and allowing the Mayor to advertise for new ones. I believe in giving to Caesar what is his due.

The City Attorney—The committee's actions thus far are illegal.

Moran—I will be one of the first members to oppose interfering with the Mayor's prerogative. It may have been the custom heretofore, but it is not necessarily correct, however.

Hardy—I request that the report lay over for one week. Carried.

ROAD TO MORGAN.

The special committee composed of Wantland, Rich and Folland reported as follows:

Your committee to report upon the feasibility of completing a wagon road to Morgan via City Creek and Hardscrabble canyons, report that we have examined the route and believe it to be a feasible proposition and one that will be of great benefit to the trade of Salt Lake City. We recommend that the street supervisor be instructed to open the road as far as the city lands extend. We will report as early as possible concerning the portion of the work between the head of City Creek and the Morgan county settlement.

Laid over for one week.

AFTER THE WESTSIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

Horn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Westside Rapid Transit company be compelled to repair Second West street, south of Ninth South street, in compliance with its franchise, such repairs to be made at once and under the supervision of the street supervisor.

A dopted.

ANOTHER LONG DEBATE.

In the matter of the petition of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway company, the committee on streets recommended that the city attorney be instructed to prepare an amended franchise, said franchise to provide that the railway company shall, within four months, begin the actual construction of a broad-gauge line west of this city.

Hardy—I am unalterably opposed to the granting of this petition until I know just what it means. The people on the street along this line are greatly discommoded. If I had my way I

would compel all railroads to enter and leave the city on the same thoroughfares so far as it is possible. It is done elsewhere and should be here. Two hundred and fifty residents in that locality protest against the manner in which this railroad company is squeezing the tax payers of the Third precinct.

Rich concurred with Hardy and made a strong speech in favor of the petitioners and against the railroad company which he stated had broken faith with the city. When it secured its original franchise it was granted for the operation of a horse, dummy or electric system but that document or contract had been violated by the operation of large engines and the hauling of freight over its line into the heart of the city.

Horn—said that he was in favor of railroads; the company in question for instance had by its enterprise lowered freight and passenger traffic to an extent that was greatly appreciated by the people.

Folland—said he had been opposed to railroads for many years—that is he had been opposed to the construction of any more in the western part of the city which was now completely grid-ironed by rails. If they could be gotten into a smaller compass he would be willing to grant the railroad companies every reasonable concession. Otherwise not. Adopted.

TOO MANY TRACKS.

The committee on streets recommended that the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern be allowed to construct a side track on Fourth West street.

Moran—How long is this track?

Wantland—Something over five hundred feet.

Simondi—There are now twenty-seven tracks lying parallel with each other in that locality. That seems quite sufficient.

Folland—There are certainly a great number of tracks on that street now. I do not believe that the committee has been down there but are simply making an offhand investigation.

Evans—There are far too many railroad tracks on that street now. I shall vote against the proposition.

Moran—I move to reject the report.

Wantland—I ask that it lay over for one week. Carried.

TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS.

Ewing and Evans moved the appointment of a committee of three to entertain such visitors as may come here from day to day during the next two or three weeks, en route from the Knight Templar convclave at Denver.

The matter after some warm discussion was referred to the Mayor, giving him authority to appoint a committee of five and associate himself with them.

EIGHT HOUR MEASURE PASSED.

Moran's eight hour ordinance passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation list was then adopted as follows:

C. E. Stanton.....	\$4 50
M. H. Heine.....	25 25
Mountain Stone Co.....	1 00
"Tribune" Job Co.....	2 40
Brown & Carter.....	7 50
"Herald" Publishing Co.....	15 00
Utah Book & Stationery Co.....	4 50
People's Forwarding Co.....	3 45
H. P. Little.....	100 00
E. G. Miller.....	4 00

A. J. Burt..... 187 30
 Mrs. William Gilbert..... 24 15
 J. Lippman..... 182 00
 Mount & Griffin..... 304 84

Paving and a dozen other matters came up and it was midnight when the members left the heated Council chamber and sought the open air.

A special session of the City Council was held last night. In the absence of President Loomis, Councilman Ewing was called to the chair. The members in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Bell, Evans, Simond, Lawson, Wantland, Helsa.

RETURNED UNAPPROVED.

The garbage ordinance recently passed by the City Council was returned by the mayor unapproved and referred to the sanitary committee for revision.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

Wantland offered a resolution providing that the city attorney report an ordinance to the Council providing for the payment of taxes on sidewalk construction to be paid for in four installments of three, nine, fifteen and twenty-one months. Adopted.

REQUESTED TO REPORT.

Wantland moved that the special committee consisting of the city engineer, superintendent of waterworks, be requested to report concerning the steps necessary to be taken to replace the waters of the Salt Lake and Jordan canal north of Ninth South street. Adopted.

AMENDED SPRINKLING ORDINANCE.

An ordinance amending Section 1 an ordinance creating Sprinkling District No. 1 and defining its boundaries was passed. The amendment added is the addition of the following: Third West street from the south line of North Temple street to the north line of First South street and the same is hereby made a part of District No. 1.

CENTER STREET RAILWAY.

The committee on streets reported that the cost of grading Center street to the level of the west sidewalk was estimated by the city engineer at \$2,400. Also that the Street Car Company offers to pay \$750 of the amount. The committee recommended that the street supervisor be directed to grade the street under the direction of the city engineer and that the street car company be requested to place its tracks in the middle of the street. Moran—I am opposed against this report and the proposition on general principles. If the petition is granted deep cuts will be made and as a result retaining walls will have to be built.

Hardy—The proposition is an excellent one. The gravel taken from the cut can be used to good advantage in other parts of the city.

Lawson—I believe we should be careful in regard to this matter. I understand that the cut will be at least fifteen feet deep. I move that it be referred to the city attorney for an opinion as to the legality of constructing retaining walls at that point, should it be considered necessary.

The city attorney explained that he had already delivered an opinion on that subject and that the city was not necessarily obliged to construct retaining walls.

Bell—Mr. Hardy lives in that pre-

dict and I know him to be pretty well acquainted on street matters, and am willing to accept his representation of the case.

The report was adopted on the following vote:

Ayes—Bell, Evans, Ewing, Folland, Hardy, Helsa, Horn, Rich, Simond, Wantland.
 Noes—Moran, Lawson.

PAYING TAX PROTEST.

Hardy presented a protest from a large number of prominent citizens and property owners representing 4554 feet on Main, First and Second South streets property, against the payment of the first installment of the paving tax on August 21st, and asking that the first installment be made payable about ten days before the date when the city shall make its first payment to the contractors on said works.

Moran—I move that the petition be granted.

Wantland moved to amend by referring it to the city attorney and city engineer assistant for recommendation. The total assessment is \$120,000.

Some discussion of a cessuary character followed, after which the original motion carried.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Helsa offered the following:

Whereas, it is reported that a number of lots and pieces of ground belonging to the city are now in the possession of divers and sundry persons who may acquire title to the same by adverse possession, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city engineer be and he is hereby authorized to employ some competent person to visit each piece of ground owned by the city and find out who occupies and what particular pieces of ground, lot or part of lot are so occupied.

ADOPTED.

REVISED ORDINANCES.

The recorder announced that the table was cleared of all the old business.

Bell then moved that the city ordinances recently re-arranged be referred to the committee on municipal laws, and the city attorney associated for general revision.

Wantland opposed the motion to refer to any committee.

Folland declared that it would be a better plan for the Council to consider the ordinance in open meeting, chapter by chapter. The members would thus have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the law.

MR. LIPPMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Lippman said he had followed the general outline of the Omaha ordinance in revising the city statutes. Up to date there were 55 chapters, all alphabetically arranged. The recent paving ordinance and the new eight hour labor law would of course be added, making all told a book of sixty chapters.

Wherever he found a conflict in the law he had noted it, and would call the attention of the Council to the same as read.

In regard to the liquor law, he called attention to the fact that the Territorial Legislature had, in 1882, passed a general liquor law. The city adopted this into its ordinances. In 1884 the Territorial Legislature adopted a new liquor law. The Council had never

adopted this, but was acting under the old law.

Mr. Lippman said that there was no law for the appointment of a police justice prior to March 4th, 1892. The general Territorial law prior to that time provided that five justices of the peace should be elected, and that the Council had, without any warrant in law, been designating one of these justices to act as police justice. The last Legislature, however, enacted a law providing that but one city justice could be elected for the city at large. He then mentioned quite a number of other inaccuracies, to which he would call attention as the ordinances were read.

It was then moved that the ordinances as read stand approved if no objections were entered. Adopted.

THE ORDINANCES TAKEN UP.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the reading of the new compilation of laws was commenced by Mr. Lippman. When the subject of the appointment of officers was reached, Lawson moved that the law be amended to make the incumbency of officers subject to the pleasure of the Council instead of two years.

Rich seconded the motion. He believed the proposition was a good one as officers sometimes were appointed whose conduct could not be condoned by the city.

Mr. Lippman suggested that the charter provided that appointees to office could retain their position for two years.

Rich amended by moving that the exact words of the charter bearing on the subject be incorporated in the ordinance.

Lawson seconded the motion.

The city attorney read from the charter "and any officer can be removed from office by a two-thirds vote in the discretion of the City Council." "This can be done with or without cause."

Rich contended that the word "cause" wherever it appeared should be stricken out. There were many good reasons why this should be done. For instance, a policeman under the old law—no matter how objectionable he might be—could find apparent sanction in the statutes that his appointment was good for two years and he could hold his office that long and thus cause the Council a great deal of trouble. The city ordinances should be such that any officer could be removed at the pleasure of the City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night. President Loomis, having returned from Tintic occupied the chair.

Roll call showed the following members present: Rich, Hardy, Folland, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Helsa, Simond, Evans, Moran.

The revision of the new compilation of city ordinances was taken up, the question of appointment and removal of officers being first considered.

"CAUSE" STRICKEN OUT.

Rich moved to strike out the words "and no officer shall be removed except for cause" and incorporate the following in the ordinance from the city charter: "All officers appointed by the Council may be removed at any time by vote at discretion of two-thirds of said Council; and any officer may be

suspended until the disposition of charges preferred against him."

Lawson—Whenever the city becomes dissatisfied with one of its officers it should have the right to discharge him just the same as any individual or firm can dispense with the services of an employe with whom they had become displeased.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

When Mr. Lipman reached the office of Captain of Police, he called attention to the fact that the office was created October 27th, 1890, and it was abolished February 17th, 1891. There was, however, an ordinance creating the salary for that position, and the office was in fact, in existence today and was occupied.

Folland—Perhaps I can explain that matter. In October of last year during the police squabble, the office of Captain of Police was abolished for the reason that serious charges had been preferred against Captain Parker who was the incumbent of the office at that time, and who refused to vacate. On the day the ordinance took effect he was killed. It was passed simply to get rid of him.

Rich moved that the office of captain of police be created.

The motion will be considered at a future meeting.

DUTY SERGEANTS.

Hardy—I move that the three duty sergeants be stricken from the list of appointees.

Rich—I second the motion and do so for the reason that I think the office should be filled from the police force chosen from among the best men by the chief of police.

Hicks—Then there will be no restriction as to the number of appointments made.

Folland—There certainly would be a restriction because these appointments can not be made except by and with the approval and consent of the council.

The motion to strike out carried.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

There was a protracted discussion on the appointment of special policemen by the mayor.

Moran—The Mayor recently appointed a special policeman. He was engaged and his name was placed on the 183 roll some time before it was presented in the Council. The police committee was displeased but was powerless in the premises; the man was kept constantly at work notwithstanding.

Rich moved that the Mayor be requested to report to the Council all appointments of special police officers at the next regular meeting of the Council after such appointments are made.

Moran contended that the motion was improper, inasmuch as it conflicted with the charter conferred upon the city by the Territorial Legislature in 1883.

Evans favored the amendment and said that it neither affected, abridged nor altered that charter.

PARK KEEPER.

The next question was the appointment of a park keeper or keeper at Liberty Park by the Mayor.

Lawson moved to amend by adding

"by and with the consent of the City Council." He said if the members would just take a visit to Liberty Park they would see the necessity of the Council having such power. The present incumbent was an official who had allowed that park to fall into a most disgraceful condition. He was an appointee of the mayor and the Council cannot now remove him.

Rich said the same deplorable condition of affairs existed at Washington and Pioneer squares.

The amendment carried.

ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

The ordinance relating to the appointment of an assistant city attorney providing for the appointment of that officer by the city attorney and for whose official acts he should be responsible.

Moran moved that the office be filled by and with the advice and consent of the City Council.

Horn moved as a substitute that the city attorney may by and with the advice and consent of the City Council appoint an assistant attorney, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the council.

Evans said he did not see that Mr. Moran's motion improved the condition of the question in the least.

Beardsley said that the city attorney was responsible not only for the acts of himself but for those of his assistant as well.

Hardy stated the city attorney was under \$5000 bonds and that was sufficient.

Lawson on the following vote: Ayes—Folland, Horn, Lawson, Moran, Rich—5.

Noes—Beardsley, Bell, Evans, Hardy, Hicks, Leabourau—0.

A great deal more talk was indulged in but nothing further done in the matter which will be further considered at the next meeting.

THEY TALK TOO OFTEN.

The president read the following from the rules of the council and suggested if it was complied with it would greatly facilitate business:

Rule 2.—No member shall speak more than once on the same subject, without the consent of the council, unless he is a mover of the matter pending or the chairman of the committee who reported the same, in which case he shall be privileged to open and close the debate.

APPROPRIATIONS.

H. M. Willard.....	\$0 50
J. H. Bowman.....	\$20 00
Monahan, Bird & Co.....	\$33 18
Total.....	\$10,409 28

There was another special session of the City Council last night. President Lookbur w occupied the chair. The councilmen in attendance were Evans, Rich, Folland, Hardy, Hicks, Horn, Lawson, Beardsley, Moran and Bell.

DEPUTY ASSESSOR OF WATER RATES.

On motion of Rich the action in passing the ordinance relating to a deputy assessor and collector of water rates was reconsidered and the words "City Council" inserted where the word "Mayor" occurred, the right of appointing thus being taken from the latter and bestowed on the former.

Evans inquired if the Council had the authority to repeal an ordi-

nance by the adoption of a resolution.

Beardsley desired light on the same subject, and asked the City Attorney for his opinion.

MR. HOGG'S EXPLANATION.

The city attorney replied that an ordinance could neither be created nor repealed by a simple motion. The amendments offered should be taken and noted; then they could be adopted as a whole. Of course the risk of the exercise of the mayor's veto power would have to be run.

"Who shall hold his office subject to the will of the Council?" was added to the section creating a deputy for the assessor of water rates.

AUDITOR'S DEPUTY.

Moran made a speech on the subject of the appointment of a deputy city auditor. He was opposed to the Mayor having absolute and exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. He moved that the appointment be only made "by and with the consent of the City Council." Carried.

DESK SERGEANTS.

The appointment and duties of police sergeants caused considerable unimportant discussion.

Moran was opposed to such persons being called "desk sergeants." He was of the opinion that "police clerks" was nearer the proper thing. The selection of such employes is left to the judgment of the Mayor. The chief of police will have no voice in the matter other than the personal influence he may have with the chief executive of the city.

INSPECTOR OF SEWERS.

Rich moved that the office of sewer inspector be abolished, and made a speech to that end. Such a person it remained should be an employe of the city government and not an officer. The motion failed to carry.

A CURB ON STANTON.

The Council put a curb on Chief Stanton, of the fire department, by declaring that he can only promote and appoint "by and with the consent of the City Council."

OTHER CHECKS.

It was also decided that the same rule must hold good in the appointment of deputies by the inspector of buildings, marshal, jailor, and recorder.

PREPARING FOR DANGER.

Having in mind the great difficulty in getting rid of an incompetent and immoral police justice, the Council added these words to the ordinance relating to that official's appointment: "And the Council may remove him at pleasure."

ONLY ONE.

After some little discussion it was decided to allow the tender of weights and measures to have but one deputy.

FOREMEN INSTEAD OF SUPERVISORS.

Hereafter the assistant supervisors of streets will be called foremen as will also the assistant watermasters.

MORE RESTRICTIONS.

The ordinance was recommended that the city sexton and watermaster can only appoint deputies by and with the consent of the Council.

REFERRED.

The ordinance relating to health and

sanitary regulations was referred to the board of health for examination and recommendation.

MUST BE SUBMITTED.

It was decided that all specifications from the board of public works shall be submitted to the council before bids are advertised for.

EQUALIZATION COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed as a board of equalization consists of Lawson, Hiele, Rich, Horn and Simond who represent the precincts in the order named.

Adjourned until Tuesday night at 7:30.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The City School Board met Thursday night, Vice President Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were Newman, Young, Ald, Pratt, Pike, Raybould, Dooly, Baldwin and Duke.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

R. C. Watt and eighty others asked the board to secure for school purposes the Presbyterian Sunday school building, situated on Fourth West street. Referred.

David M. Phillips, Guy Harbens, William Rawlings and James Lee asked to be made janitors. Referred.

The citizens of the Third precinct were allowed to use the grounds in front of the Nineteenth ward school building for an open air mass meeting to protest against the establishment in that vicinity of the garbage crematory.

T. K. Morris and others offered to furnish coal black ink to the board for forty cents a gallon. Referred.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that \$1,650.16 be appropriated to R. Kletting for fifty per cent. of his bill for architectural services. A. adopted.

The committee on sites and buildings were authorized to advertise for bids for heating and ventilating the the Hamilton and Franklin school buildings.

The president and clerk were authorized to sign for the board a petition to have the sewer lateral extended on E street, a distance of 165 feet to near the intersection of Third street. This extension will enable the Lowell school building to connect with the sewer.

APPROVED AND DISAPPROVED.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the contract for the erection of the Jackson and Washington school buildings be let to F. M. Wright and A. Hennegon.

Pike wanted to know whether or not the bondsmen were responsible.

Dooly thought they were. Pike sprung the proposition that Hennegon was not responsible himself and read a long letter from the architect to that end. He further said that there was an extra \$960 in the contract, but no requirement that the contractor do that amount of work. He moved that the contract and bond for the erection of Washington school be approved. Carried.

He then moved that the bond for the erection of the Jackson school be disapproved.

Dooly—The bondsmen are the same.

Newman thought the bondsmen were not responsible.

Raybould thought the bondsmen were perfectly reliable. He thought a fight was made over something that was unimportant.

Young said there was an agreement to pay the contractors nearly \$1,000 extra, but there was nothing that would compel the contractors to do the work for it. He offered an amendment that the bonds be approved, if the contractors would consent to sign the plans to be submitted on August 12th.

Pike's motion to disapprove the bonds was lost, and Young's amendment went in as an original motion.

Raybould moved the adoption of Young's motion, which was carried.

FURNITURE SUPPLIES.

The annual report of the committee on furniture and supplies was received as follows, and filed:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Aug. 11, 1902.
To the President and the honorable Members of the Board of Education, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Gentlemen—Your committee on furniture and supplies beg leave to report that at the end of the school year, June 30, 1902, the principals and janitors of the several schools made detailed reports of the property then on hand, an aggregate of which is as follows:

SCHOOL DESKS.	
Grand Rapids, single desks.....	357
Andrews single desks.....	2123
Miscellaneous single desks.....	69
Total.....	3989
Total seating accommodations	6083
Recitation seats.....	176
Teachers' desks.....	75
Teachers' tables.....	15
Chairs.....	155
Kindergarten chairs.....	24
Maps.....	250
Chairs.....	83
Dictionaries.....	76
Almanacs.....	7
Encyclopedia vols.....	4
Miscellaneous books.....	1042
During the year ending June 30th, 1902, school furniture and apparatus was purchased to the value of \$2927.	
There were thirty-four janitors employed at the total annual salary of \$10,371.65, being a total monthly expense of \$864.30.	
Janitors' supplies used in keeping school buildings in order, \$1465.49.	
A detailed statement of these supplies may be found in the clerk's semi-annual report.	
Cost of fuel for the year amounted to \$3964.57.	
Prices paid for coal were as follows:	
Hard coal, per ton.....	\$ 9.50
Coke, per ton.....	13.50
Pineau Valley coal, per ton.....	5.00

Your committee is advised that you will require the following school furniture in addition to that now on hand, to furnish the buildings in process of erect-on:

Pupils' desks.....	1,725
Recitation seats.....	50
Teachers' tables or desks.....	24
Teachers' chairs.....	40
Chairs.....	20
Waste baskets.....	20
Blackboard erasers.....	1,200
Thermometers.....	60
Books.....	50

Our committee respectfully recommends that a set of stock books be opened by the clerk, and that a detailed account be kept of all the furniture in each school building, so that no furniture be removed without a written order from the clerk of this board.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. DOOLY, Chairman.

WILLIAM J. NEWMAN,

ARTHUR PRATT,

R. C. HATBOULD,

REDOLPH ALFE.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:
Mort C. Taylor, taking census of First and Second wards eleven days..... \$ 33.00
W. B. Moreton, taking census of Third and Tenth wards, eleven days..... 35.61
A. S. Martin, taking census of Fourth and Fifth wards, nine days..... 27.00
Wm. Bradford, taking census of Twentieth ward, eight days..... 24.00
L. P. Nebeker, taking census of Twenty-

Second, Twenty-third and part of Centennial wards, eleven days.....	33.00
P. W. Horally, taking census of Fourteenth ward, six days.....	18.00
Albert W. Lister, taking census of Fifteenth ward, nine days.....	27.00
Charles Samsen, taking census of Twentieth ward, six days.....	18.00
James Erskine, taking census of Twentieth ward, eight and one-half days.....	25.50
George O. Farnsworth, taking census of Eighth ward, four days.....	12.00
Deseret News Company, advertising.....	24.00
James Samsen, taking census of Twentieth ward school.....	10.00
J. C. Watson & Bros., handling iron.....	45.00
Tribune Publishing Company, advertising.....	45.00
George Forester, carpenter work.....	29.85
American Bank Note Company, printing 150 bonds.....	847.50

Total.....\$756.55

INK AND BOOKS.

The committee on school work reported that it had purchased the ink and ordered the books authorized at the last meeting.

ESTIMATES APPROVED.

William Penney, superintendent of school buildings, reported that the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Company was entitled to \$4000, the first payment on the Lowell school building, that W. H. Jay was entitled to \$5664, second payment on Bryant school building; that S. W. Watson was entitled to \$4940, third payment on Lincoln school building; that Mr. Traylor was entitled to \$2885, first payment on Franklin school building.

E. G. Hiller presented a bill of \$100 for expert work on Clute's books, which brought \$1,993.24 into the school fund treasury. Referred.

Young moved that the Midgley system of ventilating be adopted for Washington and Lowell buildings.

A protracted discussion followed in which Pike vigorously opposed the system.

Baldwin moved as an amendment that the Midgley system be put in the Twentieth school (the Lowell) only. Lost, 7 to 3.

Dooly moved as an amendment that the Hendy & Meyers system be substituted for the Midgley system in the original motion of Mr. Young. Amendment carried, 5 to 4.

The board then adjourned for one week.

DEATHS.

MILLER—In the Twentieth ward, this city, Aug. 11th, 1902, of old age, John Miller, born in Wyomond, Norfolk, England, December 22nd, 1811.

DAME—At Paragonah, Iron county, Utah, July 27, 1892, Lovinna Andrews Dame, daughter of Richard Andrews and Sarah Brockway; born March 1, 1825, in Trumbull county, Ohio; married to the late Hon. W. H. Dame December 5, 1839; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-day Saints May 20, 1841; shared with others in trials and dangers of the expedition from Nauvoo, and came to Salt Lake City at an early day. Moved south in President George A. Smith's time, driving a four-horse team most of the way from Salt Lake City to Paragonah, Iron county, where she resided until about ten years ago, when she removed to Paragonah.

Sister Dame was a refined and cultivated lady. She was extremely sensitive regarding the sufferings of others, especially of children; she had no children of her own, however, but raised several belonging to other people, a son of whom watched over her with fond and anxious care through her sickness to her death, doing for her all that could be done, assisted by kind neighbors and friends.

The only child deceased was taken to Paragonah, followed by a large circle of friends, when funeral services were held. The speakers were, Bishop W. E. Jones, M. Richards, Jr., Bishop A. A. Thomas, and Durham A. Barton, all of whom spoke of the virtues and faithfulness of the respected deceased, and nothing was expressed but what was strictly in keeping with her character.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION



ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

JUNE 1850.

NO. 10.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by President Joseph F. Smith, Monday, July 4th, at a Conference of the four Stakes of Zion in Arizona, held at Winslow, Apache County, Arizona.

In attempting to say a few words I desire an interest in your feelings and in your faith and prayer; for I am dependent upon the favor of the Almighty for what I shall say to you. It is very pleasing to contemplate the work of God in which we are engaged. It is worthy of our most careful thought and attention; for it not only seeks to give us, by the spirit of inspiration, a knowledge of those principles which are necessary to our salvation and exaltation in the presence of God, but it seeks, by an organization which God has revealed and established in the earth, to discipline us and to give us experience and understanding in relation to the working and binding effects of those principles. The Gospel itself is a code of laws which originated in the heavens, and which is given to men on the earth to enable them to assimilate themselves to those who are in heaven, that in the observance of the laws and principles which they are governed by we may be like unto them and become fitted to dwell with them when we shall have done with the things of time. The principles of the Gospel are not only perfect in themselves, but the organization of the Church is also perfect in itself, and the order of government which God has instituted for His people is a pattern of that which is in the heavens.

We are told in the revelations that in this Church there are two priesthoods—the Melchisedec and the Aaronic; and this Aaronic Priesthood is an appendage to the Melchisedec Priesthood, which is the first or greater, and which is after the order of the Son of God. There are numerous offices connected with these two Priesthoods, such as Apostles, Patriarchs, High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons. The priesthood of Melchisedec holds the presiding power and authority; and by virtue of a man possessing the keys and authority of the Melchisedec priesthood he is able to minister in all the lesser offices of these two priesthoods, because the greater always comprehends the lesser. We are also told that the office of a Bishop belongs to the lesser or

Aaronic priesthood; and that whenever there are found in the Church legitimate descendants of Aaron, then the Bishops will be chosen from his seed, because this office belongs to them by right. And when a literal descendant of Aaron is found to officiate in the office of Bishop, he will do so without counselors. But he will be chosen and ordained and set apart to officiate in this office by those who hold the Melchisedec priesthood. He will not be able to seize the office by reason of his being a descendant of Aaron, any more than a person is entitled to any office in the priesthood because he is born in the Church. All persons have to be set apart and ordained to these offices and callings by those who hold the authority. So that: If there was a descendant of Aaron here whom it was thought proper to choose to fill the office of Bishop in the Church, and to sit as a common judge in the midst of the people, he would have to be called and ordained to that office, and set apart to officiate in it, by the presiding officers of the Melchisedec priesthood. The office of Bishop, or presiding officer in the lesser priesthood, is to look after and take care of the temporal affairs of the Church. Hence it becomes the duty of the Bishop to look after the gathering of the tithing of the people, and other contributions which are made for the building of temples and houses of worship, for the sending of the Gospel to the nations of the earth, for the gathering of the poor, for the maintenance of the ministry, for the support of the poor, to look after such as are in need and to minister unto them according to their necessities. But it is the duty of him who holds the High Priesthood, which is after the order of the Son of God, to preside over all the officers of the Priesthood and over all the members of the Church, when he is chosen and set apart to preside. For instance, the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is composed of three High Priests, who are chosen from the body of the High Priests, and who are sustained by all the Priesthood and members of the Church, and whose names are presented before the assembled congregations of the Saints every half year, for them to manifest their will, faith and confidence toward them as the presiding officers of the whole Church. It is their duty to preside over the Church. It is their duty to

preside over the Twelve Apostles. It is their duty to preside over all the High Priests, over all the Seventies, and over all the Stakes and wards of Zion. In fact, it is their duty to preside over all the branches of the Church in every land and clime. This presiding council is set apart for this purpose, and is sustained by the voice of the people, not only in the general conference, but half yearly, but in all the Stakes of Zion, at their quarterly conference. The presiding authorities of the Church are presented before the people that they may sustain or reject them, as they see fit.

The Twelve Apostles are a traveling High Council, called and appointed to officiate in the ministry and in the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in all the nations of the earth, as well as in the Stakes of Zion, under the direction of the Presidency of the Church. The Seventies are quorums each of Seventy Elders, who are chosen and ordained for the purpose of assisting the Twelve Apostles to carry the Gospel to the nations of the earth, wherever the Apostles have not power or time to carry it themselves. They are, therefore, auxiliary Elders, chosen to be assistants of the Twelve Apostles in spreading the Gospel, that Gospel may be preached to the people, that they may understand the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and that they may grow up in the knowledge of God and in an understanding of those principles which are calculated to save them, as Brother George Reynolds, one of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventies, has been preaching the first principles of the Gospel to us here this afternoon. These are all general authorities of the Church, and it is their duty to labor for the welfare of Zion everywhere, wherever they are called and appointed by their presiding officers to go.

Then we come to an organization which we call a Stake. This meeting is a gathering of Latter-day Saints who are members of four separate Stakes of Zion, located in Arizona. We have here the presidents of these four Stakes, with their counselors, and a number of the Bishops and other officers. We have come here to hold a conference, to teach and be taught, and to rejoice together in the truth. We have come to be taught in relation to our duties as Presidents of Stakes, as Counselors, as High Counsellors, as Bishops, etc.

The organization of a Stake is a perfect pattern of the general organization of the Church. As God organized the whole Church with three presiding High Priests and with twelve presiding High Councilors, or a travelling High Council, so we have three High Priests to preside over a Stake, and twelve High Councilors to sit with them in judgment on matters which may be appealed to them from the Bishop's court, or may come before them originally. The Bishops are appointed to preside over wards in a Stake. A Bishop presides over one ward. He has no jurisdiction over another ward. He cannot go into another ward and act there as a Bishop, because he is not set apart for that purpose. He has been appointed Bishop over a certain ward. There he has authority to preside. But his jurisdiction and his authority do not extend any farther. So with the President of a Stake. The President of the Snowflake Stake of Zion has authority in the Snowflake Stake, but he has no authority in any other Stake. Where he is set apart to preside, with his counselors, there he has jurisdiction, according to the rights and powers which pertain to his presidency. Now, as the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints presides over the Twelve, over the Presidents of Stakes and over the Bishops of wards, through all the lengths and breadths of Zion and throughout all the world, so the Presidency of a Stake presides over the Bishops in the Stake, and over the High Councilors, and over the High Priests, and over the Elders; and over all the people within the borders of the Stake, to the same extent precisely, in their sphere and calling, as the First Presidency over the Church. The presiding authority of a Stake is independent of that of all other Stakes, but is not independent of the presiding authority of the Church; notwithstanding the organization of a Stake is as perfect and complete as the organization of the entire Church, yet it would not be complete if it were not inseparably connected with the presiding authority of the Church. So, also, a Bishop cannot act independently of the presiding authority of the Stake. He is amenable to that authority in all things. He is responsible, in the discharge of his duties, to the presiding officers of the stake in which he is Bishop. He is not independent of him either in the management of his spiritual affairs or his temporal affairs. He is amenable to the presiding authority of that Stake as that presiding authority is amenable to the presiding authority of the Church. When the Presidency of a Stake counsel a Bishop with regard to temporal affairs, the Bishop should understand that it is their right to look into his affairs as a Bishop, to scrutinize his acts as such, and to investigate everything that he does as Bishop. They not only have the right to do this, but it is their duty to do it, as much as it is the duty of the general presiding authorities of the Church to look into the actions and conduct of the presiding authorities of the Stake, and the presiding authorities of the Stake have no right to question their authority to do this; neither has the Bishop any right to question the authority of the Presidency of the Stake to inquire into

his affairs and to look after his doings and see that they are right. A Bishop should feel proud to acknowledge the right of the Presidency of the Stake to enquire into his official acts, and not only that, he should feel proud that he has someone to rely upon, to ask counsel of, and to see that he does not go wrong. Now, as we have no literal descendants of Aaron in the Church, we have no Bishops acting without counselors. But as we are informed that a man who holds the office of a High Priest has authority to officiate in the lesser offices of the Priesthood, it is proper to choose a High Priest, or to choose an Elder and ordain him a High Priest, and ordain and set him apart to act as a Bishop in the Church, by reason of his authority as a High Priest; and he chooses two Counselors, and they act together as common judges, or as a common court, in the midst of Zion, to sit in judgment upon difficulties between brethren, and to judge between brethren with regard to their moral and religious duties, and to see that all wrongs are put right. Not only so, but it is their duty to look after the poor, and see that they are fed and clothed; to look after the fatherless, and see that they are provided for; to gather the tithings of the people, and to take care of those tithings, and to hold them subject to the orders of the Presiding Bishopric, or of him who presides over the Presiding Bishopric—the President of the Church. For remember, while we have two authorities apparently running along laterally in the Church, it must not be lost sight of that the greater always presides over the lesser, so that although the Presiding Bishopric has great authority in the Church, and is entrusted with the management of the temporal affairs of the Church, controlling the Bishops with regard to these matters, still the Presiding Bishopric is controlled by the Presidency of the Church, as are all the other Bishops. So it is in a Stake of Zion. The Bishops who are entrusted with the gathering of the tithings of the people and holding them subject to the orders of the Presiding Bishopric or the presiding authority of the Church, do so under the supervision and counsel of the Presidency of the Stake in which they live. I want the Bishops to understand that it is the duty of the Presidents of Stakes to look after them, to see that they are doing their duty, that their tithing hayricks and their wheat bins just right, so that the hay and wheat will not be wasted. They are placed to preside over you and to counsel you in regard to the management of your bishopric. When Bishops try a case, there may be an appeal from their judgment to the Presidency of the Stake and the High Council. They hold a supervisory power over your decisions, and they can reverse them if they see proper, or they can sustain them.

Thus you will find the order of the Priesthood that God has established, from the Deacons unto the presiding authority in the Church; all working in harmony one with the other; no clashing, no contention, but each one acting in his own place; each one's duty defined; and if each one will keep in his own sphere and attend to his own duty, there will be no trouble and no difficulty with regard to the rights

of priesthood or presidency. I have heard in my time of Bishops who felt that they were only amenable to the presiding Bishopric. If there is any Bishop here that is possessed of that erroneous idea, I want him to become dispossessed of it. Remember that you are subject to the counsel, direction and supervision of the Presidency of your Stake. And the Presidency of your Stake is amenable to the presiding authorities of the whole Church. We want you Bishops to say to the presiding authorities in your Stake: "We have so and so (describing the articles) on hand here. We have received so much. Here are the books containing our accounts, and they are all open to you, and we invite you to come and look after us and see that we attend to our duties right, and help us keep things straight if you can."—for sometimes it is very difficult for Bishops to keep things straight; in fact, it is sometimes very difficult for men to keep themselves straight. Here is where the trouble lies. If you will show me a man who is really capable of keeping himself straight in every particular, I will show you a man, if he is a Bishop, that will be able to keep himself straight as a Bishop, and he will keep his Bishopric pretty straight too. So with the President of a Stake, and with a High Councilor, etc. But if you find a man that is not capable of keeping himself straight, then it is difficult indeed for him to keep his public affairs straight.

Brethren and sisters, I felt like referring briefly to this subject. A great deal may be said in relation to the authority and rights of the priesthood. It is the grand principle of government and of organization, by which the energies and forces of the people of God in all ages have been and will be directed. It is that principle by which God Almighty governs throughout all His universe. It is the principle by which the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is governed, and by which the people, as individuals, should be guided and controlled in all their religious duties. It is a principle that must be honored by the members of the Church, because no man can magnify his calling as a member of this Church who does not feel in his soul to honor and respect the Priesthood which is held by his brethren. It is true our brethren are not perfect. None of us are perfect. But the Priesthood that we hold is perfect, because it is of God. It is the authority which God has revealed and restored to the children of men for their government and guidance in the building up of Zion and in the proclamation of the Gospel to the nations of the earth, until every son and daughter of Adam shall have the privilege of hearing the sound of the Gospel, and of being brought to the knowledge of the truth, not only upon this earth, but in the spirit world. The millions and millions that have lived upon this earth and have passed away without the knowledge of the Gospel here, will have to be taught them there, by virtue of the authority of this holy priesthood that you and I hold. The Church of God will be organized among them by the authority of this priesthood; and all that is or will be done for the salvation of the human family in this

world or in the spirit world, will be done by virtue of the sacred and holy authority, in the name of Jesus Christ. However imperfect they may be, men have been clothed with this authority, by which they can speak and act in the name of the Father and the Son, and God is bound, if they speak by His spirit in the discharge of their duties as His servants, to respect and fulfill that which they say, because they speak by the authority that He has given. We are in this position, and when we bless, the blessing will follow. Of course, all things must be done in righteousness. No man can do anything in unrighteousness that God is bound to respect. But when a man who holds the Priesthood does that which is righteous, God is bound to acknowledge it as though He had done it Himself. Therefore it is wrong for a Bishop to get the idea that the President of the Stake has no authority to counsel him or to keep a supervision over him. The moment he gets that idea he begins to disregard the authority of the Priesthood which is set to preside over him, and to interrupt and interfere with the progress of the cause and the rights of the Priesthood of the Son of God. The same may be said of every individual who in any manner disrespects or dishonors those who preside over him. Let us suppose a case. Here is a brother who has fallen into the habit of getting drunk, and by that course is debasing himself. The Bishop, or some other officer of the Church goes to that man and says: "Here, we cannot put up with your drinking, or your carousing, or your setting an evil example before the Church, and we call you to an account before the Lord for your conduct; we say to you that you must reform in these particulars or we will be under the necessity of withdrawing from you the hand of fellowship." "Why," says the man, "you are interfering with my agency. Am I not a free man? Cannot I do as I please with myself?" Ob, yes, you can, perhaps, under other circumstances, but not as a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. When a member of this Church thinks or feels that his free agency will give him the license to lie, to steal, to curse and swear, to get drunk and to blaspheme the name of God, he is mistaken. He has no such privilege as a member of this Church; and it is the right of the presiding authorities to see to it that he shall be dealt with for his fellowship, and if he does not repent, that he be excommunicated from the Church and cast out to the buffetings of Satan, that he may go his own road and have the freedom of that agency which he claims. When you embrace this Gospel you enter into a covenant before God that you will cease from wickedness, from lying, stealing, swearing and blaspheming the name of Deity; you make a covenant that you will not commit adultery, nor any other crime; that you will have faith in the Father and the Son, that you will love your neighbor, be honorable, virtuous and honest in the midst of the children of men; and while you are under that covenant and maintain a membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints, your presiding officer has a right to look after you, to counsel you, and to admonish you when you do that which is contrary to your profession. It is his duty to do this, and he neglects his duty when he does not do it, and will be held responsible by the Lord for that neglect.

Now, there is a way to reach every wrong. If the President of a Stake does wrong, or the President of the Church does wrong, the right way to rectify it is not to go about among the people, who are, perhaps, not capable of judging, not knowing all the circumstances, and try to smelter their minds against him. That is wrong, that is rebellion, and will lead to confusion and to the rejection of the truth by those who do this. If a presiding officer does wrong let a complaint be laid, if this be necessary, before his superior officers in the Church, and let the complainant state his case, bring forth his proofs, and show that his presiding officer is doing that which is not becoming to him in the position in which he is sustained, and his presiding officers will see to it that he either reform or is removed. It is not proper, but entirely wrong, for a member of the Church to undertake to supervise the presiding authorities of the Church and to set them right upon his own volition. He cannot do it, and it will lead to apostasy in many men who takes that course, if he follows it up long enough.

God bless you, my brethren and sisters, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

SANPETE.

The regular quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held in Mount Pleasant on the 18th and 19th of August, 1892, according to previous appointment. Counselor Henry Beal presiding. Owing to his ill health and death in his family, President Peterson was unable to attend. At the opening of conference there were present, President Fieldstead, of the Presidency of the Seventies; Counselors Henry and John B. Maiben of the Stake Presidency and several members of the High Council. The Bishops of the several wards were mostly represented. There was a large attendance of Saints, especially on Sunday, when the spacious bowery was filled to overflowing. On Sunday, Apostle Lund was in attendance. The usual conference business was attended to—bishops reports of wards, statistical and Sunday school reports, presentation of General and Stake authorities, who were all sustained by unanimous vote. The names of two brethren were presented and sustained to be ordained High Priests. The organizations of the several quorums were considered complete and satisfactory and in working order.

The speakers during conference were Counselors Beal and Maiben, President Fieldstead, Elder C. H. Wheelock and Apostle A. H. Lund. The general duties of the Saints were the subjects treated, together with such themes as education, and gratitude to God for his many blessings we enjoy.

Four regular meetings were held

and on Thursday evening there was a Priesthood meeting. Conference adjourned for three months, to meet at Moroni.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Clerk of Conference.

MORGAN.

The quarterly conference of Morgan Stake convened Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th insts. The proceedings opened Sunday morning at 10:30, President Smith presiding.

Elder John H. Gibby, who had lately returned from a foreign mission, was the first speaker. He spoke of the temporal and spiritual conditions of mankind, and compared those of the Latter-day Saints with those of the world.

He was followed by Elder Mark Lindsay, of Weber. The speakers in the afternoon were Elders Orson Porter and B. H. Roberts.

Elder Porter who had just returned from a mission to the Northern States, was the first speaker. He gave an interesting account of his labors and experiences while in the ministry and advised the young men to educate themselves in the principles of the Gospel, so that they might present them properly before the world. He was followed by Elder Roberts, who delivered an interesting discourse on the history of the people of God, both ancient and modern, showing that whenever this class of people had planted colonies the earth had been made to yield in abundance the necessities of life and the land had been turned from a barren desert into beautiful cities, farms, orchards and gardens. The speaker showed very plainly that righteousness is very material to our temporal prosperity.

The time on Monday was occupied by discourses from the Stake Presidency and High Council, the reading of the Stake statistical report and the report of the superintendent of Sabbath schools. Many important subjects were treated upon by the brethren and much valuable counsel given during the conference.

On Sunday evening Elder Roberts delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Seventies' quorum. The subject was, The Duties, Labors and Experiences of the Elders while in the Ministry. The lecture was well attended and highly appreciated.

ALONZO FRANKS,
Stake Clerk.

MORGAN, Aug. 16, 1892.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Elder George Reynold's has kindly presented the Sunday Schools of this Stake of Zion with a copy each of the "Dictionary of the Book of Mormon." Sunday School superintendents can obtain them by sending, or calling, at the Fifteenth Ward store, 340 W. First South street, Salt Lake City.

HENRY BURNHAM, who calls himself Henry Barry, a one-armed temperance lecturer, was to have lectured on temperance at Fair Haven, Conn., the other evening. But at the time he was to have spoken he was "arrested in an intoxicated condition and sentenced to thirty days." He complied in his own proper person both the lecturer and the awful example.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . August 27, 1932.

THE EIGHT HOURS BILL

MAYOR BASKIN has vetoed the eight-hour labor bill. This has occasioned some excitement in labor circles. It has exposed the Mayor to much criticism. It is very easy to arouse sympathy for "the poor working man," and to call everything oppression which appears to be opposed to his interests or his demands. We are not among the great admirers of Mayor Baskin, but we do not think it right to join in any unreasonable attacks upon him, nor to find fault when he performs what he believes to be his duty. We therefore ask the public, including the working people who think the Mayor has done wrong, to carefully examine the bill and the veto before they condemn the course he has taken. The bill has been published before but we reproduce it here for reference:

"A bill for an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work on public contract work.

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, that in all contracts made by the City of Salt Lake for the erection of buildings or repairs on public buildings, bridges, viaducts, street paving or grading, and all work on water works or sewerage, there shall be incorporated the express agreement between said city and contractor or contractors that the said contractor or contractors shall not require or permit any employee or laborer between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. each day to work more than eight hours upon any such building, bridge, or viaduct, or street, or other public work, and that the said eight hours shall be a full and legal day's work; the provisions of this section shall not apply to work required under said contract to be done at the factory, foundry or shops of the contractor or contractors, but shall apply only when employees or laborers are engaged directly at work upon the premises where such public work is being constructed.

Sec. 2. Any such contract shall also provide that in the event of any contractor or contractors violating the provisions of said contract, that he or they shall forfeit \$100 to the City of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, for each and every day that he or they shall violate the provisions of said contract.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its approval.

The text of the veto will be found in our report of the City Council proceedings. It will be seen that the Mayor is not opposed to the eight-hour system, so far as it makes eight hours "a full and legal day's work." But he does not think it proper by arbitrary legislation to interfere with the natural right of a workman to labor more than eight hours if he wishes to

do so, nor of a contractor to engage men to work extra time if he wishes or it becomes necessary. Further, the Mayor objects to limiting work to eight hours in the day and leaving it unlimited as to time in the night.

Now, what is there in all this that is unsound in law or reason, or unjust to the workman or the employer? If the city should ordain that eight hours shall be counted as a full day's work entitled to a full day's pay, making proper provision as to night work also, would not that be all-sufficient? Is it necessary to prevent any man from laboring longer than eight hours if he desires to do so and can get the work? If a contractor is under obligations to finish a job by a certain time and he finds it necessary to engage his workmen over time, would it be right to fine him a hundred dollars or punish him in any way for doing so? We do not believe that any such restriction and penalty would be good law, even if the ordinance had been signed by the Mayor, for, as he says, it would deprive men of "a natural right" and laws are made to protect and secure, not destroy such rights.

We are in sympathy with the eight-hour labor movement. We have been for many years in favor of the theory that eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for improvement and recreation, make a fair division of the day of twenty-four hours. If the law was so framed that eight hours should be a legal day's work entitled to a full day's pay on all public works, we think that would be a good thing. But we do not believe in such legal restrictions as would destroy liberty or interfere with the freedom of the laborer or the employer. Nor do we consider any enactment sound in law or in principle which intrudes upon any natural right.

Working people may combine and pledge themselves of their own free will not to work longer than eight hours in a day. But they have no right to say that other persons, who do not choose so to bind themselves, shall conform to this limit. Any attempt to compel others to do so is tyranny and should be resisted just as much as the oppression of employers. The tyranny of labor combinations ought to be fought by working men as well as the tyranny of capital. Men of independence should be careful not to barter their individual liberty for a deceptive mess of pottage.

The great troubles that are coming upon this nation will have their source in the lawlessness of labor combinations and their disregard of individual rights on the one hand, and the grasping heartlessness of moneyed corporations on the other. It is not always the necessities and sufferings of working people, or the injustice and oppression of their employers, that are the occasion of strikes. It is too often a disposition to take advantage of an opportunity to demand higher compensation for labor, regardless of any question of equity or justice. And that usually originates with crafty men who do no manual labor, but manipulate the organizations to which laborers surrender themselves.

There is no doubt that labor has gained advantages by union effort.

Organization is necessary to the amelioration of working people. They have a right to combine and it is good policy to do so. While capital and labor continue to hold their relative positions of antagonism, a contest for the promotion of labor interests and for resisting the encroachment of capital will be needful. But the danger in them is in that tyranny which always grows in a mob than in a person or a government, and in that disposition to effect by force what cannot be accomplished by reason.

The liberties of mankind are of paramount importance. They must be preserved at any cost. They must not be trampled upon under any pretence. Labor associations have no more right to say that men who do not belong to them shall not work for a certain price or a given time, than capitalists have to say they shall do so. Governments have not the right to limit men's liberties in this respect. Municipalities go beyond their powers when they attempt it.

Mayor Baskin is right in his reasoning, and, in our opinion, has done his duty in vetoing the bill under consideration. And no matter how much some demagogues may denounce his act, we do not believe there is a thinking workman in this city who studies the situation and the bill but will say in his heart, the veto is right, after all.

STORAGE-BATTERY STREET CARS.

Says the New York World on this subject:

"The storage-battery system has been recognized from the first as the ideal method of utilizing electric power in crowded cities. Attempts to apply it, however, have not been successful, for mechanical or commercial reasons.

"The system has been developed at Milford, Mass., and is now in operation. The bucking of planes in the batteries which has hitherto been the most serious mechanical difficulty, is rendered impossible. The escape of force in wasteful ways is prevented. The weight of cars, when equipped with power enough for a run of fifty miles, is less than that of trolley cars. The crippling of the machinery by suddenly excessive currents—a danger unavoidable on trolley lines—is impossible here.

"The cars at Milford climb a grade of 8½ per cent. and make sharp curves without difficulty. In going down grades the resistance needs only to check speed is applied not was fully by brakes, but by a dynamic device which utilizes the force of the descent in the development of electricity and reinforces the battery with new power. In one experiment it has been found that 17 per cent. of the power for the trip has been resupplied in this way."

GILDED VICE.

EVERY possible effort is being put forth in this once sober city to clothe vice with the habiliments of respectability, that it may be more alluring. One of the devices used for this purpose is to equip drinking dens with gilded splendor, that outward show may serve to cause men with shallow brains to lose sight of the danger of indulging in intoxicants.

A new drinking establishment exhibiting novel ingenuity. It occupied

yeaterday a page of a local newspaper in which to describe its attractions. This, of itself, was not unusual, but it was coupled with an invitation to the people of the whole city—"men, women and children"—to visit the premises and view the attractive ornaments, embellishments and fittings.

What would be the natural effect produced upon children by visiting a place of that kind? To take away any feeling of repugnance they may heretofore have entertained towards it. This would be a mental step toward future indulgence in drink. A visit of women and children to such an establishment is a species of patronage. It is a recognition of a traffic which has led millions of men and women to degradation and ruin. We do not think that the ladies can afford to give the slightest support, moral or otherwise, to such a business, which is gaining a strong foothold here, having been fostered and pampered during the last two years and a half, until its influence is an incubus.

With regard to the illegal Sunday liquor traffic, Chief of Police Paul is reported by a local paper as stating that all the drinking shops were closed yesterday. If the head of the police department made any such assertion he stated that which is not true, for a number of saloons were running yesterday (Sunday), as they have been ever since the "Liberals" assumed control of the city.

Drunkennes and its attendant evils are increasing.

DECREASE IN FAMILIES.

THE decrease in American families has been a subject of much regret among those who desire the welfare of this country. We do not know that the alleged facts concerning it have ever been seriously disputed. The *Popular Science Monthly* for August contains some lessons from the census, by Carroll D. Wright, which will effectually set at rest any controversy on the subject. According to his citations it appears that in 1850 the average family consisted of 5.55 persons. From this there has been a gradual decrease, it being in 1860 5.28, in 1870 5.09, in 1880 5.04, and in 1890 4.94.

Looking at the different geographical divisions, it is found that this rule holds true except in the Western division, where the average size of the family has risen from 4.18 in 1850 to 4.88 in 1890, the increase having been steady through the intermediate decades. This result would have been expected, of course, on account of the settlement of the West in the last few years, the population having increased rapidly and being more and more brought to the family basis, instead of that of single individuals or young families settling in Western Territories.

The small average size of the family in Oklahoma, now a Territory just opened for settlement, shows the influence of new settlements upon the size of the family. In Oklahoma the size of the family will increase until population becomes fairly dense, when it will follow the rule of older communities and decrease. When population

becomes more or less urban in character the maximum is reached, and after that a constantly receding average will probably be shown at each succeeding census.

It is to be hoped that with the prevalent copying of the fashions and manners of the East, this community will not imitate the spirit of those "refined" and "cultured" ladies of "society" who think it indelicate and "in bad form" to bring forth a number of children. This disposition is a sign of the decadence of any people where it exists. It is a mark of licentiousness and godlessness. It rebels against nature and sin against Deity. It involves practices that are abhorrent to every true womanly sentiment, in violation of human law and Divine commandment, and will surely bring its penalties, not only upon the community where it is countenanced but upon the individuals who are personally guilty.

The maternal instinct which is strong in every true and loving woman is God-implanted, and 'tis woe to that man or woman and to that nation or people that seeks to root it up or cause it to wither and die.

THE BONDS ELECTION.

THE election of county bonds appears to be decided in the negative. We are not at all surprised. There seems to have been but little interest in the matter. This apathy was not confined to any particular class or party. Nobody had any enthusiasm over the proposition of the County Court.

The city and county building is going up and money will have to be raised to pay for it, that is one of the certainties. But as regards the poor house and farm, the majority of the people appeared to be of the opinion that the present grounds and buildings are ample just now, and that it will be time enough to enlarge when there are more indigent to take care of and the site now used can be disposed of. Other projected improvements are not immediately pressing and can wait awhile without serious detriment. That is the popular sentiment.

It is folly to try and make sectional feeling out of this defeat of the bonds. If the "Liberal" faction wanted them why did they not vote for them? What prominent "Liberal" outside of the County Court, advocated them? What prominent member of any party or class pronounced against them? The truth is, the proposition fell flat upon the community and appeared to be out of season. That is all there is of it, and it is petty meanness to try to attach any other meaning to the result.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINALITY OF THE SEXES.

THERE may be reasons other than that women are generally better than men, why there are so many more male than female convicts in this and other civilized countries. But prison statistics speak very strongly in favor of "the weaker sex." It may be that woman's comparative weakness has

something to do with the fact that, as a rule, she is not nearly so criminal as man. She is also usually under stronger social restraints, and her whole life is more guarded than that of the male from childhood's earliest hours.

However, the jail records of the world tell a story that cannot be denied, and until something more definite than is now argued can be said to the contrary, we shall hold that those figures favor the theory of woman's moral superiority to man.

In 1890 there were under sentence for criminal homicide 6958 males in the prisons of the United States, and 383 females. That is, the male criminals in this high grade of offenses were seventeen times more numerous than the female criminals. For other statutory offenses there were 75,924 male criminals, and 6405 female offenders. That is, over eleven males to one female.

But the United States record is not peculiar in this respect. It appears that in the chief countries of Europe the proportions of criminals considered by sexes are as follows: France and England, 100 men to 20 women; Germany, 100 men to 18 women; Austria, 100 men to 14.8 women. In the United States it is 100 men to 8.4 women. Of course the American women are vastly more free from crime than are those of Europe because our women are generally the subjects of kind treatment and special care than in Europe. Moreover, there is far less poverty in this country, and poverty is a powerful incentive to crime.

It is true that when women break loose from the restrictions that surround their sex, they often go to greater extremes of evil than men. An abandoned woman is usually worse than an abandoned man. The women of the French revolution were fiercer in their demand for blood than the fiercest sans culottes of the Faubourgs. The women were crueler than the men strikers at Homestead. A woman poisoner has generally more venom in her heart than a male murderer. But this only argues that she goes to the other extreme of her character, and helps the argument that normally she is less immoral than man.

It is thought that the tendencies of modern times will result in changing the relative statistics as to crime in the two sexes. That as women are brought more and more upon the same social, industrial and political plane as men, they will become more proportionally criminal. This, however, is a mere speculation and springs, in our opinion, from the prejudice that prevails as to woman's full liberty.

Up to the present, statistics do not justify any such conclusion, and we believe that the future figures of history will rather go to show that, with woman's emancipation from the bondage of the past, there will be further evidence of her general moral superiority to man.

Most people have two kinds of manners. One they use in the kitchen and the other is saved for parlor use. You never know a man until you know his kitchen manners. One reason that marriage brings out so many unpleasant surprises is that the court-ship was based on the parlor manners.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

WE find the following singular document in the *Samos Times* of June 25th, which is published partly in English and partly in Samoan. It needs no explanation but shows how far Kingly authority extends in the islands of the Southern seas:

"WHEREAS through an ERROR in reckoning the people of these Islands have hitherto been using the WRONG DAY and DATE as judged by OUR TRUE POSITION in LONGITUDE NOW THEREFORE TO RECTIFY THIS ERROR, and in accordance with the expressed desire of the Municipal Council of Apia and my Government, it is hereby proclaimed and ordered that TUESDAY the 5th of JULY NEXT by present reckoning shall be called MONDAY the 4th of JULY, and the days and dates in the future shall be reckoned in succession from that day. That is, there shall be two days next week called MONDAY the 4th of JULY. MALIETOA, King of Samoa.

"MULINUU, June 16th, 1892."

THE SAN FRANCISCO & SALT LAKE RAILWAY.

IN relation to the projected railroad between this city and the Pacific Coast the *San Francisco Chronicle* has the following:

"The San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railway is still undergoing the incubating process. The details of the plans of procedure are still being considered, and the stock subscriptions are yet to be raised as well as being solicited privately. When the promoters are ready there will be a grand announcement and everything will be revealed. The prospectus of the road will be issued, subscription books opened to the public and the plans made known, all at once. This may happen in one week and it may be delayed two or three weeks. The present delay is mainly due to the fact that some expected large subscriptions of stock are awaiting either the return of capitalists whose names are wanted or the making up of their minds about it. Then the prospectus may suffer a few minor changes.

"It has been the idea from the start to go before the public with a large list of subscriptions by rich citizens as a starter, and it is intimated that this starter will be surprisingly large both in its total amount and in the size of some of the subscriptions by local and it may be delayed two or three weeks. The present delay is mainly due to the fact that some expected large subscriptions of stock are awaiting either the return of capitalists whose names are wanted or the making up of their minds about it. Then the prospectus may suffer a few minor changes.

"The judgment of the leaders in the enterprise has differed much on some points. One of these is the minimum amount of stock subscriptions with which the company can go to the money market with its bonds. Some say that \$1,125,000 will be sufficient, and the judgments of the others range upward to \$5,000,000 as the least backing that would secure for the bonds any favorable consideration and a fair price. It is expected that many of the bonds will be sold in this city and State. Opinion was also divided on the question of whether the through road or local competing lines should receive first consideration. This question has been decided in favor of building the through line first. Altogether the present situation is very encouraging."

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

THE burning in effigy, by two hundred soldiers of the National guard, of Col. Stretor and General Snowden is a sad commentary on the discipline of the military. The number of men who engaged in perpetrating this gross affront upon two leading officers, shows that the disposition toward insubordination is widespread. That the details could have been perfected within the barracks and the act accomplished, without interference, a short distance from the military quarters is significant in the same line. But more striking still was the inscription placed on the breast of each of the dummies—"Death to all Tyrants." It may be added to this that it is questionable whether public opinion will to any extent condemn this act of insubordination, because it was performed in consequence of an occurrence connected with which the popular feeling has been powerfully aroused against the insulted officers—the barbarous treatment of private fams. All the circumstances show that it is somewhat doubtful as to whether the military could be implicitly relied upon in case of an extensive popular uprising, which, judging from the drift of affairs in general, is not a very remote possibility. "Death to all tyrants" means—It means anything—that officers whose methods are, in the estimation of subordinates, flagrantly distasteful might, under some circumstances, be short-lived. In fact, there appears to be a species of looseness all around in affairs in general that is not conducive to the social and political welfare of the country.

NEARLY A SLAUGHTERING BEE.

WE, in this country, can beat the world in political novelties. One incident of a striking character in this line is described in a dispatch from Houston, Texas. The occasion was the Democratic State Convention. The party is split into two factions. Those belonging to one are followers of a man named Hogg, and those connected with the other are attached to a prominent individual whose name is Clark.

The initiatory proceedings of electing a chairman caused a rupture. Pistols and knives were drawn and flourished, and for a time Bedlam reigned supreme. Fortunately both parties simultaneously divided, the Hogs occupying one half of the stand and hall and the other animals the remaining half. Each opened a separate convention, and after transacting some preliminary business, adjourned.

It is to be hoped the occasion will pass over without the place of assembling being turned into a slaughter house, a situation which came very near being precipitated yesterday. We submit that such scenes are not of a nature to elevate the plane of American politics. Where are we drifting to, anyhow?

BARON HIRSCH dresses with the utmost simplicity. He is fifty-six years old but looks younger.

OUR DELEGATE.

HON. JOHN T. CAINE, as announced in our columns last evening, has returned from Washington, having remained at his post until after the close of the late session of Congress. He will take a much-needed rest that he may be prepared for the duties of next winter. Our Delegate has won for himself the respect and esteem of all classes and parties in this Territory, and of all who have had the honor of his acquaintance during his official life. The only detractors he has had are persons whose chronic disposition is to falsify everybody and everything that does not conform to their interests and desires, and their denunciation does not count. We noticed in the *Salt Lake Times*, a few evenings ago, a pleasant and just tribute to the unceasing labors of Mr. Caine in behalf of his constituents, irrespective of creed or party, who needed his aid at the national capital. We know that the gentleman has had at heart the good of the Territory and that he has been indefatigable in his labors for the people of Utah, whether in public affairs or in personal matters in which he could aid them in the various Departments. He is honored by his Congressional associates, and has the confidence of the people whom he has represented with unflinching fidelity so long, and in their behalf we bid him welcome home, and hope he will thoroughly enjoy this respite from his labors.

ASSISTANTS TO CHOLERA.

CHOLERA talk is indulged in all over the civilized world. It has been stated here that the natural conditions of this region bar entrance to the terror-inspiring plague. Of course, everybody hopes that Providence has been thus lavish to this part of the world in the exercise of its protective power. But reliance upon such immunity ought not to be such as to cause an avoidance of common precautions. One fact is clear enough; should the cholera take a notion in its wanderings over the earth to visit this city it will find a valuable auxiliary in the prosecution of its deadly work. We have reference to those sections of sewer pipes which are not adequately flushed. We have already directed attention to the horrible effluvia emitted from the manholes connected with the sections of the system referred to. Unless some more thorough means is taken to flush the pipes where obstructions occur, these manholes are liable to become, during the prevailing hot weather, disease-breeding nuisances. It is not sufficient that the sewers in question should be cleaned by hydrant and hose applications merely when the manholes throw out a corruption signal in the shape of an insufferable stench. The process ought to be applied daily. That is the only present means of keeping the surrounding atmosphere thinned down. There must be no official indifference on this point. The subject is too serious to be trifled with.

THE People's party opened its first State convention in Idaho at Armory Hall in Boise City on the 15th inst.

LOCAL SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

RESIGNATIONS seem to be the rage. Not only in the County Court and the City Council are officers resigning, but the "Liberal" faction is being shaken up by retirements and the gravitation of its most sensible men to their political places of affinity. These are all signs of the times, and further proofs of "changed conditions."

One of the most significant of these movements is the resignation of Boss Powers, followed by the declination of Allen G. Campbell to be his successor as chief of the city "Liberal" committee.

Signs of defection may be seen all along the line. They are good signs. The continuance of the "Liberal" movement means only the perpetuation of strife that ought to be buried over issues that are dead. And there are very few reflecting persons who see in the survival of that faction, anything higher than a desire on the part of certain schemers to obtain or retain office or public employment, and a hatred on the part of others to the majority of the people and their religious institutions.

We notice that while sliding out of a position from which all the possible honors have been drawn, and throwing away the peel of the orange from which all the probable juice has been sucked, the Chief of the Tascoraras is figuring for the future in the way of club manoeuvres and organizations, with a view of sliding into association with expected Democratic advantage. He is a wily and open-eyed schemer, and commands a certain degree of attention and admiration for his persistence, activity and irrepressible assurance. "Liberalism" is on its last legs, and he is making preparations for the inevitable collapse.

UNITED LABOR AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following dispatch is small but significant:

"WINCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 13.—The State Federation of Labor today passed a resolution recommending all union men to refrain from enlisting in the National Guard and all enlisted men to withdraw."

The resolution referred to suggests the possibilities of trades organizations.

The National Guard is not what its name implies, being a local organization. Its object is to provide for local, and not national, protection and defense. It is deemed essential to the preservation of tranquility, but is perhaps of doubtful potentiality for that purpose. Being a popular organization, it is naturally composed of people who belong to the masses—the bone and sinew of the commonwealth. In cases of popular uprisings its efficacy for the maintenance of order would be doubtful. This can be seen at a glance when the fact is considered that the ranks must necessarily be largely composed of members of trades unions. In case of a conflict connected with labor disputes it would be hardly reasonable to expect men to fight their fellow union members, even if the latter were seeking to carry their point by violent methods.

The resolution will doubtless be effective in preventing the enlistment into the national guard of union men, and will cause numbers of others now connected with the organization to leave it. The consequent elimination from the ranks, while weakening its power for other purposes, will not have that effect in the matter of service in labor conflicts, as it will thus be freed of much of the disaffection existing in it.

We are exceedingly doubtful with regard to the efficiency of the Guard as it exists. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the ranks in the State of New York at present. Unless promises to provide better food and accommodation are soon complied with, an early revolt will not be surprising. We imagine, however, that the soldiers at the scene of the railroad troubles does not altogether arise from the absence of suitable food and shelter, but also from the fact that their situation is distasteful to them.

The power of the Federation of Labor over its members is very great. Its potency is exhibited by the uniform respect paid to its decrees in relation to strikes. It would be easy, if deemed necessary, for the Federation to substitute the request in relation to the National Guard by the issuance of an unqualified order.

SHORTENING THE TRANS-ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

A dispatch from Quebec to the Boston Herald says:

"The shortening of trans-Atlantic ocean passage to a three days' voyage is the inducement now held out to the Canadian government by the promoters of the new Labrador railway scheme. The proposal involves the establishment of an ocean steamship port at Port Marnham, which is situated on the St. Lewis inlet, about 80 miles north of the straits of Belle Isle. It is claimed that the short crossing between Port Marnham and Milford Haven in Wales could easily be made in 72 hours by the greyhounds now running between New York and Liverpool."

"Port Marnham is described as a magnificent harbor, almost entirely land-locked, and open for navigation seven to eight months in the year. It is claimed by the author of the scheme that during the season of navigation almost all the mails between Europe and America, as well as the bulk of the passenger trade, would follow the shortest existing route. Public interest in the scheme has been awakened in Canada by the publication of the report of a survey for a line of railway from Quebec to Labrador, which for its entire length is practically level. The entire length of the route so explored is not more than 850 miles, and the work of constructing it need not occupy more than 18 months, while its average cost a mile would be but little more than that of the Canadian Pacific railway where it traverses the level plateau of the Canadian northwest. The company for which the survey has been made, has been formed in London, and includes a fair sprinkling of Canadian politicians, and the announcement is made

that the company is prepared to proceed with the undertaking, "provided Canadians join them in their efforts to open a route which will revolutionize American trade, and especially that of Canada." The westward connections of the projected line would be more easily controlled by the Northern Pacific people than by anybody else, and railroad men are now asking if it is with this object in view that Mr. McNaught of that corporation and his friend, John C. Eno, and others connected with them, have secured a controlling interest in charters and existing lines of railway running westward towards the great lakes from a point on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway.

LATEST OUTBREAK IN TENNESSEE.

FOR the benefit of those who have not closely followed the particulars of the latest outbreak of miners in Tennessee, and causes connected therewith, we here reproduce a dispatch to the Louisville Courier Journal. It contains details that did not appear in the press telegrams published here.

NASHVILLE, Ten., Aug. 13.—(Special).—Once more Tennessee has riotous miners. A prison stockade has been burned and again have the convict inmates been temporarily driven from competition with free labor. The scene of the latest trouble is at Tracy City, a point where trouble was least expected.

At 9 o'clock this morning the stockade was burned and the 390 convicts were placed on cars ready to be started for Nashville. At 5 o'clock this morning a committee of miners awoke E. O. Nathurst, Superintendent of the mines for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and asked him that the miners be allowed as many hours work in each week as the convicts. Mr. Nathurst replied that he would submit the matter to the company and do what he could.

The committee then left and Mr. Nathurst, knowing that a secret oath-bound organization had been formed some weeks ago for purposes unknown, at once began to suspect trouble. He went to Deputy Warden Burton, and together they began to chronicle among the miners, who were gathering in groups, and try to influence them to keep quiet.

Their efforts were of no avail. Slowly the ominous air of suppressed excitement became tinged with threats and promises of destruction to the stockade or a battle.

At 8:30 o'clock an organized body of 150 men, 100 of them armed and fifty apparently unarmed, advanced on the stockade. To capture it was the work of a minute. Without undue confusion every piece of property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company was removed to a safe distance and the convicts who were in the stockade were led out under guard.

Then the torch was applied, and at 9 o'clock the buildings were a mass of flames. The miners at once proceeded to the mines, took possession of the convicts, marched them to the railroad station and loaded them in box cars. Next the telegraph wires were cut and a guard was placed over every engine

in the yards to prevent carrying the news down the mountain.

Later on Conductor Finch and Engineer Bolten were ordered to leave immediately with the convicts. Being covered by guns they were obliged to obey. The train arrived at the foot of the mountain at 1 p.m. Captain Burton, with twenty-five guards, has the convicts in charge and under control.

Between Sewanee and Montegic, the convicts cut the train in two, and ten or fifteen made a break for liberty. Several shots were fired. Matt Wilson, white, was killed, and the jaw of John Smith, a Memphis negro, was shot off. Three others were wounded, but they succeeded in escaping, as the guard could not leave the train.

Last summer when the convicts were released at Coal Creek, Oliver Springs and Briceville, an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the Tracy City miners take similar action, but it failed for the reason that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was working its free miners on full time, and they did not feel that they were injured by the convicts being at work there.

Recently, however, the company found it necessary to reduce the coal output, and during July the output was only 28,000 tons, whereas a year ago the output was 36,000 tons. The loss all fell on the free miners, who were put on half time, while the convicts worked full time. This caused the organization of the band that today burned the stockade.

Vice-President Baxter, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Wednesday informed Governor Buchanan that trouble was anticipated, and Superintendent of Prisons Wade on Thursday made an investigation and reported all quiet. He, however, engaged fifty new guards to reinforce the thirty already on hand.

It is quite a coincidence that when Governor Buchanan received news of the trouble this morning he was in conference with a committee of miners from Coal Creek, who had presented resolutions recently adopted by the free miners asking the withdrawal of the State troops, and pledging good behavior. When they heard of the trouble they at once went home in order to prevent any trouble that might be caused there.

Gov. Buchanan has officially received no information of the trouble except that the convicts were at Cowan. Adj. Gen. Norman ordered a special train to bring the convicts, numbering 390, to Nashville. The State Board of Prison Inspectors will order the return of the convicts to Tracy City as soon as the stockade is rebuilt, and will furnish the guards necessary to protect them. Gov. Buchanan is powerless in the premises.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

THERE is a great deal said nowadays in Utah about "political education." A stranger would be led to believe, by the tenor of remarks made upon it, that the people of this Territory knew nothing about politics until quite recently, when gentlemen more or less informed, condescended to expound the respective theories of the great parties of the country for the especial benefit of the masses.

The truth is that politics is by no means an uninvestigated subject in Utah. There has been some confusion of mind as to the relative values of the claims made by Democrats and Republicans. But the general principles of the science of government have been widely discussed among the people, and both men and women throughout the Territory have given them serious consideration.

Much of what is now dignified as "political education" has no right to the term. It would be more appropriately called party misrepresentation. It consists chiefly of vilifying one party and claiming undue credit for the other. Advocates on either side are addicted to this, and the effect is not edifying. Also there are persons who attempt to make converts to their side by generalities without point, claiming they are Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, because their party possesses certain qualifications and will accomplish certain things, all of which might be equally claimed by their opponents, and all that is needed in the argument to make it equally valuable to either side is to change the name of the party to eulogized for that of the other.

Occasionally a speech is made or an article is published which is argumentative and educational. It contains facts and figures and logical reasoning. It is then worth consideration and comparison with the views of an advocate of the opposite party. The less exclusive and special pleading it contains the more valuable it is. The stronger and more fairly it presents the claims of the other side the more convincing it is in its refutations. Such speeches and articles are of benefit to enquirers, and when converts are made by them the recruits are likely to remain permanent soldiers of the party.

We notice that much of the influence brought to bear upon voters appeals to their selfishness and promotes sectionalism. That is to say, they are asked to adopt what is alleged to be of local benefit and personal advantage, rather than that which will be likely to advance the welfare of the whole country. This may be political education, but it is not in the direction of statesmanship and patriotism. In national questions the good of the nation should be paramount. National politics ought not to be studied within the narrow limits of mere local interests.

We advise our friends who are seriously investigating political principles and party invitations, to avoid accepting without question the statements of either opponent as to the views and purposes of the other. Let each party speak for itself. When a Democrat says the Republicans want monarchy, or a Republican says the Democrats want anarchy; when either says the other aims at the ruin of the nation, or the destruction of manufactures, or the establishment of monopolies; when one party claims all the intelligence or patriotism, or virtue, and declares the other to be destitute of everything that is admirable or praiseworthy; it may be sensibly set down to party buncombe and that mendacity which some people excuse in what they call politics but would condemn in anything else.

All such stuff as that is foreign to true political education, and is not

worth spending time to consider. Very much of the same value is the claim that respected men of years that are past, and who have long since left this world and its disputes, belonged to such and such a party, and their admirers should therefore belong to the same party. The issues of their time are probably also in the grave. It is the living present with which we have to deal and the best interests of Utah and the nation today which we should consider. Both sides of any mooted question should be examined, and every citizen should think for himself and act for himself, exercising that liberty which is given of God and recognized by his country, and so use his political influence that good government may be maintained and individual rights may be preserved.

WHICH IS THE TRUE CHURCH?

THE question "Which is the true church?" is being discussed in the theological world. The answers to it are generally vague and unsatisfactory. The Catholic and Episcopalian reply is the most definite. It rests upon the claim of continuity. That is, it alleges that the church has continued from the time of Christ and the Apostles down to the present day and that church which can trace an unbroken succession is the true church. Other religious bodies argue that age, continuance and form do not count and that spiritual vitality, power to lift up the fallen and convert the sinner and other evidences of present religious force are the signs of the true Church.

It seems to us that we must first determine what we mean by "the true Church" before we can arrive at a proper solution to the problem. If the Church of Jesus Christ is meant and we suppose it is, then it follows that no church is the true Church which He did not establish. The New Testament gives the history of the setting up of His Church when He was on earth and its continuation under the direction of His Apostles. It describes its organization, its doctrines, its authorities, its ordinances, gifts and distinctive peculiarities. It also foreshadows an utter departure from these and the bringing in of damnable heresies by false teachers who would make merchandise of the souls of men.

The claim of continuity can be readily settled by comparing the Church as thus described with the churches that make the claim of succession. They will be found to be utterly unlike the Church that Christ made and to fulfill the prediction of the great falling away.

The modern organizations have been made by men. They made no pretense that Christ authorized them to do this. However useful these churches may be or may have been, they are not the organization which Christ set up when on earth, nor are they His Church by His authority or institution since then. If Jesus Christ has not organized a Church in these latter times then there is no true church on the earth, but all the ecclesiastical bodies and associations are as human in their character as any secular society.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints claims to have been or-

ganized by the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, through his personal administration and authority and is the exact counterpart of the early Christian Church. For these reasons we answer the question under discussion by saying that this is the only true Church of Christ on earth and we know that what we say is true.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE LABOR AND CAPITAL STRUGGLE.

THE Tennessee trouble has temporarily collapsed. It will, however, in the nature of things, be renewed in the future. The continued existence of the cause of the difficulty will revive it.

The reason for the sudden suspension of hostile activity on the part of the miners is the same as that which led to a similar result in the operations of the Cœur d'Alene and Homestead strikers. It is this:

It is almost impossible for an organized mob, no matter how large, to stand before disciplined troops in battle. The fighters on the side of labor are thoroughly organized for conflicts or struggles from which violence is excluded, but they are not marshalled for physical offensive and defensive purposes. As a consequence the contests in which the workmen engage with capital are unequal. The workers are at a disadvantage. It is impossible for them to gain the victory until relative conditions are changed.

This view is easily supported. If organized labor succeeds in its struggle with organized capital, this result can only be achieved, if attainable at all, by the use of force. Without it success is an "invisible quantity" so far as associated labor is concerned. The reasons are obvious:

(1) The forces of labor are divided. The non-union element is sufficiently strong to throw the balance of power to the side of capital. So soon as a strike is on capital appeals, and never in vain, to non-union labor, the places of the striking men are filled, and unless union labor resort to violence the struggle is ended, with victory on the banners of the employers.

(2) In the event of the strikers—now in the "school of despair"—declining to give up the struggle at this point, they must have recourse to violence. The application of this forcible means must necessarily be futile, because here again they are at a disadvantage. They cannot operate the conflict on this "plan of campaign" without breaking the laws. This situation brings to the aid of the employers the forces of the government. The result is inevitable; united labor, having no military organization, must be defeated. There is only a remote basis for hope in any other direction aside from military organization. This lies in making a strike cover so much ground and so many avenues of business as to render it impracticable to find non-unionists enough to supplant the workmen engaged in the struggle. Such a conflict, however, even if it were conducted without violence, would be revolutionary and disastrous to the national commonwealth.

In observing the social commotion in progress, it is impossible for the fact

to escape notice that wherever organized labor learns by experience its weakness, in comparison with the strength of those whom it regards as its opponents, it sets to work to remedy the deficiency. This leads to a vital, nay startling question: Will it resort to military means to overcome the reasons for its defeat when, in its struggles, it is subjected to the law of force.

It would be folly to answer this interrogatory with an unqualified negative. The strong probabilities are in favor of a future realization of an actual affirmative to this important question. It is not in the nature of things for the great masses of the workmen of the country to succumb in any struggle, racial or otherwise, without exhausting every resource within their reach. If this view be correct, then they will have recourse to military organization and discipline.

We ask those who do not agree with the idea that this result is probable, to observe that the symptoms of such a step have already appeared. We have but to refer, on this point, to the resolution lately adopted by the Council of the Federated Trades of the State of Massachusetts. It recommends all union men to refrain from enlisting in the National Guard and that those now associated with that body withdraw from it. The purpose of this is plain; it is to weaken the military and thus deprecate its effectiveness when directed against united labor. The step would not to any extent accomplish the object, but it is the intent of the measure that we are now referring to. But there has been an actual step taken in the matter of establishing a military organization in connection with organized labor. It is a singular fact that this was done under the auspices of official authority of the State of Illinois. Only a few weeks since, shortly after the Homestead outbreak, it was announced in the press dispatches that the Carpenters' Union, at Chicago, had obtained a license from the Secretary of the State giving permission to organize and equip a military force. Its object was stated to be to repel any armed aggressive force that might enter the State of Illinois. Fifteen hundred men were enrolled at once, and it was expected that the number would soon be doubled. This has probably been done ere this. They were to be armed with Winchester rifles and to engage in regular drill exercises.

If such an organization is possible within the lines of one labor union it is equally so with others. If such a step were to become general, united labor would soon have under its auspices a mighty disciplined army. The dangerous consequences of a situation of this nature would be overwhelming. The possibilities of gigantic civil strife ensuing from the labor and capital question would be enormous. Yet who is prepared to say that such a condition of things is not liable, in the very nature of current questions and events, to arise?

IS IT RETALIATION?

PUBLIC bodies look very small when they act from pettishness and do anything for spite. We do not accuse the County Court of such paltiness, but a good many people think that the stop-

page of the sprinkling carts on certain streets and of all work except that done by poll tax, smacks very strongly of such a spirit. To suffocate people with dust because they would not vote a lot of money into its hands, is a poor way for the County Court to show its resentment at the failure of the bonds election, if that is what they mean by it. It will not add to the popularity of the selectmen nor will it stimulate the public to reverse their verdict.

We suggest that when the question of bonding the county is again agitated, the notice of the election be made more general. It should be published in the newspapers, and it should contain specific announcements as to the qualifications of voters. A great many people stayed away from the polls who had the right to vote as the statute stands, but who supposed they were disqualified by act of Congress, or by local election laws. The power of the County Court to manage the election and appoint the election officers was also a matter of doubt, and it ought to have been determined satisfactorily.

We do not think the County Court or any of its members have just cause to feel disgruntled because the taxpayers did not vote for the bonds. The fault, if any, rests with their own party adherents, who, if they had been so disposed, could have carried the election. It is evident that the majority of them did not vote at all. But it was their right to vote or not as they chose, and to stop sprinkling the streets is a childish sort of retaliation or miserable sort of vengeance. According to the report of the County Clerk the amount of revenue which will accrue to the county, after the territorial and school taxes are deducted from the total of \$425,457.68, will be \$98,776.38. If out of nearly one hundred thousand dollars nothing can be spared for sprinkling streets which ought to be attended to, and for road work which is needed to be done, it seems to us that it is very poor management.

We do not wish to find fault with the County Court unnecessarily. Public men seldom give public satisfaction, and the criticism that is so freely bestowed upon them is, no doubt, often very provoking. But in this instance it really looks as though there was occasion for complaint, and we hope the county authorities will reconsider the matter to which we have drawn attention.

A REVIVAL.

THIS periodical falsehood about a "Mormon" exodus to Mexico has again started on its rounds. It is an epidemic. Usually it breaks out in some metropolitan journal, and is then caught up by the country papers and has its run till exhausted. This time it seems to have started where it commonly ends. Rural publications are announcing that five hundred "Mormon" families are preparing to leave Utah for Mexico as soon as the crops are harvested. There is no more truth in the rumor than there was in former canards of the same sort. The harvest of anti-"Mormon" lies is never entirely reaped, or the seeds of the old stories ripen before the parent crop is all out. The "Mormons" have less cause than ever to want to leave Utah.

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Semi-annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, September 3rd, 1892. Meetings will be held as follows: Saturday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and Sunday at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

A general attendance of the Priesthood and people is desired.

The Stake organizations of the Relief Societies, Sabbath Schools, Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, and the Primary organizations are requested to have their reports ready in time for the Conference.

ANGUS M. CANNON,

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

CHARLES W. PENROSE,

Stake Presidency.

ANOTHER SAMPLE SALT LAKE DISPATCH.

It is about time that a romantic bubble which has been going the rounds of the press should be punctured with the pin-point of fact. A Salt Lake dispatch was sent to New York about three weeks ago announcing that Blade, the Maori pugilist—described as the "heavy weight rival of Sullivan"—had stolen a "Mormon" Bishop's daughter and run away with her. The Bishop's name was said to be Sweeney, and the locality quite close to the alleged scene of another bogus story—probably hatched in the same brain—the infamous Bishop West fiction.

The girl was painted as a lovely young creature who had "all the young members of the Mormon Church within a circuit of 500 miles at her feet." The usual particulars of an irate father and a weeping damsel "locked in an upper room," were given, and also the sequel of an eloping daughter, a race for the Justice's house, the triumph of the eloping pair, and the baffled rage of the pursuing father—"The Bishop and all his clan." To this stuff was given the added interest of making all the parties "Mormons" but the Maori.

Well, the story was made out of whole cloth, and the numerous country papers which have copied it from the New York daily that was first fooled into publishing it, have simply repeated a lot of nonsense that any well edited journal ought to have detected as false when received. The retired pugilist, who is pretty well known in these parts, was quietly married about the time the lightning liar of Salt Lake sent his dispatch to New York, and the wedding was announced in Salt Lake papers.

This is the truth; it lets the gas out of the bubble which has amused the public at supposed "Mormon" expense, and it shows how unreliable is anything that is sent over the wires to the East as news from "the seat of Mormonism."

A FEW WOKS TO FARMERS.

The time is at hand when farmers will be in a rush to get rid of their grain. If the price is low they will be more likely to run it into market than if it is high. That is strange but it is true. Every country store keeper knows that when the price of grain is down the market is glutted, and that when it takes a rise the average farmer will hold on to his produce, expecting a still higher price until it declines, when he will be in such a hurry to get rid of it that he helps to lower the figure.

We are aware of the needs of most of our country cousins. The family requires shoes and clothing. Debts have accumulated that must be met at harvest time. Winter supplies have to be laid in, and there are lots of calls for means that can only come from the crops that are now getting ready for market. All right. Pay your debts, farmers, and then hold on to your remaining grain if you can. Don't buy anything more than you need now. Keep what you have until it will bring a fair return for your labor. It is better to sell your grain in the spring than in the fall. Try and meet fall needs with fall work. Make it a point to get ahead a little instead of all the time making up for the past. Working with a "dead horse" will always keep you poor.

Brains must go with muscle when men want to make headway. Think before you sell. Supply needs but don't pander to mere wants. Endeavor to be "forehanded." Wheat in the granary is almost like money in pocket. When it is gone, debt is the next thing to confront you. Debt means bondage, and that means more excessive toil.

Friends, endeavor to become independent. You cannot achieve full freedom until you can get ahead of your expenditure. Keep some grain in the bin, and if possible some cash in the bank, and use your thinkers as well as your hands. Hold on to your produce, if possible, when the market is low, and keep your eyes open for a rainy day. These are simple suggestions, but there is prosperity in them for the farmer.

APPROXIMATE NUMERICAL EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

Census bulletin 201 gives the relative proportions of females to males, of foreign born to native born people, and of colored to white, as shown at the last three decennial censuses.

The whole number of males in the United States in 1890 was 82,067,880 and the whole number of females 80,554,370. For the United States as a whole, therefore, there were for every 100,000 males 95,280 females in 1890. In 1880 there were 95,544 females to every 100,000 males, while in 1870 there were 97,801 females to every 100,000 males. The females exceeded the males in 1890 to a greater extent than 5 per cent. in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In the District of Columbia the population of females to males in 1890 was 110,242 to 100,000, and in 1880, 112,525 to 100,000. Massachusetts had in 1890, 105,840 females to 100,000 males,

and in 1880 117,712 females to 100,000 males. Rhode Island had in 1890 105,628 females to 100,000 males, and in 1880 107,571 females to 100,000 males.

In 1880 the whole number of States and Territories in which females exceeded the males was 17, and in 1890 only 11. The females exceeded the males by five per cent. in 1890 in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; by 2.5 per cent. in North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, and New Jersey.

The males exceeded the females by .95 per cent. in 1890 in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana, and West Virginia; by .80 per cent. in Illinois, Florida, Missouri, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, and Texas; by .80 per cent. in Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nebraska, and South Dakota; by from .50 to .80 per cent. in North Dakota, Oklahoma, California, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana.

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION.

REPORTS from Tennessee indicate that the labor trouble in that State is not improving. The numbers of hostile miners are being increased, so it is stated, by re-inforcements from Kentucky. Their forces are said to aggregate nearly 20,000 men, determined fellows well armed and familiar with the surrounding country. It is doubted now that all the troops within the State would prove a match for them, especially as their recent successes must have increased confidence in their own powers to cope with forces opposed to them. As a consequence of the gravity of the situation, Governor Buchanan is being urged to apply to the President for Federal assistance. Should he do so, Tennessee will make the third State to invoke Federal assistance for the purpose of quelling popular revolts within a period of a few weeks.

WALKING BY FAITH.

In this age of skepticism anything that tends to cultivate faith is valuable. The drift of the modern intellectual stream is towards incredulity, which is destructive of that spirituality that is essential to the higher life. The following, which appears in the *Christian Standard*, leads in the right direction so we give it place in our column:

"Faith is that faculty by which we see the invisible. Behind phenomena stands force. Although invisible, we not only believe that it is, but find it to be a rewarder of those who diligently seek it and reverently seek its aid. In the higher ranges of progress men walk more and more by faith and less and less by sight. By faith we are enjoying more and more the ministry of the mysterious, the use of the unseen. We are finding that sense-perception is the only vestibule of inquiry and knowledge; that to stop with the objects of sense—to be materialists—is to halt upon the threshold of the universe; to be always children in

understanding, never getting beyond the object lesson of the kindergarten.

"Moreover, the more we know of the invisible, the more we come to know that which passeth knowledge, the higher, the bolder, the more infinite it seems to be. Force becomes almighty, wisdom becomes allwise, and we begin to write the invisible, The Invisible. What was so long rejected by the builders of philosophic hypotheses and scientific theories becomes the head of the corner—spirit is force and it is life. The very thing which materialistic science refused most sublimely to recognize has become the most necessary datum in solving the problems of science. The great thinkers now say that there must be some great universe of spiritual force to account for the seen. Not only has this looking at the unseen—the gazing beyond phenomena to the principles and potencies which cause them—marked man's development, but every enlargement of that sense which farther sees than sight, brings a higher satisfaction, a purer and more permanent enjoyment."

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

THE tyranny sought to be set up by some of the labor unions in this country and the wrong involved in it are thus pointedly and briefly presented by the Boston Herald:

"There are certain things that the labor organizations must learn; the first is that they cannot succeed in the absence of the support of public opinion. With this support they may not always succeed, but without it victory is utterly impossible. The next fact to be borne in mind is that public opinion in the United States has been so much concerned with the question of personal liberty. With us each individual who has not by his crimes against society brought about his imprisonment is a freeman, and as such is not only entitled to the protection of the laws, but also has the right, so long as he breaks no legal statute or ordinance, to employ his time and energies in such manner and under such conditions as he may see fit. Of the 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 of workers in the United States, probably not 1,000,000 are definitely affiliated with labor organizations, and even if ninety-nine out of a hundred of our citizens were so affiliated, they would have no right to lawlessly impose their will upon the hundredth man."

THE CHARGE MUST BE MET.

THE DESERET NEWS is accused by certain "Liberals" of trying to make a "sensation" out of the alleged appointment, by the Mayor, of a special officer at a good round salary, without authority or approval of the City Council. Mr. Wantland is reported as saying:

"The News asserts that the Mayor appointed Mr. Pendleton without consulting the Council or asking it to confirm his action. These are not the facts of the case. There was a resolution introduced authorizing the Mayor to appoint a suitable person for that position, and this resolution was referred to the Mayor with power to act. The attempt at sensationalism on the part of the News falls very flat."

If Councilman Wantland expressed himself in this manner he has not confined himself to the facts. The DESERET NEWS simply reported what was alleged by a member of the City Council. In comment-

ing upon the matter, we expressed the opinion that "probably there had been some mistake," and that "the Mayor may have been under the impression that he was authorized to proceed according to the resolution that was introduced but which failed to carry in the Council."

Mr. Wantland asserts that a "resolution was referred to the Mayor with power to act," authorizing him "to appoint a suitable person for that position"—that is, to watch the canyons in the interest of the city's water rights. In this he takes issue with other members of the Council, not with the DESERET NEWS as he pretends. But taking up the matter on his assumption, we now ask him to produce a copy of the resolution adopted by the Council and referred to the Mayor with power to act. If he will furnish it to us it will be duly published in the DESERET NEWS, and will settle the controversy. This will vindicate him and us at the same time, for we expressed a doubt that the Mayor had intentionally made appointments which he had no right to fill.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Councilman cannot do this. Is it not a fact that a thorough examination of the records and search for the alleged document have failed to reveal it. And if so is it of any use for Mr. Wantland to try and make out that the DESERET NEWS has been raising "a tempest in a teapot," when this paper has tried to put the matter in the most favorable light possible for the Mayor? Is not this the resolution which Mr. Wantland introduced and which he now has in mind?

"Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to engage the services of a suitable person for a period not to exceed six months, at a salary not to exceed \$150 per month, for the purpose of watching the canyons and protecting the water rights of the city, said employee to also perform such duties, keep such records and make such reports in connection with the irrigation and water departments and public grounds of the city as may be ordered by the Mayor and Council."

The record shows that this was introduced April 21, 1892, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and subsequently reported upon adversely.

Let it be understood that we have no fault to find with the appointment, if it is legal and the office is necessary. We believe the gentleman appointed is fully capable of performing the duties named in the resolution. He is an old resident, a capable citizen, and is thoroughly familiar with irrigating affairs and the water rights of the city and of individuals. But all that cuts no figure in the question of the necessity for the office and of the right of the Mayor to appoint without the consent of the City Council.

This is no "tempest in a teapot," but unless the Mayor has been duly authorized to appoint, or acted under a mistaken impression as we suggested, it is a question of great importance that must be settled for good. If the Mayor has undertaken to create an office and fill it by the appointment of a friend, not only without the approval of the City Council, but in defiance of the adverse action of that body, as some of its members claim, he has assumed powers to which he has no

right, the appointment is illegal, the funds drawn in payment have been unlawfully appropriated, and the whole thing is wrong and should be stamped upon at once.

We have deprecated every sign of a disposition on the part of either branch of the municipal government to ignore or interfere with the rights of the others. We desire to see harmony prevail among them all. This cannot be promoted by such proceedings as are now alleged against the Mayor. If the charge is true, a full exposure should be made and proper action be taken to correct the wrong. If a mistake has been made by the Mayor, it should be officially explained. And if the resolution claimed by Mr. Wantland was really adopted, let it be produced and we will only be too pleased to give it publicity and thus settle the ugly question.

Since the foregoing was written, a report made by the City Attorney has been found which throws more light on the subject. It appears that on May 12, 1892, that officer, to whom the matter of alleged interference with the water rights of the city in Emigration Canyon was referred, rendered the following report which was duly published in the DESERET NEWS:

"I was not furnished with any of the facts and consequently can give no opinion as to the legal status. From inquiry I find that the Council which just preceded your honorable body purchased certain water rights from persons residing on Emigration creek and received warranty deeds therefor. These deeds I have been unable to find or learn who has them in possession. The former council also purchased a piece of ground, probably one hundred and sixty acres, who had title from the government and received warranty deeds to the land and water, the deeds of which I have also been unable to obtain for the same reason. With the exception of the last purchase spoken of the lands in the other purchases were quit-claimed to the city, the titles to the same being only squatter's rights with the title still in the government. I am also informed as to the last mentioned lands, they have been taken possession of and filed upon in the local land office by persons under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States and that parties are now improving the same by planting and seeding, etc. It is impossible for me to go on the grounds and investigate and ascertain what the actual facts in the case are. I obtained all the information above referred to from ex-Councilman Pendleton, who, I understand, conducted the negotiations and made the aforesaid purchases for the preceding Council. I would recommend that the appropriate committee or a special agent be appointed for the purpose of looking into the matter, collect the evidence preparatory to commencing action, should one be necessary to protect the legal rights of the city."

This was referred to the Mayor with power to act. But it is claimed that this is a very different thing to the appointment of an officer to perform the duties specified in the Wantland resolution of April 21 which was defeated. And further, it is claimed that when the Mayor took action and selected the man for this temporary purpose, the name should have been submitted to the Council for confirmation. This it is stated was not done, but the appointee's name has been on the regular pay roll without the consent or even

the knowledge until recently of the City Council.

Thus the difficulty exists just the same, in spite of the report which is now resuscitated. We understand that the members of the Council who object to the action of the Mayor, do not object to the man who received the appointment, but they do object to the manner of his appointing, the enlargement of his functions in excess of what the report mentions, and the stretch of executive authority at the expense of the rights of the City Council.

MINING TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

UNTIL reliable information is obtained from the seat of the labor conflict in Tennessee, it will be well for the public to make due allowance for conjectural and speculative dispatches that are filled with blood and thunder sensational statements. They form an unreliable basis on which to predicate an estimate of the situation. That the condition is critical, however, is beyond doubt, but it does not appear at present writing that there has been any great loss of life resulting from the conflict. It is probably true that the miners dishonorably disregarded the implied conditions of their own proposal when they hoisted a flag of truce, by capturing General Anderson. But that they would go so far as to murder that gallant officer is exceedingly doubtful.

The whole State, it appears, has been thrown into a condition of excitement by the gravity of the situation and extremists who are careful to keep away from the scene of the difficulty and who would never think of giving personal aid to the authorities, are shouting denunciation in the direction of Governor Buchanan, who seems to be doing all he can under the circumstances to establish peace in the region of the revolt.

Should extensive fighting occur, there is one class who will not be likely to receive much leniency at the hands of those who are engaged on the side of law and order. We refer to the accessions to the forces of the miners who have gone over from Kentucky to aid them. They have placed themselves in the position of invaders of the soil of a neighboring State, for the purpose of setting its laws at defiance. For those disturbers of the peace and good order of Tennessee there will be but little consideration; nor should there be. If this business of people of one State making lawless incursions into neighboring States continue, it will lead the country into inevitable anarchy. It was resorted to on a small scale in the recent disturbance at Cour de Alene. Armed miners from Montana marched into Idaho to aid the strikers in the latter State. This was only done on a small scale in that instance, however, but reports indicate that the invading forces from Kentucky who have gone into Tennessee for a similar purpose are much more numerous. If this kind of work is not stopped short it will result in war between some of the States. That would be the natural result of allowing such invasions to go unchecked. The proper way to put a stop to them would be for the States from which such armed mobs proceed

to prevent them crossing into the domain of their neighbors.

West Virginia promises an outbreak somewhat similar to that of Tennessee in consequence of a strike being on, some of the mines are being worked by non-union men and the latter and the mining property are being protected by the sheriff and a force of armed deputies. A conflict is anticipated.

The spirit of conciliation and peace is departing from people of all classes, and the evil genius of retaliation and murder is gaining ground.

Since the foregoing was in type the news of the capture of General Anderson by the miners has been confirmed by later dispatches. The details are affecting. He preferred death to surrender, desiring only that he be not hanged, but shot, and that his grave be marked so that his family might know where his body was laid. Should his captors murder this brave officer, the inhuman and treacherous act will arouse such a feeling of frenzy in the people of the State that vengeance will be visited upon the mobocrats. We still cling to the opinion that they will not kill him.

LEHI SUGAR PROSPECTS.

THE sugar factory at Lehi has excellent prospects for the present year, and its success in the more distant future is as strongly assured as that of any manufacturing enterprise in the West. The experience of last season has proven of immense value this season. The raising of sugar beets was largely an experiment in 1891. Farmers who made the venture then, learned many lessons which have been useful to them this year. They demonstrated the fact that great bulk in the roots did not mean large returns in saccharine matter. They found out that planting rows too closely was not profitable. They also learned that the use of the cultivator was necessary and that hand-hoeing alone did not pay. The agriculturists of 1892, who have devoted some acreage to the sugar beet, will make better profits than they did in 1891.

The factory, too, learned valuable lessons, both in the handling and testing of the beets and in the running of the machinery and the utilization and organization of labor. This year the managers will start out with improved facilities and with the advantages that come from practical experience, and the result cannot fail to be encouraging to the stockholders.

We have already explained about the bounty. Both the Government bounty and the Territorial bounty will be available. So that in addition to the opportunities we have named, the company will, by making more sugar, receive greater amounts of bounty money than before. This will give the shares a much greater value in the stock market than ever, and ought to stimulate subscriptions.

If we are not mistaken, a great many Utah men agreed in the beginning to take stock in this enterprise but have failed to come to the front. A few leading men furnished the money, and some of them gave their notes for large amounts in order to make the venture successful. They

ought not to be compelled to carry this burden any longer. We advise our friends who took an interest in the sugar works—in their minds, to step forward and show their interest by their works and by their money. We are of the opinion that in a short time there will be a demand for the capital stock in the sugar company, and that those who promised their aid and failed to furnish it when it was most needed, will regret their mistake unless they immediately make their word good.

It was designed in the start to make this manufacturing concern popular. That is, to let the people at large take part in it. This was a wise intention. Everybody in Utah ought to feel proud of such an institution as that at Lehi, and the project of giving men and women able to raise but a small amount of money an opportunity to invest in it, was in accordance with the spirit in which this Territory was settled and founded.

No one has asked us to say this. We do not know whether the company desire the subject agitated. We mention these things for the good of the public. We do not think the idea ought to prevail that the bounty has been taken off and that the company is handicapped thereby, and that therefore its prospects are not bright. The contrary is the truth, and the Lehi factory faces the season of 1892 with the most encouraging circumstances surrounding it, and with the full expectation of doing much better than as possible in the first year of its existence.

SISTER CATHERINE M. HARROCKS

In another part of this issue we publish a brief account of the services held over the remains of Mother Harrocks. She was a woman around whom there appeared to be a never-varying atmosphere of peace. Her life and personal characteristics showed her to be an ideal disciple of Christ. One of the leading traits exhibited throughout her career was a deep sense of gratitude to God for all His mercies. This feature of her nature was brought out in its full luster when she first heard the Gospel in its fulness, as revealed anew in this age through the agency of the Prophet Joseph Smith. She accepted it as the "glad tidings of great joy." Her honest heart exhibited her thankfulness for the divine blessing by administering to the wants of the servants of God, to extend hospitality to whom she esteemed in the light of a boon to herself. It was enough for her to know that the Elders sent into the world with the proclamation of divine truth were the commissioned agents of the Lord to cause her to regard it in the light of a blessing. To have the opportunity of exhibiting kindness to them. This same sentiment of gratitude was directed to all who conferred upon her the smallest courtesy, and remained with her to her latest moment of consciousness. Even after the power of speech had left her she manifested by signs her appreciation of the last act of love bestowed by the fond hearts who surrounded her deathbed.

In the individuality of Sister Harrocks, charity formed a combination with gratitude. If others thought and even insisted that she had been

wronged by individuals, she declined to join in any words of condemnation, but, on the contrary, urged that the person thus referred to could not in her belief be actuated by the motives attributed to them. She was not a public woman, being of a retiring disposition. But she was possessed of that sweetness that furnishes subdued sunshine in the family circle. Between herself and her son, W. B. Dougall, with whom she lived, there was a bond of affection that was delightful, and its radiance embraced Sister Dougall and every member of the family.

There is nothing in nature so beautiful as a little innocent, affectionate child. Next to this attractive picture is that of a woman who has reached the age of advanced ripeness, and exhibits love, kindness, appreciation and plectivity, and who has all these characteristics imprinted and blended in her facial expression. This is a condition hardly attainable by a person with whom these amiable and noble traits have not been conspicuous by nature and cultivation in earlier life. The picture is painted in youth and maturity, and in old age the colors are set and the lights, shades and tones are subdued by the mellowing effects of time. This is a correct portrait of Sister Catherine M. Harrocks, whose blessed memory will be cherished by those who knew her best, because their closeness of acquaintance caused them to love her most.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

In a few days an attempt will be made to enforce the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion bill passed at the last session of Congress. A dispatch from Chicago states that a prominent Chinaman of that city, acting under orders from his government, has notified the United States officials that the new law would be ignored, and that subjects of the Emperor of China would not take out residence certificates until the law was tested before the Supreme Court of this country.

The bill provides that the work of registering and photographing shall be performed by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Officers of that department are already apprehensive that the main features of the law can not be enforced. Under the terms of this bill every Chinaman in the United States and Territories, except members of the diplomatic corps, must report to the nearest internal revenue collector, and obtain from him a certificate of residence. This certificate will contain all the physical particulars of the person whom it represents, and must also be accompanied with a likeness of him. The period for the performance of this work extends until the 5th of next May. After that date any Chinaman not armed with the required certificate can be removed from the United States. But this removal can not be made by the internal revenue department. It comes within the scope of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. It is said the appropriation of \$100,000 for enforcing the law is insufficient. On the whole, it is thought that before an uncertificated Chinaman can be deported some lively legal battles will take place.

A POLITICAL PENDULUM.

THE New York *World* has given statistics of the vote of New York in the Presidential elections since 1839, which show that the State has swung like a pendulum, with almost unvarying regularity, going now to the Republicans and then to the Democrats for forty years and for several years previous to the Whigs and the Democrats. The only break in the alternation was in the case of Lincoln, who received the vote of the State for two successive terms. The principal figures given by the *World* are these:

Year.	Successful candidates.	Plurality.
1839—Van Buren, Dem.....	26,573	
1840—Harrison, Whig.....	12,291	
1844—Polk, Dem.....	5,166	
1848—Taylor, Whig.....	(Election divided)	
1852—Pierce, Dem.....	37,301	
1856—Fremont, Rep.....	30,129	

"The Republican party captured the State because it drew into its ranks in its crusade against slavery all the free soil elements of the Democratic party. But after Lincoln's two terms of office the old backward and forward movement was renewed. Here are the results:

Year.	Candidate.	Plurality.
1860—Lincoln, Rep.....	50,475	
1864—Lincoln, Rep.....	6,749	
1868—Seymour, Dem.....	40,800	
1872—Grant, Rep.....	55,558	
1876—Tilden, Dem.....	38,743	
1880—Garfield, Rep.....	21,633	
1884—Cleveland, Dem.....	1,617	
1888—Harrison, Rep.....	15,002	

Of course, this is no definite indication for 1892, but there will be a good many people who will look upon it in that light, and it will no doubt have its effect upon the election.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

A SPECIAL to the New York *Recorder* gives the following account of a seismic disturbance in Wales which occurred on the night of Wednesday, August 18th:

"The shock of an earthquake last night caused consternation in Pembrokeshire, the extreme southwestern county of Wales. People were generally asleep, when a low, rumbling noise was heard, and the houses rocked and shivered like a ship in an undulating sea. In Haverfordwest, the rumbling and the rocking motion were particularly heard and felt, and hundreds of people, awakened from sleep, rushed out into the street in their night-gowns, without waiting to dress. Crockery was smashed and furniture moved by the shaking of the buildings, which lasted, however, but a few seconds. The people remained in the streets, panic-stricken and fearful of a more disastrous visitation. After an interval another shock came, but it was slight, as compared with the first, and did no damage. Then there was another interval, and another shock, also slight. After some time, there was no more sign of seismic disturbance, people returned into their houses and tried to sleep. The day preceding the shock had been extremely sultry for that section, so near the breezes of the Irish Sea, and a dull, heavy heat seemed ominous of something unusual.

"At the time the shock was felt with as much force as at Haverfordwest. The day was very warm, and toward evening there was a dull copper hue in the sky, while the slight breeze entirely ceased, and the atmosphere was oppressively still. The color of the sky aroused considerable remark, and was thought to portend a storm.

"The night was almost as oppressive as the afternoon, and when the shock came many of the people were in front of their houses, dozing or trying to sleep in the open air. The shock was a smart one, and the damage resulting was chiefly to property. In one instance a mirror cracked in a house. In St. David's most of the people remained up almost all night, and many of them in the streets. People living near St. David's Head say that the sea was unusually calm, and almost glassy last evening. The first shock was accompanied with considerable turbulence of the waves, and a large one swept in towing foam high up on the rocks. The tumult of the waters continued for some minutes and ceased shortly after the final shock.

"In other parts of South Wales the earthquake was not felt so seriously as in Pembrokeshire, but the disturbance was noticed as far east as Monmouthshire."

DISCIPLINED STATE CONSTABULARIES.

THE labor troubles in various parts of the country are evoking comment as to the imperfect provisions made for the protection of life and property.

Pinkertonism is now one of the things of the past. The militia, it is found, is far from a swerving the demands of the hour. An officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard suggested the establishment of a State constabulary, or disciplined police force. The New York *Evening Post* regards the suggestion with favor, and says that the proposed force could be "used in ordinary times to keep the peace and prevent disorder in rural districts and small towns, and be ready to be massed to suppress a riot whenever necessary."

Another authority says that a paid State constabulary is an absolute necessity, "trained for both preventive and repressive service, and rigidly protected from the interference of party politics." It is contended that the calling out of the militia on occasions like that at Homestead draws a number of young men away from business and professions; that it deranges the order of the community in one direction though called on to suppress disorders in another. Accommodations cannot be prepared for a militia corps thus suddenly summoned, and the result is that discontent creeps into the ranks of the would-be protectors."

On the other hand, the idea of a State constabulary is vigorously opposed by many of the leading journals of the country. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* says: "The day that sees us with permanent State constabularies will be a day when arbitrary government shall have won its way far toward a conquest of free government by the people." It goes on to show that a permanent police force like that outlined by the *Post* is simply the stepping stone to a standing army. Such an innovation would immediately subvert the spirit of the American republic, and in every State where an organized, disciplined constabulary existed the people would be classed as the governed and governing classes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Dispatches from various European centers state that there has been no abatement in the heat prevailing for the past ten days.

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS.

[From the Boston Transcript of Aug. 16th.]

Readers of the *Transcript* remember that some years ago a Yankee school-master employed in the suburban town of Quincy had the audacity to think, feel and intimate that some of the old methods of training children in public schools were no good.

But School Boards are proverbial for knowing it all. That one under which the master referred to labored raised a storm about him and he fled for shelter to the centre of the universe and became supervisor of the uncommon common schools of Boston. There he also ventured to think for himself, it is said, and to hold opinions as to the training of children that were not to be found in any proper Boston family. Consequently the man found himself in another storm. Chicago heard of him, and, as Chicago likes men who can raise the wind, she sent for him. He came West and is growing up with the village that can drink more sewage and live than any spot or people on earth or Mars.

The gentleman referred to is Francis W. Parker, for years of the Shurtleff School of South Boston, later of Quincy, later of Boston, and now principal of Cook County Normal School at Chicago. Mr. Parker's views reached Utah through school literature, and met a welcome reception among the only "Latter-day Saints." Last winter the president of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, opened correspondence with Mr. Parker with a view to securing him for a course of lectures to the Mormon teachers of wooly Utah, in the summer. Price and time were agreed upon and Mr. Parker is here at work. He was engaged for a week. At the end of the week he was engaged for a second week and is now telling the teachers what he knows and what he wants to see done in the way of establishing a better system of pedagogy.

This summer school for teachers was open to all, although established by the Mormon academy referred to. Those in charge told Mr. Parker there would probably be two hundred present; but the gentleman informs me that the attendance has been over five hundred. Probably many are not teachers, yet the attendance of the latter has been far beyond anticipation, and many of them are non-Mormon. In conversing with Mr. Parker, I found him enthusiastic over his mountain pupils. He says he never saw a more earnest body of men and women. They were wide awake, and, having him there, were determined to obtain all he had to give. The engagement for the second week came from the Superintendents of the public schools in several adjoining counties. Of course the superintendents of those particular counties are Mormons, but there are many non-Mormon teachers under them, and there is no Mormonism taught in any of the public schools. Mr. Parker finds in Utah more sympathy with his views of teaching than he expected, and much more than he has found in the older Eastern communities. This is not surprising. The Mormons are in some things a reformatory people, more so in the past perhaps than now. But they have always been full of solicitude for their children. It is

a great mistake to accuse them of opposition to education, as has been done for years. To the Mormon a child is a "tabernacle," in which a pre-existing child of God has taken up its home for the training it can receive in this life as a preparation for the eternal life after the resurrection. Perhaps I had better tell you as nearly as I can what their philosophy of birth, death and the future is.

All people have pre-existed. All are the spiritual offspring of God. Life on earth is a preparation. All are endowed with "agency." That is, all are "free agents, as some other theologians say. Our bodies are temples or tabernacles in which spirits live, and life is a school. There is no compulsion. You may go to school or play truant. You may have all the benefits of preparation afforded by "the everlasting gospel," or you may go fishing, so to speak, fool your time away and reject the gospel. That is your choice under your "agency." The result will show in the resurrection. The belief is, as nearly as I can obtain it, that at death the pre-existing spirit that has been tabernacled in the body, leaves its house of clay and waits the resurrection. When that comes it is a physical resurrection. The bodies will be quickened and rise from their graves in form precisely as they were laid away. But instead of blood there will be spirit in the veins and that spirit will insure immortal life of the resurrected and purified body. Just as at birth the spirit enters the body of the infant, so in the resurrection the spirit will return to its body and the union of the body and spirit will constitute the immortal soul.

You can see, therefore, that the Mormons are full of solicitude that their children shall be so reared and trained that they will choose the better way, that in the resurrection they may come forth to eternal celestial glory. Mr. Parker consequently found very willing listeners. His utterances will be carefully scanned for seeds of heresy; but as he has the art of saying things in a pleasing way, there will be little objection to his theories.

Last Sunday he was honored with an invitation to Salt Lake for the purpose of delivering an address in the great Mormon Tabernacle. He was announced as from Boston. It was in some sense a retaliation of the Eliot visit last autumn. When the Mormons want to make a stranger feel welcome and at home they give him an audience in the Tabernacle. To stand on the platform there before six thousand or eight thousand people gives a stranger a sensation. Mr. Parker had a fine audience. There was an audience of three hundred behind him. It was the choir, and the visitor probably heard as fine a body of singers as he ever listened to. In front were at least five thousand people. His subject was "The Child," and he handled it in a very eloquent, entertaining and instructive manner. The skeleton of the lecture was—

1. Every child is a born savage.
2. Every child is a born naturalist.
3. Every child is a born worker.
4. Every child is a born singer.
5. Every child is a born lover.

The elaboration of these points gave us a delightful hour of listening. Mr. Parker, as might be expected of a man

who had lived in Boston, is full of Herbert Spencer's philosophy of evolution. When he announced his first proposition, that every child is a born savage, I was amused to see the heads of Mormon people around him jerk backward as they looked sharply up at him, as if framing a silent protest against such an utterance. But he saw his position at a glance and deftly explained away the seeming harshness of his words. Thereafter there was no thing but plain sailing and the pelagique left thoughts that ought to produce great good even among Mormon reformers.

Mr. Parker is accompanied his wife, who has also enjoyed distinction in Boston. As Mrs. Frank Stewart she was well known in the Boston School of Oratory as an assistant of Messrs. Munroe and Raymond. As wife of a schoolmaster of a reformatory bent of mind she has become a reformer herself and a partner with her husband in his public work. She was announced to give an address last Sunday evening in the Tabernacle on "Dress Reform." But her husband was given the first chance, and she couldn't put him out. When he sat down she excused herself and promised the talk at another time. But it was surprising what a disappointment it caused among the females. The Mormon women are opposed to nonsense in dress. Yet the fashions are so seductive that they cannot resist the temptation—that is, the younger ones and those who have a little money cannot. But conscience is alive, and they are eager to find that dress reform that will enable them to be pretty and pious at the same time.

Mr. Parker goes from here to Ohio, where he holds another institute this month. His work in Chicago, he tells me, is in fine condition, and his plans are making progress. The Germans have taken him up as an ideal educator, and his future is secure.

CHARLES ELLIS.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 10.

DEATH OF SARAH D. PAINE.

Sarah D. Paine, who died a few days since after a short illness, was one of the earliest settlers in this once dreary Rocky Mountain country. The daughter of Daniel Drake and Patience Perkins, she was born in Pike township, Allegheny county, New York, September 10, 1821. In 1826 the family moved to Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, and were among the early pioneers of that State and county. In 1835 they moved to Illinois and settled at La Harpe, Hancock county, where in March 8, 1841, the family were united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On the 1st of January the same year Sarah D. was married to William G. Paine.

In the spring of 1846, at the time of the expulsion from Nauvoo, they crossed over the river into Iowa, and then proceeded to the Ponca nation in President Brigham Young's company, where they wintered. In the spring of 1847, in company with her husband, Sister Paine went back as far as Winter Quarters, where they remained until the spring of 1848, when they started upon their overland journey across the plains to Utah in Capt. William Perki's company. They arrived in Salt Lake City on the 4th

of September following. They remained in the capital until the spring of 1851, when they came to Ogden City, at which time there was scarcely a house to be seen there. They first settled in what was then called Farr's Fort.

In the fall of the same year they moved onto the farm which was then located on what was subsequently Bingham's fort, which her husband helped to build, as a protection against the depredations of the savage redmen.

In 1856 the fort was broken up and vacated, when Sister Paine, with her family, moved into Ogden City, where she continued to reside until the time of her demise. She participated in the "move south" at the time of the general exodus of the "Mormon" people from the north in time of the invasion by Johnson's army.

She was the mother of ten children—five boys and five girls; had fifty-two grandchildren and thirty-two great grandchildren.

THE POTATO CROP.

I notice in an article in your paper that the potato crop is a partial failure in some parts hereabout, and the supposition is that the price is likely to be higher than last season for this product. If this is really the case there is no cause for alarm among purchasers. For the last few years there has been an abundant crop and in all probability there will be this year, except in a few localities. This partial failure should not cause people to run to extremes—either producers or buyers. It is well known that commission merchants and others are ever on the alert to take advantage of any circumstances to make money for themselves, no matter at whose expense, and for this reason caution should be used.

It is a fact that a year or two ago potatoes were so plentiful that they could scarcely be given away even in the spring time, when they would naturally be dear, and two or three farmers in the southern part of the county shipped several car loads each, and after paying the expense of transportation from Sandy to the eastern market obtained fourteen cents per bushel. For this they had to haul them from their farms to the depot, to say nothing of the cost of labor in raising them the previous summer, storing them during the winter, sprouting them, etc.

This season there will be an abundance for home consumption, and perhaps plenty to send away, if there should be a market open for them, but last year the outside demand was very limited.

The conclusion I have arrived at on this question is that the farmer should be content with a fair remuneration for his labor and not hold on to his potatoes till next spring and perhaps, as has often been the case, dispose of them for less than he was offered for them in the fall, or not sell them at all. Some have said they would rather feed them to the cows or throw them away than sell them for such a price. This is sheer nonsense, as everybody knows that farming carried on in this way would soon bring financial ruin. It is much better to dispose of perishable crops for a fair remuneration than to run the risk of getting nothing. The best and safest way is to avoid extremes. Respectfully, S. E. D. Y.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John T. Caine, July 30, 1892, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF UTAH TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Utah, as at present described, may become the State of Utah, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said Territory; and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said Territory persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof; and the aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and seven delegates, apportioned among the several counties as within the limit of the proposed State as follows: Beaver County, two delegates; Box Elder County, four delegates; Cache County, eight delegates; Davis County, three delegates; Emery County, three delegates; Garfield County, one delegate; Grand County, one delegate; Iron County, one delegate; Juab County, three delegates; Kane County, one delegate; Millard County, two delegates; Morgan County, one delegate; Plute County, one delegate; Rich County, one delegate; Salt Lake County, twenty-nine delegates; San Juan County, one delegate; Sanpete County, seven delegates; Sevier County, three delegates; Summit County, four delegates; Tooele County, two delegates; Uintah County, one delegate; Utah County, twelve delegates; Wasatch County, two delegates; Washington County, two delegates; Wayne County, one delegate; and Weber County, eleven delegates; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory to be held on the sixth Tuesday after the passage of this act, excluding the day of the passage of this act, in case it should be passed on Tuesday, which proclamation shall be issued within fifteen days after the passage of this act; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the legislature. All persons resident in said proposed State who are qualified voters of said Territory, as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution, under such rules

and regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.

Sec. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the fifth Tuesday after their election, excluding the day of election in case such day shall be Tuesday, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second, That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third, That the debts and liabilities of said Territory shall be assumed and paid by said State.

Fourth, That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control.

Sec. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed

in compliance with the provisions of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of said Territory, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution, the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are Republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied within the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States from and after the date of said proclamation.

Sec. 5. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provision of the constitution and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territory.

Sec. 6. That upon the admission of said State into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections, or any part thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grant nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grant nor to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reserva-

tion shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section six of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State where permanently located, for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 8. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the use and support of an agricultural college in said State, as provided in the act of Congress making donations of land for such purposes.

Sec. 9. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

Sec. 10. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall be disposed of at public sale, and at a price not less than five dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 11. That the lands, to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the third section of the act of February 21st, 1855, to be reserved for the establishment of a university in Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah, for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory may be selected by said State. But said act is hereby so amended that none of said lands shall be sold for less than five dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said State; and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

Sec. 12. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of

other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

Sec. 13. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the State of Utah under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant is hereby declared to be extended to said State of Utah, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, the following grants of land are hereby made to said State for the purposes indicated, namely:

For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, two hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of State normal schools, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of an institution for the blind, fifty thousand acres. The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and reserve therefor are hereby granted to the State of Utah.

The said State of Utah shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

Sec. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the surveyed, unsurveyed, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said State of Utah. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said State the number of acres therein heretofore donated by Congress to said Territory for similar objects. None of the lands granted under this act shall be sold except at public sale, and for not less than five dollars an acre; but the State may lease any of the lands for periods of not more than five years, under such regulations as may be provided by the laws of the State.

Sec. 15. That the State of Utah shall constitute one judicial district, which shall be called the district of Utah, and the circuit and district courts thereof shall be held at the capital of said State for the time being. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of five thousand dollars, payable monthly, and shall reside in this district. There shall be appointed clerks of said

courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November in each year. For judicial purposes the district of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

Sec. 18. That the circuit and district courts for the district of Utah and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

Sec. 17. That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said district of Utah, and all other officers and other persons performing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties.

Sec. 18. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said State into the Union to such courts as shall be established under the constitution to be thus formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Utah; and no indictment, action or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the courts, but shall be proceeded with in the State or United States courts according to the laws thereof respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the Territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award money or final process therein; and that from all judgements and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory, mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to

such judgement shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Sec. 19. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature.

Sec. 20. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, at the time of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said State shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of State of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representative in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the Union as provided in this act, the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 21. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

PLENTIFUL CACHE.

The battle of the wheat throughout this great cereal valley is now in active progress. The grain warriors are attacking the golden harvest and so immense is the labor that not only is the day consumed, but the entire night has been made available by the light of the moon to complete the conquest of the precious store. Thirty-five years ago the coming fall your humble writer was one of six hundred men, who though armed, were not all dressed in uniform, yet "looked like men of war," marched from Ogden City to "Box Elder," now called Brigham City, and passing through Box Elder canyon came out upon the beach land

above what is now called Wellsville. The great majority of the command for the first time saw this grand valley in the hush of quiet solitude, but the look of surprise found expression in words of admiration as we gazed upon its great length, and contemplated what its future might unfold, should it become the habitation of man.

This was at the period of the "Utah War," when, by reason of the scarcity of "store goods" the variegated colors of our patched outer clothing formed a study for human optics, amusing and ludicrous in the extreme. The wonderful transformation that has taken place in the appearance of the valley since the period alluded to, the immense tracts of land brought under cultivation, land heretofore regarded as worthless because of the want of water supply, now dry farmed, yields abundantly its thousands of bushels of the choicest wheat. Even high up on the upper benches, where no one ever expected or could have believed that grain could be produced, now affords a plentiful yield of wheat of the finest quality without irrigation. The people of Lewiston and Preston occupy an extensive country, living on their farms with dwelling houses about a mile apart, which seems to me rather unsocial and not calculated to engender those kindly amenities of social life which a closer relationship would afford. From a religious standpoint people so widely separated may not feel the liveliest interest in regard to attending their meetings, and hence may become stunted in their spiritual growth. From their geographical positions, both Lewiston and Preston will undoubtedly become in time the centres of vast populations, but this can only be effected, in the opinion of the writer, by a division of the extensive lands now held by comparatively few persons. The town part of both settlements contain but few houses, and when one contemplates how far apart people live in general way, it may be called a country of magnificent distances. The soil is a sandy loam and of excellent quality, producing small fruits and vegetables to a great extent without irrigation. The people of Preston are erecting a fine large rock building to be used as a college similar to the Brigham Young colleges of Logan and Provo.

The people of Preston are antcipating having a United States Experimental Agricultural Station established in their town, and also that Preston may be made the county seat.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. CROCHERON.

LEWISTON, Cache County, Aug. 9th.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning the Central switchmen abandoned all work in the freight yards. This adds reinforcements to the Lehigh and Erie strikers, and a police escort was sent out to bring in the Lake Shore train, due here at 1:40 a.m.

The switch tenders in the Central passenger yard and train houses are included in the strike. This means not a man on the Central, employed as a switchman, is at work.

The West Shore men will go out to-

night. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh have already gone out despite the fact that

THEIR TERMS WERE ACCORDED TO. At this hour the firemen are hounding the engines in the round house and all hands are idle in the yards. There is no disturbance but every trainman seems to be determined on his course of action. The strikers say this does not measure the possible extent of the strike. The strike was ordered by the Switchmen's union and is the result of trouble on the Erie and Lehigh roads.

An enormous amount of traffic will be tied up by the strike as it will, no doubt, involve the West Shore and Lake Shore roads and perhaps all the lines in Buffalo. Delaware Lackawanna and Western switchmen will probably not remain long at work handling freight from the lines named.

The strike is extending and may be far reaching in its consequence and disastrous to the business community. Plenty of troops will be massed here by daylight this morning.

One switchman said the switchmen on the West Shore road would go out tonight. Those on the other roads will be sure to follow in due time. The Lake Shore men will go out if asked to handle freight from any of the tied up roads.

Manley C. Greene, Justice of the supreme court at Buffalo, impressed by the gravity of the situation among the striking switchmen, has ordered out the entire fourth brigade of the State militia, consisting of 2000 men, in separate companies, and one battery of artillery.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—This morning at 3 o'clock an attack was made on the stockade at Oliver Springs by miners. Two of the three guards were killed and several miners killed and wounded. This afternoon several companies of militia from Chattanooga were sent to Oliver Springs. They reached there safely, but no news can be had as the rioters cut the wires.

This afternoon a hundred miners, armed with Winchester

TOOK POSSESSION OF A TRAIN on the Knoxville & Ohio road at Coal Creek en route to Canton, where they hoped to be able to increase the reinforcements, but they were too late. The issue is a grave one, for the miners threaten to wreck any train carrying militia.

Tonight the through mail trains could not go forward, and it is believed the United States authorities will interfere. At 10 o'clock tonight sixty-three soldiers left on a special train for the scene of the disturbance. It is difficult tonight to get details, and all sorts of rumors are afloat. Tonight eighty-two miners, all heavily armed, boarded a passenger train at Cow Creek, placed pistols at the heads of the conductor and firemen and made them carry them back to Clinton where the coaches were detached and the passengers left terrified. The miners then blieved on two coal cars and forced the engineer to take them to Oliver Springs. They refused to pay their fare and simply had their own way by outlawry.

At 11 p. m. the wires are up by a roundabout route and news is just be-

gining to come, but slowly. It is now known that the battle was renewed shortly after the Knoxville troops reached the stockade, but the result is unknown. The Chattanooga militia will have to march overland from Harrison to Oliver Springs, a distance of eighteen miles, as the Waltenridge road is planted with dynamite.

A special to the Times at midnight says the stockade at Oliver Springs is still surrounded by a mob wild over the killing of their leader, William G. Brummet of Rockwood, and the wounding of another man.

The militia company from Knoxville reached the village, but it is not known whether they got to the stockade.

No fights have occurred since morning, but the miners are massed near the stockade and swear they will take it tonight.

An authentic bulletin received by the Journal at midnight says the report that a second battle occurred at Oliver Springs is a canard, but reinforcements of miners are arriving, and a battle is expected before morning, before Colonel Woolford's and the Chattanooga militia can reach the stockade, five miles from Oliver Springs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—During a conference in the Switchmen's Union National headquarters last night, at which all the grand officers were present except Grand Master Sweeney, who is in Buffalo, a telegram was received from Sweeney to the effect that the Erie lines and Western New York and Pennsylvania system, two of the great railway systems involved in the switchmen's strike, had acceded to the strikers' demand, leaving only the Lehigh Valley road to fight.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—The situation this morning in the great railroad strike is not encouraging. The New York Central switchmen having joined the strikers makes it much more formidable. The Central yards are under picket guard. It is feared the strike will spread to other Vanderbilt lines, Lake Shore, Michigan Central and West Shore. Under order from General Doyle, the entire Fourth United States brigade of the State militia will be concentrated heretoday. All will be needed as the strike covers several miles of territory.

The State board of arbitration here will make strenuous efforts with both parties for a settlement.

Superintendent Voorhes of the New York Central, said to an Associated Press representative this morning, that there was a hundred and fifty men of that line out. They profess to demand shorter hours which the company refused to grant, but they were actually trying to get ten per cent. increase in the pay. This also the company would not grant, as the men were already receiving more than any other men performing a like service on the roads in the State. He added, there has been no delay in the trains and things are in a good shape, because there is no perishable freight in the yards. If given protection by the authorities they would have no difficulty in supplying the strikers' places.

Florence Donovan and Wm. Furrell of the State board of arbitration are in

the city and will attempt a conciliation between the railway officials and the men.

The day shift of the West Shore switchmen worked about an hour this morning and then dropped everything where it stood. Their demands are similar to the Central men. The night shift, without doubt, will refuse to work tonight.

General Manager Halstead, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has issued imperative orders that no freight will be received from any of the tied-up roads. The fast freight lines are probably the greatest sufferers by the strike. Thousands of dollars' worth of perishable goods are standing on the side tracks and nothing can be done towards forwarding them.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Master Workman Sweeney said this afternoon that the switchmen were not only not to blame for the acts of disorder, but they did not sanction them in any way. Mr. Sweeney said there was a rumor going about that the company had cars set on fire Sunday morning to enlist sympathy and put the switchmen in the hole, and that the burned cars were condemned, and were set on grass-growing sidings and left there to rot. Mr. Sweeney said they considered the militia as friends, but the presence were unnecessary, as the organization was peaceful.

VICE-PRESIDENT WEBB

of the Central said this evening that they intended to run the road and move all trains as usual without employing Pinkertons, but were looking to the State to protect the men.

Although the troops are more comfortable than yesterday, they are complaining bitterly because the railroads do not send passenger coaches out for shelter.

GENERAL DOYLE AND STAFF

were very much occupied all day placing the arriving troops. The picket lines extend about twenty-five miles tonight. Some 2000 men are on the ground under arms.

The strike on the Central increased the work of the military, as its property has to be guarded.

A STRONG GUARD

keeps Queen street closed from the Lackawanna tract north. Today all through the Lehigh Valley yards and Buffalo Creek yards, down to the island and around to the lake shore, everything is almost dead. The companies did not attempt to move any of the long line of cars stifling the switching and sidetracks.

The strikers kept quiet and there is no trouble of any kind. The Lehigh people would not attempt to work because they said there was not enough protection on the ground. Although there has been no trouble they know that if work was attempted trouble would ensue.

The Lehigh expects men to go to work tomorrow in the switchmen's places.

TROUBLE IS THREATENED

at the Erie elevator, which was glutted with grain. Six boats had been used and an attempt made to run down a string of empty cars, but the strikers interfered. Two companies of soldiers were ordered out but when they arrived the attempts of the strikers were given up and nothing was done.

The companies are preparing flat cars to be occupied by sharpshooters and attached to the cow-catcher of each engine for the purpose of protecting the crew.

AT THE CONFERENCE

of the railroad men with the sheriff this afternoon it was decided to request Governor Flower to call out the national guard. The sheriff deferred sending the message until he could consult with General Dodge.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The sixth day of the switchmen's strike closes with increasing complications. The leaders witnessed the massing of troops with a growing determination to meet every move of their opponents with a counter stroke.

Fully 8,000 troops will be here tomorrow guarding the strikers. The railway officials rely upon the presence of the soldiers to permit them to raise the freight blockade with the non-union men already engaged. As a counter stroke it is considered probable the foremen and trainmen on the lines where the strike now prevails will be called out.

The latest addition of the striking switchmen is ninety men in the nickel plate yards who struck because they were asked to handle boycotted freight. Thus the switchmen upon the entire Vanderbilt system in the trinity are out.

THE STRIKE LEADERS

claim tonight the Vanderbilt system at this point is blockaded and inactive. They claim also that the Erie, Lehigh Valley and Buffalo Creek roads are likewise paralyzed. They do not feel it necessary to call out the men in the allied trades, though the reserve force may possibly be called out of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh and Eastern New York and Pennsylvania switchmen.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which has already conceded the demands, went still further today and formally notified them that they would not be asked to handle boycotted freight.

There is no doubt that before yielding the fight the leaders will extend the fight west, even to Chicago, and eastward to New York, ultimately calling out perhaps not only the switchmen, but firemen and trainmen. The strikers expect developments in the next three days.

The strikers claim full sympathy on the part of the firemen, whom they state will quit their engines whenever the order reaches them. It is said

THE TRAINMEN WILL JOIN THE SWITCHMEN

whenever ordered out, but firemen will probably be first called out.

As to the condition of the tie up the roads officials' statements are strongly contradictory.

Tonight it is claimed by the Central officials that their freight traffic in and out of the East Buffalo yards is progressing without interruption. The Central will tomorrow resume work at the Black Rock and Erie street yards. They estimate that by Monday the freight business will be moving normally.

Preparations of a suggestive character were made today at Felch hospital. Over twenty cots with bedding have been arranged together with

several filed stretchers. Several surgeons have signified their intention of assisting the staff should the necessity arise.

The troops are complaining greatly at the way they are treated both as to food and accommodations.

Inspector-General McGrath and Major H. K. H. arrived this afternoon and they will look after the matter and see that the men have proper attention.

ONE OR TWO SKIRMISHES

with gathering crowds were reported during the day, but the incidents were not serious. The people gather and taunt and annoy the troops.

Some efforts were made during the day to move trains at the Babcock street crossing of the Erie, but the non-union men refused to work and decamped. One train was finally made up and sent out, but it could not get through the blockade.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Unless new complications develop before tomorrow morning the switchmen's strike will be broken. The railroad companies claim they have sufficient men to operate the roads if proper protection is given them.

Two thousand troops were ordered out, but they, it was claimed, were not sufficient, and 1000 more were ordered and are here, being assigned to duty at all points where the companies feel there might be danger. Tonight every command is assigned to duty. Careful inquiry demonstrated beyond a doubt that the companies have sufficient men to man the roads. To insure the strikers say the men being held in readiness are restrained from liberty; also that the men were bribed to work on Western roads and did not know they were expected to work on tie up roads in Buffalo. If these allegations prove true the men may desert upon the first opportunity. It is not deemed probable, however, that such defections would constitute more than a small minority of those now wanting work.

The Lake Shore road has enough men in the yards tonight to man the usual number of switching engines. The Erie today moved five trains and have in quarters more than the number of men usually employed. The most feature of the strike is what can and will be the next strike of the leaders against the railway interests. Efforts are being made to get the firemen and trainmen to withdraw. The firemen are holding a meeting the outcome of which may be a determination to quit work.

A SECRET MEETING

of five local lodges of firemen was held tonight. About 250 men were in attendance, representing all the lodges in the city, as well as the different roads. The brotherhood was represented by delegates.

As a result of the meeting it can now be said almost certainly that the locomotive firemen of the Lehigh, Erie, Lake Shore, West Shore and Central roads will go out between seven o'clock tomorrow evening and Sunday morning. This was the unanimous decision, as the men were found in favor of declaring a strike on the roads named.

Master Workman Sweeney this evening received a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Switchmen of Penn-

sylvania. The conference lasted nearly an hour, and it is impossible to learn what transpired. Third Vice-President Webb of the Central said tonight that so far as his road was concerned the strike was entirely over. The only troubles reported during the day were when Yardmaster Barrett tried to bring a string of freight cars to East Buffalo under protection of troops. He was stoned but not seriously injured. No arrests were made and the soldiers did not open fire.

This afternoon the Lehigh and Erie began the resumption of their freight traffic. The Lake Shore has men, and is waiting until they know absolute protection will be rendered, before clearing the yard. Work will be commenced in dead earnest tomorrow. It is clear that while the soldiers are here the roads will be able to resume and continue the freight business. The Erie Company paid off yesterday and the Lehigh & Lackawanna paid their employees today. The officers are apprehensive that if a contest is to come it may fairly be expected tonight. The reason is that with money in their pockets the men, or at least a portion of them, will soon have liquor in their stomachs. The officials fear the cooler heads may not be able to restrain the others and an outbreak may occur.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—There need be no more mincing of terms as to the fate of the striking switchmen here while the status which prevails tonight maintains. Unless the labor leaders shall adopt decisive measures in new directions the switchmen in the Buffalo yards will undoubtedly be defeated. They know it themselves, but still cling to the conviction that something will happen. Their faith is on their leaders. They hope the firemen may come out.

This evening a railroad man said: "The engineers and firemen are going out within forty-eight hours. This is positive. I am in a position to know what I am talking about. I feel certain that the engineers and firemen will join the strike, and Erie trainmen are going to quit. They are well organized. The Lehigh trainmen are not well organized and will likely stay at work. The firemen may strike without the consent of Sergeant."

This is the view of an afternoon paper of the switchmen's campaign.

During the afternoon non-union switchmen on the New York Central were all supplied with revolvers and given directions to use them only for self-defense. Manufacturers and business men in the neighborhood of the railroads have taken alarm at the presence of apparent danger and asked the sheriff for protection.

An attempt was made to wreck a Lehigh train near Buffalo Creek this afternoon, but fortunately the train did not leave the track.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The blockade at Sayre, Pa., and Waverly, N. Y., was virtually raised today. About 7:30 this morning the ball was set rolling at Waverly when a freight on the Philadelphia & Reading from Sayre was stopped on the switch by strikers. The military were notified and they marched to the railway tracks, formed in line at ten o'clock and marched up to the tracks to clear the crowd. Hundreds of people blocked

the tracks and the banks along the railroad, yelling at and geying the military.

The picket line formed, but while they were forming the fire in the engine was mysteriously dumped and pins were pulled. The fire was rebuilt and a policeman turned the switch, as the switchman dared to do it. The train pulled out on the Erie tracks and passed the depot all right, closely followed by a delegation of strikers. Lines of military guarded the train on either side. They soon found that some pins had been pulled and the train stopped again, but eventually got off without further trouble.

Three trains more also passed out between the lines of military and the company claim the blockade is raised. Michael McNamara, leader of the strikers, was arrested this morning on a charge of interfering with the moving of trains and was released on \$1000 bail for examination next Tuesday.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Since the resumption of work yesterday the Central has moved more easily than ordinary, and the prospects of the strike arising impeding further progress is hourly diminishing. At Black Rock the embargo on western freight is practically removed and cars held back on the Michigan Central are being shoved across the International bridge in numbers that exceed the ordinary influx. The Erie made the first attempt to start freight out of the Black Rock yards. It sent over another this afternoon. The Central, Erie and Lehigh are all working vigorously.

At East Buffalo the soldiers still patrol all the yards in which there has been trouble and have had to deal more with crowds of spectators who flocked around the yards than with disaffected railroad men during the day. The Lake Shore is moving some freight and made several deliveries to the Central this morning. The Nickel Plate is not attempting to move much but perishable and stock trains.

Past Grand Chief Telegrapher A. D. Thurston of Vincent, Ia., arrived in the city last evening. His visit as nearly as can be learned is to ascertain the local situation and to consult with members regarding the pending trouble. With the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western the trouble is understood to be regarding wages and it has been referred to General manager Halford for approval.

To supply food to non-union men or even soldiers is regarded by those in sympathy with the strikers as a high crime. When the forces in the neighborhood of the Lake Shore tracks on Elk street attempted to get something to eat this morning they were repulsed at many of the doors even though they offered pay for food.

THE CHIEF MILITARY OFFICIALS

Now located here tonight are satisfied that the falling to Buffalo of over half of the National guards of the State was a wise and necessary move. Adjutant-General Porter, with General Doyle and other officers, made a tour of all the military camps today and their observations resulted in the conclusion that the force here, considering the great amount of territory to be guarded, was not excessive. Not only this, but doubt was cast in the minds of all the party whether summoning more troops would not be necessary. General

Porter shook his head when asked how long the troops would remain here. General Doyle today ordered an extra company of militia from Hornsleville. "The firemen have the whole thing in their hands," said a railroad man to an Associated Press correspondent today. "If they go out you will see the greatest strike the world ever knew. It will not be confined to freight trains alone, but passenger trains will be involved. When the firemen go out the engineers will be practically out, too. Chief Engineer Arthur does not believe in strikes, but he will not allow the men to go on the road with green firemen. When they strike the roads will be tied up."

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Master Workman Sweeney of the switchmen's order has asked the heads of all other labor organizations allied with the switchmen in railroad work to meet him here. Already Sargent is here, and others are expected tomorrow and next day. Fair judgment leads to the conviction that there will be no concerted abandonment of work by the organizations to be represented in the conference. No conference can possibly occur before Wednesday, while in all likelihood the first session will not be held before Thursday. Meantime speculation may be expected as to whether Sweeney will order out the other switchmen of the west or east, or both.

About fifty men who acted as switchmen for the New York & Pennsylvania road this afternoon ceased work because they were required to handle work from the Central. There are renewed intimations that the switchmen of the Grand Trunk may unite themselves with the strikers. No troops will be withdrawn till time shall have made impossible any further attacks.

General Porter said today that the troops would be ordered home as soon as the situation warranted.

Lake Shore officials report conditions normal.

Thirteen car handlers employed on the Lehigh Trestle on the water front stopped work this afternoon and told the yardmaster they would not resume until the grievances of the switchmen were settled. The men were not dissatisfied with their condition.

BANNOCK STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Bannock Quarterly Conference was held Sunday and Monday, August 14th and 15th at Louisa, Idaho, meeting at ten a. m. and two p. m. each day.

On the stand were: Apostle John H. Smith, President S. B. Young, Stake President T. E. Ricks, and Counselors William F. Rigby and James E. Steele, Patriarch A. E. Hinckley and O. N. Liljequist, President C. O. Card and others.

The reports of the Bishops were all satisfactory. President C. O. Card said there was ample room in the Lord's work for all and no need for anyone to infringe upon another's ground. He counseled all to cultivate the spirit of God, lest, not doing so, we should lose the same.

President S. B. Young discoursed upon the principle of faith, and taking up the history of Joseph Smith, explained the foundation of our faith, which is in harmony with the

scriptures, but too simple for some people to accept. Brother Young also spoke in relation to the education of the young, the necessity of cleanliness to prevent disease, keeping the Word of Wisdom and other subjects.

Elder Samuel W. Richards spoke upon the observance of the Sabbath day and the requirements of the Lord that his people should assemble on that day and worship God in spirit and in truth.

Apostle John Henry Smith said to the Latter-day Saints had been given the mission to break into pieces all false systems of religion. The knowledge given to people in former days can be and is given as reasonably in our day. The responsibility of the blood of the world rests upon us, for to us is given the law of life; hence he advised all to be diligent in magnifying their great callings.

The other speakers were Patriarchs A. E. Hinckley and O. N. Liljequist, Stake Counselors Wm. F. Rigby and Jas. E. Steele, who gave many good instructions to the Saints.

The general and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained. Three new Bishops were ordained and set apart to preside over new wards and thirty-four home missionaries were called to travel in the Stake during the next three months.

Benediction by Elder Jas. Gillespie.
JAS. GILLESPIE,
Stake Clerk.

JOHN BUTTER'S RESIGNATION.

The County Court met Thursday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. Judge Barich presided and Selectmen Hardy, Cahoon and Butter were present. The following business was transacted:

EXCEPT THE POLL TAX.

It was ordered that the clerk notify all Road Supervisors to cease all work upon the road at once, except such as shall be paid for by means of poll tax.

DUST IN FUTURE.

It was ordered that the clerk notify Heath and Muir, who have contracts for sprinkling certain streets, to stop at once.

PRECINCT BOUNDARIES ESTABLISHED.

The following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved by the County Court of Salt Lake county, That the boundaries of North Point precinct and of Brighton precinct, in said county, be, and the same are hereby established as they at present exist, save that the present western boundary line of the corporate limits of Salt Lake City is hereby designated and established on the eastern boundary line of each of said precincts, and so much of the territory of said precincts, as the boundaries thereof have been designated by any such order or resolution of said court heretofore made, as lies east of said present western boundary line of said corporate limits of Salt Lake City is hereby withdrawn and cut off from said precincts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The sum of \$9998.60 was appropriated to J. H. Bowman, making the total appropriations to date for 1892, \$138,701.94.

BUTTER SPEAKS.

John Butter, the county selectman from Bingham, read in his resignation as follows:

To the Honorable County Court of Salt Lake County:

Gentlemen,—Having decided to join the Republican party, the national party of my choice, and therefore not wishing to continue in office to which I was elected by the Liberal party, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as selectman of Salt Lake county, hoping it will receive consideration at the earliest opportunity. Very respectfully,
JOHN BUTTER.

On motion, it was decided to lay the resignation on the table for a time.

THE TENNESSEE WAR.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Upon arrival of two hundred convicts here this afternoon the story of the surrender of the stockade at the Oliver Springs was learned. Last night some fifteen hundred miners seized three trains, and with drawn Winchester compelled the tralermen to take them to Oliver Springs. The warden of the stockade at Oliver Springs heard of their approach, and when the miners were at least a mile away, he assembled the guards and convicts and marched to the miners and surrendered. This action comes as a great surprise after the defense made last night. The guns of the militiamen were taken from them, and the miners placed the convicts and guards on the train and sent them to Knoxville.

The miners then went to Coal Creek where the men from the whole region congregated. The universal belief is that Coal Creek will be attacked before morning. It is impossible now to reinforce Capt. Anderson at Coal Creek and the whole brunt of the battle will fall on him and his command of 180 men. They have a commanding position, are heavily armed and should give a good account of themselves. The State is thoroughly aroused and men of all classes are ready to join the Law and Order party to aid the military in restoring quiet even at the cost of a few lives. The sheriff of Knox county called for 500 citizens to relieve the miners at Coal Creek. This is under authority of an order from Governor Buchanan and a petition has been sent to the governor asking him to call upon the general government for aid. Governor Buchanan also authorized the sheriff of Hamilton county to raise a posse of 500 men and proceed to Coal Creek.

At midnight the miners at Coal Creek received large reinforcements from Kentucky. The rumor is strong that Governor Buchanan tonight ordered General Anderson to withdraw the troops and come to Knoxville.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15.—At 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning a special train with about 100 troops and civilians left for east Tennessee in response to the governor's call for assistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General Grant, acting-secretary of war, said this afternoon that the war department had no information whatever regarding the labor troubles in New York and Tennessee beyond what was furnished by the press dispatches, and no reason to apprehend a call for federal troops for interference in either case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The sheriff is summoning every available man to the seat of war. Governor

Buchanan has called for 8000 recruits. One thousand are needed from this county.

Various estimates are made as to the number of miners involved in the trouble. The estimates may be greatly exaggerated but the lawbreakers doubtless have a reserve force which will number fully twenty thousand resolute men, and should they break into open rebellion and defy the troops it will prove a very difficult body to handle, familiar as they are with all mountain retreats and passes. Conservative people think they will hesitate to oppose the troops, their main object seeming to be to create sentiment against convict labor. Friends of the miners say the trouble will subside as soon as the miners are rid of the convicts, but most of the citizens feel it will take the whole power of the State and possibly aid from the national government to quell the disturbance. The full force of the State militia does not exceed 2000 men, and they cannot possibly be brought together inside of a week. In the meantime, if the miners persist they will have accomplished their end.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Late last night, after consultation with Adjutant General Norman and his attorneys, Governor Buchanan ordered all the organized militia in the State to the scene of trouble in the mining region, and made requisitions on the sheriffs of Davidson, Hamilton and Knox counties for posess of a thousand men each; on the sheriffs of Anderson, Roane, Morgan and Marion for five hundred men or more, if they can raise them. The penalty for any sheriff refusing to obey his order, is a term of imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars. All the troops will mass at Chattanooga this morning, and the brigadier-general in command will proceed at once to Knoxville and from there to Coal Creek. The posesses are armed with all sorts of pistols and guns. Two companies of infantry, one battery cannon and two galling guns compose the Asheville troops.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—This afternoon the court house bell rang the riot call and since then the city has been one large palpitating nerve.

The excitement is intense and beyond description.

At 2 o'clock the wires were cut at Coal Creek and the newspaper men and railroad men knew the last step was about to be taken.

Shortly thereafter the *Journal* received a bulletin that an attack had been made upon Camp Anderson and from the news obtainable the attack must have been a feeler, as no casualties were reported. In a short time another attack was made, and then a third. In the last, Gatling guns were brought to bear on the miners with deadly effect. Many were killed and wounded.

AT SIX THIS EVENING the alarming news was brought in that Captain Anderson had been captured and was being held a prisoner with guards to prevent a faction from hanging him. The details reported that the capture had not yet been made but it is believed to some extent and will soon be ascertained. The militia, however, is fighting with desperation as they know that capture will be followed by the death of all at the hands of the infuriated mob.

Reinforcements are hurrying northward, but they are few in number, though brave fighters.

AT 8 P. M.

General Carney and the West Tennessee troops had not yet arrived.

It is feared that the little band that left Knoxville this afternoon will be butchered before help can reach it.

This afternoon a posse was summoned by Sheriff Holloway and armed with Winchester rifles. It numbered eighty-five men, among them some of the most prominent business and professional men of the city, and commanded by Major D. A. Carpenter.

The posse was joined by the militia under command of Colonel Woolford, numbering probably a hundred men. The party immediately left for the scene of trouble. At Clinton they were met by a number of citizens of Knoxville, Clinton and Coal Creek who urged that it was absolute madness going forward without reinforcements.

A thousand armed miners, they said, were drawn up

READY TO FIRE

upon them as they alighted from the train, and there was dynamite everywhere. Major Carpenter heard them through and then, turning to the men, said:

"Boys, I guess we go on," and they went beyond Clinton. They have not been heard from.

At Clinton the sounds of battle were heard and there is no doubt that deadly fighting raged beyond the mountains.

Thousands of angry and excited men line the streets and curse Buchanan for his weakness and the miners for their meanness. The court house bell is again ringing the riot call and excited people are rushing in that direction, and men volunteering, but there are no arms.

General Carney with four hundred men has just reached Knoxville and

WILL GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE FRONT.

The opinion is growing that an awful loss of life of citizens and innocent men will only be avoided by prompt action of the governor in calling on the president to send federal troops to the scene.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—At this hour the wires are still down and real news is not obtainable. It is known that a majority of Carpenter's Knoxville men reached Oufutt, about five miles from Coal Creek, in safety.

It is possible the first heard of him will be inside Camp Anderson, after a skirmish with the surprised miners.

A courier came into Clinton at 11 o'clock with the news that the firing was kept up all the afternoon, that the Gatling gun was out of condition and

FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED.

No credence was given to this, however.

It now transpires that the firing has been desultory, no such attacks having been made.

The miners claim none of them have been injured, but this is not believed. A report also comes that General Anderson has been removed from the

hotel at Coal Creek and that he will be killed tonight. If this proves true the vengeance of the people will be awful. Miners from Kentucky are swarming to Coal Creek, and it is reported they captured a Gatling gun from some militia company and are bringing it with them.

If General Carnes reaches Coal Creek he will open telegraphic connection with Knoxville, having wire, linemen and operators with him.

GENERAL ANDERSON CAPTURED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A special to the *Times* from the scene of war, filed at 12 m., says the reporter who has been under arrest by the miners since night before last has just escaped. He says the fighting began at 5 o'clock and continued without cessation until 6 o'clock.

During the fight two or three of the leaders of the miners were captured by General Anderson's troops. A truce was raised and the miners told Anderson if he would surrender their leaders they would allow him to return to the fort. He took them and went down among the mob. When out of range of the guns he was captured and not allowed to return.

The leader of the mob is the notorious Bud Lindsay, brother of the United States attorney for this district, who has murdered eight or ten men in his time.

Lindsay put a pistol to Anderson's head and told him he must order his men to surrender or he would shoot him. General Anderson answered by a defiant wave of his hand and a firm "Shoot and be damned," adding that he would never tell his men to surrender. Anderson was then taken to the hotel as a prisoner.

Tonight it is reported that the miners intend to lynch him.

One thousand citizens and soldiers are on their way as reinforcements. They have plenty of ammunition, two Gatling guns and two cannons. They are under command of General Carnes of Memphis, and he declares they will go to Coal Creek tonight or Wednesday morning.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Uncertainty no longer marks the condition of things at the seat of war. Fort Anderson has been relieved and is no longer in a state of siege. The tables are turned, and the miners instead of being hunters are hunted. General Carnes' forces reached the neighborhood of the beleaguered camps at daybreak. Wild scenes of confusion ensued. The scouts failed to do their duty and the position of the miners was unknown. A forward movement was cautiously made. General Carnes and a heterogeneous army of citizens and about three hundred militia left the train at Offitt's Station and pushed forward across the country from Offitt's to Coal Creek. By the route taken it is laborious climbing and as laborious a descent. As the column came down the side of the mountain a young man mounted a rock to get a view. A shot rang through the stillness and he fell headlong among his comrades, dead.

The body of miners chose a sheltered rock, which formed a natural defense, and from it fired a volley which caused much havoc. Curiously enough, the miners had taken no other provision to prevent a rear attack. General

Carnes advanced his guards at once and formed into charging line, and after receiving the scattering volley from a few who failed to take the first opportunity of escaping, advanced rapidly. Eighteen miners were captured.

Another of the sheriff's posse besides young Waltham, was killed, namely Bush Gliven, of Knoxville. Two miners' bodies were found after the skirmish and several wounded taken in and cared for. With these exceptions the casualties among the miners are unknown.

General Carnes arrested 200 citizens of Coal Creek and told them he would hold them until Captain Anderson returned to him. They delivered him to Carnes alive and well. Carnes is in possession and has plenty of men and ammunition.

COAL CREEK, Aug. 19.—The battle at Coal Creek is at an end. When Major Carpenter turned into the mountains at Offitt's last night with 125 brave men the night was perfectly dark. Although the major is familiar with every bypath in the Black Wilds it was found difficult to keep the direction, as not even the stars were shining. After a while four men appeared and offered to guide the party. Major Carpenter reluctantly accepted the offer, and the march was again taken up and better speed was made. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, while entirely unconscious of danger, the men were fired upon from behind. Miners lay behind a stone ledge. Their broadsides mowed down Volunteers John Waltham and Bush Gliven of Knoxville and wounded Volunteer Tom Carnes also of Knoxville. Major Tom Carpenter wheeled and fought bravely, but a retreat was necessary, they fighting all the way. The volunteers fell back to Clinton, six miles, reaching there at noon.

In the meantime General Carnes had established himself at Offitt's to await daylight. With the first streak of dawn the advance on Coal Creek began. The miners fired over their heads from the mountains so that the bullets could be heard whistling by the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire. At noon General Carnes captured a band of miners. They were released on their promise to deliver Captain Anderson. At the appointed hour nothing was to be seen of either Captain Anderson or the miners. Then General Carnes entered Coal Creek. There he found that Jewell fighting had been going on between the miners at Fort Anderson.

The miners surrendered at 4:30 p.m. General Anderson was restored to his command and peace declared. After reaching Clinton Major Carpenter's men, although they had not rested for twenty-four hours, went directly by train to Coal Creek and reported to General Carnes as he marched into town.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The troops returned from Bristolville about 6 o'clock. They met with very little resistance. A negro desperado, and miners' sympathizer, who had sworn to kill the first soldier whom he met, offered resistance and was shot dead. A dozen or more bullet holes are in him.

About 125 miners were taken prisoners and brought back, and are now under guard. A miner has just been captured wearing a lieutenant's uni-

form and a sword. Where he obtained them is a mystery. A full military uniform was also found in the mountains late this afternoon.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 20.—When the convicts at Inman were liberated by the miners last Monday, Judge Moon, who is holding court, called the grand jury and charged them. Although there were three miners on the jury indictments were returned against every man who was known to have participated in the raid on the stockade at Inman. The sheriff declined to serve the warrants and the deputy sheriff was ordered to serve them. The indicted men say they will resist arrest and it is thought a large force will be necessary to capture them.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Aug. 21.—It has been a quiet day. Nothing transpired of startling significance. Beyond the snoring of alleged crows and an occasional arrest by scouting parties, there has been nothing worthy of note at the seat of war. Rumors come from perfectly reliable sources that Bud Lindsay, the noted desperado who killed half a dozen men and was in favor of lynching General Anderson day before yesterday, will be lynched before morning. Lindsay is deputy United States marshal. Warden Gammon expressed the opinion this afternoon that the trouble is not yet over, but on the contrary, a majority of resident citizens say there will be no further trouble until the troops are withdrawn. Searching parties are scouring the mountain sides for a radius of six or eight miles and brought in several prisoners. An important arrest was made in the person of A. J. Semmons. Everything is quiet at present.

Tonight about 10 o'clock a party of citizens through stratagem secured the notorious Bud Lindsay, who has been a prisoner here for the last two days, from the guards and conducted him up the valley towards Bristolville, a few miles south of this place, for the purpose of lynching him. They were fully determined and would undoubtedly have carried out their plan but for the pitiable pleadings of Lindsay and his solemn promise to go with the troops and point out every man in the mountains who is implicated in the late miners' troubles. His life was spared on this condition. He was brought back to Coal Creek and will be used to identify outlaws.

WESLEY SPRING, Wis., Aug. 21.—Andy Gardner and W. C. Jones, members of the amalgamated association who deserted the strikers at the steel works and returned to work, were attacked by fifteen men supposed to be members of the amalgamated association late last night near the city. Five shots were fired. Clubs and knives were freely used. Before the police arrived the assailants had disappeared. Jones was cut and beaten until insensible. Gardner is missing and undoubtedly dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.—General Carnes telegraphed the governor today that on Monday the trials of all the prisoners against whom cases could be made out would be begun before a civil magistrate at Clinton, and Adjutant-General Norman replied: "Procure the best counsel obtainable and send all prisoners bound over to Knoxville jail for safe keeping."

CALIFORNIA'S BOUNDARIES.

The sundry civil bill, passed during the closing hours of the last session of Congress, contains an appropriation of \$15,500 for the re-survey of the eastern boundary line of California, from Lake Tahoe to the Colorado river. It is said that this sum will not be sufficient for the completion of the survey, but work will be commenced immediately, notwithstanding. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* California will gain from Nevada a strip of land over half a mile wide and 400 miles long, comprising in area 100 square miles of territory. The projected survey will definitely and permanently fix the boundary line.

The boundary line as defined by law starts from the center of the channel of the Colorado at a specified degree of latitude, and runs northwest a distance of 406 miles to where the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude intersects the 120th meridian, which intersection, it is supposed, takes place in the center of Lake Tahoe; thence the boundary is the 120th meridian to the Oregon line. It will be marked all the way by a chain of iron posts.

The line has been located once already and considerable money expended on the work, but it was not generally accepted as correct. The United States Coast and Geodetic survey will perform the new measurement. The old monuments will be reset according to the calculations of the new surveyors, and these will be final. California has always had troubles over her boundaries on every side except on the western. This will be obviated in future.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

THE University of Utah, better known by its former and more euphonious title of the University of Deseret, will re-open on the 12th of September when applications for admission may be made. The University is open to students of both sexes over 16 years of age who can pass an examination or who have a certificate from another establishment of equal standing. The examination will of course be according to the studies that pupils desire to take. Particulars can be learned from the catalogue of the institution which can be obtained on application to D. R. Allen, the secretary of the Faculty. The entrance fee for residents of Utah is \$5, for others \$25.

The Departments are five in number, viz: the Department of Liberal Arts, of General Science, of Letters, of Mining and the Normal Department. These are under the direction of competent Professors engaged by the Board of Regents and selected for their special qualifications and talents. It is known that Dr. Park has resigned the office of President which he held so many years with such ability and success as have permanently identified his name with that of the University. Prof. Joseph T. Kingbury has been appointed as acting President. He is not only celebrated for his skill and erudition in chemistry and physics, but esteemed for his many qualifications as an instructor and pleasant manner.

One of the most important features

of the establishment is the Normal Department under Professor Wm. M. Stewart. In this department ladies and gentlemen who desire to become teachers receive the training which is essential to success in that profession. More teachers are needed in the Territory. Competent persons have no difficulty in obtaining schools. The University is turning out many every year who are thus qualified. We are importing teachers for Utah schools simply because there are not enough graduates from our own University to fill the demand. Young men and women who are ambitious to engage in the honorable profession of pedagogy should avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by our home institutions, among which is the University of Utah, which has a model training school connected with the Normal Department.

The University has a fine and commodious building and possesses great advantages for students. Its library, apparatus, art gallery cabinet and other accessories offer special facilities in the acquirement of a thorough education. The Deaf Mute Department has a separate building and is in a flourishing condition.

The prospects of this institution are excellent. It is becoming famous not only in Utah but in the surrounding States and Territories, and as an establishment of learning is a monument to the enterprise of the early settlers here, by whom it was founded, and of the progressive spirit of the people of the present time. Judge Robert Harkness is the Chancellor, who with the other Regents is heartily interested in promoting its welfare. We are pleased to see the prosperity which attends the University of Utah and expect to see it rank at no distant day with the very foremost educational institutions of the country.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

THE general election in the Territory this year will take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The registration for that election is now in progress. It ought to be thorough and complete. The lists should be purged of all names upon it that are not lawfully there. The names of all legal voters that have been omitted ought to be duly registered. Every voter should see for himself that his name is on the list.

It is to be presumed that the registration this year will be fairly conducted, as in many instances a different class of men will act as registration officers. It is very important that the election shall be fair and full, and the free expression of the will of the lawful voters of the Territory. This cannot be assured without a clean, correct and complete registration. Every good citizen ought to do what he can to secure this.

We do not believe that respectable Republicans or Democrats desire any unfair proceedings in reference to the approaching election. As to the "Liberals," we know what they have done in the past and voters should be on their guard in the present and for the future. There will be a great struggle throughout the Territory to capture the office of Delegate to Con-

gress. Each party will do its utmost to gain that end. In this county there will be a big fight for the local offices. No person can make his influence count for very much who has no vote, and no one can vote who is not registered. Therefore, see to it, voters, that your names are not omitted from the registration lists, and if the registrar does not find you be sure that you find the registrar.

During the week commencing on the second Monday in September, the registration officer in each county is required by law, at his office to enter on the registry list the name of any voter that may have been omitted, on such voter appearing and taking the oath provided by the statute. It would be better for voters to get their names on the list during the hours to house visitations of the registrar. But all should take pains, when the time appointed comes, to see whether their names have been omitted and that all errors are corrected. The names must be correctly spelled and the proper initials given.

The registration for the last city election is not sufficient. This is the registration for the territorial, county and precinct election. New-comers who have been in the Territory six months and the precinct thirty days, should be registered if they are adult citizens. Young men who have arrived at their majority recently should be registered. And voters who have removed from one precinct to another should have their names properly transferred, because every voter must cast his ballot in the precinct where he resides.

There are important matters. We hope the registrars will do their duty. And we trust that all legal voters will take interest enough in good government to see that we have a clean and complete registration, and then a free election which shall express the wishes of the majority of the citizens.

IS HE A HYPOCRITE OR A MARTYR.

NEW YORK has a sensation in the religious line. Edward De Coblain, who was expelled from the British House of Commons about a year ago, is now in Gotham. He is making quite a noise as a Methodist revivalist. De Coblain was at one time city treasurer of Belfast, Ireland. In that town he was known as a most exemplary citizen. In religion he was known as a Perfectionist, and was an enthusiastic worker in organizing Sunday schools and establishing congregations of his creed. He was even known as "the workman's friend," and organized several clubs for the advancement and elevation of laboring classes. He has large property interests in Belfast, and it is said that in his time he was a generous and liberal donor to all charitable institutions. When he announced himself as a candidate for Parliament on the conservative ticket he had a walk over.

Early in 1891 rumors of a dark character got into circulation about him in the House of Commons. That body talked of an investigation. It was soon discovered that De Coblain had fled to France. The charges then became common gossip, and the Belfast Election Committee called on him

to come and meet the charges. He replied by saying that under God's guidance he was prompted to fly. He left immediately, disrobed, his representative, and the House of Commons ordered the expulsion of DeCobain for gross and immoral conduct.

DeCobain fled from France to Spain, thence to the United States. In New York he made the acquaintance of prominent Methodists. He went to gatherings and spoke fervently and earnestly, until he became a recognized church power. His identity was not fully known to the public, though it was to his immediate friends. At a revival meeting a few nights ago, he preached and sang with such fervor and force that he became the lion of the hour. Women and men flocked around him to shake his hand. Then his full identity was made known. He gave a sort of exhibition of the charges made against him, which was accepted, and he is now the guest of Godham's most prominent Methodists, and regarded as a persecuted man.

THE CONVICT CONTRACT SYSTEM.

THE recent troubles in Tennessee can be traced directly to the system of leasing convicts which prevails in that State. This business has been a bitter issue for some time with labor organizations, and also with manufacturers. The wage workers claim that it degrades labor, disturbs wage rates and creates a sort of general disorder all around. The capitalists who cannot lease convicts claim that those who do can undersell them in the market; hence in certain industries the convict and the honest citizen are competitors.

The present condition of the copper trade in Chicago affords a fair illustration of the situation as regards the convict as a factor in production. The penitentiary of Joliet and Michigan city are immense institutions. The convicts there are not leased out as in Tennessee, but they are leased to contractors for whom the work is performed within the prison walls. For some time contractors in the copper trade have been turning out work for the Chicago markets. At first private master-coopers tried to compete with the prison-made article, and of course had to reduce wages, until at present the best tradesman in the city can only make \$1.20 per day. A day's work for a first class worker is supposed to be about six large jars, for which he gets twenty cents each. The same kind of barrels can be turned out at Joliet for four and a half cents each. The result is that convict prices now rule, and twenty master-coopers with six hundred journeymen in Chicago alone can not even get full employment at twenty cents a barrel.

The daily product at Joliet is estimated at 1200 barrels. The convicts are paid about 55 cents each a day. The output at Michigan city is put at 2000 barrels daily. Before this prison contract system was introduced journeymen coopers were paid about 35 cents a barrel, which would produce about \$2.10 a day. When it is remembered that this contract business also obtains in shoemaking, chair-making and various other industries, it is little wonder that disorder sometimes prevails.

What renders the prison contract system specially odious in Illinois is the fact that it is being carried on in defiance of law, as the following appeal of the coopers will show:

"To the Pork and Beef Packers of Chicago."

"Gentlemen—We desire to call your attention to the fact that the XXXIVth General Assembly of Illinois (in 1885) submitted the following constitutional amendment to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection: 'Resolved, That hereafter it shall be unlawful in the State of Illinois to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict confined within said institution.' At the general election Nov. 2, 1887, the above amendment was voted on by the people of Illinois and adopted by a majority of over 19,000 votes. On Nov. 22 of the same year the vote was canvassed and the Governor issued his proclamation declaring such amendment to be a part of the constitution of the State. It is now seven years since the XXXIVth General Assembly passed the above joint resolution and nearly five years since the amendment was ratified and declared to be the organic law of Illinois. Notwithstanding this no regard has been paid by our State officials to its existence. In consequence of this the cooperator interests of this city have become so depressed that many of our houses are on the verge of bankruptcy, while the journeymen coopers have been unable to sustain their families in ordinary comfort.

"With these facts before you, we are slow to believe that the packers of Chicago are determined to aid in continuing this illegal and monstrous competition of convict labor against a body of our people who have any claim on society for a fair opportunity to make an honest living and support their families in conformity with the usages of civilized life. That we are growing restless and considering ways and means by which this outrage can be stopped is quite natural.

"After due consideration we have concluded that the wisest course to be pursued is to ask a conference with the packers and see whether by mutual consent we can form an agreement by which prison-made coopers will be excluded from the Union stock yards. Hoping that you will give this your favorable consideration, we remain, very respectfully,

"THE COMMITTEE OF JOURNEMEN COOPERS."

In this appeal there is nothing anarchistic, impertinent or intemperate. It shows that the anarchy is on the part of the capitalist and the constituted authority.

DEATH OF C. M. HARROCKS.

Catherine Macswell Harrocks, widow of the late Peter Harrocks, died at 10:45 a.m. today, August 18th, at the residence of her son, Elder W. B. Dougal, 49 north West Temple street, of general weakness superinduced by old age. Deceased was born in Dumblane, Perthshire, Scotland, October 8, 1808.

Sister Harrocks embraced the Gospel in 1858, in Aughton, Lancashire, England, and emigrated to Utah in 1855. She passed through the various trials and vicissitudes incidental to life in Utah in early times, with cheerfulness and unswerving integrity to the truth. She rejoiced in the principles of the Gospel when first heard and accepted them with a devoted and honest heart, cheerfully

leaving friends and all former ties, to comply with the duty she felt resting upon her to gather to the body of the Church. She was an unobtrusive earnest worker, diffusing joy and comfort in the hearts of all who knew her, and was one of nature's truly noble women. Her unselfishness and her charity for the weaknesses of others were among her conspicuous characteristics. She has gone to join the Host of the pure and righteous who have preceded her and finally to enjoy the Celestial Kingdom of God. Sister Harrocks had been a widow for over 26 years.

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Connly Clerk Allen finished the totaling of the assessment rolls for the county this morning. The following are the figures:

Total tax for city.....	\$ 37,258 18
To be abated.....	3,325 14
To be collected.....	\$ 33,933 04
Total tax for outside districts.....	\$ 27,171 56
To be abated.....	480 28
To be collected.....	\$ 26,691 28
Grand total tax levied.....	\$ 60,624 32
Total amount abated.....	4,085 78
Total to be collected.....	\$ 436,497 68
Territory's portion, or ten eighths of the tax.....	\$ 241,090 29
County's portion, or four eighths.....	96,706 36
County school fund, or four eighths.....	94,748 37
Total special school tax.....	\$ 20,856 35
Abated.....	918
To be collected.....	\$ 20,865 61
Assessed valuation of the city.....	\$41,866,131 11
Total assessed valuation for outside districts.....	7,174,611 77
Grand total assessed valuation for the county.....	\$48,932,742 88

RETURNED ELDERS.

This morning we received a pleasant call from Elder John D. Williams, of Kanran, Iron County. He returned yesterday from a mission to England, to fill which he left here on September 2nd, 1890. He labored during his absence in the Welsh Conference. His in connection with his fellow missionaries, endeavored diligently to spread the Gospel, but the people generally manifested marked indifference to their message. Very few accepted it. Elder Williams returns in good health.

This morning we received a call from Elder Joshua B. Bean, of this city, who returned on Saturday from a mission to England. He left home on September 3rd, 1890. On arriving at Liverpool he was appointed to labor in the Leeds Conference, during the first ten months as Traveling Elder and the remainder of the time as President of the Conference. He and the other brethren associated with him were more than usually successful, for these times. During the present year twenty-one additions were made to the Church. The conference covers a large extent of country and requires much traveling on the part of the Elders. Most of the proselyting has to be done in a private way, as the people, as a rule, are too indifferent to attend public meetings. Elder Bean returns in good health, well pleased with the experience he has derived from his mission.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Aug. 14, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m.; Counselor Charles W. Penrose presiding. The choir sang the hymn beginning:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

Prayer was offered by Elder Theodore Curtis.

The choir next sang the hymn:

He died, the great Redeemer died,
And Israel's daughters wept around.

The Priesthood of the Second Ward administered in the ordinance of the Sacrament.

ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

was the speaker. He referred, in the outset, to the fact that the Elders of this Church are called upon to speak on occasions like the present without any previous notice, so that no time for preparation of what they had to say was afforded them. Hence it followed that they could not as a rule demonstrate to the congregation assembled great powers of oratory as the result of careful study and a critical selection of topics, words and sentiments. Yet he himself could call to mind many instances when he had heard men stand up and speak, in their weakness, words of mighty strength. It had been his fortune to go into a number of the greatest and grandest edifices of worship which had been erected by man, and there listen to sermons the outcome of men's most earnest and profound study of theological matters, and religious music by trained choirs. He offered no criticism upon any special form of worship or upon the grandeur of some of the buildings in which services were conducted; he would only say such ceremonies as were observed therein had been known under the name of the worship of God.

It was not necessary in order to worship our Father acceptably that we should assemble in buildings erected at great cost. As the people of old offered their sacrifices, their prayers and devotions unto Him in the wilderness, upon the desert sand, and they were acceptable in His sight, so in modern times His people had gathered in his convocation in the woods and upon the prairies of this great land. He had there met with them, as every true heart knew, and His blessing rested upon them. Need we doubt, therefore, in a congregation of this kind, if we put away from our hearts all things that were worldly and wicked, that the same blessings were within our reach?

This one day of the week upon which we assembled together should suggest unto us holy things. Its very name—the Sabbath day—indicated such. Upon this particular day, throughout the length and breadth of the whole and, inhabited by professing Christians, we found congregations gathered together for the acknowledged and avowed purpose of worshipping God. Yet there was a growing disposition among the people of the world to disregard, to a very great extent, the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Let them ask themselves for what purpose was the Sabbath instituted and why had they been called upon to meet

together on that day, to offer their prayers and supplications unto God in humility and singleness of heart? The first reference he knew of regarding the institution of this day was by the Creator himself, after having spent six days in making the world and bringing it into a condition in which it could be occupied by man. We were told that He rested upon the seventh day and hallowed it. So careful was the Lord of this day that He himself had set apart, that even down to the time in which we live He had given unto His people laws of language that could not be misunderstood relative to its holy observance. The longest of all the commandments which the Lord gave to Moses, and the one which in our translation occupied the greatest space, was the one beginning with the words "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This command the speaker read in full. Remark upon the words "hallowed it," he asked what was meant by that? To hallow a day or time was to sanctify it, to render it holy, to set it apart for some special service in the Almighty's cause. Here, then, was the Lord's own mighty declaration that the Sabbath was the day to be hallowed unto His service. On many occasions did He speak unto His people in Israel telling them His purpose in establishing this day, explaining to them the benefits which would result from a conscientious observance of this day, and also the penalties which would follow the willful disregard and neglect of His requirements thereon.

Elder Talmage quoted the thirteenth verse of Exodus, xxxi:

Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you.

What did the Lord mean by declaring that the observance of the Sabbath day was a sign between Him and His people? He had ever delighted in giving signs whereby His people would be distinguished from all others. What He said in comparatively modern times compared with this day—the day when the Savior Himself stood upon the earth and gave instructions to His disciples to go forth and preach the Gospel to every creature—"And these signs shall follow them that believe"—thus establishing certain symbols by which the observer could recognize between the true and the false churches. Here, then, was a sign established from very early days that His people should observe the seventh day and keep it holy. The great Creator himself, after making the world in six days, rested on the seventh day; and He wrote in all the writings that detailed the doings of God with men a single instance in which our Heavenly Father had asked us to do one thing which He himself had not set the example in? Before establishing the Sabbath for His people He observed it himself, sanctified it, and gave it as a pattern to the world and all who should live upon it.

This keeping holy the Sabbath day became something more than a mere form; we knew this in the terrible penalties that God established by way

of punishment for those of His recreant children who would not obey His commandment.

Ye shall keep the sabbath therefore; for it is holy unto you: every one that doeth it shall surely be put to death; for whosoever doeth any work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people.

Six days may work be done; but in the seventh is the sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord: whosoever doeth any work on the sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death.

This law was not to be a dead letter, not given simply to be placed on the statute book and know no enforcement. While the children of Israel were in the wilderness they found a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath day; they brought him unto Moses and Aaron and all the congregation; he was stoned without the camp, and died, as the Lord commanded Moses. The Sabbath breaker then, was in those days deemed worthy of death.

The speaker cited various other passages from Holy Writ bearing on the subject of hallowing the Sabbath day, and went on to remark that many persons who did not understand the principles upon which the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded found fault with their professions that they could receive continual revelation. These people asserted that continued revelation might, in many instances, contradict and set at naught revelations which had been received before. All such criticism should be always answered by the request that they would point out one single instance in which the Lord had ever given a revelation contrary to necessity. Elder Talmage read from the revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith in Jackson County, Missouri, August 7th, 1831, (Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 59, verses 9 to 13.)

And that thou mayest more fully keep thyself unspotted from the world, thou shalt go up to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day;

For verily this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High.

Nevertheless, thy vows shall be offered up in righteousness on all days and at all times;

But remember that on this the Lord's day thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord.

And on this day thou shalt do none other thing, only let thy food be prepared with singleness of heart, that thy fasting may be perfect, or, in other words, that thy joy may be full.

Let the Latter-day Saints hear and understand this for their own benefit. The Great Lawgiver had thus re-enacted or re-stated that law of hallowing the Sabbath, lest some of them might now say that it pertained only to the days of the Israelites—to former times. If they failed now to observe that law, the signs which had been established between God and His people would depart.

But upon looking abroad in the world we saw that the people had come to regard the Sabbath day as one of pleasure. Theatres, opera houses, and many places of far worse repute were kept glaringly open on that day in

many of the great cities of this land—this land which had such need to acknowledge the hand of God—this nation which had been raised up by His hand—this nation whose independence was founded upon a Declaration which partook of all the nature of an inspired document. The people were running away and forgetting altogether the Sabbath of the Lord their God.

Coming nearer home, among those who called themselves the Saints of latter-days, did we find a growing disposition to look upon the Sabbath day with reverence? Places of pleasure, resorts for amusement—and in many cases for unhallowed and ungodly amusement—were kept open, and the people were tempted to go into the canyons, to the lakes, and turn these natural blessings and great beauties of the land to their own detriment and destruction. They desecrated the Sabbath of the Lord their God and trod under foot the mighty statutes which He had established as the sign between himself and his people, making His great day like unto other days, neglecting his sanctuary and forgetting they are the people who professed to be the Saints of the living God. What was it to be a Saint? It was to be a holy one of the Lord, and He had always been jealous of Holy ones—be they men or things, places or days. Let them think of what they were doing by dragging down into the mire of commonplace things this holy day. The Lord would not allow such trifling with holy things to go unpunished, and he sometimes felt that we were scarcely better than the impious king Belshazzar, who at his unrighteous feast beheld "the writing on the wall." He had thought, at times, that some of them who were so neglectful of this holy day should fear lest the hand should be seen tracing on the wall the words which spoke their punishment and doom, because they had desecrated the holy things of God.

In conclusion the speaker besought his hearers to beware and live more godly lives, keeping inviolate those signs or symbols by which the Saints of God might be distinguished from those who claimed not to be. His people. Let them lead true Christian lives and seek every day to demonstrate unto Him that they deserved the fond name which He had applied to them—His children.

COUNSELLOR CHARLES W. PENROSE said he desired while the choir was preparing to render the anthem to add a few words to the remarks of Elder Talmage. Not only should the Latter-day Saints keep the Sabbath day holy and refrain from going on excursions to places of public resort, but they should teach their children to observe this day and walk uprightly before the Lord; for so had God commanded. He would ask his brethren and sisters, the fathers and mothers in Israel, to use all the influence they possessed to induce their children to keep the Sabbath day holy. Parents in Zion should also exercise a careful watch over the young, especially at night. He had been informed that, on the late bathing trains, a great many of our young people when returning conducted themselves in a very improper manner, the daughters of Latter-day Saints mingling

with strangers, persons of loose character, and acting in a way which was a disgrace to the name they bear. As one called to watch over the people of the Lord in this vicinity, he begged of his brethren and sisters to see that when their children went out on pleasure they returned home at the proper time. It was a bad thing for boys and girls to be away on pleasure excursions till nearly midnight. It was not good either for their health or their morals. He had no objection to amusement. On the contrary, he believed in proper and innocent recreation for both old and young, more particularly for the youth. But recreation should be so conducted that no harm could come from it. Parents were not able to accompany their children in their recreations, they should see that some one had charge of them who could exercise influence over their actions, in order that they might return home at proper seasons. Teach them to conduct themselves aright. He would ask the young ladies, whenever they went out on pleasure trips to comport themselves with that modesty and decorum which became respectable people, to say nothing about Latter-day Saints. It was not considered proper anywhere for young ladies to act in the way some conducted themselves when out for pleasure. They should be modest and chaste in their manner as well as in their acts and words. He hoped the young people would take a lesson from what he had said, so that such admonitions need not be reiterated; for on the rising generation in Zion depended the future glory of Israel. May God help us to understand our responsibilities in this and other respects.

The choir sang the anthem: "Glorious is Thy Name, Almighty Lord." The benediction was pronounced by Elder John Morgan.

TOBACCO.

Looking over my notes accumulated during rambles in America and Europe, I find the following valuable discovery made by a celebrated physician of Great Britain, which may prove a voice of warning to some young men of Utah who are being thoughtlessly led into a bad habit by the examples set before them by many of the new comers as well as the older residents of Utah.

With the earnest hope that, at least a few of the intelligent lads of Utah may take the warning and cease the evil habit of the use of tobacco. I pen the following scrap:

A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under fifteen years of age whom he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect which the habit had upon the general health. He took for this purpose thirty-eight persons aged from nine to fifteen, and carefully examined them.

In twenty-seven of these he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of blood, circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a taste, more or less, for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve slight ulceration of the mucous membrane, which disappeared on the use of tobacco ceasing for some

days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored.

Now, this is no "old wife's tale," for the foregoing facts are given under good authority.

Quite recently, while at Logan Temple, I met a brother and his wife from Santaquin, Utah County, Utah, who thanked me for kind words on the subject of the Word of Wisdom, as found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 89, p. 821, verse 8: "And again, tobacco is not for the body, neither for the belly, and is not good for man, but is an herb for brutes, and all such cattle, to be used with judgment and skill." Verse 18: "And all Saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones."

The gentleman from Santaquin I have forgotten, and here make the request that if this meets his observation he will communicate the particulars to my address, 118 S. First West street, Salt Lake City, Utah. In his thanks he remarked that the lecture at Santaquin, twenty-two years ago, on the subject of the bad habit of using tobacco, struck him so forcibly that when he returned home from the meeting he resolved, before his wife, that by the help of God he would quit the filthy habit as one of the mistakes of his boyhood days. He also said that although so attached to the long use of the "weed," he was enabled to keep his resolution, and that his health, appetite, and spirits were ever so much improved by the small sacrifice made.

While in Mexico last May, at the Palmito Hotel, the proprietor offered me, out of complaisance, a cigar. This I refused, saying that I was either unfortunate or fortunate in not smoking. "Very fortunate, sir," was the reply. The hotel clerk informed me that the proprietor had, in times of deep thought, smoked two ounces of cigarettes before "letting up." I saw the latter walking with his staff a corpulent and broken down, though comparatively young man.

The Southern States is one of the worst places I ever came across for inveterate users of tobacco—both men and women; but I am constrained to believe that Mexico takes the lead in the tobacco line.

EDWARD STEVENSON.
SALT LAKE CITY, August 15, 1892.

DEATH OF SISTER M. N. ALLRED.

Melissa Norton Allred was born in New Lisbon, State of Indiana, December 23rd, 1824. She was the daughter of David and Elizabeth Norton and wife of P. H. Allred. She died July 26th, 1892. Her grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, under General George Washington. She, with her parents, joined the Church in an early day and moved from Indiana when twelve years old to the State of Missouri, in President A. O. Smoot's company; settled near Haun's Mill; shared in the persecutions of the Saints and came near being in the Haun's Mill massacre. Her father and family gathered to the mill for protection the night previous to the massacre.

Father Norton had a premonition that trouble would occur and that if he remained he would be slain. His home being in a rather secluded place he returned with his family, consequently they escaped injury. The day after the massacre David Evans and others, of the survivors, took refuge in a thicket on Brother Norton's farm. To them, in company with her mother, the deceased carried provisions until peace was restored. Many other incidents of kindness peculiar to Sister Alired's disposition might be mentioned, but space will not permit.

Next, through the exterminating order of Governor Boggs, the family were compelled to flee into the State of Illinois. They participated in the persecutions in Nauvoo, the enemy being continually on their trail. The family were again compelled to abandon their home and fled to Council Bluffs in the State of Iowa, near Winter Quarters, on the Missouri river. It was at the last mentioned place that deceased became the wife of P. H. Alired, February 3rd, 1848. The following summer, Sister and Brother Alired emigrated to Utah in President Brigham Young's company and settled in the Old Fort, Salt Lake City. She with her husband shared the hardships peculiar to this then barren and uncultivated region, suffered many times for the want of food and clothing, but dividing their scanty means with their friends and also the Indians. In the fall of 1854 Sister Alired and family located in Lehi City, Utah county, where they resided until the time of her death. She had been a perpetual sufferer for nineteen years, never at any time being free from pain. But she possessed a powerful constitution, and struggled along through all these years of affliction. It has been a mystery to those acquainted with her how she survived so long. She was of a kind, motherly disposition, imparting of her substance to the poor, and destitute. She never could do too much for suffering humanity. The day she died she remarked that she had not felt so well during all her past years of affliction.

The day previous to her death she walked 125 yards to see the procession on July 25th. In the afternoon she went to her son James Alired's to dinner with her friends. On the day of her death she arose in the morning, ate her breakfast, did up her house work, partook of dinner and afterwards resumed work about the house. She finally laid down upon her bed to rest, when suddenly she called to her husband and remarked that she was fainting. He went to her assistance, whereupon she closed her eyes and passed away without a struggle.

Thus departed an honest, noble daughter of God, to await the morn of the first resurrection. Too much cannot be said of her kind-hearted husband for unceasing and untiring efforts during her years of affliction to comfort his wife.

Sister Alired was the mother of eight children (6 sons and 2 daughters) two of whom preceded her behind the veil. She leaves a husband, six children, thirty-five grand-children and a wide circle of friends to mourn her departure. The funeral services were held at the family residence at 4 p. m. on the afternoon of the 28th of July, Bishop F. R. Cutler presiding. Brother

Wm. Goates offered the opening prayer. Brother J. L. Gibbs and his aids rendered some excellent singing appropriate to the occasion. Brother T. R. Cutler, Wm. Clark, E. H. Davis and Israel Evans spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased and offered consoling remarks to the relatives and friends. At 5 p. m. the remains were conducted to their last resting place, followed by a large concourse of people. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was delivered by Bishop Cutler. E. S.

LEHI, Aug., 1892.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday night, [President] Leffebour was again late in putting in an appearance in the Council chamber, and on motion of Horn, Hardy was chosen chairman.

The members in attendance were: Rich, Pollard, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Helsa, Beardsley, Wainland.

HARDY'S HONORS OF SHORT DURATION.

The roll call had just been completed when President Leffebour entered, and Hardy immediately vacated the chair for him.

The minutes of the regular meeting of one week ago were read and approved, after which the most important business of the meeting was taken up for disposition.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Haskin sent in the following: To the President and City Council:

Gentlemen—I have appointed R. G. Sleator, Fred. M. Schulze and P. H. Fliz Maurice on the regular police force and respectfully ask their confirmation.

Moran moved that the matter be referred to the committee on police. Carried.

VETO MESSAGE.

The following from the Mayor was read:

To C. E. Stanton, City Recorder:

Sir—I herewith return, unapproved, bill 220, entitled "A bill for an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work on all public contract work," for the following reasons:

Every man should be left as free and untrammelled in making contracts for the disposal of his services as he is in the disposal of his chattels or his land. If any laborer desires to work more than eight hours per day he should not be interfered with in making an arrangement with his employer so to do. To prevent this by arbitrary legislation is to take from him a natural right, which the legislative power cannot in justice do.

In the execution of contracts, especially for the construction of sewer, waterworks and paving unexpected emergencies frequently arise of such urgency as can only be practically met by working the regular force on extra time. In each of such emergencies, if met as practically it only can be, the contractor under this bill would be subject to the unjust forfeiture of \$100.

I cannot understand why this bill should limit the employment of laborers to eight hours, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., and leave the hours of night labor unrestricted. Night labor, as is well known, is much more wearing on the constitution of man than day labor.

The bill requires all contracts with the city for the erection, building or the re-

pairing of public building, bridges or viaducts, street paving or grading and all waterworks and sewerage," in addition to the eight-hour restriction to contain a clause providing that in the event of any contractor violating the provisions of the contract, he shall forfeit to the city \$100 for each day or day he shall so violate the provisions of the contract.

By reason of the complex nature of the work covered by contracts of the nature referred to in the bill there must of necessity be many violations of the bill by every contractor; violations of minor importance working little or no damage to the city; yet under the bill the contractor would nevertheless be liable upon each breach for the forfeiture under the bill I doubt whether any prudent business man could be found who would enter into any such obligations.

That clause of the bill which provides that eight hours of labor shall be a full and legal day's work meets my approbation.

Laid on the table to come up when called for.

DEFECTIVE TITLE WORK.

Recorder Stanton read the following which was referred to the city attorney: To the City Council:

In the matter of the plats and abstracts of lands, the title of which is vested in the city of Salt Lake, as furnished by us, we beg leave to state that the work was done by us without our certificates, as in a number of instances the titles were somewhat defective, and it was our idea that the work would be submitted to the City Attorney in order that the titles might be perfected and that the abstracts and plats would be returned to us for completion at which time we intended to compare the work with our records and certify to the same and we presented a communication to that effect at the time the work was delivered.

It appears that we were misled, as the work has not been returned to us, which leaves it in your hands in an imperfect condition, and not having compared. The work shows all owned by Salt Lake City and while there may be errors they are merely clerical and would have been corrected had we compared the work before delivery. We therefore respectfully request that the work be returned to us for completion, as it will be impossible to make the corrections outside of our office, for the reason that the whole work must be compared with our records. We can correct the errors discovered by City Engineer Doremus, but as there may be others, it will be necessary that the whole work be compared. Respectfully submitted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were then made:

Grant Brothers.....	\$ 6 00
R. M. Jones.....	140 00
George M. Scott & Co.....	81 10
Eagle Foundry.....	4 10
J. S. Morse.....	8 50
Eagle Foundry.....	4 10
Continental Oil Co.....	24 78
Remington, Johnson & Co.....	7 40
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	76 40
F. Kippel.....	19 56
R. C. Fawcett.....	3 25
H. A. H.....	10 10
Utah Steam Laundry.....	8 25
Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating Co.....	24 78
Pleasant Valley Coal Co.....	19 00
W. L. Pickard.....	11 25
C. T. Holloway.....	9 25
Fayne & Lynde.....	65 00
M. Hunter.....	13 65
Moritz & Greenwood.....	18 00
Utah & Nevada Machinery.....	19 56
F. G. Mitchell.....	3 54
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.....	103 75
G. M. Scott & Co.....	29 78
Cohn Bros.....	18 00
H. L. Myer.....	15 00
J. Regan.....	15 00
Utah Paint & Oil Co.....	11 50
D. W. Rench.....	13 50

G. M. Scott & Co.	41 05
H. Anderson	2 05
Morris & Greenwood	1 00
Siora Nevada Lumber Co.	149 65
W. P. Row	12 58
Spies Bros.	10 10
Mary Worceline	600 00
Acker & An Publishing Co.	9 01
Kelly & Co.	45 00
Grocer Publishing Co.	42 20
Grocer Publishing Co.	11 75
Herald Publishing Co.	17 50
Tribune Publishing Co.	306 28
Tribune Job Co.	82 00
Tribune Job Co.	75 25
Tribune Job Co.	11 40
Salt Lake Gas Co.	11 00
Salt Lake Gas Co.	11 00
Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating Co.	2850 00
Morris & Greenwood	12 75
A. F. Doremus	2 55
Nedar & Cleland	1 50
O. R. Savage	45 90
Earle Furniture Co.	2 55
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Co.	40 85
E. C. Coffin Hardware Co.	9 00
Joalin & Park	12 00
C. H. Parsons	2 25
Mountain Ice Co.	5 00
Mountain Ice Co.	11 70
Empire Steam Laundry Co.	1 55
W. L. Harlow	4 00
G. M. Scott & Co.	17 25
H. Dinwoody	4 75
Simpson Hill Drug Co.	3 35
R. Alf	22 20
J. W. Farrell & Co.	22 20
Barratt Bros.	50 50

Total.....\$5267 48

FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

The sum of \$800 was voted to Mary Worceline for injuries sustained in falling on the sidewalk. The committee reported that said injuries were caused by negligence in leaving stakes in the ground, placed there by the engineer's department.

The City Council was to have met in special session this afternoon at 2 o'clock. At that time, however, only three or four members were present in the Council chamber. At 2:15, on motion of Folland, Horn was chosen chairman. The following members answered to roll call: Rich, Folland, Wantland, Heise, Evans.

NO QUORUM.

The chair announced that there was no quorum present and an informal recess was taken for fifteen minutes. Folland suggested that the chief of police be sent after the absent members and compel their attendance. Beardsley appeared on the scene at 2:30 closely followed by Jailer Raleigh. At 2:45 Bell, Lawson, Simondi and Moran and Hardy entered and the City Council was again called to order.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows: William Dunn and others asked that certain streets be graveled. Committee on streets.

Al. Folland and others asked for a new road grade on Tenth East between Fifth and Sixth South streets. Committee on streets.

John W. Donnellan and others asked that J. S. Stewart be made police desk sergeant. Committee on police.

Duncan McAllister and others protested against Center street being cut down to level of grade on west side of street. Committee on streets.

J. S. Morse asked permission to lay a sidewalk on the temporary grade on Third street. Committee on streets.

R. L. Conley and others asked that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Pear and Wall streets. Committee on improvements.

George Canning asked permission to put a shingle roof on a building erected by him at the extreme edge of the fire limits.

Abraham Jeffs and others protested against the erection of the garbage crematory on the site selected near the Warm Springs.

THE MAYOR'S RETRACTION.

The Mayor sent the following: Gentlemen—Since my former communication on the subject of the issuance of a retail liquor license to Carney & Merritt, I have received from them the attached letter which I ask be placed on file for future reference. In view of the fact that Carney & Merritt in this letter solemnly promise that if their license be renewed they will in the future obey the liquor ordinances in all respects, I will approve their bond and withdraw my request that you may reconsider your action in granting this firm a renewal of their license.

THE PENITENT PLEADERS.

Carney and Merritt's letter read:

To R. N. Baskin, Mayor:

In regard to our retail liquor license, we solemnly make you the promise that if granted a renewed license we will faithfully observe the ordinances of the city relating to the sale of liquor and in all respects.

Received and filed.

WILLING TO COMPLY.

The West Side Rapid Transit Company, sent in a communication in which it said that it would willingly do any work that the city supervisor of streets deemed proper on Second West street. Received and filed.

FOUR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Contractor B. wman asked that four electric arc lights be placed on the big derricks of the joint city and county building so that the Eighth Ward square might be sufficiently illuminated to protect the firehose work on the building. Rejected.

COMBINATION POLE PROTEST.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company sent in the following, addressed to the city recorder:

We are in receipt of your notice of a resolution passed by the City Council August 10th, 1892, which reads: "That the Street Railway company, the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company and the Salt Lake Light, Power and Heating company be compelled to use combination poles in the center of the street on Main street, First and Second South streets" and desire to express ourselves as in favor of this plan so far as practicable. However, we wish to call the attention of the Council to some difficulties to be overcome and ask that the resolution be changed accordingly.

We would recommend that the resolution be changed to read: "That the telephone company, the street railway companies and the telegraph companies be compelled to use combination poles in the center of the streets in the paving districts."

AN OBJECTION.

Reporting on the same proposition the Salt Lake Light, Power and Heating company asked that the resolution, passed on August 10th, be amended, and that it be relieved from complying with its requirements in as much as the arrangement was cumbersome and full of irregularities and difficulties. Filed.

WILL THEY DO IT?

It was rumored about the Council chamber this afternoon that Moran's eight-hour ordinance would come up before the meeting adjourned and be passed over the mayor's veto.

When the News report of the City Council proceedings closed at four o'clock yesterday evening, after the resignation of C. Leonard Ewing, of the Second Precinct, had been received considerable discussion ensued on a petition of Mrs. Mary Post and twenty-five others, asking that the houses on Franklin avenue, used for immoral purposes by removal, so that they would be able to rent their houses and to pay the city taxes on the same.

It was finally referred to a special committee consisting of Wantland, Heise, Hardy Horn, and Beardsley.

STORAGE BASINS.

The recorder read the following, which was referred for investigation:

Gentlemen:—Your special committee appointed to report upon the means by which a substitute can be provided for the water now supplied through the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal for irrigating north of Ninth South Street, beg leave to report, that in our opinion this substitute can be provided through the construction of storage basins, or the completion of those already begun at the head of the Thirteenth street pipe line in City Creek Canyon, and at the intersection of First South and Thirteenth East streets. These with the smaller ones already in use would hold the entire excess of flow over that required for culinary uses from City Creek, Emigration and Parley's canyon and would if drawn through the hydrants located nearest the point of distribution, be sufficient to irrigate the Territory now supplied with water for this purpose from the canal. Respectfully,

J. F. DOREMUS, City Engineer.

A. M. HARVEY, Watermaster.

W. H. RYAN, Supt. Water Works.

ANOTHER GAS COMPANY.

The Indiana Natural Gas Pipe Line company asked for a franchise to allow them to lay pipes within the city, promising to have gas within the city within twelve months.

Lawson moved that the petition be not granted. The foot of gas here without a pipe or a company as a franchise had been granted to a company that had flowing today 25,000,000 feet of gas. It was simply a scheme to embarrass the present company. When the petitioners could show that they had gas in commercial quantities, then he would be willing that a franchise should be given them, but not until that time.

Simondi did not like to hear Lawson make such statements, unless he knew they were true. Personally, however, he did not favor the granting of the franchise until there was gas in sight.

He said the petitioners had informed him that they had 5000 acres of land near the point of the mountain, and would go to work if the council would encourage them a little.

Wantland gave the history of natural gas to this city. He was not in favor of granting any franchise until gas had been discovered. He did not propose to put a club into the hands of the petitioners to embarrass the men who were now doing good work and had already spent here large sums of money. Now that we are just about at the point where we are going to get something, we should not do anything to prevent it.

The petition was laid on the table.

A SUB CONTRACTOR QUESTION.
The city attorney reported on the

claims of James Clary and six others who said they had claims against Watson Bros. and G. O. W. Showell, for labor performed by them on City Creek and North Temple street, saying that he found the facts to be that Watson Bros. had nothing to do with the matter whatever; that Watson had the contract with the city to perform the work and that Showell was a subcontractor under him to do a certain portion thereof; that the work was completed, and the city has paid Watson for the same, and Watson had settled with Showell in full for his part of the work; that the petitioners have no claim against the city; that all of said petitioners were employed by Showell, and he alone is responsible to them. Concluding, he said:

"I do not recognize the liability of the city in any case under garnishee process, nor do I think it is legally bound by such process when served upon it or any of its officers. I would recommend, however, that in all cases where contractors fail or refuse to pay the men, that the city, when garnished for the laborers' wages in future, waive that legal right and hold the money back for their protection against the employer. Contractors who do intend to and who do not take care of the laborers can, of course, take contracts at lower figures than those who pay for the labor, but I take it that the city does not approve of any such course."

Adopted.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

The auditor submitted his report of the financial statement of the city for the month of July as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1902 July 1st bonds	\$308,000.00
July 1st 1901	20,853.73
Water and extension tax	19,118.30
Liquor license	10,540.10
State Street paving	7,803.60
General license	3,811.96
Premium of bonds	2,254.90
Sprinkling tax	1,821.33
Sewer tax 1901	1,173.41
Sewer tax 1902	943.73
Fines	872.00
Tog tax	868.00
Street paving	510.00
Curbing and gutting	463.99
Sidewalk tax	333.54
Police tax	311.90
Tax sales	291.38
Beverages	213.80
Cemetery	200.00
Waterworks	118.51
Rent	1-0-0
Water rates	87.99
Police department	47.30
Interest	37.00
Jordan and Salt Lake canal	15.00
Watermeters	10.00

Total.....\$573,775.53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Waterworks	\$23,516.58
State street paving	22,636.25
Street department	15,361.25
City and county building	11,900.00
Fire department	6,509.16
Richards street paving	7,716.20
Police department	4,375.72
Parley conduit	4,191.05
Street sprinkling	3,816.96
Watermeters	3,195.13
Street lighting	2,923.87
Health department	2,791.42
Engineering department	2,360.88
Printing and advertising	1,491.96
Retaining walls	1,340.15
Cemetery	1,300.89
Watermeters	83.84
Prison department	714.00
Sewerage	696.11
Expenses	599.20
Jordan and Salt Lake Canal	529.20
Assessor and collector's office	442.51
Claims	307.00
Watermeters	276.86
Dog tax	200.00
Land	2-0-0

Rent	110.00
Licenses	102.30
Sidewalks	100.00
Hospital	90.00
Gas	89.50
Parley conduit	75.38
Mayor's contingent fund	65.00
Furniture and fixtures, \$47, fines \$21.50	67.60

Total.....\$125,421.25

SUMMARY.

Balance in treasury July 1	\$64,798.74
Additional receipts	372,725.52

Total	\$437,524.26
Deduct disbursements	\$312,542.35
Balance in treasury July 31	\$124,981.91

I bear, by certifying that the above statement is correct.

A. W. KAYBOULD, City Auditor.
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ALLEYWAYS.

The city attorney gave his opinion that the city had a right to order paved all public alleyways, but no jurisdiction over private alleyways.

CLEANED AND STRAIGHTENED.

City creek between Sixth and Ninth West streets was ordered cleaned and the stream confined to a narrow channel.

DUKE GETS THE MONEY.

The application of Treasurer Duke for \$100 to be used as the salary of the paymaster was allowed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

An electric light was ordered at the corner of Mead and Second West streets.

ELEVENTH EAST STREET.

The street supervisor was ordered to put Eleventh East street in good condition for travel.

RELIEVED FROM THE TAX.

Follan's resolution relieving the Brigham Young Trust company from the payment of paving taxes on State street, because of land deeded to the city for street purposes, was adopted. It exempts twenty-five feet on State street and fifty-six on Commercial street.

WATER MOTORS.

The board of education asked that the Council enact an ordinance allowing the use of water to propel motors for ventilating school houses.

Rich was in favor of doing anything he could for the public schools, but he was very much afraid that the city could not consistently allow so much water as would be necessary to propel the motors to go to waste.

The bill was read the first time and referred to the committee on waterworks.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

It was ordered that the Council sit as a board of equalization to hear protests on the extension of the sewers on Thursday next, August 25, at 2 p.m.

MUST HAVE REQUISITIONS.

Evans offered the following:

Resolved, That all officers in charge of departments shall be required to furnish the City Council, when necessary, requisitions for supplies and material for their respective departments. Such requisitions after being read by the recorder, shall be referred to the proper committee with power to purchase; providing that when purchases require bids to be submitted, committees shall be authorized to obtain such bids, and report the same to the Council with recommendations.

Laid over until next meeting.

SPONGING ON THE COUNCIL.

A bill for sponges for the street super-

visor's department was sent in from the Wasatch Drug company, amounting to \$4.40.

Beil—I move that the bill be referred back for particulars. I know something about fine horses and how many sponges are required to wash and keep them in sleek condition. But it occurs to me that a great many sponges are being used in the street supervisor's department.

Watnand—I certainly would not object to an occasional sponge once in a while.

Beil—Neither would I to an occasional one.

Simond—I is rather a spongy question. I second the motion to refer back.

Horn—There has been entirely too much sponging on the council in this manner. (Laughter.)

On motion of Rich the bill was rejected.

APPROPRIATIONS.

J. N. Purcell	\$ 7.00
Veder & Cleland	11.31
Simpson-Hill Drug company	11.00
Salt Lake Power Light and Heat company	19.00
Morse & Sons	3.00
Morse & Sons	3.00
G. M. Scott & Co.	85.00
Kelly & Co.	19.00
Tribune Job Printing company	10.50
F. Auerbach & Bros.	1.25
W. L. Pichard	19.00
E. C. Coffin	5.25
Harratt Bros.	1.75
A. W. Cann & Co.	1.95
Grant Bros.	3.00
Rio Grande Western Railway company	1,040.00
Salt Lake Power Light and Heat company	4.32
Times Printing company	334.67
Wiscom & Co.	32.00
Star Printing company	63.70
Utah Lead Pipe company	1,788.51
Eagle Foundry and Machine company	1,568.10
H. T. Duke	100.00
E. E. Coffin Hardware company	1.75
Pitts & Watson	145.00
Sullivan & McDonald	39.90
T. C. Armstrong	31.00
G. M. Scott	863.73
Sullivan & McDonald	114.00
W. C. Read	1.00
Pitts & Watson	150.30
E. Sells & Co.	68.00
Morrison, Merrill & Co.	5.40
Pleasant Valley Coal company	249.16
Sierra Nevada Lumber company	376.28

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met in regular session last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members present were: Alf Young, Baldwin, Pike, Newman, Raybould and Dooly.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The monthly statement of receipts and disbursements were as follows:

Balance on hand July 1st	\$20,299.51
Receipts from E. R. Clute	1,684.00
Sale of coal from ex Lincoln site	5.00

Total	\$21,988.51
Paid Clerk's warrants	\$ 39,379.43

Balance on hand July 31st.....\$104,000.08

Referred to finance committee.

The report of the committee on sites and buildings approved the additional work done by the contractors on the Lincoln school building. Adopted.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that a school site on the east bench should not be purchased. Adopted.

It was recommended that a school be established in the Presbyterian church on Second West and Ninth South. Adopted.

The same committee recommended that leases be executed for the following buildings: African M. E. church

at \$30 per month, from September 1st, 1892; Isaac Hunter building, same as used last year at \$70 per month; the Twentieth ward church at \$30 per month, and that the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company be allowed twenty-one days additional time for the completion of the L.wei building on account of the delay occasioned in the delivery of the premises to the contractors. Adopted.

Superintendent Millsbaugh presented a statement, endorsed by the committee on sites and buildings, recommending that the Hicks school building be retained for the use of the primary children, and that whitewashing, kalsomining and repairs be done on the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Armstrong Building, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Whitney, Cone, and Twenty-third schools, and that George Forester be employed to make needed minor repairs on the buildings. The report was adopted and the committee empowered to get the work done at the lowest possible figure.

The committee on school work reported that it had considered the time for opening the schools for the ensuing year, and recommended that they open on Monday, Sept. 12. Adopted.

The committee on teachers presented Superintendent Millsbaugh's recommendation for salaries of teachers for the coming year, and also a further list of candidates which he recommended to be employed as teachers; total, 125. The average salary of 125 teachers and principals is \$786.40. The last month's pay-roll amounted to \$9877.50, being at the annual rate of \$98,775.

The estimate for 125 teachers, two less than the total of last year, less the night school, is \$98,800, being at the rate of \$475 less than that of last year. The salaries range from \$550 to \$1250 per year.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Only two members of the committee having signed the report on the high school and the rule of the board being that a majority (three) being necessary, the rule was suspended and the report was read as follows:

Teachers.	Last year.	This year.
W. R. Maize, Principal.....	1500	1500
F. M. Collins.....	1400	1400
L. G. Worstell.....	1100	1400
Miss J. M. Fry.....	1000	1100
Miss N. I. Davis.....	900	1000

Baluwin and Young signed the report and recommended the schedule be adopted.

Vice-president Nelson vacated the chair in favor of Mr. Dooly and read a minority report of the committee on teachers with respect to the schedule of pay for high school teachers.

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX REFUND.

In the matter of the refunding of the special school taxes, the finance committee made its promised special report as follows:

When this Board of Education was first organized in July, 1890, the most troublesome question was that of the finance.

The Board was given no means, but inferentially under the law it was supposed to succeed in the possession of the anticipated revenue from the special taxation levied in the twenty-one former school districts of the city. But this taxation was very unequal, rang-

ing from one-eighth of one per cent. to one and a quarter per cent. in three districts which had made tax levies; two districts had made no levies at all. Besides the evident inequality of pooling for general benefit the revenue derived in this manner, a further inequality existed in the fact that some of the old districts had valuable properties paid for by the people under the old local district system, while others of such districts not only had little or nothing to turn into the common property account, but were, on the contrary in debt. Yet the law made this board the recipient of the old district debts as well as their assets, and the question was what could be done in the way of adjustment. From the very first the board saw the inequalities involved in this consolidation; realized them in much greater degree than did the general public. It also proved its earnestness in seeking a remedy, the record being as follows:

August 21, 1891. On motion of Mr. Williams the finance committee was authorized to employ counsel in order that an equitable settlement or adjustment may be had in the collection of the taxes as early a date as possible.

August 28, 1890. Mr. Nelson moved that it be the sense of this board that the burdens of the school maintenance as regards property rights be equalized, and that the committee on audit be requested to report the proper form in which the adjustment shall take place.

Same date. It was moved by Mr. Pike that it be the sense of this board that the taxes assessed in any local school district so far as practicable and necessary, shall be expended in such district until their actual necessities for school buildings are supplied.

September 24, 1890, the auditing committee in response to the above order of the board, reported as follows:

Resolved, First—That we request all the outgoing trustees to furnish a full inventory of the school property in their districts, and affix thereto a reasonable and fair cash valuation for the same, and the County Collector be requested to furnish the net amount of tax to be collected from each district in 1890, for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of school property in the city and the taxes to be collected, in order that a uniform rate of tax can be computed, which it would be necessary to assess, if desired, to pay for this property; and that this committee be authorized to procure from the City Assessor the total assessed valuation of property in the city, showing the amount in each of the old school districts, from which to determine the proper proportion each district should have supplied under a uniform tax rate as above suggested.

Second—That each district be then charged or credited, as the case may be, with the difference between the amount actually turned over and what its proportion would be, on the basis of said uniform tax.

Third—That the next session of the Legislature be petitioned by this board to frame such a law as will enable us to correct the inequalities found to exist between the various districts, and that the clerk of this board be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the outgoing trustees, and to the press.

(Signed)

JOHN N. PIKE, } Committee
T. C. ARMSTRONG, }
GEORGE W. SNOW, } Audit.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the finance committee—date not certain, because no record was made, but prior to

the litigation as to these taxes—the chairman of that committee submitted the proposition to cover the inequalities of those taxes by the issue of bonds and refund to the people paying the tax, as was subsequently done; but at first the supposition was that all would pay the taxes and all would be repaid, without contention or wasteful struggles.

After the litigation was practically completed, this suggestion was renewed to the board direct and was adopted; but those who were victorious in the suits declined to meet the board's overtures.

Apparently oblivious of the facts of this board, or doubtful of its ability to procure relief, the victorious suits in resistance to the collection of these special school district taxes of 1890 began. There were several of them, and they varied in form, but all tended to the one purpose of having these taxes declared void. This Board was obliged to defend or see the cases go by default. It therefore appeared in support of the validity of the school taxes. When these were finally declared to be valid, the court declaring that the percentages levied should have been collected on the roll of 1889, the question was whether we should ask a mandate for such collection or quit strife.

The mandate proposition was deemed utterly impracticable; though the court declared that the taxes should be collected on the assessment roll of 1889, there was no practicable way to make such collection, therefore, no further steps were taken. A portion of those who had fought the tax resisted collection from the beginning. As to them the result was clear; they had nothing to recover. But a large amount had been paid under protest to the collector, and the payers claimed their due. The sum of \$55,000 had been paid over by the collector to the treasurer of this board of taxes collected without protest. Inasmuch as some of the taxpayers had paid nothing on their taxes and others were about to receive back the amounts they had paid, the Board of Education considered it but fair to also repay, and the Legislature was asked to give authority so to do. This was readily accorded, and the board repaid to every applicant on its list in full as the applicant applied.

But here arose an injustice and imposition. It was found that on making up the list on which the refund was to be made to protesters under the order of the court, an arbitrary date had been selected (by whom does not appear), and that all who as appeared in the collector's books, had paid before that given date were assumed to have paid the money that was turned over to the Board's Treasurer; while all who had paid after that date were assumed to have paid the money in litigation, or under protest.

The lists were made up accordingly by the collector; all who paid their taxes December 10th, 1890, and before, were put in the list who should receive their money back from the Board; those who paid after that date were put in the list who were to receive their refund from the clerk of the court, who had been made receiver for that purpose. Those on the latter list had been taxed about 3 per cent. of the full amount for court costs and in addition 10 per cent. for attorney fees. If this

levy of 18 per cent. in all had been simply on those who appeared as litigants, nothing would need to be said; but, in fact, the list on which this levy was made included many persons who had not in any way appeared as litigants, and who had no desire to appear as such; and increased more than double the amount involved in the claims of those who desired to be represented in the suits, and consequently the fees involved in the order allowing the same. We are informed that the total amount actually in controversy in the suits that entailed this court refunding was less than \$6000, and that the gross amount carried in the claims of all who finally consented that appearance might be made for them in court was about \$13,000 even by the attorneys' claims. Yet the basis of the taxing of costs and attorneys' fees was some \$33,000, and this was reckoned from, because it was the total sum at issue, whether litigants appeared or not. We are informed and believe that the representatives of much more than half of the amount would have much preferred that no notice should have been taken of them in the court procedure, preferring to rely on this board to do them justice, without waste or contention.

But another unjust feature in this matter remains to be stated. By reason of the taking of an arbitrary date, as above noted, for the line of division between those who protested against the payment of these special school taxes and those who did not, some placing the reverse of those above referred to took place. For whereas, in the case of those on the court list, many were there who did not wish to appear, and for whose dragging into court no authority whatever appears; in the case of the board's list, some appear who were in fact among the litigants; that is to say, some who actually and willingly joined in the suits were by reason of the taking of an arbitrary date instead of the fact in making up the lists, put on the board's list, and were paid in full, without rebate or taxing of costs that they themselves had been instrumental in incurring. The result of this complication was, briefly, that many who did not want to litigate were forced to do so, and court costs and attorneys fees were taxed against them, while others, who did want to litigate, and who actually did so were turned over to the board to be paid in full, without any rebate whatever.

For an exact statement of those who litigated we refer to Collector Hardy's statement as referee, appended hereto and marked exhibit "A."

In addition to the above recital, we report that some cost bills have been presented to this committee and payment asked thereon.

Our recommendation in view of the facts above cited are that the practical workings of this whole matter be presented to the court by the attorney of this board, with a view to correct such inequities as it may still be possible to reach; and that the court be asked to apply the large sum—nearly four thousand dollars—taxed as court and attorney costs in these suits, in liquidation of all fees that may have accrued, acquitting this board of all liability for the same, or any part thereof, or for

any cost in any way growing out of the suit.

Reporting further your committee adds that under its direction the sum of \$76,524.24 has been to August 1, 1892, refunded to the taxpayers of the \$85,226.62 paid on school taxes of 1890.

EXHIBIT A.

[Title of court and cause.]

To the honorable, the said court:

The undersigned was, by order of the court, dated September 21, 1891, appointed referee in this cause, to determine what parties had paid to the collector of taxes of Salt Lake county, the fund of which is the subject of this suit, being a part of the special school taxes ordered levied in the month of December, 1889, by various school districts formerly existing, included within the corporate limits of Salt Lake city, and which has been extended upon the tax assessment roll of Salt Lake county of the year 1890, and at various times paid into the hands of the collector of said county, and to report the amount of such fund now in the custody of the court, which each of such parties have paid.

Your referee has for fifty-five days been continuously engaged in the taking of evidence upon the questions submitted in said order of reference, and upon said evidence now reports to the court, that, of the funds now in the custody of the court in this case, the parties whose names are alphabetically set forth in two books or lists hereto attached and made part of this report (marked by exhibits) paid to the said collector the sums set opposite their respective names, the said sums being the amounts of said district school taxes assessed respectively against said parties and borne upon said assessment roll of the year 1890.

The compensation of your referee, which, in and by said order of reference, was fixed at \$12.50 per day of each day in which he should be employed in performing the duties of said referee, amounts to the sum of \$867.50.

Your referee further reports that the time when the order was made herein, that the defendant herein, L. G. Hardy, pay into court all said special school taxes then in his hands as collector aforesaid, said defendant was unable to ascertain or calculate without complete search of said assessment roll of 1890, and said collector's receipt of stubs of said year, the exact amount of said fund in his hands as aforesaid, but paid into court the sum of \$32,803.53, as being more than enough to cover said amount, and as being as near an approximation to the real amount as he was then able to make. But that in point of fact said sum was in excess of the actual amount in his hands with which he was chargeable as collector aforesaid by the sum of \$2011.23.

The charges upon said fund under said order are as follows, to wit:

The compensation of the referee amounts to \$867.50, which is equivalent to 2 1-2 per cent. upon the entire sum collected.

As to the compensation provided for in the decree of 10 per cent. for attorney's fees, your referee reports the following facts to the court:

That the title of the order the attorneys for the plaintiff furnished the referee with a list of persons who, it was claimed, were the plaintiffs in the suit. That list does not contain the same names as those who paid the money. The list furnished by the attorneys for the plaintiffs is to be found in a supplementary book, also herewith entered and referred to by index, and that book also contains the amount of tax thus paid by each, but in large manner the tax thus paid by each of the persons in that list have already been paid over by the Collector to the Board of Education under proceedings heretofore taken in another cause, and

had been collected and paid over to the Board of Education prior to the commencement of this mandamus suit.

The names of persons who have assisted in paying money, and who have paid a part of the money which is now on hand in court, who are also clients of the attorneys who bring this suit as appears from their list, are to be found in the original two books, and are marked with the letter "S."

The additional book, No. 3, containing the list furnished by counsel for plaintiffs, is furnished at their request, together with the amount of tax paid by each.

The amount of tax collected belonging to the clients of Sutherland & Judd is \$10,956.85, as by reference to the said first two books will more fully appear.

The amount belonging to the clients of R. H. Cabell is \$2194, as will also appear.

The fund in court belonging to persons not represented by either of said attorneys amounts to \$20,531.64, as appears by the said statement.

All the foregoing sums are to be found by reference to the said three books, which are herewith returned and made a part of this report.

The per cent. to be paid every taxpayer can be ascertained only by deducting the amount to be allowed under the order of the court, to wit: — per cent. for the collector, and if that is the order, 10 per cent. for attorneys' fees.

And your referee respectfully submits to this honorable court the question as to whether 10 per cent. shall be allowed upon any, and if so, upon what: sums collected by him.

L. G. HARDY, Referee.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Some other routine business was transacted after which Raybould moved that a contract be awarded to the Henley & Myers Engineering company for the heating and ventilating of the Lincoln school and the Bryant school, provided that if an engine is required to run the fans that said company shall furnish an engine for \$250 for each school, which shall run at not more than ten pounds pressure; provided further, that at the figures given by them on the terms proposed by them, include entire cost of their plant and any cost of placing same in the buildings, including any changes that may be necessary in the buildings themselves.

Adopted, and the clerk and president instructed to sign the contract on behalf of the board when the same has been submitted to the board by the committee on sites and buildings.

Adjourned for one week.

MAYOR BASKIN MAKES AN APPOINTMENT WITHOUT CONSENT.

Another merry war is now threatened between Mayor Baskin and certain members of the City Council. The cause of the expected conflict was given to a News reporter today by a "Liberal" councilman who enjoys the distinction of being classed as a staunch supporter of the "minority" or "opposition." He alleges in terms more forcible than eloquent that the Mayor has been guilty of the impropriety of grossly insulting the City Council by spurning its actions and illegally assuming authority which the rights and privileges of his office do not confer upon him. The particular cause to which objection is made is what some of the councilmen term the creating and filling of an office without their con-

sent and on which their action had been such as to give the proposition the stamp of official and lawful disapproval.

Readers of this paper will remember that Councilman Wantland and some of his councilmanic colleagues took an almost unaccountable interest in a scheme which the former embodied in the following resolution, which he introduced in the Council on April 21st last:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to engage the services of a suitable person for a period not to exceed six months, at a salary not to exceed \$150 per month, for the purpose of watching the canyons and protecting the water rights of the city, said employe to also perform such duties, keep such records and make such reports in connection with the irrigation and water departments and public grounds of the city as may be ordered by the Mayor and Council.

The measure immediately precipitated a wordy and acrimonious conflict. The Democrats regarded it as a political plum to be conferred by the Mayor upon some favorite henchman for services rendered. In view of the fact that the city watermaster had a numerous corps of assistants, a number of whom it seemed were not earning all the money they were getting from the taxpayers, even some of the "Liberal" members were compelled to admit that if the proposition was carried out it would create a sinecure for which no kind of an excuse could be satisfactorily given.

The matter was finally temporarily disposed of by referring it to the committee on ways and means. After the committee had carefully considered the resolution it reported adversely upon it. The action greatly displeased the Mayor and Wantland et al., as the gift of its provisions had already been promised. It is said to ex-Councilman Pendleton.

For a time nothing was publicly said or done in the premises, but when it was presumed that sufficient time had elapsed to allow a change of sentiment to take place, the supporters of the resolution quoted introduced another which authorized the Mayor to employ Mr. Pendleton as was originally proposed. This brought Moran to his feet in an instant and on motion the resolution was tabled indefinitely. This of course shut off all debate and the opponents of the proposition considered that they had won a permanent victory. It now transpires that in this they were greatly mistaken, for while Wantland et al. were reported to have been sulking in their tents over their defeat, it seems that a plan was quietly formulated whereby the original scheme could be carried out and the majority of the members outwitted. It was done, too, but it will result in trouble. A few days ago a me of the councilmen discovered that Mr. Pendleton's name was on the city pay roll. An investigation was instituted from which it was learned that the Mayor had appointed Pendleton to the position named without consulting the council or asking it to confirm his action.

"Mayor Baskin has played his card well," said the News' informant, "but I for one shall raise my voice and use my individual and official influence

against such unlawful and Czar-like methods. It must be understood once for all that we do not live in autocratic Russia. I do not want to divest the Mayor of any of his lawful prerogatives, but his appointments should be by and with the consent and confirmation of the council. To allow him to appoint his friends to office without consulting the members of the council and without a protest on our part, would be a glaring exhibition of dereliction of duty."

It is said that other appointments have been made on the quiet by the Mayor, and the matter will be further investigated. It is expected to come up for discussion at the next regular meeting of the council.

NEWS FROM STAR VALLEY.

The inhabitants of Star and Salt River valleys convened in conference today for the purpose of being organized into a Stake of Zion.

Present on the stand, President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, President Wm. Budge, Counselor George Osmond, and a number of other brethren from Bear Lake.

Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke on the great improvement in these valleys since his last visit. He advised the Saints to start aright in their new undertaking and live in peace with all mankind. They should make their improvements substantial and in the right place, and learn our children to be patient, kind, charitable and just to all, to reverence the Deity and pray for their enemies.

President Joseph F. Smith wished the Saints to remember their covenants with each other, all parties should settle their own difficulties. He gave some excellent advice to the young.

P. M.—President Wm. Budge felt pleased to meet under so favorable circumstances; showed the necessity of good order to secure our advancement.

President Geo. Osmond expressed surprise at the rapid progress of the people during his absence on his mission.

Reports of the different wards were given by the Bishops. They were good.

Sunday, Aug. 14th, 10 a. m.—Pres. Joseph F. Smith asked the Saints if they wished to have a Stake organization. The response was affirmatively unanimous. Apostle F. M. Lyman presented the general authorities of the Church, who were sustained by the people. He named the boundary lines of the Stake and presented the name of George Osmond as President and Wm. V. Burton as his first and Anson V. Call as his second Counselor. He then presented the names of twelve men to constitute the High Council, of Bear Valley Stake.

Members of the Council:—Henry Dixon, Thomas W. Lee, Aroet Lucius, Hale, Jr., James Koford, Isaac Biglow, Joseph Corbridge, Hugh Morgan, Charles Kington, Hans J. Neilson, William Turner, Moroni Coleman, Warren Longhurst.

Alternates:—John Neild, sen., Hyrum D. Clark, Charles C. Leavitt, John Astle, B. H. Alfred, Walter R. Bulver.

Stake Clerk and Recorder—Wm. H. Kennington.

All were unanimously sustained.

They were set apart on Sunday afternoon, excepting Walter R. Barber, who was not present.

2 p. m.—The Sacrament was administered by Bishop C. D. Casler, and A. L. Hall. Brother Ezra Clark of Bountiful bore testimony to the truth of the Gospel.

Apostle F. M. Lyman explained the duties of the various officers of the Stake and advised the Bishops to keep a correct record of the wards.

President Wm. Budge hoped all would profit by the instructions given by the brethren.

Brother Thomas F. Burton was chosen to act as second counselor to Bishop C. D. Casler, of Afton ward.

Benediction by President Jos. F. Smith.

Conference adjourned for three months.

Wm. H. KENNINGTON,
Stake Clerk.

AFTON, Star Valley, August 18th, 1892.

THE aggregate railroad mileage of Montana is 2662 miles, the total assessed value of which is \$9,287,532. In this aggregate twenty-nine corporations are represented.

DEATHS.

LOMAX.—At Derby, England, July 18th, 1892, of Rheumatic fever, Orson John, son of John and Alice Lomax of Salt Lake City, aged thirty-six years.

CUSHING.—In the Eleventh Ward of this city, at 7:10 a. m., Aug. 13th, 1892, from dysentery, Sherman John, son of James and Rhoda Cushing; aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days.

RICHARDS.—In Sugar House Ward, August 11th, 1892, of cholera infantum, Pauline, daughter of Willard B. and Louise Seligberg Richards, aged ten months and twenty-six days.

ROBINSON.—At sea, on the steamship "Arizona," June 30, 1892, of dysentery, Mary Ann Robinson; born August 11, 1851, at Preston Lancashire, England. She was a firm believer in the Gospel, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. She leaves her only child, Elizabeth Ann, to mourn her loss.—*Mild Star.*

SIMPSON.—In St. Louis, Mo., August 9, 1892, of old age, Mary Ann Simpson, relict of the late George Simpson, of Barnum, St. Andrews, England, and mother of J. W. Simpson, of this city, in the 85th year of her age. She emigrated the Gospel in 1833, and migrated to America in 1835. While crossing the plains her husband died and she immediately returned to relatives in St. Louis, where she has ever since remained, although her son has made three trips east for the purpose of inducing her to return with him to Utah.

PARSONS.—At Willard, Box Elder County, Utah, August 13th, 1892, of old age and general debility, Mary J. Parsons, aged 70 years; born September 28th, 1813, at Matfield, Worcestershire, England.

She and her deceased husband, Wm. Parsons, were among the members in Herefordshire who had left the Methodist Church and were waiting for something better and gladly received the Gospel at the hands of President Willard B. Richards, in 1831. She emigrated to America the same year, in the first ship load of Saints leaving the British Isles. She never faltered in her faith, remaining steadfast and full of hope to the last.

STOWELL.—At Willard, Box Elder County, Utah, July 13th, 1892, of dropsy, in the twenty-eighth year of her age, Ellen M. Stowell, wife of Alfred Stowell and daughter of M. W. and Rosilla Dutton.

Deceased was very exemplary, a faithful teacher in the Sabbath school, conscious, beloved by all who knew her as a faithful Latter-day Saint. Her death is keenly felt; society loses a faithful member.

Her remains were interred in the cemetery on the 15th ult., the ceremonies being conducted by Bishop Abner Allen. Solemnizing remarks were made by Prof. Monck and G. J. March, of Ogden City, and others of this place. —[Com.]

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE, 1850.

NO. 11. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892. VOL. XLV.

PATHWAYS THROUGH LIFE.

You say that your life is a failure,
Your future holds naught that is sweet,
That the troublous years bring little but tears,
And always, always defeat.

Mistake—aye sine, you can call them—
May cover your past like a pall,
But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong
Is the bravest soul of all.

You long to go forth in the battle,
But your feet are fettered quite,
Remember, who serve in the corps of reserve
May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races
For pleasure and gold and fame;
Yet many who win 'mid the plaudits' din
Find the prize but an empty name.

The toil that is yours seems fruitless,
Your days are weary and long;
But the lowliest duty may glow with beauty
When wrought with a cheerful song.

The world's best sweets are denied you,
You have tasted earth's cup of woe;
But who suffers to give that others may live
Has the noblest life, I trow.

Oh let us, my friend, do bravely
The work that to us is given,
And smile in belief that what causes us grief
May keep us the closer to heaven.

The pathways we traverse are many,
And some are by barrenest strand;
But with vision grown wide we shall wonder
We are glad,
For they led to the Beautiful Land.
—*Ladies' Home Journal.* EMMA C. DOWD.

THE PLAGUE FROM THE STAND-POINT OF PROPHECY.

GREAT alarm prevails in Europe in consequence of the ravages and spread of cholera. Intense anxiety exists in this country because of the reports of the plague which come across the Atlantic and the probability of its visiting the United States. We regard it as one of the judgments of the latter days and a consequence of the wickedness of the nations. When the hosts of men give themselves over to unrighteousness, the spirit of God ceases to brood over the earth. That holy power is preservative and when it retires or withdraws the people are left a prey to calamity and distress.

One of the reasons for our belief that the terrible disease now making fearful

havoc among our race is one of the judgments of our times is that we have unshaken faith in Joseph Smith as a Prophet. He has prophetically delineated with great clearness the whole of the conspicuous and remarkable conditions of our day. One of the visitations which he predicted was of the character of the cholera plague, as will be observed from the following passage of a revelation given through the Seer on March 7, 1831:

"And there shall be men standing in that (the present) generation that shall not pass until they shall see an overflowing scourge, for a desolating sickness shall cover the land."

This prophecy is a repetition of what the Savior told his disciples on the Mount of Olives, a portion of which is related in the 24th chapter of Matthew, and repeated through Joseph Smith in completeness, with the respective predictions in their consecutive order. This "overflowing scourge" was to perform its deadly work within the lines of the generation existing at the time of the restoration of the Gospel in the latter days. The length of time that would elapse from the Gospel restoration and the visitation of the "desolating scourge" is not sharply defined any further than that there would be men living at the time of the introduction of the last dispensation who would not pass to the other world before the plague referred to should commence its work. Although the Saints may not unequivocally take the ground that the advent of cholera is the fulfillment of that important prophecy, it is interesting for them to compare current events with the predictions of the Great Prophet who was the instrument selected by Divine Wisdom to found the Church with which they are identified.

Commendable efforts are being made in this and other countries to prevent the ravages of the plague, and the effects of their endeavors will doubtless be to ameliorate the situation. Speaking, however, from the standpoint of revelation, there is another condition, without which the result will not be entirely satisfactory. That is the repentance of the people; or, in other words, reformation. We will here quote from a revelation given through Joseph the Seer on Sept. 23rd, 1832:

"For I, the Almighty, have placed my hands upon the nations, to scourge them for their wickedness; and plagues shall go forth, and they shall not be taken

from the earth until I have completed my work, which shall be cut short in righteousness, until all shall know me who shall remain, even from the least unto the greatest, and shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and shall see eye to eye."

According to this, the only hope of escape for the people from the judgments of the latter days is for them to become righteous, as the revelation shows that, in order for the earth to rest and be freed from corruption a species of elimination will progress, until a remnant shall remain who will conform to the laws of nature and of God.

Another revelation given through the Prophet Joseph, August 2nd, 1833, indicates that whichever plague shall be the "scourge" referred to will not, after gaining a foothold, have any lengthy cessations until the Lord Himself shall come. We quote from it:

"For behold, and lo, vengeance cometh speedily upon the ungodly as a whirlwind, and who shall escape it? The Lord's scourge shall pass over by night and by day, and the report thereof shall vex all people; yet it shall not be stayed until the Lord come; for the indignation of the Lord is kindled against their abominations and all their wicked works."

The facilities for the spread of information relating to existing conditions in any part of the earth are complete. Hence the accounts of the ravages of the present plague are presented daily to the whole civilized world. These reports are causing much vexation, the minds of the people being harassed and agitated by them.

The present times are perilous and perplexing, all things being "in commotion," as the prophets have predicted. There is no human situation of the present period of agitation that has not been a subject of prophetic treatment by the Prophet Joseph Smith. Of course such views are treated by many people with derision and contempt; they are hardly ever met by those who sneer at them with fact and argument. But the prophecies are being fulfilled, and the conditions of the world are assuming more and more the aspects of the pictures which inspired men have painted by the assistance of Divine Power.

The near future is pregnant with events and situations of great moment and the Saints should not be asleep to the signs of the times.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Today a trainload of western freight was drawn into the Lackawanna yards from the Lake Shore freight yards. Soon after about 125 switchmen quit.

Superintendent Seabert of the road was asked if the strike would impede passenger or freight traffic. "No, it finds us fully prepared. We have men to take the place of those who quit. Trains will move as usual."

It is learned that the freight to which the men objected was believed by them to be from Lehigh. This was a mistake, as an official declared it was ordinary lake freight. Trains were running as usual an hour after the strike. Two hours later for similar reasons, it is said, switchmen in Buffalo and Rochester and Pittsburgh road went out, adding fifteen more to the idle switchmen. The telephone wire between Superintendent Seabert's office and the yardmaster's office was cut this afternoon, thus preventing communication between the head offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Today Messrs. Donovan, Purcell and Robertson of the State board of Arbitration attempted to learn from Grand Master Sweeney when or if ever he was going to order out the switchmen now working in the jurisdiction affected by the strike. Sweeney practically refused to give the arbitrators any information.

Joseph Hermerle, recording secretary and treasurer of Buffalo Lodge No. 3, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, and one of the leaders of the strike, was arrested today for interfering with a Lehigh Valley passenger train. Upon being searched a thirty-eight-caliber revolver was found in his pocket.

Shortly after the tie up on the Lackawanna this afternoon the switchmen waited upon Superintendent Seabert and offered their services to protect the company's property, and Seabert replied that he did not think the company would require guards, militia or otherwise, and thanked the men for offering their aid.

AN ATTACK WAS MADE

on pickets and non-union switchmen this afternoon. The attack was made on the picket line of the Twenty-second regiment, stationed at Toft Farm, by forty strikers. It will probably result fatally to one of their number. The crowd began throwing stones at John M. Gulchen and Charles Cable, non-union men who were working in the Toft Farm yard. Lieutenant Charles E. Aust and Sergeant William Cronow of Company C ordered the stone throwers to disperse. They refused to do so and were fired upon by order of Lieutenant Austin. Mauthar was struck by two bullets. One took effect on the left elbow, while the other passed through the abdomen to the right kidney. The injured man was taken to Emergency Hospital. His condition is extremely critical. The coroner was notified to be in readiness to take the men's ante-mortem statement should signs of failure occur.

Claughlin, Dunn, Madigan and Cotter, other members of the crowd, were arrested.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

The private who did the shooting was

also detained by the police. The officer of the company to which the detained private belonged protested against the arrest of his subordinate and demanded his release. At the same time he informed General Doyle of the arrest and General Doyle ordered the company and battalion if necessary to set the soldier at liberty.

Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was thrown from the top of a box car in the Erie yards by a striker about 6 o'clock this evening and was badly bruised.

Thomas Cable, a non-union man while working in the Lehigh yards at East Buffalo, was set upon by four strikers and badly injured. Two of the strikers jumped on his stomach while companions held the victim down. The injured man is at Emergency Hospital.

The reports sent out from here early this morning to the effect that a conflict took place between the strikers and troops in which several were killed and others wounded is without foundation.

There was no disturbance of serious nature last night except firing by skulkers, which was replied to by the soldiers, but no one is known to have been shot.

Reputable newspaper men in the city are instituting an inquiry as to who constructed the news that caused such cruel anxiety among friends here.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—At midnight Sweeney, head of the switchmen's order, officially recognized the fact that the strike movement of the switchmen which was begun twelve days ago had failed. In official terms the strike was declared off. The men will, before daylight, be notified by local officials that they now are at liberty to get back to their places if they can.

By noon today each of the labor leaders, save Arthur and Thurston, were in the city. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the leaders went into conference. Sweeney immediately set forth at length the position in which he and his men were placed. At the conclusion of Sweeney's statements, Sargeant reiterated what he had already said that his men would not go on a sympathetic strike unless all the railway organizations did so. Clarke said the conductors had no grievance and that while they believe the demands of the switchmen were just, there would be no strike of conductors unless it was to redress wrongs to conductors.

Wilkins of the trainmen said he thought the demands of the switchmen were fair if ever demands were, but his order could not consent to cooperation by a sympathetic strike. In these statements Sweeney received the ultimatum. The conference broke up about 7 o'clock. Sweeney proceeded at once to a conference with local representatives of the switchmen. This proceeded until after 11 o'clock. Then representatives of the press were called into a small room adjoining the conference chamber and to them Mr. Sweeney announced that the conclusion had been reached by duly authorized representatives of the switchmen, and that it was to the effect that the strike ended at midnight tonight.

The word was carried out toward the East Buffalo yards at once by messengers, and before dawn the idle switchmen will be at liberty again to seek work where they can.

It is estimated by Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, who called upon the railway officials in behalf of the men, that nearly fifty per cent of the now idle switchmen will be employed. Probably the troops will be speedily withdrawn, local militia being left to furnish such protection as may be necessary.

THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

[*Scribner's Magazine.*]

For a century or more naturalists have known a great deal concerning the marine organisms which dwell in the shallow water next the shore. They long ago learned the amazing richness of these littoral forms. The census of species amounts now to more than one hundred thousand distinct forms; it is, however, of late that they have ascertained that the deeper parts of the ocean-floors have also an abundant and varied peopling. The greater part of these shore dwellers are exceedingly intolerant of the enormous pressure of the deeper water, as well as of the low temperature and total darkness which exist there. Certain forms have, however, acquired the ability to withstand these peculiar conditions, as generation by generation through the geologic ages that have crept away from the realms of fierce combat next the shore, to the least contested fields of the open and deeper seas. Through all the geologic ages this selection of especially prepared groups for the singular stations or habits of the ocean depths has been going on, with the result that the life of those dark and pressure-endured regions are now tenanted by eminently peculiar animals, by species which ever surprise the student who is accustomed alone to the forms which dwell near the shore.

One of the most striking features connected with the animals of the deep seas is the frequency with which we find there living specimens which remind us of kinds which in former geologic periods dwelt in the coastal districts of the oceans. It seems that many of these ancient creatures, when they no longer could hold their own against the more highly organized and developed animals which inhabited the favored stations next the shores, shrunk away into the deep water, and in that undesired part of the world found an asylum, where, amid the changeless environment, they have dwelt for ages, unaltered. Thus the vast profounds of the deep have become a sort of almshouse, whereunto antiquated forms have retired before the overwhelming pressure which the newer and higher life ever imposes on its ancestors. From the results of the relatively trifling explorations which have, as yet, been made, there seems good reason to hope that in time we may win from the deep the nearest living representations of many creatures which once occupied a large place in the seas, but now have abandoned the fields of more active combat, which are usually the seat of the greatest advance.

In the profounder seas the invertebrate life appears to have a larger share than is secured by the vertebrate, or backboneed animals; yet there are a number of fishes known in these depths, and it seems likely that these

tenants of the deep may be numbered by thousands of species. Among the finned tenants of the profounder parts of the ocean, we find the most startling departures from the types with which we are familiar in coastal waters. In general shape they differ little from their kindred which dwell in the sunlit shallows. The differences are largely in the mechanism of the senses, especially of the eyes. These organs undergo surprising variations with reference to the enduring of the darkness of these depths. In certain of the species the sight not only fails, but the visual apparatus entirely disappears; in others the eyeballs become very much enlarged and the nervous apparatus increased, and are evidently arranged to catch mere glimpses of light. As it is certain that no trace of sunlight can ever penetrate through the deep which overlies the realm where these animals dwell, the adaptation of these eyes to the needs of different vision at first appeared to be a very inexplicable matter. Some recent discoveries provide us with what seem to be an adequate explanation of the enigma. It has been found that certain of the denizens of the deep seafloors have phosphorescent parts of their bodies which serve to give light in the manner in which it is yielded by the familiar fire flies and glow worms. The end secured by these light-giving parts is probably the attraction of the sexual mates of the creatures. In the utter darkness of the ocean this indispensable end could be attained in no other way; even the fishes appear to have this beautiful provision for avoiding the most serious evils of the darkness in which they are compelled to exist.

It is evident that the fishes with large eyes would also have a decided advantage in the pursuit of food, for their keen vision would enable them to discern the glimmer of the phosphorescent light for some distance through the still, clear water. The difficulty comes in the case of those fishes which under the same general conditions of existence in darkness, combined with the same need of food, and of finding their mates, have not only failed to better their sight, but have abandoned it altogether. There is, perhaps, no other simple instance in which we may so well perceive the cardinal difficulty which the extreme selectionist encounters in his effort to explain all the complications of the organic world by the single hypothesis of the survival of the fittest. Here are two groups of like creatures introduced to the conditions of utter darkness after long ages of experience in the realms of light under circumstances which, so far as we can perceive, are absolutely identical, the creatures enter upon widely divergent paths of variation. The lesson we may read in these facts seems plain; it is to the effect that environment alone is not competent to determine the way followed by a species in its process of change.

J. R. Shephard applied to Registrar H. Grinnett for registration this morning. On the presentation of the elector's oath, Shephard refused to take it. Grinnett then refused to register him. This will be made a test case by the Republicans to try the constitutionality of the Idaho test oath.

THE CENTER STREET GRADE.

The property owners on the east side of Center street, who have entered a respectful protest against the intended manner of grading a portion of that street, are very indignant because of the unwarranted statement made when the petition was presented to the Council on the 18th inst. A councilman was reported as saying, in reference to the protest, "that it was all a bluff game anyhow." A local newspaper states that the protest is not likely to receive favorable attention, and a member of the Council said that it is necessary to cut down the street because the grade is now so steep that it is almost impossible to run the fire apparatus up there. As it seems that the indications are against favorable reconsideration of the matter by the Council, I beg the privilege of presenting some of the facts to the public through your columns.

In the first place, the signers of the petition are owners of the lots on three blocks only of Centre street, the first three blocks on east side of said street, just north of Mr. McCormick's residence. That portion of the street is, for most of its length comparatively level, and does not need to be cut down for the purpose of reducing the steep grade. The steep ascent, from either end of the street, is made before those blocks are reached, therefore to cut the street down in that section is superfluous, and a wholly unnecessary expense, so far as making the ascent easier is concerned. We are given to understand that the city wants the dirt that can be obtained by lowering the grade, to fill depressions in other streets (they would "rob Peter to pay Paul,") and can thus obtain it cheaply. Surely this can not justify the city in permanently damaging the property involved in this matter.

As stated in the protest, if the street is cut down as ordered, to a level with the west sidewalk, access to the lots on the east side will be made considerably more difficult than at present; and, as most of the owners are now under the necessity of climbing lengthy flights of steps to get onto their lots, they naturally object to the contemplated great increase of their inconveniences. They are not ambitious to be elevated to the rank of cliff dwellers, without wings to aid in carrying them up the unsightly unwallied heights which the city proposes leaving in front of their habitations.

Such grading would also add very materially to the already too steep incline of streets leading eastward from Centre Street to Capitol Hill. Instead of increasing the difficulty of access to that desirable location, there should be an effort made to render it more easy. I am hardly prepared to believe the rumor that there has been, and is, a determination on the part of boomers of "additions" in other portions of the city to detract from the advantages of Capitol Hill as an eligible location for the best class of residences, certainly I can not think that any of the city councilors are parties in the matter; nevertheless the effect of grading Centre street, as intended, would be an aid to real estate schemers in such a plan.

It is true that the street should be

properly graded, from the east to the west side, making its level as practicable in that direction, so that the street cars and wagons may have room to travel without danger, but the method decided upon, viz., cutting it down to a level with the west sidewalk, is a manifest injustice, and altogether in favor of the west side residents and the Street Railway company. Besides, I think it can be shown that a cheaper, and certainly more equitable way to adjust the difficulty is that suggested by some of the interested parties. I allude to the proposition that the height of the street, from level of west sidewalk to level of east sidewalk, be equally apportioned by a wall one-half each height being built along the edge of the water flume on the site, and a similar wall to retain the sidewalk on east side. This would provide the full available width of the street for traffic; it would not interfere with grading the streets leading to Capitol Hill; and it would fairly divide the present disadvantages of the grade between both sides of the street.

Furthermore, if the street is cut down to a level with the west sidewalk, as ordered, and a retaining wall is not erected to support the east sidewalk, the requisite slope will materially reduce the width of this narrow street, making traffic almost impossible, and assuredly dangerous, when the car track is laid in the centre.

I apologize for intruding on your space; this is a longer explanation than I intended making, but it seems necessary in view of the assertion that our application "was all a bluff game anyhow." Yours respectfully,

D. M. MOALLISTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 29, 1892.

AN ELECTION DIFFICULTY.

In the Third District Court this morning, Richard W. Young, J. Ferguson Smith and Wm. J. Tuddenham, planted a suit against Lucius E. Hall, arising out of the Salt Lake municipal election on February 10th, 1890. The complaint states that at that election the plaintiffs were duly elected to hold the office of councilmen for the Fourth Ward, for a term of two years; that the defendant Hall, one Louis Cohn and one Warden J. Noble, each pretending to have been elected as councilmen from this same ward, unlawfully usurped and intruded into said office, and unlawfully acted for a period of seventeen months; that under the laws of the Territory and the ordinances of Salt Lake City each of the plaintiffs was entitled to receive for his services as Councilman the sum of \$550 per annum, and the further amount of \$5 each for every special meeting of the City Council. But the defendants, pretending to act as Councilmen, unlawfully drew this allowance, claiming the same as salary, the aggregate amounting to \$418.35. Plaintiffs had made demand upon the defendants for such money illegally drawn by them, but they had not returned it, nor any part thereof. Hence judgment is demanded for \$418.35, legal interest, and costs of suit.

Le Grand Young is the plaintiff's attorney.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. FENROSB, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . Sept. 3, 1902.

THE DANGER AT GARFIELD BEACH.

For two or three days past there have been rumors of danger from diphtheria at Garfield Beach. Stories with more or less foundation in fact, but mingled with considerable fiction, have been circulated in such a way as to cause much alarm. As soon as they reached this office we instituted inquiries as to their truth, because we did not wish to aid in spreading terror nor in giving publicity to groundless or exaggerated reports.

We learned that there was some foundation to the story, but that the superstructure was largely imaginary. There is a small frame cabin a little distance west of the powerhouse at the Beach, where a family reside the head of which is a workman at Garfield. About eleven days ago one of his boys who was visiting friends at E. T. City, caught the diphtheria there and on coming home communicated it to an elder brother. The boy was sent back next day to E. T. City, where he died. The oldest brother was also sent to E. T., a day after six days' medical and surgical treatment, he died last Monday. Another member of the family who became infected was removed to the Sisters' Hospital in this city. The building which they had been in was at once barricaded and disinfected. Capt. Douris had the bedbug and other household appliances burned on the hill side and the very ashes disinfected. A doctor was sent out to the Beach to watch for any re-appearance of the disease, but there has been none.

On Tuesday evening three physicians went out to the Beach and made a thorough examination of the matter, and in this their report:

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 23, 1902.

"D. E. Burley, Esq., General Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railway:

"Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request we made a special trip to Garfield Beach this afternoon for the purpose of investigating the conditions there with relation to the question of diphtheria recently reported. We have investigated thoroughly, and find that some ten days ago a child was brought from a neighboring settlement to the section house at Garfield, ill with diphtheria.

"From this case two others in the same family were infected. All these were promptly removed, and the premises quarantined and disinfected.

"The employees at the beach have all been subjected to daily medical examination since that time, and no further cases have developed. So long time has now elapsed that we deem it impossible that other cases should occur at Garfield from this infection; especially since the company has ordered the building with all

its contents burned. We believe all possible precautions have been taken by the railroad company; and, so far as we can learn, no other buildings have been contaminated."

F. S. BASCOMB, M. D.,
A. C. STANDAERT, M. D.,
A. C. MACLEAN, M. D.,
G. W. FOSTER, M. D."

Early this morning the cabin was burned to the ground so that there might not be the slightest possible reason for alarm. Captain Douris and Mr. Washburne have personally taken every precaution that there might be no danger to the public, and the U. P. agents in this city have also been energetic in making the investigation thorough and the destruction of everything possibly infectious complete. E. T. City is four miles from the Beach, and the cabin where the dreaded disease was brought is a considerable distance from the bathing place and its buildings.

There is no danger whatever from this source to visitors at Garfield. There is far more danger to some from an entirely different cause. It is the young ladies who are permitted to stay there until late at night without their parents and guardians, and return home in company of persons of dissolute or unknown character. Young people who go to Garfield or any other place of recreation should be required to return at proper hours, and they ought to be under the surveillance of older persons who will watch over their welfare.

Personally we have seen no improper conduct there, but we have been frequently told of proceedings on the latest trails which are discreditable to some of our young people, the children of respectable parents. In the excitement of the amusements in which they engage, and sometimes of the beverages in which they indulge, they become reckless and boisterous and indifferent both to the public gaze and to that decorum to which people of ordinary culture are accustomed.

If parents cannot accompany their children on excursions of this kind, they would do well to have some one as chaperone for their daughters who will exercise a kindly restraint and keep them from intimacy with strangers and persons of doubtful character. We do not believe in "seces" of any sort, but we believe that there is more danger at the Beach from the cause we have mentioned than from any infectious bodily disease.

A VALUABLE POLITICAL WORK.

"TARIFF REFORM the Paramount Issue" is the title of a work just issuing from the press which is likely to cut an important figure in the presidential campaign. It is from the pen of the Hon. William Springer of Illinois, and is replete with cogent arguments in support of that tariff reform which some political partisans persist in calling "free trade." Mr. Springer has been in Congress ever since 1874 and even before that time was an earnest advocate of the principles which he now advances, and which he has battled for all his life as a public man.

Of course this book is written from a Democratic standpoint and the reader must peruse it in that light. In order

to arrive at just conclusions, the Republican arguer's should also receive due consideration. But the author has accumulated a vast fund of information, statistical and otherwise, and has been so intimately and so long familiar with the economic questions involved in this subject, that his work cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the great issue of the hour. For, it is evident that all other points of difference between the two great parties pale their ineffectual fires in the light of the question of the tariff.

The student of this subject will find in this work not only clever arguments on the general principles involved, but valuable information on special subjects of local importance such as free sugar, free wool, and the tin plate, woolen goods and other controversies. The work is of worth to people of either national party. The facts and figures it presents could only be obtained by years of diligent research and compilation and are useful for reference no matter which side of a tariff controversy may be taken.

A sketch of the author's life, with portrait, is given at the beginning of the book, and Cleveland's famous tariff message of 1887 with his portrait and Adlai Stevenson's are presented at the close. There are other portraits in the work all finely executed, and the letter press is clear and on good paper of over four hundred pages. It will be distributed by the National Democratic committee and is published by Chas. L. Webster and Co., New York.

A DAILY NUISANCE.

WATER should be turned into the upper part of the sewers every day. There is not fluid enough usually to flush them. The consequence is a stench, every low and again, that is unbearable. People passing along the upper part of East Temple street early this morning had to hold their noses, and they were looking around expecting to see a dead animal. The stink came from the same manhole about which complaints have frequently been made. A smelling committee came up, after the situation was explained, but we are told they could not discover anything offensive. That can be explained only on two hypotheses: Either the foul matter had been removed by flushing from some source, or the smelling gentlemen have poor noses for odors. Nearly every day the fumes arising from the sewer in the upper part of "Main" Street, as the signposts call it, are foul and unhealthy, and the hose ought to be turned loose daily so that the nuisance may be abated.

A MIXED LABOR SITUATION.

The dispatches tell of a rather amusing situation connected with organized labor in Chicago. The artists who have heretofore supplied music for the parades on labor day have been paid five dollars each for their services. The Chicago Musicians' Union demands for the ensuing occasion that kind seven dollars for each man. Some of the labor unions refuse to comply with this requisition and have practically locked-out the members of the

Musicians' Union and engaged non-union men to play for them.

This is a novel situation. The unions which refuse to pay the seven dollars are virtually in the position of capitalists, or employers, and they resort to the common or usual means employed by that class when disputes are on—the employment of non-union men. This shows that when positions are reversed it is difficult to tell "whether from which." "Human nature is human nature."

Some of the unions complied with the demand of the union musicians. A split, characterized by acrimony, is the result, and it is not unlikely that there will be two parades, and possibly a conflict.

The subject is serious, but the position ludicrous.

IT IS BEST TO JUST.

It never permanently helps any cause to misrepresent the opposition. Such advantage as may appear to accrue from it is only temporary, and when the reaction comes the intended injury rebounds and does more damage to the author than to the intended victim. This will be found by experience to hold good in politics. It is therefore with no disposition to do harm to any one, but the contrary, that we refer to a charge that is being made and has been many times repeated of late, that the late Utah Legislature "took off the bounty on sugar." The statement is not true and ought not to be reiterated. The argument based upon it must fall, unless it is supported by something that has the merit of accuracy.

The Utah Legislature could not take off the Government bounty on sugar; that is evident and needs no proof, for nothing short of an Act of Congress could remove that bounty. And the late Legislature did not take off the Utah bounty on sugar. The sum of \$11,000 was drawn from it in 1891, and the remainder of \$19,000 is open to the sugar manufacturers in 1892. The Legislature did not take this off nor attempt to take it off.

The facts in the case are, that a bill for a further sugar bounty was introduced in the Legislature of 1892 and failed of passage. A very small majority voted it down. We need not and do not propose to reproduce the arguments, pro and con, that were adduced when the subject was under debate; they were duly set forth at the time in the DESERET NEWS. It is well known that this paper favored the bounty, as an exception case calling for exceptional legislation. Therefore we cannot be accused of any partisan or personal motive in now stating the truth.

The best way in all these controversies is to adhere to facts, and in assailing the position of an adversary to accord to it all the strength it possesses, and set forth its claims fairly and correctly. Then there is some credit in overcoming it and the victory will count. There is too much misrepresentation nowadays in political matters, that the very mention of them is becoming offensive to just minds. Utah politicians ought not to fall into the methods of the demagogues and the peace-hunters, but, contend fairly for

that which they believe to be right, and conduct their discussions in the spirit of justice, courtesy and honor. The truth will be sure to win in the end, and it will abide forever.

AN OCEAN RACE.

ELDER Joshua B. Bean, who returned home from England on Saturday, informs us of an unusual incident of travel across the Atlantic. The two celebrated ocean greyhounds, "Aurania," of the Cunard line, and "Alaska," of the Gulon line, left Liverpool at about the same time on Saturday, August 6th. They engaged in a trial of speed and never once lost sight of each other during the entire trip to New York. The "Aurania" was a little better trim than her competitor and made the voyage about two or three hours quicker. The race was a subject of lively interest to the passengers, and helped to make the time pass more lively than it otherwise would. During the voyage the course of each vessel was several times crossed by the other. Both are magnificent steamships.

A MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

The press dispatches have made brief mention of the sudden appearance of a mysterious picture in a window of the steeple of a Catholic church in Canton, Minnesota. It represents a grotto in which is the form of a woman with an infant reclining on her left arm. Slightly above the face of a bearded man looking down on the pair. The woman is dressed in a loose white robe, has flowing black hair and a beautiful face. The picture was first discovered by a little girl, and has since been visited by hundreds of curious people, while some who have looked for it have been unable to see it. The glass has been scrubbed inside and out by doubters, but the picture is still there. It has been asserted by some that Father Jones, pastor of the parish, and who built the church, had the picture blown in the glass, but this the priest emphatically denies, and thinks the charge can easily be proved or disproved by inquiring of the firm from which the glass was purchased.

All these details are published in the newspapers as veritable facts, and the people of Canton are wondering what the next development will be.

REFERENCE was made in yesterday's NEWS to the appearance in a window of the steeple of a Catholic church, in Canton, Minnesota, of a picture representing a grotto in which is shown the form of a woman holding an infant. The details are given by the press as facts and, as was stated, people are at a loss to know how the phenomenon can be accounted for.

It will, perhaps, interest our readers to learn that this case is not the only one of the kind on record. In 1874 a devout farmer's wife at Zapfendorf, near Bamberg, Bavaria, discovered, to her great astonishment, after a fervent prayer, the faint outline of a madonna picture in one of the window panes in her house. The appearance was plainly visible to a number of persons, while others could not

perceive anything. Dr. Hodann investigated the case and published the result in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, 1877, No. 241. He summarizes his observations in the following statement: "If a framed picture is for years exposed to strong sunlight, the outlines of it will, by a process not satisfactorily explained, be transferred to the covering glass. Should afterwards such a glass be used in a window, the picture is sure to be discovered sooner or later."

Assuming this statement of the doctor to be correct, the accounts of the mysterious picture at Canton may be accepted as facts, while the pictorial representation need not necessarily be regarded as the work of a supernatural power.

THAT HUGE COAL COMBINE.

WHEN the Reading Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central entered into an arrangement several months ago by which over one-half the anthracite coal output of the country could be controlled, great excitement prevailed all through the East. The New York legislature took the matter up, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced and passed in the New Jersey Legislature legitimizing what was then called the "Coal Combine," but the Governor vetoed it. Pennsylvania also had something to say, but as the Pennsylvania Central, the Lackawanna and the Delaware & Hudson were also engaged in the anthracite coal industry, it was thought that these would form a check on the combine in the event of a rise in price, and the matter dropped.

The latest intelligence from the coal district is to the effect that the roads last mentioned are now in the combine, and in fact always were; but a mock opposition was shown in order to hoodwink the public. The anthracite monopoly is complete. The Delaware & Hudson is a Vanderbilt road, and of course this means that the whole Vanderbilt influence goes with the "combine," or "conspiracy" as it should be called. Not one bushel of anthracite coal can now be placed in the market except through an agent of this vast monopoly, perhaps the largest and most dishonest in the history of modern times.

POLITICS IN IDAHO.

THE political pot is boiling in lively style in Idaho, and the "Mormon" question is once more an ingredient in the broth. The Republicans have made their bid for the support of that element, and the Democrats, who meet today at Boise, will no doubt try to come up to the same scratch, if they do not go a little farther, for the same purpose.

The Republicans decided that the test oath was no longer needed and that the party will do its best to have it repealed. That is very good so far as it goes. It is prospective, however, and contingent upon their success.

If the Democrats can do something more immediate and practical it will no doubt be highly appreciated by our friends in the North. But we do not see at present how anything can be done which will render available to either

party the votes of the "Mormon" dissent at the coming fall elections. It is certain, however, that they are not all of one party, and even if means could be devised whereby their right to vote was made secure, that they would cast their votes, not in a body but according to their individual political preferences.

COALVILLE HAS A NEWSPAPER.

We are glad to see that Coalville, that enterprising little town in Summitt County, has a bright weekly paper. The *Chronicle* is not pretensions, but is wide awake and contains not only the local news of the city and county, but well gleaned items from other papers and crisp and pointed editorials. The publishers will have to do some energetic rustling to make it pay in a population of the numbers of that region, but if the public can appreciate the value of a journal devoted to their interests, and will manifest their appreciation by that financial support which is essential, we see no reason why the *Chronicle* should not flourish in Coalville and increase both in size and days of publishing as well as in circulation and interest. We wish the *Chronicle* success.

NOT PARTISAN.

The demagogues who are playing for the labor vote, need not think they will curry favor by denouncing the Mayor for his veto of the so-called "eight hours ordinance," and praising the unions for framing a new ordinance. The measure introduced in the City Council on Monday evening makes the simple provision which the Mayor announced himself in favor of. The bill be vetoed was fatally defective. It legislated too much. It would not have stood the test of the courts if he had signed it. Neither be nor any one else that we have heard of opposes the eight hours limit as a day's labor on public works. Those who were against the former ordinance objected to the limits it placed on labor, and the penalties it imposed to prevent voluntary work for more than eight hours during the day, with no limit as to the time of work during the night. It is folly to try and make party capital out of this matter. It is not a party question, and the working people understand that it is not, and will only smile at efforts to deceive them in that respect. If an ordinance is passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day on all public city works, without tying up workmen and contractors so as to destroy the liberty of the laborer and cripple the enterprises of the employer, the trades will no doubt be satisfied, the suggestion of the Mayor will be carried out, and the general public will give their endorsement. And there will be nothing partisan in the movement nor any capital in it for prevaricating politicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—A cable message announces the death on Friday in Jaffa, Ceylon, of Rev. William Ware Howland, for nearly fifty years a missionary of the American Board of that island.

THE TENNESSEE MINING TROUBLE.

LATE dispatches from the scene of the recent civil war in Tennessee state that quiet now prevails. The militia, however, are on the ground, and cannot be withdrawn for some time. There are over 1800 convicts in the State of Tennessee. A large percentage of these are leased to the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. The act under which the lease was entered into passed the State Legislature in 1889, and went into effect on January 1st, 1890, to run until January 1st, 1895. Dissatisfaction has for a long time been manifested against the leasing system. In 1889, owing to troubles then existing, the contractors surrendered their lease, and the matter was settled by a board of arbitration.

The question at issue in Tennessee is really the employment of convicts as competitors of free miners. The orials which has been brought about so tragically will have the effect of bringing the true situation before the whole American people, and attempts at a solution will be the result.

The minimum task of a convict is said to be four tons of coal per day, and his cost for feeding and guarding 20 cents. The lessees pay little more than this cost, therefore at \$2.50 per ton the contractors make \$10 on an outlay of little more than 20 cents. From this it can be easily seen that in time prison contractors could own and operate all the coal mines in Tennessee. Competition on such terms is out of the question.

There is still another reprehensible feature about this convict business. There are contractors and sub-contractors, and a host of other middle men. They are all political hangers of some kind. Their interest is to keep as large a number of convicts as possible in the prisons. In fact, it was proved in open court a short time ago that a convict lessee had offered a bonus to several district attorneys for each conviction.

To the credit of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, however, it must be stated that it offered to surrender its lease at the special session of the Legislature held last winter. It was not accepted. Without entering into party politics, it is a fact that the record shows that all the Republican members of the legislature voted for acceptance, while the Democrats voted the other way. As a consequence the contractors had to hold on to their lease, which does not expire, according to its terms, until 1896.

One year ago there was trouble at the mines. At that time the stockades were burned and the convicts set at liberty, as was the case a week ago.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

We see no need for any longer attempting to disguise the fact that there is real danger of Asiatic cholera reaching the United States. The reason for the present effort to make the people believe that the advent to this country of the terrible scourge is not probable is to keep down popular anxiety on the subject. Seeing that the disease has not yet reached the

United States we do not think there is a likelihood of creating anything like a panicky feeling at this juncture. Apathy on the subject would be really worse than anxiety, because the former feels g produces indifference in relation to the establishment of sanitary measures and other precautions, which would be a great benefit to the country even if cholera should not visit the our Republic.

The plague is traveling westward, having broken out in Hamburg where there were 150 cases on Monday and a number of additional ones yesterday. The percentage of deaths was high, numbers of them occurring inside of an hour after the attack and none beyond six hours after the commencement of the illness. The malady has likewise appeared in Havre. It keeps on its westward way the coming of the scourge to this country is only a question of time. The government, general and local, ought to be on the alert, and institute appropriate measures.

It has been demonstrated in plague periods, that mental conditions have much to do with the liability of people to attack. No operation of the mind has a stronger tendency in that direction than the fear of becoming a victim. Indeed such is the case with disease generally, the mind having a potent influence over the condition of the body. This fact doubtless causes the authorities of the country to be slow to create an impression to the effect that there is any great degree of probability of cholera making its appearance in this nation. There is a possibility of carrying this precaution too far and thus impeding the progress of necessary measures of sanitation.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

A MEMBER of the English Parliament writing to the San Francisco *Chronicle* from London under date of August 20th, gives the following synopsis of the situation in the British Islands:

"Politics will for a time be a blank, but a large contingent of the Radicals will never forget nor forgive the slights which have been cast upon them. As for Labouchere, he is quite able to revenge himself. Some Gladstonian organs are trying to divert his wrath from Gladstone to the Queen with the insinuation that her majesty declined absolutely to accept him as a minister. The fact is Gladstone did not submit his name and never had the least intention of doing so. 'Labby' had been a thorn in his side over and over again. Gladstone would sooner have asked the father of lies to join his ministry than the editor of *Truth*."

"There will be a hard fight for Morley's seat, and even should he be defeated Newcastle will have occasion to regret it, for another and safer constituency will be placed at his disposal. Two or three other bills have been made to him already. The other Ministers are in no danger and they can have a comfortable six months with little work and high pay."

"Gladstone is said to have a new home-rule bill all ready, and Morley is the only other man who knows all about it. The story goes that it will satisfy all the Irish except the extreme Parnells, but it is early in the day to believe that.

A PALPABLE BLUNDER.

WHATEVER may be said by way of denial, the public remain under the impression that the chief reason why the County Court has stopped sprinkling on the most frequented streets outside of the city limits, is the failure of the voters to give that body control of \$300,000 by bonding the county.

As far as Judge Barch is concerned we do not think there is personal blame. We believe he is too just and highminded a man to condescend to the pleasure of spite and vent individual resentment by retaliation on the public. But the fact remains that a good deal of ill-feeling was exhibited by members of the County court, when the returns came in and it was evident that the bonds election was a failure. Two members petulantly tendered their resignations which were not accepted, and at once the sprinkling was stopped, to the great annoyance of the public and the disgust of all citizens who interpreted this petty act to mean a paltry method of revenge.

Economy may be necessary, in view of the demands to be made on the treasury and the probable insufficient means to meet them. But we think there are other leakages that might be stopped, which would save larger expenditures than the comparatively meagre amount for sprinkling, and that would not expose the Court to the censure which this step has occasioned.

The excuses thus far set forth for the parsimonious if not revengeful act, are really too thin to give public satisfaction, and we think the County Court would do well to wisely reconsider its resolution, and not continue to throw dust in the eyes of the taxpayers, who can see more clearly than is supposed, and will show what they can see when they go to the polls in November.

THE COUNCIL AND THE MAYOR.

THIS continuous clash between the Mayor and the City Council is becoming not only monotonous but disgraceful. We do not pretend to decide who is to blame. The indications, however, are that it is mutual. The Mayor takes ground independent of the Council in some things, and that body, feeling provoked, retaliates and shows a disposition to act independently of the Mayor.

It seems to us that this can be avoided. If the ordinances are vague in relation to the respective powers of the Mayor and the City Council, they can soon be adjusted to meet the difficulty and, meanwhile, a proper disposition by both parties would avoid any such scandals as arise at nearly every meeting of the Council when regular business is introduced.

The law of 1892 which makes the Mayor an executive officer with veto power, separate and apart from the Council, does not fully harmonize with some of the old provisions which contemplated the Council as a body presided over by the Mayor. But there need not be any collision in consequence if each party has a desire to render to the other all that is due. And common courtesy requires this, if nothing else.

If it is true that the Mayor is technical, or that he assumes more authority than belongs to him, or desires to snub the City Council, we do not think that would justify the Council in taking a similar course in reference to the Mayor. That would be only retaliation, which is not right and is paltry, and between the two opposing influences the welfare of the city is imperilled.

The Mayor and Council ought to drop all ill-feeling and boy's-play and come together, literally and in sentiment, equally desirous of supporting each other in all public measures, and careful to concede to the other every right and power that have been authorized by charter or ordinance. There should be no clash among the various departments of the city government. Let us have harmony!

THE GREAT SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* of August 21st has the following:

"The subscription lists of the Great Salt Lake Railroad will soon be thrown open to the public, who will have a guarantee of the soundness and business character of the enterprise afforded them by seeing the names of shrewd men heading the subscription for large amounts. If the signs are not deceptive every share of stock allotted will be promptly taken in this city as soon as the people get a chance to invest."

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

MESSES. YOUNG, Smith and Tuddenham have entered suit against Messrs. Hall, Cohn and Noble, to recover the amount of salary due to them as members of the City Council while the defendants unlawfully occupied their seats in that body.

It will be remembered that the first named gentlemen were duly elected Councilmen from the Fourth Precinct, or City Ward, at the election of 1890. Also that the "Liberal" majority of the Council, under advice from the "Liberal" boss and voiced by the Mayor, refused to receive these members, and that the "Liberals" who were defeated in the Fourth Precinct were sworn in and took their seats. Further, that the matter was tested in the courts and was decided in favor of the complainants, but the "Liberal" policy of chicanery and obstruction was continued until the last possible moment, and the rightful incumbents of the office were kept out of their places until the greater part of their term had expired.

They subsequently applied for the salary of the offices to which they had been judicially declared entitled, but the City Council refused to pay them. Suit has therefore been entered to recover the amount from the parties who received it, and what might have been settled by the City is now demanded of those individuals.

It looks as though the complainants had good ground for their suit. If they were legally entitled to the office they were legally entitled to its emoluments. If the City will not or may not pay the salary, it ought to come from somewhere, and where else but from those who unlawfully received it? If we are not mistaken, there is a precedent for this in

the cases of the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, in which the latter view of a similar question was taken by the Court. At any rate the matter is now in litigation and it furnishes one more illustration of "Liberal" methods in elections and particularly of the "Liberal" tactics of 1893.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

SALT LAKE is to be treated to what is called a "revival." That is to say, a gentleman who possesses the influence termed "personal magnetism," is fluent of speech, and emotional in feeling, and who has had experience in stirring up the masses, is to hold forth specially on religious topics and endeavor to excite abnormal religious interest. Regular ministers of different denominations are to unite in aiding the movement and welcoming the revivalist.

There may be good arising from these periodical tempests that are fomented in the sectarian world. Agitation is very often beneficial in physical things and it may be so in spiritual things. But we have never seen any permanent good arising from "revivals." People of bad habits may be temporarily induced to reform, and that, of course, is so much gain to morality. But the cause of religion, true religion, is, in our opinion, injured instead of assisted by those emotional upheavals and the agitation that attends them.

Religion does not consist of undue excitement and exaltation of feeling. The effects of revivalism on the internal being are somewhat similar to those of alcoholic stimulants on the external being. Each is a species of intoxication. Neither is nutriment. The soul is not nourished, the mind is not informed by the former, any more than the body is benefited by the latter.

The exhortations of the revivalist are sensational rather than intellectual, and appeal to the senses rather than to the spirit of man. The antics of the "converted" are indicative of mental aberration caused by the biological influence of the revival manipulator. The whole business is outside of genuine religious faith and feeling, and the gymnastics that ensue are occasioned by spiritual inebriety.

The reaction is sure to come. When the magnetic exhorter is gone, the spell is broken, the "converted" lapses into the old ways and goes further in them than before, and the pure religion of Christ is made the subject of mockery. The infidel is encouraged in his jibes and immorality frequently makes greater inroads than ever when the "revival" is over, and sometimes while it is in progress.

Encouragement should be given to men and women who are gifted with light and power to move upon the better part of human nature and increase the sum of information and religious faith and action. But the sentimental mountebank who plays upon the fears and the emotions of weak-minded people, as is the custom at "revivals" and sectarian shouting circuses, is to be given the cold shoulder by all rational people who desire knowledge instead of noise and pure devotion instead of yelling exultation.

A SOCIALISTIC MAYOR.

ONE day last week in the Department of Tarn, France, a mining company discharged one of its workmen. His co-laborers demanded his reinstatement, but the company refused to comply. The discharged employee is mayor of the town in which the mine is situated. He is a Socialist, and was elected to that office at the last election. The district is becoming Socialistic at a rapid rate.

The miners are contemplating active measures, and it is feared that great disorder will result in the event of a strike. Most of the public officials in the district are socialists. If called on to quell disturbances, it is expected that they will side with the working-men.

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION

THE new constitution adopted recently by the State of Mississippi, according as its main features become known to the public at large, attracts proportionate attention. The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* says of it: "The main purpose and motive of the new constitution was to render it certain that the negroes could never, by any possible political combination, secure control of the State."

The vast majority of white people in the north, both Republican and Democratic, would not favor negro domination in any of the States of this Union. But the plan adopted by the Mississippi whites is not likely to be endorsed very generally in the north. A clause in the new constitution provides that any applicant for registration as a voter must be able to read a section of the State Constitution, and also to construe it to the satisfaction of the judges of election. An educational test for the franchise is not unreasonable, but further on is another clause which provides that if the applicant can understand a section of the constitution, if read to him, it shall qualify him for the ballot. A large number of whites in that State are illiterate, and this clause will be of assistance to them. The judges of election can thus say who is or who is not to vote. Utah people can appreciate what it means to constitute election judges the arbiters in disputed cases relating to voting.

The total population of Mississippi in 1890 was 1,287,423, of whom 559,703 were white and 747,720 colored. The total males over twenty-one was 271,000 of whom 120,611 were white and 150,469 colored. The total number of school age was 280,258, of whom 114,559 were white and 165,699 colored. These figures show that the colored people in Mississippi largely predominate, and that there is danger of race supremacy if numbers are permitted to prevail.

Although the male population of that State was over twenty-one was in 1890, 281,000, yet the total vote cast in 1888 was only 84,929. Under a registration just completed, according to the new regime, the total number of colored voters is 8000 out of a total of males over it of 150,000. The white registration is 68,127 out of a total of 120,611.

Mississippi has nine electoral votes

and seven members in Congress. If her voting population were taken as the basis, her congressional representation would be limited to one. Under the Constitution of the United States this reduction could be made, provided it is proven that American citizens over 21 are denied the right of suffrage.

It would be well for Mississippi, while endeavoring to preserve good government, so to regulate its election laws as not to abridge the rights of American citizens, white or colored. Whatever may be thought of the wholesale disfranchisement of the uneducated negroes, the fact remains that they are constitutionally endowed with the ballot, and State laws must be so framed that they will apply equally to all citizens irrespective of race or color.

TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SEVENTY-TWO HOURS.

THE Canadians are contemplating a scheme by which the transatlantic ocean trip can be accomplished in three days and nights. In fact there is something more than contemplation in it, inasmuch as some of the preliminary work has been performed. The survey for a Labrador railway has just been completed from a town on the Saguenay river to Port Marnham on St. Lewis inlet, sixty miles north of the straits of Belle Isle. The Quebec and Lake St. John railway now runs to the point on the Saguenay, from whence the proposed Labrador road is to start. The distance from this point to Port Marnham is 850 miles. The road can be built in 18 months. From Port Marnham to Milford Haven in Wales, the water can be traversed by ocean steamship in seventy-two hours. It is proposed to establish a steamship port at that place in Labrador. During eight months of the year navigation can be prosecuted without any trouble. The engineers who have completed the survey say that the Labrador climate is bracing and invigorating, and that mineral in vast quantities can be found in that region. English capital is at the back of the scheme, and if the Canadian government will only grant certain concessions, it is said that the work of constructing the road will commence immediately.

THE STUDENTS AND SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the census bulletin the significance of the term "school age" varies in the States and Territories, and there is no standard in the national statistics. In some States school age is fixed at from six to twenty-one, in others four to twenty-one, and others five to sixteen. In Utah it is six to eighteen. The aggregate of persons of school age, which under the 1890 census is put at five to twenty inclusive, was in that year 22,447,392. Of this number 3,196,827 were colored and 1,384,089 foreign born. Utah had 79,987, of whom 72,982 were native born and 6,955 foreign born, while only 382 were colored.

Of the 22,447,392 persons of school age in the United States in 1890, 11,242,700 were males and 11,204,692 females. In 1880 the aggregate of school

age was 18,319,880. These figures show an increase of 22.53 per cent., while the increase in the aggregate population for the same decade was 24.86 per cent.

The militia age is put at from 18 to 44, both years inclusive. The total of males for 1890 of this age was 13,168,280, of whom 1,426,204 were colored and 2,806,082 foreign born. Utah had 45,139, of whom 1,000 were colored and 15,000 foreign born. The total of males of militia age for 1880 was 10,281,239. These figures show an increase of 29.31 per cent. against a general increase in population of 24.86 per cent.

The males of voting age in 1890 aggregated 16,940,311, in 1880 12,890,348, an increase of 32.03 per cent. for the decade.

The whole number of foreign born adult males in the United States in 1890 was 4,348,459. Of this number 1,180,214 or 26.68 per cent. were returned as aliens; 2,546,087 or 58.55 per cent. naturalized; 230,069 or 5.43 per cent. first paper; and 408,139 or 9.34 per cent. information not obtained. Of the grand total of aliens 68.25 per cent. could speak English and 31.75 per cent. could not speak it. The States showing the highest per centage of aliens who could not speak English were Arizona, 65.81 per cent.; Texas, 60.54 per cent.; New Mexico, 54.31 per cent.; Oregon, 50.48 per cent.; California, 43.43 per cent.; Florida, 43.14 per cent.; Wisconsin, 42.23 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 41.40 per cent.; and Idaho, 40.58 per cent.

ACT IN "THE LIVING PRESENT."

THOSE "Liberals" who make profit out of the continuance of the fading faction, are extremely angry over any intimation that the rickety concern is going to pieces. And they are particularly savage at individuals who say or do anything to help onward the political movement which is to sweep away the last remnants of the party of hate and discord. Well, that does not matter, to anyone but themselves. When they are forced by the tide of events to come into the current or be everlastingly overwhelmed, they will see the folly of their present obstruction.

We do not think there is any prominent "Liberal" who maintains that his party can hold out beyond "one more election." Doubtful members are being entreated to stick to it just for that and nothing more. What particular benefit will that be to them or to the Territory? All that it can accomplish possibly will be to put into local office a few "Liberals" in two or three counties, and keep up a show of hostility to the majority of the people. Is that worth the trouble and the expense?

Everybody, except persons who never think, but simply allow down the doses of anti-Mormon stuff dealt out by a malignant scribe or two, knows that there is no real issue in Utah today except that between Republicanism and Democracy. The old haues are defunct. They are actually buried, and the feeble attempts of a few malcontents to drag their decaying remains from the grave of the past are as pitiable as they are disgusting. Shall Utah be a Republican

or a Democratic State, is the question of the hour, and it is folly for the remaining members of the "Liberal" faction to lose sight of it in a frantic effort for a few local spoils.

The pretense that the object is to prevent immediate statehood is puerile and insincere. If that was really desirable, the opponents of statehood could fight it far more effectively within the lines of the national parties than in a factional, local, dying organization that has now no national influence and that is known to be opposed to national party interests.

It is evident that those who are seeking to keep alive this local faction by a re-utilization of these local strifes, are doing so for mere selfish purposes, and therefore it is surprising that any rational persons should lend themselves to the paltry scheme. The issue of the hour, the inevitable change of affairs that is approaching, the interests of the coming State and of every active, intelligent man in the community, all cry aloud that the past should be left in the rear, and that those who cling to it should be relegated with it, where they belong, and an alignment should be made at once, of all patriotic and progressive citizens, with the national parties, for living issues that are not only for the benefit of Utah but for the good of the nation with which we are identified.

IDAHO POLITICS.

THE Democratic Convention at Boise on Thursday night nominated John M. Burke for Governor of Idaho. Ex-Governor Stevenson showed up at first as the strongest candidate, but some of the supporters of J. M. Bullentine, finding it impossible to succeed, cast enough votes for Burke to give him the necessary majority, when the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Burke is very popular in North Idaho and will make a much stronger candidate than Stevenson, as he has always kept his pledges, is a bright, shrewd and nifty man, and has no gubernatorial record to be criticized. He will give McConnell a close run.

Mr. J. M. Bullentine has been a strong opponent of the test oath and fought it gallantly in the Legislature, and he was therefore deservedly popular in Southern Idaho, and was supported by the Bear Lake delegation as long as there was any prospect of his nomination. J. W. Jones received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention adopted the "Mormon" plank in its platform, as published in this paper on Thursday evening, with the following addition:

"We denounce the practices of the Republican party now prevailing in Bingham county of requiring Mormons to pledge themselves to vote the Republican ticket before they are allowed to register. The Democratic party pledges itself to do even and exact justice to the Mormon people."

Both parties have uttered a protest against the test oath created by the State Legislature and have pronounced it unnecessary under the present conditions. The Democratic party has not only pledged itself to the repeal of the law as the Republican party has, but pronounces it unconstitutional and favors action against it in the courts.

Now let both parties work for an immediate test, so that in the event that the courts view the matter in the same light as do the politicians, the much-abused Mormon citizens of Idaho may be disenfranchised, and have an opportunity of showing their party proclivities and of casting their votes for the Presidential and local candidates. Who will stand in the way of this desired consummation?

GIVE THE WINDBAGS A SHOW.

A GREAT deal of grumbling is being indulged in by the people on account of the burden of taxation placed upon them in this part of the Territory. One gentleman was bewailing the fact this morning that his special taxes alone for sidewalk and street paving, and sewers amounted to twenty-one dollars a foot frontage on a portion of his property. His remarks set the mind of the writer afloat on the subject of taxation. He began to wonder when the expression of such mossback sentiments as those uttered by the gentleman referred to would cease and the work of the building up of the this city and county go forward without being retarded by an adverse popular sentiment. From such people as the disaffected taxpayer who was bewailing the burdens placed upon him by the local government, it is refreshing to turn to a citizen of another stripe, a member of the legal profession. He was airing his views the other day with much ability and commendable generosity. They were to the effect that mossbackism must cease, because progress and development were the correct watchwords of the hour. People who complained of excessive assessments belonged to the old-fogy brigade. This city was going to be built up and become one of the greatest on the continent and the malcontents could not effectually stop its rapid, double-quick onward march.

The persons to whom these remarks of the limb of the law were chiefly directed asked the broad-minded expounder of progressive principles if he owned any property in this city, and whether he had paid any taxes. The result of the inquiry, elicited the fact that the big-hearted man not only did not own any property, but had not even paid a poll tax, and had only been in Salt Lake a few weeks. He had a great soul, however, and was willing that his neighbors should be required to hand over their last dollar to build up the city that it might become great; very great, and that he might share in its glory and fame. In fact it must be made a place suitable for such expansive people as he to live in. There was nothing of the mossback about him.

Another incident that gave a setback to Mossbackism occurred on the day of the election on the subject of county bonds. A prominent city official approached the poll in one of the precincts. He took up a ballot and flourished it with a heralric blow to the effect that he was in favor of bonding. There was nothing small about him. A well-known property-holder, who had witnessed these manifestations of liberality stepped up and made a similar exhibition, as an offset, on

the "No" side of the question. This so disgusted the aforesaid city official that he expressed his mind on the subjects of mossbacks who sat on the tail of progress and shouted whoa.

A few questions from the property-holder and tax-payer made it clear that the city official owned no property and paid no taxes, while it was quite evident that he was making a fat living out of popular taxation. But he is a progressionist and insists that the county must be built up if it takes the last dollar of those who pay his wages to accomplish the end.

Are not the arguments in favor of bonding and of excessively burdensome taxation, in the form of inflated assessments, unanswerable? True they come from non-tax-payers and from some others who not only occupy that position but might, if some who belong to the mossback section of the population, be termed public financial blood-suckers. But they are patriots! They stand in the same relation to local material progress as did the late Artemus Ward with regard to the Republic. He was willing, in case of emergency, that the last drop of the blood of his wife's relatives should be shed in defense of his county.

Is it not time that the non-progressive taxpayer took a back seat and the official test-sucker and the impetuous windbag were hoisted to the front and top of public affairs? A good many of the latter have been conspicuous for a considerable time. Why should there be any growing sentiment to cover them with the extinguisher of popular execration?

THE LIZZIE BORDEN CASE.

THAT Falls River mysterious murder case still continues to attract wide attention. Lizzie Borden, the young woman arrested ten days ago, charged with the murder of her father and step-mother, had a preliminary hearing yesterday. Nothing new has been developed.

Anna Catherine Green, a famous novelist, and author of a story, "The Leavenworth Case," which so resembles the Borden murder that it might be taken as a newspaper history of the tragedy, has been asked for an opinion. She has given it in the New York World. She confesses that the Falls River mystery surpasses anything in romance. The relations between Lizzie Borden and her parents are analyzed, but Mrs. Green believes that Lizzie is innocent. She sounds this opinion on the theory that a woman did not commit the murder, because of the fearful mutilation of the corpses after death. A man, savage or civilized, might do this, but a woman never, unless prompted by jealousy, or in revenge for mistreating her children or destroying her character.

But while she contends that the girl is guiltless of the crime, the authoress does not deny that Lizzie might have indirect inferential knowledge of it. Mrs. Green thinks that some sympathizer of the Borden girl might have perpetrated the deed on his own responsibility.

If Lizzie Borden is guilty of this murder she is one of the most remarkable productions of human nature

known to metaphysicians and moralists. Even on the day of the tragedy she ate, drank and slept as usual. Ever since, by reaction of hers, has she disclosed emotion or nervousness of any kind. Her sister Emma is reported to have talked with the lawyer for the defense and given what details she knew. The lawyer then consulted Lizzie, and possibly went over the ground which Emma did. On the next meeting of Emma and Lizzie the latter charged the other with revealing something, and it is said for once lost control of herself. If this is true then Emma must be aware that Lizzie is either the murderer or an accomplice in the crime.

Further developments are eagerly awaited by the public in Massachusetts.

THE DECLINE IN VALUES.

It appears that all the numerous gentlemen who appeared before the Territorial Board of Equalization at Ogden, being summoned by the County authorities, declared that the value of real estate had depreciated fully fifty per cent. from that maintained two years ago and about thirty per cent. from last year's valuation. Is it not a fact that there has also been a great depreciation of real estate values during the same period in Salt Lake City? And was it not predicted before the "Liberal" faction gained control that one of the chief effects would be the raising of the value of real estate? Was it not boasted before a congressional committee that this was the fact? Was it not explained that the \$10,000 which was the bonus received by Bess Powers for carrying the "Liberal" faction to victory was given him for that very reason? The records show that from the very day the "Liberals" seized the city the value of real estate has declined, and the figures are emphatic refutations of the boasts of the faction and a proof that its pretensions are nothing but fudge.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

The nominee of the Prohibition party for the presidency of the United States has given to the public his letter of acceptance. In his review of existing evils he does not confine himself to the liquor question. His assertion that the traffic costs the nation two billion dollars a year may not be credited by the average citizen, but when it is remembered that liquor is the source of an immense proportion of the crime, poverty, litigation and misery of this country, it will be found that General Bisswell's figures are not overstated.

Is prohibition the panacea for all the evils resulting from drink? This is a question now being asked here and in England. In that country, as in this, the temperance reformers are divided into two factions, the moral suasionists and absolute prohibitionists. The English Bishop of Chester has recently pronounced in favor of nationalizing the liquor trade. That means something akin to what is proposed at Sioux Falls in South Dakota, and the outline of which was given in these columns a few weeks since.

Another well known English re-

former, Dr. Jayne, in a letter recently published in the London Times, acknowledges that the liquor question is one which at present demands national attention. But he contends that the large body of absolute prohibitionists in England are an obstruction rather than an aid to effective legislation in the way of regulating the trade. His theory is that even if prohibition laws were enacted they could never be enforced; and that they would only lead to disrespect for all laws, and to the corruption of the constituted authorities.

However, he does not claim that prohibition laws will always be impracticable, but that by a course of regulative legislation the people can be educated or evolved into prohibition. Though he falls in with the Bishop of Chester's plan, yet he would have the government saloons provided with all kinds of temperance beverages and with amusements of various kinds. He admits that a strong order of socialism pervades this scheme, but thinks the drink evil is so enormous that an experiment of any kind promising mitigation is worthy of trial. He argues that it would be no more socialist than the post office, the school system, the sanitary board, and so on.

In this country there are several Prohibition States and districts, but it is claimed that prohibition does not prohibit, and the moral suasionists here also maintain that effective regulative legislation is retarded by the extremists of the temperance party.

CAMPAIGN TACTICS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S letter of acceptance of the nomination given him at Minneapolis is hourly expected. That document will, it is thought, be more or less a merely formal affair, as papers of the kind usually are. However, anticipation in the West is on the alert as to what he may say on the silver question, as well as on other important issues, such as labor, tariff, reciprocity and so on. Perhaps this is why the leaders of the Republican party are at present not more active. They have done but little in the way of open campaign work. But it is expected that when they do begin, earnestness, effectiveness and enthusiasm will be thrown into the fray. They usually wage short, sharp and aggressive presidential campaigns, and in the pending conflict they are likely to adhere closely to this method.

Ex-President Cleveland has not published his letter of acceptance. He is not expected to do so for several days after his distinguished antagonist has given his to the public. The Democratic party is not waiting for the pronouncements of its chieftain. Already its leaders have entered into the work. The New York World has started a fund "to redeem the West." That is a fund to be used specially in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. States hitherto unquestionably Republican, but now considered doubtful. The World has subscribed \$10,000, the Boston Globe \$1000, the Philadelphia Record \$1000 and so on. The fund is now closely verging on \$20,000. Twenty-one prominent Democratic newspapers, including the Omaha World-

Herald, the Pittsburg Post, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and others from different parts of the country, have joined in pushing the World plan.

AN ALLEGED WILD MAN.

This is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"A queer looking individual was taken to the Oakland County jail yesterday by Constable L. M. Lyster of Pleasanton. He has been a curiosity to the prisoners in the jail, and he is known by the keepers as the 'Wild Man from Pleasanton.' When he was brought to the prison he gave his name as James Dorrell and said he had no relatives living as far as he knew.

"A peculiar story is told about the alleged wild man by the constable. For three years past Dorrell has been living in the woods near Pleasanton. He was seen occasionally, but always made himself scarce when anyone approached. Lyster says he has been in the habit of eating grass and leaves from the trees. He is said to have seen and made a great deal of relish. It was a customary thing for him in roaming about the woods to pick up a handful of fresh grass and eat it as though it was a delicacy. Dorrell had no home. Wherever darkness caught him he made his bed for the night. When he wanted a change of diet he would venture near town and make a raid on a neighboring orchard or potato patch. The queer fellow has been known to eat a raw potato and snack his lips as though he were eating an apple.

Many complaints have been made against the fellow because he frightened people by his conduct. Constable Lyster concluded to make a search for him and had good luck in running his man down. At first Dorrell showed fight, but when he found that he was a captive he quietly submitted to arrest.

"At the jail he is a great source of curiosity to the prisoners. He imitates a flute by using an ordinary leaf in a peculiar manner. He twits his mouth and by the aid of the leaf he makes clear notes which are not unpleasant to hear. The prisoner refuses to have anything to do with the men in jail and contents himself by playing on his leaf from early morning until late at night. If he is not a wild man he is certainly a curious character.

"He is a queer creature," said Jailor John Marsh yesterday. "I hunted through the jail today to find out who was playing that flute and was surprised to find my prisoner playing on his little leaf."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION.

In relation to the discrimination exercised by Canadian authorities on American freight passing through the Welland canal, the following from the proclamation of President Harrison will show the real situation:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland Canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate, and

"Whereas, The government of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with an order in Council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20 cent toll at the Welland Canal on wheat, Indian

corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buck-wheat upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if trans-shipped at intermediate points, such transshipment is made in the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products, when shipped to a port of the United States or when carried to Montreal for export if transshipped within the United States, and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise, discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland canal in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871.

"Whereas, Said Welland canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that conferred upon me by last act of Congress, approved July 26th, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after September 1st, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations, and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls Canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes in transit to Canadian ports.

In testimony whereof, &c.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

AN INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.

THERE is a great discrepancy between the valuations placed by the County Assessor upon city property and those made by the City Assessor. We believe this is pretty general. We know that, in a great many instances, property is valued by the City Assessor at least one third more than the amount named by the County Assessor. This refers to improvements and personal property as well as to real estate.

A great many objections have been formally made to the city assessment and they are chiefly on that ground. They have been referred to the Assessor. It is hardly probable that he will make any changes, unless it can be shown that he has made an error in regard to area, or the actual owner of property, or something of that kind. It seems to us that the City Council ought to look into the fact of the general discrepancy we have mentioned.

We notice that the County Court of Weber County has reduced the valuation of property fifteen per cent. below the figures at which it was assessed. If the taxpayers' petition had been referred to the Assessor it is not very likely they would have received any relief. The City Assessor is said to be a very competent officer. We do not dispute that. But he is working on a per-centage—a vicious and improper system—and is under constant temptation to keep up the valuations of property. Apart from that, it is not

probable that if he has placed property generally at too high a figure he will condemn his own work by making a general reduction. The Council ought to take the matter up on its general merits.

The City Attorney has expressed the opinion in the case of some of the bankers, that as they did not supply a sworn statement of their property as the law provides, they cannot now claim any reduction of the figures at which it is placed by the Assessor. Of course that is according to the letter of the law. But will it hold good in a competent court? If the Assessor has placed a fictitious value on a piece of property, it being to his personal benefit to make it as high as possible, is there remedy for the wrong? We believe there is, notwithstanding the failure of the owner to fill up a blank supplied by the Assessor, which the taxpayer may or may not have received.

Only that which is fair and reasonable and for the general welfare should prevail in the matter of taxation. Property ought to bear its just burdens. There will always be objections to assessments while selfishness exists in the human breast and society continues in its present conditions. But excess ought not to be permitted and injustice ought not to prevail, whether it be for the personal benefit of an officer, or for the expected needs of a government. The City Council as a Board of Equalization is expected to do what is right whatever the result may be.

A BIGGER BID.

It seems that the Idaho Democracy has taken a step which is meant to be a bigger bid for the "Mormon" vote in that State than that made by the Republicans. Whether it will prove to be so really will remain to be seen. The committee on resolutions, appointed by the Boise convention, are reported as having agreed on the annexed as plank in the platform of the party:

"We denounce the hypocrisy of the Republican party in dealing with the Mormon question; and

"Whereas, The test oath embodied in the Constitution of the State of Idaho in relation to the elective franchise is sufficiently far-reaching to protect the rights of the State and insure the rights of electors; and

"Whereas, The Republican legislature of the last session, having in view the perpetual disfranchisement of the large class of people known as Mormons, added to the constitutional provision an *ex post facto* condition and has long after the Mormons, through their President and people, in the most solemn manner, had abandoned all their objectionable teachings and practices; and

Whereas, The action of the Mormon people in these respects has been accepted by the National Democracy in good faith; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we brand the provision in the election law passed by the Republicans of the last legislature as unconstitutional and radically *ex post facto*; that we demand its absolute and unconditional repeal, and that we favor an immediate test case in the proper courts for the determination of the constitutionality of said law in order that this proscribed class of citizens may exercise the right of franchise at the coming elections."

That is very good—on paper. It will

in all probably be accepted by the convention, or something substantially the same will be adopted. But will anything be done to protect the "Mormon" citizens who are practically disfranchised by the legislation referred to, if any of them attempt to vote at the fall election?

There will be great difficulty in obtaining a final decision in any case that may be brought before the courts. We believe, however, that both parties admit the unconstitutionality of the State legislation on the subject. The State Constitution has a provision which has passed muster as not violating the Constitution of the United States in its letter, while it is open to grave objections in the light of the spirit of that instrument. But the *ex post facto* character of the law passed by the State Legislature will, no doubt, render it void when tested in the courts, and if we mistake not members of both parties aided in its passage.

We hope our friends in the North will be sure they are right before they attempt to go ahead in November. The Democratic party of Idaho may now be very anxious to remove their disabilities, but it is not forgotten in Idaho that both parties worked to create those disabilities, and that whatever has been done by the Democracy in later times, the "Mormon" voters who pleased themselves in jeopardy for that party did not at the time receive that support which they had a right to expect from it. This will naturally make them cautious now, and if not it ought to do so. They should run no risks, but wait on firm ground to the polls or else not go there at all.

We shall be pleased to see something practical in reference to the rights of "Mormon" citizens in Idaho, no matter from which political party it may come. Resolutions are all very well to begin with, but deeds are what will count. It may be that a demand for registration may furnish the test case that is needed, but it is quite doubtful whether that can be fully and finally determined in time to be of avail at the next election. If it can be done, it will be very interesting to see who will oppose the application, and who will try to prevent the case coming to an issue in time to be of any good for either party this year. And if the way is cleared for them at the polls, it will be quite as interesting to see how either party will view the certain fact that the "Mormons" will not rush in a body to support either the Democrats or the Republicans.

A SORRY SITUATION.

If justice gets its due a notorious and red-handed villain, known as Tail Hall, will drop into eternity at the end of a rope, at Wise Court House, near Stone Gap, Va. The list of murders committed by this wretch is said to foot up to the number of ninety-nine. This statement of his bloody record may possibly be exaggerated, but he must have been a great slaughterer to have warranted such an enormous credit of victims. Society surely has no use for such an inhuman monster. Hall is under sentence of death and ought to hang tomorrow, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

There are serious doubts as to the execution taking place. These surmises are combined with serious apprehensions, which prevail among the people of Stone Gap and vicinity. It appears that the condemned desperado was the leader of a band of bad men. The latter are now under the chieftainship of one Claib Jones and declare they will prevent the hanging of Hall or every one of the gang will sacrifice his life in an attempt to rescue him. Jones and his followers are from over the mountains across the Kentucky line, and have, in addition to small arms, a Gatling gun and a cannon. Preparations have been made to give the proposed rescuing party a hot reception, should they seek to carry out their avowed purpose.

If Claib Jones and his crew are going to get in their work in behalf of Hall they will have to be quick about it or they will be too late. If they make the assault the lovers of law and order will fervently hope that they will not only be baffled in their purpose but properly and thoroughly wiped out, that an object lesson may be furnished that will have a salutary effect upon other characters of the same stripe.

It is largely customary in these times, especially in the Southern States, when a person is even only charged with committing a crime, particularly if he be a man of color, to show the most sublime contempt for legal and authoritative processes in dealing with the individual accused. This sentiment is exhibited by taking the man (generally colored) against whom the allegation is laid out of the hands of the frequently too willing officers, and hanging him to the nearest tree. Another favorite method of summarily disposing of colored people accused of crime is to perforate their bodies with bullets. There is said to be an opposite to every condition. The proposed rescue of the notorious Hall furnishes it in this line. In the case each great anxiety is displayed lest the law should fail to do the work it is claimed it ought to accomplish; in the other the a reluctance in the direction of preventing the due and proper execution of the law.

This is a sorry state of affairs.

THE WORKERS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

THE switchmen's strike is ended. Their defeat was luevitable from the first. Such will be the result in almost every similar contest unless the employers happen to be willing to accede to the demands made upon them. The latter have on their side, in a dispute, the non-union element, and, when necessary, all the resources of the government. United labor is impotent to contend successfully with these forces, unless it shall employ force more potent than that directed against itself. For this purpose we feel assured that united labor will yet organize in a military capacity. Should this opinion be realized, a civil revolution would be as sure as that night follows day.

We see that Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders declare that the Home stead people will yet be victorious. We believe these statements are misleading, and we doubt the sincerity of those who make them. If these assertions are honestly made the only basis

for them is that the Carnegie business is being placed at a disadvantage. On the other hand, the hardship upon which the workmen involved are placed is overwhelming y greater. The latter must find employment or starvation will overtake them and their families. If success or failure be based on the question as to which side can hold out the longer, it must go to the capitalists, who, in this case, are wealthy that they could afford to stop the whole business, not being dependent upon it. In view of the evident situation it does not seem to be proper for intelligent labor leaders to deceive the workmen, and thus throw them into the most distressful conditions, ending with complete defeat.

When the switchmen's strike was opened the most sanguine assertions were made to the effect that they would be victorious. Such a result was plainly out of the question, the odds being overwhelmingly against them.

It is easy for a man to go around with his hands in his pockets, most of the work he does being done with his mouth, to hold out chimerical hopes of victory to striking men whose living has been taken away by their being ordered out of their employment. The sufferers are not so comfortably and securely situated as the men who do the "bolsing." Otherwise their assertions of final victory would not be so pronounced.

PROPOSED PROFIT SHARING.

PROFIT-SHARING as a settlement of the troubles between labor and capital has been recommended by many persons who are recognized authorities on both economic and industrial matters. The system prevails in some large manufacturing concerns in this country. The Iron firm of Crane & Co. in Chicago has a system of profit-sharing, which appears to work satisfactorily. There is a regular scale of wages for all employees, but if the profits go beyond a certain specified percentage, then this surplus is divided among the workers.

The latest proposition in this line comes from Mr. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. In his annual report to the stockholders that official recommends a system of profit-sharing as the only remedy for labor troubles. The directors of the road endorse the report and the stockholders are called on to assemble and appoint a committee to consider the new scheme. This committee will outline a plan by which the president and board of directors can make an attempt to test the practicability and success of the method in railroad industry.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

THE following editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle of August 22nd has a special interest for this city:

"At the meeting of the Transcontinental Association today in New York it is expected that there will be razors in the air and that something will 'drop with a dull thud' before the meeting adjourns.

The Southern Pacific will find itself in opposition to all the other lines, especially on the Pacific Mail subsidy and the question of through rates and the chances are that it will be forced into a surrender of some of the points upon which it has insisted so strenuously heretofore.

"California is deeply concerned in the impending struggle, but what it wants especially is to see the contest maintained by the building of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railroad. If the Southern Pacific Company reduces through rates only and maintains its present high local rates it will do no good either to San Francisco or to the State. What is needed is cheap rates within the State, so that freight of all kinds brought here by water can be distributed on such terms that San Francisco can undersell Chicago as far east as Salt Lake City.

If the new road will make a proportionate way rate so that the Southern Pacific will have to meet it, and will assist the city to become a distributing center for the whole Pacific coast, the reign of the monopoly will soon come to an end.

Transcontinental railroads ought to bring us coal from Wyoming and from Tennessee at such low rates that we can manufacture at advantage here and ship the manufactured articles eastward over the same roads that brought us the crude products. In this way, and with the aid of ocean carriage, San Francisco could become a great manufacturing city, and the railroads would have their hands full in distributing the finished products over an extent of territory larger than all the Atlantic States put together. That is the work for the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railroad company to inaugurate."

GOLD STILL MOVING ABROAD.

"THE continuance of the overflow of gold (nearly \$2,000,000 having been shipped to Europe last week) makes a state of affairs almost without a parallel in recent years." Thus it is that *Bradstreets*, the well-known financial and trade authority of New York, speaks on the situation, which it further describes as both anomalous and extraordinary.

The authority above referred to confesses itself unable to give substantial reasons for the existing state of affairs. The sale of American securities in Europe, the silver agitation here, the rates of exchange between New York and London are all touched on, but none of them, nor all combined, would be sufficient to produce the results described. The anti-option legislation projected in Congress is also touched on, and considerable stress laid on it as a factor in the deportation of gold. On this point *Bradstreets* says:

"In former years offerings of commercial bills drawn against sales of cotton and grain to importers in Europe were an element of primary importance in maintaining the equilibrium of exchange. Such purchases were usually made for future delivery, the exporting houses here protecting themselves by the purchase of options. The proposed anti-option legislation restricted such transactions to an extent from which the markets have not yet recovered. It is stated that the purchases were used by three large New York houses drawn against cotton futures up to August 1st no less than \$70,000,000 of bills of exchange. In the present season the drawings of the same establishments are not believed to exceed \$10,000,000. These

facts exemplify a general tendency. They furnish at once a valid explanation of the causes which derange the mechanism which should regulate our international financial relations."

INTERNATIONAL REPRISALS.

A MILD form of canal war is now in progress between Canada and the United States. It appears that during the past winter and spring Canadian authorities levied tolls on American freight passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals, which tolls were said to be unjust, and to the detriment of American commerce. It promised at one time to become a political issue. But President Harrison made a recommendation to Congress which was immediately acted on. By an overwhelming majority the House passed a special bill empowering the President, in case of discrimination against American shipping in any of the Canadian canals, to retaliate on Canadian shipping passing through St. Mary's Canal. The measure became law in due time, and in accordance with the power thus vested in him, President Harrison issued a proclamation a short time ago in relation to the canal question. Canadian freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is now subject to tolls and discriminated against in the same manner as American freight using the Welland canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario is treated by Canadians. The injury inflicted on Canadian commerce by the President's proclamation is tenfold greater than that inflicted by Canadians in the Welland canal on American shipping. The practical closing of the St. Mary's canal to Canadians deals a heavy blow at Canada's most vital shipping interests—the grain and ore-carrying trade from the Northwest via Lake Superior ports.

The situation in Canada now is likely to become a political issue. The Conservatives are in favor of isolating that country as much as possible from the United States. The Welland canal discrimination was in line with this policy. The Liberals want more commercial intercourse with their Southern neighbors. The agricultural classes and business interests also favor this view. At present Canada is on the verge of bankruptcy; trade there is paralyzed, and general stagnation prevails. The closing of the St. Mary's canal will aggravate the situation and it is likely that an agitation will spring up which will involve domestic politics, as well as the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The Canadian authorities seem determined to let the matter rest as it is at present. They have decided that they will reimburse their own shippers for any losses incurred during the present season by reason of President Harrison's action.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

"BRADSTREET'S" review of the wool markets for the week ending August 20th, 1892, is as follows:

"Wool is not selling as freely in any of the leading markets as it did a year ago.

Prices are unchanged, but firm. Receipts continue large, and the markets are heavily stocked. It is due to this large supply that dealers have been unable to secure an advance. The mills are busy, the outlook for the goods market is very satisfactory, and the consumption of wool is heavy, yet with so much wool offering and the strong pressure to sell prices are kept stationary. Fleeces continue to have the call. They are relatively lower than territories, and buyers continue to take them quite freely. The worsted mills are now taking them in place of Australian wool; and this produces a quiet feeling in foreign wools. The rush for Australian wools is disappearing. The stocks are large, but include but few fine, choice lots, and these are held so high that manufacturers find it more profitable to supply their wants in domestic fleeces. Quarter-blood wools are quiet. Delaine wools are only moderately active. Texas wools are moving slowly, though occasionally a large sale is reported. Pulled wools are fairly active. The light stocks prevent heavy buying. The next London sales, which open in September, are expected to show lower prices because of the depressed condition of the English mills. German manufacturers have been underselling them in the English market, and as a result many of the oldest and largest Bradford mills have been forced to shut down. Carpet wools are moving quite freely.

HONOR TO UTAH.

It is announced that as a recognition of Utah's importance in the approaching political campaign some of her orators will be called upon to fight in the bloodless battle to be fought before the nation. Among them Hon. C. C. Richards, of Ogden, Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, has been requested to take the stump for the Presidential nominee. As a further mark of the estimation in which Utah is held, we find the following special dispatch from Washington, D. C., in the San Francisco Examiner of August 26th:

"The National Association of Democratic Clubs has determined to pay more attention to the Pacific Coast. Hitherto that section has had no representation of its executive committee. At the last meeting of the general committee an increase of the executive committee by the addition of five new members was authorized. Secretary Gardner today announced the appointment of the following five gentlemen, of whom three are from the far West: John L. Sharpstein, Walla Walla, Washington; C. C. Richards, Ogden, Utah; N. W. McVicar, Corvallis, Ore.; Benton McMillen, Carthage, Tenn.; and Robert A. Smith, Helena, Mont.

"Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the executive committee, will call that body together in New York in a few days. A design for the official button of the National Democratic Club association has been adopted, and the manufacture of the button is now going ahead rapidly. It is unusually handsome, being made entirely of white celluloid, with a portrait in colors of Thomas Jefferson on the face of the button. Above the portrait are the initial letters of the organization, 'N. A. D. C.'"

This is an important national association, and the honor done to Utah in the person of one of her native born sons, will no doubt be appreciated by all our citizens, to whatever political party they may belong.

EDMUND RUSSELL'S LECTURE.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL delivered the first of his series of lectures on Deism, at the rooms of the Conservatory of Music, in the Postoffice building, last evening. The subject was, "The Teachings of Deism." The room was well filled. The lecturer made his appearance at 8:30. He spoke from an elevated position in the corner of the room. His shapely form was clothed in a black dress suit. His face, which is closely shaved, is not particularly striking, the features being short and somewhat round and, taken altogether, not specially expressive. His hair is brushed on the forehead, this peculiarity being liable to attract attention, on account of being uncommon.

Mr. Russell designates his lectures as "talks," which is appropriate, because, aside from his physical gesticulation, there was nothing oratorical about his speech. There was no soul in his utterances, and they therefore made no play upon the emotions of the audience. As a consequence he had changes of facial expression and the appearance of being mechanical. Yet there was a certain charm about the lecture which held the audience. This evidently arose from the fact that it was to a considerable extent anecdotal and comprised a large number of varied statements, the speaker darting from one feature of his subject to the other with such celerity that the mind of the listener had no opportunity to fall. Then the audience were not required to engage in any great mental exertion, as the enunciations were not profound.

The lecture, which was a clear exposition of Deism, embodied many useful suggestions in relation to the use of the body as an aid in the expression of thought and feeling. In this utilization of the human system, it was demonstrated by example that the whole structure ought to be brought into play, and that the hands and arms occupied a subordinate place in this relation. What made the lecture specially interesting was that defects arising from neglecting to use the body as an aid to expression were, as a rule, at once recognized by the audience, when illustrated by Mr. Russell.

There is a class of people who are in special need of a few hints from this exponent of Deistarian philosophy. We refer to persons who are met everywhere on the street. They are always rushing along as if they had just been awarded a contract to construct a tunnel under the Atlantic and were hunting for workmen to begin the labor. One of this class on meeting a friend will say, "Sherellb? Shilok? Cainsseem," which, being interpreted, is, "How is your health? How are the folks? Call and see me." Probably the last word is uttered after the man in a hurry is four or five yards past the person addressed, who generally does not rush after him to give elaborate answers to the interrogatories, which mean worse than nothing. Deism and good sense and breeding would require the interrogator to stop and, by voice and gesture, give at least the appearance of solicitude to his questions. As Mr. Russell is an enemy to sharp angles and jerky gestures, it

would not be a bad idea for some of the young men of Salt Lake to attend his lectures. We refer to those who, when saluting lady acquaintances on the street seize their hats, draw them down over their faces with a sudden jerk, up again, back and down, on to the head. All this is opposed to Mr. Russell's explanation of the beauty of undulatory or rhytmical motion.

While Mr. Russell kept along in the main thread of his lecture, he uttered much that was entertaining and instructive. When he stepped aside from its main track, his ground was shaky. For instance, in speaking of the necessity of taking life easy and caring for the body, he said, "The world has been taught the principle of self-sacrifice too long." This expression had the appearance of opposition to self-denial, one of the noblest and manifest qualities of the individual mind. Apart from it there is no nobility, no real love, no Christianity. Without it a person may have all the outward semblance and polish of gentility without its soul. Its opposite is the cause of most of the woes with which humanity is afflicted. Self-sacrifice for others has not been taught too much, while its opposite is not near sufficiently conspicuous among the race.

Another unqualified expression by the lecturer was in the form of advice: "Never do anything you do not want to do." This is opposed to physiological principles of the highest order. No person can build up character in that way. Character construction requires the will to be subordinate to the judgment. There is no better method of building up a vigorous and consequently capable individuality than to make it a part of each day's conduct to determine with regard to what actions are in accord with the demands of duty, but whose performance is against the inclination, and do them. This cultivates the judgment, subordinates the will to it and causes the manly or womanly qualities of the individual to shine with admirable luster.

Take the lecture in the main, it was characterized by an elucidation of principles and suggestions the adoption of which would enable the good to emphasize their goodness by strengthened expression. Such a result, however, would not be attained by acting on the idea that people ought not to do anything they do not want to do. In listening to an exposition of any theory the exercise of proper discrimination will enable a person to select the gems and discard the dross.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.

JUDGE ALTGELD was interviewed a few days ago in relation to the school question, by a *News Record* (Chicago) reporter. It should be noted that the educational problem is now a political issue in Illinois, and it promises to be a bitter one. The Germans of that great State don't want any interference with their language or with their parochial schools. They are not opposed to compulsory education, but they are opposed to State dictation in educational matters. In this both Catholics and Lutherans are agreed. The English, Polish, Bohemian and

French speaking Catholics to a certain extent endorse the Germans.

Judge Altgeld states that he believes in and is an advocate of, compulsory education, but the public schools should be maintained independent of all religious sectarian teaching. As to parochial schools he says:

"Therefore, the State school system is for the purpose of taking care of all those children whose parents cannot or do not choose to send their children to private schools. There was a time in the history of the world when there were no common schools. Every learner had to purchase teaching of some private tutor or school. But the public school system, well managed, backed by the immense resources of the State, has practically superseded in the business of education, especially in the primary and grammar grades, the instruction by private schools. But the parochial school system, being an adjunct of a church, an auxiliary of religious teaching, having to do with a church religion. At the time they were established the church, wisely thoughtful of the welfare of its youth, provided a combination of secular and religious instruction by one and the same set of tutors. Thus the parochial school, being a part of the church as much as the Sunday school, a part of the English protestant churches, it cannot justly be assailed. There is nothing in the common-school system or in the fundamental theory upon which it rests which prompts the belief that it should be forced upon the people who are unwilling to accept it. As already explained, it is maintained to supply a deficiency and not to wrench the control of the education of children from parents."

When asked as to State control of parochial schools he replied:

"No; for the State contributes nothing to maintain them. If these schools do anything or teach anything contrary to law the State can stop it. When it became obvious that the railroads were making unjust discriminations between their patrons the State stepped in and undertook to rectify the abuse of power. Likewise if it were apparent that the parochial schools were teaching doctrines contrary to the welfare of the State or people, or, if they were mistreating the scholars or in any way miseducating them, I should say that the State ought to step in and correct the defect. But I have never heard that any such charge is made even by the most virulent enemies of the parochial schools. It is admitted that they are good from an educational point of view."

When asked as to the State inspectors of parochial schools, he said:

"No. Upon the same ground the State might inspect the management of the home circle in order to see that a parent does not mistreat his children, that a husband does not mistreat his wife. The presumption of the State is that where complaint is not made no abuse exists. Thus the schools need not be inspected, because there is no presumption of an abuse. If there is anything wrong and anybody knows it complaint should be made. The same is true of the mistreatment of children by parents or guardians."

Mr. Altgeld gives further reasons for opposing State control of church schools. He contends that the movement for State inspection endorses a Catholic or Lutheran school, the school immediately, by reason of the religion it represented, made that religion a State one. As this inspection involves expense, the State having ordered it

should pay for it, then the first principles of American government become subverted. The moment money was paid from the public funds for any sectarian purpose. This could not be done, as he says:

"Simply because the Constitution forbids the recognition of any church by the State. For the State of Illinois investigate the parochial schools and then have the inspector nail up over the door, 'Inspected and accepted as a school by the State of Illinois,' would be to recognize the authority and power behind the school—a church, or a religion. Control of parochial schools is the first step toward the recognition of a church. But it would be much less practicable to give money out of the treasuries of the State to schools of sectarian churches. Such a proceeding would be stopped by the courts."

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the exposition buildings should be dedicated on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, this date was changed to October 21st, 1892.

Aside from the international interest in this fitting prelude to the magnificent picture of the world's progress that will be presented in 1893, this dedicatory service will furnish an opportunity for the world to behold the extent of the preparations which are being made for the exposition.

The task of preparing a programme of ceremonies which will appropriately herald the greater spectacle commemorating the discovery, development and progress of the New World, has been a work involving great care and the consideration of many difficulties. The following programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith is submitted as the result of this thought and purpose:

The evening of Wednesday, October nineteenth, a grand reception will be rendered the President of the United States, his Cabinet and other distinguished guests at the Auditorium. After the glories of the ceremonies on each of the three succeeding evenings, there will be magnificent pyrotechnic displays.

Thursday, October Twentieth.

THE CIVIC CELEBRATION.

The first day will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States, his Cabinet, the Congress and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson Park, amid myriads of electric lights and other displays, a water pageant, "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful waterways of the Exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of this country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking

events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from 40 to 53 feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled after the lines of the "Santa Maria."

The following subjects will be illustrated:

1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.

2nd. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers.

3rd. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs.

4th. Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos.

6th. Discovery of America.

7th. Columbus before the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.

8th. English cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown.

9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson river; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam.

10th. Landing of the Pilgrims and illustrations of early Puritan life.

11th. Ferdinand de Soto; discovery of the Mississippi.

12th. The French explorers, Pierre Marquette, Chevalier La Salle and the Northwest.

13th. Washington and his generals.

14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the Great Republic; welcoming the Territories to the constellation of the States.

16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc.

18th. Electricity and electrical appliances.

19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.

20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.

21st. Agriculture.

22nd. Mining.

23rd. Science, art and literature.

24th. The universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of justice; liberty enlightening the world.

Friday, October Twenty-first.

DEDICATION DAY.

The national salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of dedication day. The President of the United States, his cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and governors of the different States and Territories with their official staffs, will be escorted by the guard of honor composed of troops of the United States army, detachments of the United States naval forces and regiments from the various State National Guards, to the manufacturing and liberal arts building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At one o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory

programme will be carried out under the direction of the director-general:

1st. Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Professor John K. Paine.

2d. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., L.L.D., of California.

3d. Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. M. Chadwick, of Boston.

4th. Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed works, by the Chief of Construction.

5th. Report of the Director-General of the World's Columbian Commission.

6th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.

7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"—Haydn.

8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.

9th. Chorus, "In Praise of God"—Beethoven.

10th. D-dication of the buildings by the President of the United States.

11th. Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah"—Handel.

12th. Dedicatory oration, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

13th. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M. Depew, New York.

15th. National salute.

At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, with a repetition of "The Procession of the Centuries."

Saturday, October Twenty-second.

THE MILITARY CELEBRATION.

A series of military manoeuvres and parades will constitute the main portion of the day's programme. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be provided, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

NAMES OF THE STATES.

The name of California first originated in the imagination of a Spanish romance, "Les Serges de Esplandian. Here the "Island of California," where great abundance of gold and precious stones is found," is described.

The name was probably given to the territory now embraced in this State by some of the Spaniards with Cortez, who, no doubt, had read this sensational romance.

Oregon was a name formerly given to an imaginary river in the west. Carver, an American traveler, mentions it in 1783. In describing it he evidently confounded it with the Missouri, but the name was finally applied to the present State of that name.

New Hampshire was named from Hampshire county, in England, by John Mason of the Plymouth company, to whom the territory was originally granted by the English government.

The State of Massachusetts was

named from the bay of that name. The origin of the word Massachusetts is from the Indian word "mass," great, "wa-tubash," mountain or hills, and the suffix "et," meaning at or near.

There are many conflicting opinions concerning the origin of the name Rhode Island. Some believe it to be named from the Isle of Rhodus; others from the Dutch Roode Eiland, signifying red island. It might also have been called Road Island or Roadstead Island, being near the harbor.

Connecticut, spelled in an Indian dialect, Quin-neh-tuk-quot, signified "land on a long tidal river."

New York is named from the Duke of York, the original grantee. In the charter he was given all the lands "from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of the Delaware bay."

The territory of New Jersey was given by royal charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. Carteret, in England's great civil war, had bravely defended the Isle of Jersey, in the British channel, and his new possessions in America were named in commemoration of this fact.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn, and it was the only State named from its founder. The suffix "sylvania" signifies "forest land," and is descriptive of the general character of the country. Three counties lying southeast of Pennsylvania were formerly territories of that State. In 1701 they were granted a charter and named Delaware after Lord de la Ware, who first explored the bay into which the river empties.

Maryland was named from Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter its name in Latin was Terra Mariae, meaning the land of Maria or Mary's land.

Virginia was called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, who was known as the virgin queen.

The Territory of the Carolinas was granted to the French settlers in 1662 and named after Charles I of France.

King George II of England was the sponsor for the Southern State of Georgia.

The name of Maine was given to that State descriptively, since in the original charter it was considered "the mayne land of New England."

Vermont was also a descriptive name, being formed from the French words, "vert" and "mount," meaning green mountains.

Kentucky is from Kentucker, an Indian Shawnoese word, signifying "the head of a river," or "long river."

Mississippi is from the Indian Messeyseper, meaning not "the father of waters," but "the great water."

Colorado is named from the Rio Colorado. The name is of Spanish origin and means "ruddy" or "red," referring to the color of the waters of that river.

Tennessee is supposed to have been named from Tenas See, one of the chief villages of the Cherokee Indians, which was located on the banks of the Tennessee river.

The name of Minnesota is derived from the Indian Minnissotab, meaning "colored water."

The State of Nevada is named from

the Sierra Nevada mountains, which in turn are said to have been named from the Sierra Nevada of Grenada.

Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska river. The name is of Indian origin, meaning "shallow river." Kansas is also named from its principal river. A tribe of Indians, formerly in that locality, were known as the Konesoe or Kowa, and the State is probably named from them.

The ori in of the name of the peninsula State of Florida is told by historians as follows: "In 1712 Ponce de Leon sailed from France to the west in search of the fountain of youth. He first saw land on Easter day, and on account of the richness and quantity of flowers found on the new possession, he called it Florida."

Alabama is named from an ancient Indian tribe of the Mississippi valley. The name itself signifies "here we rest."

Ohio takes its name from the river on the southern boundary. The word is from the Wyandotte Indian dialect, "O-be-shah," and means "something great."

Iowa is named from the river of that name, the river from the Ioway Indians.

Missouri was named also from a river. The word is from the Indian Min-he-sho-shey, signifying "muddy water."

The name of Wisconsin is of French-Indian origin. It was formerly spelled Ouisconsin, meaning, "westward flowing."

Illinois is derived from the Delaware Indian word "Illin," or "Leni," meaning "real men," and the sort French termination "ois."

The name Michigan comes from Indian words of Algonquin and Chippewa origin, "Michea," great, and "kan," lake.

Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV of France, and was formerly applied to the French possessions in the Mississippi valley.

The word Arkansas is of Indian stock. A tribe of Indians who rebelled and separated from the Kansas nation, were celebrated for the fine quality of their bows. From this they were called Arrow Bow Indians, and afterwards "Arkansas."

A STARTLING CONSPIRACY.

ONE of the principal subjects of public interest today, is the alleged discovery of a plot to betray the Chamber of Commerce, in its suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The facts are simple, the inference sought to be drawn from them is at present rather strained.

The facts are these: Much to the surprise of people interested in the case, an effort was made to have the examination removed from this city to Washington, D. C. This was endorsed by a number of business houses in this city. It was not astonishing that the railroad company desired this, but it was that firms here should want the investigation conducted there.

This movement, however, seemed to be on the point of failure, when another application was made, asking for a postponement of the investigation and signed by the principal ship-

pers in this city. The Chamber of Commerce consented to delay for sixty days. This also occasioned surprise and many queries as to the cause. It now comes out that these shippers considered they might be able to adjust their difficulty with the railroad company and avoid litigation, and also that the suit was not in proper hands for prosecution.

The cause for reaching the latter inclusion was some information placed before them by the railroad company, in the shape of correspondence between Mr. S. W. Eccles, general freight agent, and S. W. Sears, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with this was a mystical personage named as "E. E. Edwards," who figured as the chief actor in the affair.

On the 26th of July a letter was sent to Mr. Eccles, signed by E. E. Edwards, box 283, city, containing a proposition to turn over to the railroad company, for a consideration, a copy of the speech which Secretary Sears was to make before the Commission, sundry affidavits bearing on the case and other documents, which would put the company in possession of the points which the Chamber of Commerce expected to make in the suit against the company. He claimed to have worked through Mr. Sears' clerk and to have a key to his office.

Mr. Eccles, it appears, conferred with Mr. P. L. Williams, the attorney for the company and by his advice answered the letter. The correspondence continued and Mr. Eccles endeavored to obtain an interview with this Edwards, but he interposed S. W. Sears, Jr., as a better person to talk with, claiming that they roomed together out West, that Edwards had a hold upon young Sears through some indiscretion that the latter desired to keep from his mother, and that it was to the great advantage of the railroad to enter into this negotiation.

An intimation from Mr. Eccles that he would prefer to see Edwards was followed by another communication enclosing one from young Sears himself, showing his willingness to engage in the affair, followed by others from S. W. Sears, Jr., to Mr. Eccles direct, the last named gentleman having kept up the correspondence by advice of the General Freight Agent at Omaha and the general attorney for the company. After several ineffectual efforts to get hold of Edwards, an appointment was made for S. W. Sears, Jr. and he and Mr. Eccles met at the Knutson Pharmacy and went to Mr. Eccles' office. The proposition was to turn over, for a sum that does not yet appear in figures, the following documents:

Speech, eighteen pages, type-written. Two affidavits certified by Secretary of Interior. List of names to be subpoenaed. Men who have agreed to testify. Statement showing discrimination against the Territory. Statement showing cost of movement of freight on various lines. Proof that relates have been given.

At another interview Edwards was represented by young Sears as having left town and two letters purporting to have been received from him were produced. But meanwhile special agents of the railroad company were at

work as detectives and they claim to have obtained from a waste paper basket, in the office of Secretary Sears, the pencil originals of which these letters from Edwards are copies with but trifling verbal alterations.

The detectives also learned that box 283 had been rented by S. W. Sears Jr.; that he received letters for himself and E. E. Edwards; that he had taken at least two letters addressed to Edwards and placed them, unopened, on a desk in one of the rooms in the office of his father, the Secretary; that the purported Edwards letters had been written on the same kind of paper as that issued in the Chamber of Commerce room; and that these letters had been dictated by some one to young Sears. Several conferences were had with the young man which Mr. Eccles contrived to be overheard by the detectives. A letter addressed to Edwards, from a person named Chidester at St. George, was taken out of the postoffice on August 2nd by young Sears and found mutilated in Mr. Sears' office on August 7th.

So much for the facts; now for the inference. It is deduced from the foregoing, that Edwards is a myth; that young Sears wrote the letters, but that some one else dictated them; that these papers were worth a large sum to the railroad company and that some one was figuring through young Sears to get the money; that this was a betrayal of the Chamber of Commerce; and that S. W. Sears, the secretary, ought to rise and explain. The chief inference evidently ought to be made is that this gentlemen has something to do with the infamy involved in the transaction.

We have carefully examined all that has been brought forward by way of facts, and we cannot see that there is at present any ground for the insinuation—there has been no direct charge—against Mr. Secretary Sears. The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have taken the matter in hand, and will thoroughly investigate it before they will permit any statement from the Secretary. We learn, however, that as soon as Mr. Sears saw the morning paper which contained the first news to him, of this affair, he called his son into his office, handed him the paper and told him to read it but not to leave the office. At once he summoned the Directors who could be reached, and they heard what young Sears had to say. He declared that his father knew nothing about the matter but that there was another person engaged in the transaction, that this person had a hold upon him and it was through that at first that he took up the matter, but that afterwards he determined to pursue it for all there was in it.

It is well known by the friends Secretary Sears that he had set his heart upon making a success of the suit against the railroad company, and that he has turned the full force of his mind upon it. He gained an important case against it in California, and considered he had a much more important case for Utah. The company was aware of these facts and knew that it involved a great deal of money, which if saved to the people of this Territory would be a big loss to the company. Therefore, it is not surprising that every effort possible has been

made to postpone and if possible to defeat the suit.

But we are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the sensation which has been sprung on the community the case will go on and that while Mr. Sears has received a severe blow in the conduct of his son, it will be shown that his own course has been and is incompatible with the idea that he would betray the Chamber of Commerce, or do anything to damage the cause to which he has devoted his energies and experience so earnestly.

We lay the facts, summarized, before the public as a matter of news and of common comment, and advise a suspension of judgment until the mystery surrounding the case has been dissipated and both sides of it have been fully and fairly brought to light.

THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

The circular for the B. Y. Academy for the years 1892-3 stated that entrance examinations would begin August 19th, and regular instructions would commence August 23d. Yesterday ended the first week of this school year, and your correspondent called at the principal's office to obtain a few facts relative to the commencement and the showing thus far made. The principal, Professor Benjamin Cluff, Jr., did not happen to be present, but from Professor J. B. Keeler the following was learned: Over 800 students are present. This is an increase of about forty per cent over all previous years. The average attendance during the first term in the past has been from 150 to 175. The fact that the school now occupies the new build'g, which has more conveniences, and is more commodious, together with an increased faculty and a broader field for students, has much to do with the fine showing of this the first week. The professors and teachers all feel encouraged with the outlook, and before Christmas time they anticipate having 800 registered students. The desire for education is rapidly increasing, said the professor, and these wants and desires of the young people are finding much satisfaction in the academies and church schools of this Territory. The educational wants and requirements are receiving careful consideration by our church schools, and every endeavor is being exercised to meet the rapidly accumulating demands, and as this institution has been foremost in the past, in its adaptation to advancement and in its assimilation of new ideas, it now bids fair to even lead the vanguard of education in this Territory. The great difficulty throughout the existence of the academy has been the lack of funds and who that ever has been associated with the institution in any manner can forget how nobly "The Grand Old Man of Utah," Brother Maeser (not Dr. Maeser, for it is only by that effective appellation that he is known to his students and the people of Utah), has labored for its existence and welfare. Today a brighter star seems to have arisen and the clouds of adversity which for long years have overshadowed its course are now fading away. Fear has been supplanted by hope, adversity by prosperity.

The present building when completed will accommodate at least 1000 students and every arrangement is being made for their convenience and welfare. All the modern improvements are being considered in its construction, and it is by far the best ventilated building in the Territory. There is a continual current of fresh air passing through the building and it can be regulated according to the weather. When it is cold the air is warmed and currents of pure, fresh air are sent into every part of the building. In summer the air can be made to pass over refrigerators and every room made as an ice house.

Prof. Keeler stated that his health had never been better than since he had been in this building and he attributed his present condition wholly to the good pure air. The building can also be heated by steam. The electric light and water systems are of the best.

During the ensuing year Elder George Reynolds of Salt Lake will deliver regular lectures on the Book of Mormon. Elder David McKenzie has also been engaged for a regular course of lectures, while Apostles George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith will give special instructions. A class of ethics and moral philosophy has been organized. The teachers still speak of the same good feeling and kindly spirit which has always pervaded the school and made it indeed a "temple of learning," as their motto describes it.

The commercial department is now being made a special feature under the direction of Prof. J. B. Keeler. This gentleman during the past year has written a text book on bookkeeping, which will in future be used in the academy. A portion of this work is devoted to the theory of bookkeeping, and illustrations are given of the application of his theory. Lectures will be delivered on the theoretical part, and as soon as a student is sufficiently advanced he will commence the essentially practical part of bookkeeping; banks, real estate, railroad, insurance offices, etc., will all be established, together with all kinds of mercantile businesses, and the students will enter these various departments and conduct the business of the same as in actual transactions of life, thereby acquiring the familiarity with such things necessary to success.

The theory and its applications will require about one-half year's course, and the practical portion the same length of time.

Hon. W. H. King, D. D. Houtz, E. H. Wilson and J. E. Booth have all been secured to deliver regular lectures on law. These lectures will deal generally with the fundamental principles of law.

The Polysophical society will hold meetings every Friday evening, and the Petlogium class will hold weekly meetings.

The Faculty has been very much increased and the corps of professors and teachers now numbers about 25. Dr. Joseph Whitley, late of England, Dr. George E. Phillips, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Prof. W. M. Wolfe, of California, will add much to the strength of the scientific department. It would be impossible in this brief review of the academy to mention specially every department; all, however, are regulated for the interest and benefit of the

students. The teachers have their welfare at heart, and are laboring earnestly for the success of the scholars and the institution. The main success in past years has not been due to special instructions, but to the general ideas that have been advanced. Spiritual education has been the first consideration—planting and establishing in the mind of the student the fact that he had a Creator and to Him we are responsible for our acts.

NEW YORK 150 YEARS AGO.

Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist, and the favorite pupil of Linnaeus, was sent by the Swedish government to the American colonies a century and a half ago to find what they were like, who inhabited the country, what grew there, how the budding cities compared with those in Sweden, and whether it would be a good place for the subjects of King Frederick to come to or to stay away from. His expenses paid by the Swedish government, Kalm landed in Philadelphia, and from that town came by post chaise to New York, and, putting up over night at Elizabeth, was rowed over to New York a little after sunrise on a cold morning in October.

The first thing which impressed him about New York was the frogs, according to the *New York Sun*. These were so clamorous and created such a disturbance that he declared they drowned the singing of the birds and made it difficult for a person in old New York to make himself heard. The streets, he observed, did not run so straight as those of Philadelphia, and had considerable bendings; however they were very spacious and well built, and most of them were paved, except in high places where paving had been found useless. Most of the houses were built of brick, and were generally strong and neat; some had turned the gable ends toward the street, but the newer houses were altered in this respect. Many had a balcony on the roof, on which the people used to sit in the evenings in the summer season, and from thence they had a pleasant view. Kalm's investigation led him to the conclusion that there was no good water to be met with in the town itself, but at a little distance there was a small spring of good water, from which the inhabitants used to make tea. The wine drunk in New York was brought, Kalm declared, from the isles of Madeira, and was very strong and fiery.

There were but two printers in the town, and every week some gazettes in English were published by them which contained news from all parts of the world. The inhabitants of New York he found to be greatly troubled with mosquitoes, which either followed the hay made near the town in the low meadows which were quite impregnated with salt water, or they accompanied the cattle at night when the beasts were driven home. "I have myself experienced," observed Kalm, "and have noted in others, how much these little animals can disfigure a person's face during a single night, for the skin is sometimes so covered over with little biters from their stings that people are ashamed to appear in public."

The watermelons which Kalm found

cultivated in New York were large. "They are esteemed delicious," he says, "and are better than in other parts of North America, though they are planted in the open fields and never in a hot-bed. I saw a water-melon at Gov. Clinton's which weighed forty-seven English pounds, and at a merchant's in town another of forty-two pounds weight; however, these were the biggest seen in the country."

The Scandinavian observer gave this description of the introduction of lobsters into New York: "Lobsters are plentifully caught hereabouts, and I was told of a very remarkable circumstance about three lobsters. The coast of New York had already had European inhabitants for a considerable time, yet no lobsters were to be met with on the coast, and though the people fished ever so often they could never find any signs of lobsters being in this part of the sea, they were therefore brought in great well-boats from New England where they were plentiful, but it happened that one of these well-boats broke into pieces near Hell Gate, about ten English miles from New York and all the lobsters in it got off. Since that time they have so multiplied in this part of the sea, that they are now caught in great abundance."

One advantage which Kalm enjoys as an authority over the other historians of old New York, with its crooked streets, quaint dwelling houses, brick walls, wooden gables, and scattered farm settlements, is the fact that a majority of these chroniclers have been Englishmen of strong prejudices against everything American and of acknowledged distaste for all things not essentially English. The other historians of the town in its infancy have been, for the most part, mere superficial continental tourists who have given flattering expression to the delight which all intelligent persons experience in a locality which is entirely new to them, and in which they are hospitably entertained. But they furnish little data and but few facts of present interest, so, if you want to get a clear-cut, matter-of-fact, unembellished and trustworthy view of old New York as it existed before the revolutionary war, Kalm, the Swede, is a safe dependence, notwithstanding his quaint views about the lobsters, the melons and the mosquitoes.

SHOPPING IN LONDON.

The first difficulty the American girl has is that of finding out which are really the first-rate shops. "Use and importance have nothing whatever to do with it, as they have to some extent at least in New York. Here in London the shopkeeping light seems to be hid under a bushel as far as the most noted and swiftest of the shops are concerned. One walks down Bond street and sees a modest window hung with solemn colored draperies, and perhaps—out of consideration for the onward march of advertising and commercial progress—there will be a simple costume, not displayed upon a lay figure, be it well understood, but lying ostentatiously on its side as the symbol that within there lurks a smooth-spoken personage more dreaded of the average husband than even the dentist or tax collector. As a contrast one

may pass in Regent street or Oxford street a huge establishment whose plate glass windows may be measured by the acre and serve but to shield from the elements and sacrilegious hands scores of costumes which to the masculine eye seem to reach the height of fashionable gorgeousness. Yet between the two the woman of knowledge will never hesitate a second. At the latter she may get the essence of the gathered flower of fashion, commercial and commonplace; at the former she may get the very flower itself, with its dewy fragrance fresh upon it.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In spite of the spread of cholera in Europe, the local health authorities adhere firmly to the belief that there need be no fear of the disease getting to this country. All possible precautions have been taken. They are now prepared to care for cholera patients to the number of 5000 at a moment's warning.

Commissioner Mullie of the quarantine board was seen today and stated that the quarantine board had taken every precaution to keep the dreaded scourge within prescribed quarters. Superintendent David H. Starr stated that everything was being done to ward off the disease. Dr. Cyrus Edson, sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally, I feel very secure in regard to cholera and dread the epidemic much less than I would one of typhus fever. It would be absolutely impossible for an immigrant to come into the country with latent cholera, which might develop after he passed the quarantine."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—No special precautions are being taken by companies running ships between Hamburg and London against the cholera, except to enforce more strictly the rule that no pauper emigrants will be carried. All persons arriving in the Thames supposed to be infected with cholera will be sent to an isolated hospital prepared below Gravesend.

The local government board met today to decide upon a measure for the protection of the metropolis from cholera.

The Hamburg American Packet company, in view of the prevalence of cholera at Hamburg, have decided to entirely withdraw the fast steamers from that port for the present. Henceforth their vessels will make Southampton the port of departure and arrival.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The sanitary chief of the war office declares that the cholera in Paris, Havre and Rouen is abating and will soon disappear. Thus far in August there have been recorded 365 cases of cholera and 104 deaths from the disease in Havre. Medical authorities declare that the disease there is not of the Asiatic type, although many of the victims died immediately after seizure.

The French steamer "Saint Andre" from Havre, which has been quarantined at Panillac, has four cases of cholera on board, and one death from cholera occurred abroad.

Heavy rains the last three days lowered the temperature.

Twenty-eight cases of cholera and

several deaths were reported in Havre yesterday.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Considerable excitement is caused by the appearance of cholera among the troops. Three cases of the disease and one death have occurred in a regiment temporarily quartered here.

The regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg and remain isolated until all risk of their spreading the infection have passed.

The weather continues intensely hot and the sun, unfortunately, is favorable to the growth of cholera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing today and this adds somewhat to the comfort of the city.

Yesterday there were eighty two new cases of the disease reported, and one death.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The carriages of all trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg are locked until the passengers are examined by physicians. Professor Koch is reported to have said that the number of cases of cholera in Hamburg was not great in proportion to the population, but the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—A strict watch is kept at the Austrian frontier on all passengers arriving from Hamburg.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Dr. Probst, secretary of the Ohio board of health, will tomorrow meet Dr. McCumbe, of Kentucky and Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in Indianapolis. The three gentlemen compose the executive committee of the National conference of State boards of health, and the meeting is called to consider the threatened invasion of cholera, together with other subjects that interest the National organizations.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—There is no doubt that cholera has at last entered England. The disease was brought here by the steamer "Gomma" which arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Hamburg. It was reported that the steamer was infected, but the authorities, after examining the passengers, allowed them to land. A few hours afterwards two aliens who arrived on the "Gomma" were taken sick. They were at once removed to the hospital at Gravesend, where the doctors pronounced their misadventure. In spite of medical aid they both died shortly after being admitted. This has caused considerable anxiety and close inspection of all incoming vessels has been ordered.

The report of two deaths from cholera at Gravesend, telegraphed through out the country, has produced great excitement. Today the steamer "Laura," plying between Hamburg and Lynn, arrived at Lynn. The health officers found two cholera suspects on board. The vessel was immediately ordered to put back to sea. The officers and passengers protested against such summary treatment, but the health officers were obdurate and refused to let a single person land from the steamer.

Prince Esterhazy, an attaché of the Russian legation, has been suffering from an attack of cholera, but is recovering.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A most welcome thunderstorm has passed over the

city. The air is cleared and the weather is much cooler.

Despite every effort to check it, the cholera is increasing at Hamburg. Over 800 cases have been recorded with 300 deaths.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The cholera returns for yesterday show another upward jump in the number of new cases. There were yesterday 6822 new cases, an increase of 700 over the previous day. The deaths were 2977, an increase of 230. In St. Petersburg alone there were 103 new cases and 24 deaths.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Orders have been issued to stop railway traffic with Russia at every point on the frontier of east Prussia except Eydkuhne and Protken.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Liverpool health authorities have been discussing precautionary measures against the cholera. The Lynn authorities are taking rigorous measures to prevent the arrival of emigrants from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The health officers of New York are today prepared to fight off the cholera should it make its appearance here. Dr. Edison, the sanitary superintendent, thinks the cholera will undoubtedly reach this port within the next week.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—A special meeting of the health board has been held to advise means of keeping out the cholera. It was decided, in case the cholera crosses the Atlantic, to establish quarantine stations at every railroad depot and all emigrants will be quarantined.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Aug. 26.—During the afternoon the State Department was advised by the health officers to quarantine Staten Island. Stringent regulations were adopted to prevent the introduction of cholera. Later Secretary Foster sent to the consul at Hamburg the recommendation of Health Officer Jenkins that all emigrants undergo the most thorough inspection abroad with the detention of those from infected or suspected districts for at least five days. That they be bathed and all clothing and baggage disinfected by steam, and that a certificate of such cleaning and disinfection, signed by the consul, be given to the ship's surgeon for presentation to the health officer at the port of entry.

The treasury department is much gratified at the attitude of the steamship companies as so promptly manifesting a desire to assist the department in all ways possible to keep out the dreaded scourge. With hearty cooperation it is felt that much can be accomplished toward the desired end.

The government, having charge of the enforcement of the quarantine laws of the country, is unquestionably much concerned over the serious hold the epidemic of cholera has taken on Europe and views the situation, as regards the admission of the disease into the United States, with some alarm. Though they feel fully prepared and able to cope with it in case by any chance cholera should become epidemic here, the thing, however, is not at all anticipated. The Marine Hospital service which is immediately under the supervision of the treasury department, has all matters relating to the quarantine service in charge, and

is better able now than since its establishment to prevent the introduction of the disease into the United States. Surgeon-General Wyman has taken every step thought to be necessary to prevent cholera from making its appearance in this country, and has strengthened the service and made it as effective as possible.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—President McCormick presided at the meeting of the international health board conference. A quarantine inspection commission was appointed to inspect all quarantine stations in the United States, Canada and Mexico. This committee is to report to the international board.

A telegram was received from Illinois State Board of health and sanitary board of Chicago requesting that steps be taken to memorialize President Harrison asking for the prohibition of all immigration during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera epidemic in other countries. This telegram was referred to the inspection of the commission, with instructions to report after its investigation.

The executive committee of the international conference of the State board of health met here today. The purpose was for asking precautionary measures to prevent the invasion of cholera into this country. The committee appointed a commission of experts to examine the equipments and methods of quarantine stations along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. The commission will meet Wednesday next to begin work. Before adjourning they issued an address to all boards of health throughout the country calling attention to the importance of placing cities and towns throughout the country in good sanitary condition.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The steamer "Kehrweder" from Hamburg was boarded by the port physician when she reached quarantine this morning. She had seventy passengers, all of whom, with their baggage, were transferred to Galloupe's island, where the passengers will be cleaned and their clothing and baggage fumigated. The captain of the steamer reported that there had been no sickness whatever on board and she was allowed to proceed to the wharf in Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Joseph Hot, one of the most distinguished sanitary scientists in the United States, in an interview regarding the cholera, said:

"When I consider the exposed, or very imperfectly protected line of the Atlantic seaboard, including the St. Lawrence, the situation appears to me to be one of the extremest gravity. I will regard it as only a little short of a miracle if the cholera fails to follow its old and accustomed line of travel, involving an invasion of this continent. If we escape it will only be through awakening to our perilous situation and by extraordinary efforts of an immediate enforcement of rational and scientific methods of defense as embraced in our own quarantine system."

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—All boarding houses here are subjected daily to a vigorous inspection to see that they are kept clean, and all sanitary regulations are complied with to prevent the introduction of cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Officials of the

local government board charged to watch the progress of cholera are tonight less confident of the metropolis escaping a visitation of the disease. The Gravesend cases are undoubtedly Asiatic cholera. With cholera at Gravesend and infected persons probably roaming about in our midst, by some an outbreak of the disease in London is considered inevitable. The port of London sanitary committee has applied for a vast increase in the staff, otherwise it cannot undertake the surveillance of ships entering the Thames from infected continental ports. But the Thames cordon will suffice to shut out the danger of infection. Steamship arrivals from the continent come via Harwich, Southampton and other ports by train without inspection and the railways and steamship companies, excepting the transatlantic lines, show no intention of suspending ordinary arrangements. The authorities expect an outbreak and are preparing to meet it. In the East End the water supply was tested and found to be of doubtful quality and changes were ordered in the filtering apparatus. The people of South London were warned of their water source danger.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26.—The police have issued orders forbidding inhabitants drinking water from the Elbe unless it has previously been boiled. The bathing places along the river are closed. The police will make a house to house inspection to insure their being clean and to enforce sanitary measures whenever they are required. A special corps has been organized to disinfect the houses infected with cholera.

Official statistics show that on Wednesday there were 188 new cases of the disease reported, while the deaths numbered 32. Up to noon Thursday there were ninety new cases and forty-one deaths. There were eight deaths from the disease at Altona yesterday, most of the deaths occurred among laborers employed about the docks, batmen, etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Anton Potzel, an Austrian, who arrived here from Hamburg, Germany, two weeks ago, was taken to Bellevue Hospital this afternoon suffering from an ailment some of the symptoms of which resemble those of Asiatic cholera. The fact that he came from the cholera infected city caused some alarm. The hospital physicians were unable to determine whether he had genuine cholera or not. They thought he was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus, but to be on the safe side they isolated Potzel in a tent on the river front which was used for typhus patients. He will be kept there until the nature of his affliction is accurately known.

The steamships "Servia" from Liverpool, "Lydan Moarab" from London, and the "Tormenta" from Hamburg arrived today and were subjected to a rigid inspection. No cholera nor suspicious cases were found and after being thoroughly fumigated the vessels were permitted to dock.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Somewhat of a sensation was created this evening by a report that cholera had been discovered among the immigrants who arrived today. It was found upon investigation that Carl Lenta, an emi-

grant accompanied by his wife and family had exhibited symptoms which made the examining physicians for a time suspicious of cholera. After a careful examination, however, Health Officer Duffield decided that it was not the dread disease, but as a matter of precaution, Lentz was sent across the river to Windsor and placed in a detention hospital, where the case will be more thoroughly diagnosed.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Emperor William receives exhaustive reports of the progress of cholera and the measures taken to combat it. He devotes several hours daily to studying the epidemic. He ordered stringent measures taken to insure the safety of troops. Sanitary officials tonight reiterate the assertion that there is no Asiatic cholera in the city. However, a woman yesterday arrived from Hamburg and was seized with the cholera symptoms. She and her husband were immediately sent to a hospital where they are still detained. Frequent reports of cholera are reported.

Great surprise is expressed at the action of Hamburg authorities in giving cholera figures up to Thursday as 573 cases and 194 deaths, whereas the *Reichsanzeiger* gives the figures up to Friday as 1028 cases and 358 deaths. It is reported that the steamer "Sylvia," bound from Hamburg to New York, landed at Cuxhaven two of her crew suffering from cholera.

HAMBURG, Aug. 28.—The epidemic here is assuming truly alarming proportions. All Sunday excursions and amusements were stopped. Three hundred and twenty interments were made during the half of today (Sunday), the average number normally being eighty-five. The Senate demanded extra credit of £150,000 to buy medicines, etc. The disease is increasing rapidly in the suburbs.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The steamer "Talavera" arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg today. Two sailors were suffering from cholera symptoms. They were removed to the floating hospital and the "Talavera" was towed to the quarantine station.

The sickness aboard the Hamburg bark "Helen," which arrived off Dover last night, proves to be a number of diarrhoea cases; but the patients are recovering. The vessel was disinfected but was not allowed to communicate with Dover.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A lady called at Made St. Montmartre today to register the death of her child from cholera. Persons in the office drew away in terror, when suddenly the lady fell to the floor writhing with pain. She was at once removed to the cholera barracks, where her husband was taken on the previous day. Her husband died.

Three deaths from the cholera are reported at Lemaunt. English liners are loading at Havre as usual. Italy is rigorously excluding all commodities likely to be vehicles of cholera and is exercising scrupulous vigilance over passengers.

A number of new cases of cholera are reported in this city. Three deaths from the disease occurred today. Three persons died of cholera in Limans today.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Seventy-one new cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The official *Gaceta* publishes a decree ordering stringent measures to be adopted against cholera. Rigorous precautions are being taken on the frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Twenty-eight cases of cholera have occurred in the charitable asylum here, the outbreak being due to bad food. Cholera continues to spread in several towns in central Russia and Lublin, though the mortality is not alarming. Official returns show that throughout Russia on Thursday there were reported 6657 new cases of cholera and 2869 deaths. In St. Petersburg yesterday 75 new cases and 37 deaths were reported.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—It is rumored in Vera Cruz that there is cholera in Havana.

A Honduras special says the rebel General Bonilla was to have been shot today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Treasury Department is acting promptly on all matters having a bearing on the cholera epidemic, and nothing will be left undone that may tend to keep the infection from the shores of this country. To all intents and purposes there now exists a National quarantine co-operation of National and State authorities resulting in the formation of a cordon which will make it extremely difficult for a case of cholera to reach the shores of the United States. Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service is now considering the proposition of continuing the disinfection of baggage during the winter. This, it is thought, will prevent the importation of cholera germs. After the present alarm is over and the matter has subsided, the old revenue cutter "Ewing" will be taken to Chesapeake Bay, anchored off shore and fitted up for a hospital, so if any cholera patients are found aboard incoming ships they will not have to be landed, but can be kept entirely isolated.

It is evident that the people living along

THE CANADIAN BORDER

are apprehensive that the disease may enter the United States by that route, as two telegrams were received at the treasury department today, one from Troy, N. Y., and the other from Milwaukee, regarding the precautions taken. Acting Secretary Spaulding replied that the provisions of the department circular regarding disinfection of baggage will be immediately enforced along the Canadian border under direction of the supervising general of the Marine hospital service, who has taken steps for the appointment of medical inspectors at all points where emigrants cross the border.

The consul of the United States at Hamburg, in a dispatch to the department of state today, after giving the number of new cases and deaths yesterday, said the prospects were worse.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The outgoing transatlantic steamer today carried a very small passenger list, which is due to the prevalence of cholera in Europe. So thoroughly have the people become frightened that a number cancelled the passage secured for today.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Delegates from all Federal States held a conference today on the subject of cholera. The

president of police reported that not a single case of Asiatic cholera had yet been certified to in Berlin. The statement of Professor Koch and Councilor Rabha, together with the general report covering the whole health condition of Germany, was reassuring, although Koch thinks the worst period of the epidemic in Hamburg and Altona has not yet passed. The first outbreak occurred in Hamburg August 14th, and at Altona August 19th. The Imperial health office is making arrangements to publish the daily health record of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Edwards has taken the necessary steps to keep the State Department at Washington informed of the situation throughout Germany. Tonight's advices have every populous place in Germany free from Asiatic cholera except Hamburg. There the disease has spread over the whole city and to the suburbs. Doctors, with a number of hospital assistants, left Berlin to assist the Hamburg physicians. The exodus of the wealthier Hamburg families are now proceeding on a large scale, though leading thoroughfares present their ordinary aspect. Shopkeepers declare business stagnant. The public depression wants but little to become an absolute panic. While many have fled others are doing much to relieve the stricken or menaced. Donations, disinfectants and medicaments are plentiful.

The epidemic around Presburg in Hungary appears to be fading. A number of choleric cases are reported at Sollenau, in Austria, and even in Vienna itself where the rapidity of death is suggestive of Asiatic cholera. In the meantime the Austrian doctors declare that the post mortem examinations do not disclose the presence of Asiatic cholera.

Prof. Rabha expresses himself as satisfied with the measures taken by Hamburg authorities and says he believes they will suffice quickly to stamp out the epidemic from Hamburg. It is reported that the epidemic is extending from the city proper to the suburbs and abating in the harbor quarter where cholera first appeared. There were thirty-two new cases and fifteen deaths in all today. At Wandersbeck today there were seven new cases and four deaths. The schools are all closed. Of four members of a Hamburg family stricken with cholera in Kiel, two died.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.—Official statistics show that up to yesterday there were 1028 cases of cholera and 358 deaths from the disease. At Altona, between Tuesday and Friday, there were thirty-four cases and twenty-two deaths.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—Antwerp's cholera record shows fourteen cases with one death today.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A total of forty-five new cases and eighteen deaths represents Havre's cholera record yesterday. The bedding and furniture used by the sick are being burned, the authorities indemnifying the owners.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Dr. Whitcomb, sanitary officer at Gravesend, who is expected the steamer "Gemma," which arrived from Hamburg on Thursday, three of whose passengers subsequently died from what was supposed to be

Asiatic cholera, denies that the disease was the true Asiatic scourge and declares it was merely cholerae. It is difficult in the multiplicity of assertions and denials to accurately determine the real truth of the matter. It is now declared that the sickness on the steamer "Laura," which arrived at Lynn on Friday with two suspicious cases, is not cholera, but acute diarrhoea.

There is excitement at Gravesend this morning caused by the arrival of a steamer from Hamburg on which a lady died en route. Investigation showed that the lady died of infantile disorder and those on board were all well and allowed to land.

A London firm has received an order from a Hamburg firm for 88,000 gallons of disinfecting fluid, and 85,000 tons of disinfecting powder.

The steamer which has been in quarantine at Elbe owing to two deaths of Cholera is expected to arrive at Gravesend tonight with a large number of poor immigrants. There is much apprehension concerning the matter. Gravesend is only twenty miles from London and an outbreak of cholera there is much feared. The announcement is made this afternoon that the company which conveys most of the aliens to Gravesend had decided to cease the passenger traffic from Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There is no doubt that Great Britain is having a visitation of cholera. From Gravesend, Swansea, Glasgow and Dundee, towns in England, Scotland and Wales reports come of death from the disease showing that the efforts of the health officials to keep it out of the country have proved fruitless, and now this afternoon came the report that a person had died from Asiatic cholera at Bottom, a large town twelve miles northwest of Manchester. The place is one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture, and thousands of mill operatives live there.

The permission given by the health officials of Middlesbrough for landing the crew of the steamer "Gerona," from Hamburg, promises to have most serious results. As announced in these dispatches, the vessel was placed in quarantine after one of the crew had been attacked by cholera, but in the meantime a number of the ship's company had departed for their homes. Six of them went to Dundee, where they reside, while another of the crew went to Aberdeen. Among those who went to Dundee was Walker, the engineer of the "Gerona." Shortly after his arrival there he was taken sick and died in a few hours. The physician who attended him says there is no doubt but his death was due to cholera. When it became known that Walker was dead, the greatest excitement prevailed in Dundee, and also in Aberdeen, where the seventh member of the crew ashore had gone. Steps were at once taken by the health officers to isolate the remaining members of the crew in Dundee and one in Aberdeen until the danger of their spreading the disease is past. The residents of both places, however, believe the men have been allowed to go about town long enough to spread the contagion if they carried the infection and there is widespread anxiety prevailing in every quarter of

the towns. An extraordinary watch will be kept in both places for the first appearance of choleraic disorders.

A sailor arrived at Swansea today from Cork. He was found to be suffering with cholera and was immediately removed to the cholera hospital. The appearance of the disease in Swansea awakened the port authorities to the responsibilities of their position and a meeting was summoned to decide upon measures for prevention.

M'DONNELL AND HILL FREED.

A cable dispatch from London announces that the English Government has released from prison Geo. McDonnell and Edward Noyes Hill, the two men who were connected with the Bidwell brothers in the forgeries in 1872 by which the Bank of England was swindled out of half a million pounds sterling, on condition that they should leave the country.

It is said that the two men are now on their way to America. Geo. Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, Geo. McDonnell and Edward Noyes Hill were sentenced in 1878 to life imprisonment.

It was in 1872 that Geo. Bidwell discovered a way in which the bank of England could easily be swindled. He found it was customary for the bank to allow customers to draw against bills of acceptance drawn by responsible institutions without investigating into the genuineness of the bills.

He opened an account at the western branch of the Bank of England in the name of Horton & Co. He told Col. Francis, the manager, that Horton & Co. were about to engage in the building of Pullman sleeping cars. He then secured some bills of exchange in the name of prominent banking houses including the Rothschilds, and, after making forged copies of them, passed them through the bank and drew out the money.

After the firm had thus established good credit it began to pass forged bills made payable to F. A. Warren. Austin Bidwell impersonated Warren. In this way the gang drew out about £500,000 before a failure to date one of the bills led to the discovery of the fraud.

All the men concerned in the scheme were finally captured, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

George Bluwel was released from Woking prison on ticket of leave in 1887 on the representation by the governor, Dr. Clarke, that he would otherwise die in a year or two.

Henrietta C. Mott, his sister, was unopposed in her efforts to secure the release of the other men. She and her brother enlisted the sympathy of a number of prominent persons in the country and in England, and finally their arguments prevailed upon Home Secretary Matthews to release Austin Bidwell on February 13 1892. On September 13, 1891, the home secretary had commuted his sentence to twenty years.

Austin Bidwell's saving the life of a convict was the chief cause of his release.

Since then both Bidwells and their sister have worked steadily to bring about the release of McDonnell and Hill.

Most of the stolen money was re-

covered by the police at the different places where it had been left for safe keeping, but it is generally understood that they were unable to find about £80,000.

U. S. MARSHAL PARSONS.

The following sententious telegram was received late yesterday afternoon by Marshal Parsons:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 29th, 1892.

To E. H. Parsons, U. S. Marshal, Salt Lake City, Utah.

I am requested by the President to ask for your resignation as marshal of the Territory of Utah. Letter follows.

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

This intimation did not take Mr. Parsons altogether by surprise, as for several days past inquiries had been made of him, among some of his friends in the city, on the strength of certain rumors which had been going around, as to whether there was any probability of his resignation. The Marshal could only answer these queries by expressing his entire ignorance of any such contingency, and it was not until the telegram, of which the foregoing is a copy, reached his hands yesterday afternoon that he had the slightest knowledge of the true state of affairs.

Marshal Parsons qualified for the post of marshal on July 18th, 1889, and has since discharged the duties of the office uninterruptedly. He was seen by the Court representative of the News this morning, and, in answer to questions, said he had not, so far, received any additional communication from Washington. He supposed, however, that the promised letter would explain the reason for his resignation being thus peremptorily demanded. He believes that there has been influence brought to bear against him, in Salt Lake, with the department at Washington, and thinks that the Grovesbeck affair has very likely something to do with it.

"Have you any idea, Mr. Parsons," asked the reporter, "who are likely to become candidates for the marshalship?"

"Not the slightest," replied he, apparently quite indifferent as to the whole affair.

"How long would it take you to straighten up, so as to be ready for your successor to step into your place?"

"I could be ready in an hour, if needs be," responded the Marshal, with a smile of satisfaction. "Everything is quite in order."

Several names were mentioned today as probable candidates for the post, prominently those of Col. Page, secretary of the Utah Commission, and Mr. Arthur Pratt, Territorial auditor.

The first-named gentleman was interviewed by a News reporter this morning, and, when asked whether it was his intention to apply for the marshalship he returned a most emphatic "Certainly not," remarking that there was no ground for the mention of his name at all.

Auditor Pratt was also seen, but declined to talk on the subject, as it was a "rather delicate" matter for him to say anything about just now.

Attorney Arthur Brown was also interviewed. Although he talked "cautiously," as one who knew more than he cared to tell, Mr. Brown ventured to hope that Marshal Parsons might yet be retained in office. "We have only seen the telegram," said he, "and that gives no reasons for this sudden action of the department. Wait until we learn something more, and then perhaps some other steps may be taken."

"Do you know whether Arthur Pratt is likely to become a candidate in the event of the Marshal going out?"

"I really cannot say, but I think the government ought to give us a Republican, anyhow."

TOOLEE STAKE ACADEMY.

The people of Toolee Stake assembled in the new school premises just completed in Grantville, at 10 a. m. yesterday, to dedicate that building for the purposes for which it was designed. After music by the Grantville brass band, the audience was called to order by President H. S. Gowan of Toolee Stake. The choir then sang a hymn and Elder Wm. Lee offered prayer. After singing by the choir, Counselor Chas. L. Anderson explained the object of the building and the circumstances connected with its erection.

It has been erected almost exclusively by the people of Grantville ward, who have been very liberal in their donations. The first meeting in connection with the building was held on May 1st, 1887, when the following were selected as a building committee and had continued to the completion: Chas. L. Anderson, Jas. Wrathall, Wm. J. Berles, W. C. Rydaleh, Jas. Ratoliff, Gustave Anderson and A. G. Johnson. They have shown great energy and determination, and have thus far completed the building in the face of many discouragements. The cost of the new structure is \$14,000, and probably another \$4,000 will be required to put in heaters and furnishings.

The building is a two story and basement. The outside measurement is 45x75 feet. Down stairs there are two rooms with a nine foot ceiling, 17x36 feet, well lighted with windows on the sides. To the front of these are two other rooms, one for the heater and the other for coal.

The second floor is divided into four apartments by a hallway 10 x 18 feet. In the front are two rooms, one on each side 13x18 feet, designed as offices. To the rear are two more rooms, 18x37 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling, well lighted. The third floor is reached from the second by two flights of stairs, one to the right and one to the left. The main room on this floor is 39x42 feet, and the other 17x40. The house is admirably adapted for school purposes.

President H. S. Gowan said that Toolee Stake was in harmony with the movement in favor of Church schools. The desire of the people is to encourage the education of our children in true theology as well as in the elements of a secular education.

James Wrathall, one of the building committee, said that this house had not been built particularly to benefit the aged, but to help the young, who he hoped would appreciate it.

W. C. Rydaleh said the building committee could not have done much without the united efforts of the people, who had been liberal in their voluntary donations.

President Joseph F. Smith felt gratified to be with the people on this interesting occasion. It has been said that this house had been built for the benefit of the children. This was true in one sense, but the children are not the only ones benefited, as it was a help to us to have our faith, works and charity represented, that our children may be taught to represent us and our hopes in the God-given religion. Faith and God are excluded from our common schools. This is wise as to the union, but as individuals we have accepted the Gospel, which enforces us to teach our children its precepts. We want to choose the instructors for our children—those who have high moral tendencies and a love of God and truth, as these have a great impression on the youthful mind for good or evil.

After singing by the choir and music by the band, President Smith offered the dedicatory prayer.

It is expected that school will be started in a short time.

ABNORMAL BREATHING.

Neither man nor animal breathes through the mouth normally. The only natural way for respiration and inspiration is through the nose. When we breathe through the nose, the cold, dry, impure air is sufficiently warmed, supplied with watery vapor and freed from dust. When we breathe through the nose, smelling at the same time through our organ of smell, which assists respiration, we become aware of the presence of an injurious or of a generally abnormal mixture drawn in by the breath, and can then either correct so unfavorable an atmosphere or escape from it. Furthermore, only in the nose are found those fine arrangements which can prevent the entrance of injurious substances into the deeper respiratory organs (larynx and lungs) and thus stop the further advance of the hostile body (painful smoke, irritating dampness, thick dust, etc.) besides defying that which has already effected an entrance. This is done by the so-called nasal reflex breathing, to which class belongs sneezing. If we breathe through the mouth the air is neither sufficiently warmed nor satisfactorily moistened, and laden with all its bad mixtures of dust of mineral, animal and vegetable origin, added to injurious gasses, reaches the larynx, the air-tubes and the lungs.

Sneezing is only the least among the evil consequences of breathing through the mouth. The swollen, sore, constantly chapped lips, bad condition of the front teeth and decay of the back ones, defective development of the sense of smell, frequent inflammation of the throat, attacks of fever, diphtheria and catarrh, and soreness of the larynx and lungs are consequences of breathing through the mouth which have been frequently observed in children one often sees a habitual and peculiar weak or even stupid expression of countenance. It is also been found, through the experiments of different trustworthy observers, that there is a causal connection between

stammering and breathing through the mouth. On the other hand, however, certain forms of nightmare and asthma are caused by breathing through the mouth. That infants are sometimes brought almost to death's door when prevented by a cold from breathing through the nose is a fact well known to physicians.

When a child or grown person begins to breathe with the mouth open, there must exist some sufficient cause for the occurrence in the uppermost air passages. No one would voluntarily exchange the only healthy, comfortable manner of breathing through the nose for the burdensome and unhealthy breathing through the mouth. Let anyone attempt to breathe through the mouth for five minutes, instead of, as one is accustomed, through the nose, and he will soon be convinced that it is almost impossible. Almost of itself, that is, without muscular force, through the mere pressure of the air, the mouth closes and the original manner of breathing is resumed.

Whoever snores can, as a rule, not breathe through the nose. That it would be useless in such cases to desire to close the mouth mechanically is entirely comprehensible. Every mother, who frequently gives to her child the useless command "Close your mouth," is aware of this. Here it is better to seek, without delay, the advice of an experienced specialist, in order to determine the cause of this mouth-breathing. In the case of children in particular, an unnecessary delay might prove fatal.

Now there are certainly cases in which the cause of this habit may be determined and the habit itself removed. But these are the exceptions; as a rule normal breathing results as soon as the air enters the correct passage; if the snoring and breathing through the mouth returns as an evil habit, then and only then can mechanical means be used with advantage to stop this opening of the mouth.

The simplest and oldest of these is to place a band from the chin to the top of the head. This often suffices. As the mouth remains closed by pressure of the air, some of the mechanical appliances to produce this effect might be used. Sometimes it is even sufficient to place a piece of celluloid plate between the teeth, but one would not lightly decide to place a foreign substance in the mouth of a sleeper, particularly a restless child.

All of these apparatus must be put on every evening and worn over night, until the normal position of the lips and lower jaw is regained. But the most important thing is to remove the obstructions to normal breathing.—From the German of Dr. E. Bloch, in Schorer's Familienblatt (Berlin.)

PRESIDENT HARRISON in his proclamation relating to Canadian canals referred to the violation of one of the articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regulating commerce between Canada and this country. The Canadian Conservatives are now clamoring for the abrogation of this treaty, on the ground that its provisions are of no earthly value to the Dominion. What England will say in the matter is awaited with interest.

THE REFORM OF HUMANITY.

A GREAT many well-meaning thoughtful people are mentally distorted over the increasing criminality shown by current publications. They are casting about for remedies, but are unable to fix upon anything feasible, except it be to recommend, under the mistaken idea that it is new, some plan that has been tried times without number.

We have received a circular from the *World's Advanced Thought*, of Portland, Oregon, which proposes to deal with the question of the reformation of humanity—a wide as well as important subject. The introductory portion of the leaflet is devoted to a statement of belief that this reform must be brought about largely by individual self-reform. It seems to be unnecessary to lay down such a proposition as this, because its correctness is self-evident. Apart from individual efforts reform is an impossibility. To reason otherwise would amount to an assumption that man is a mere machine which can be changed and operated by outward operations exclusively. In the work of improvement external influences are unavailing unless they meet with a response from within.

After the preamble part of the circular comes the following set of resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, constitute ourselves into a Society for Self-Reform, to try to live in harmony with all life.

"Resolved, That we shall endeavor to so guard our thoughts, that we shall only evolve good ones; that we will neither think nor speak ill of another, no matter how great the provocation; and that we will strive persistently to be the embodiment of love and good will.

"Resolved, That so far as lies within our power we will not leave any effort untried, nor let an opportunity pass to help our fellow beings."

It will be observed that although individual effort is insisted upon as the chief factor in human reform, external assistance is recognized as a necessary part of the process, this latter being aimed at by the formation of societies the members of which have a mutual object. By association they are placed in a position to aid each other to attain the end in view.

We hope the projectors of this movement do not claim that their position has any novel feature connected with it. Christianity is neither more nor less than a system which brings into play internal individual forces and external influences to produce human reformation. And beside it the scheme of the *World's Advanced Thought* pales into insignificance. The method instituted by Jesus includes the application of divine as well as external individual assistance in the work of personal reform. This higher aid seems to be ignored in the plan enunciated by our Oregon friends.

When speaking of Christianity we mean the genuine article, embodying the principle of personal self-sacrifice, which had its perfect embodiment in Christ; and the organization and divine authority necessary to carry on the work of rendering external assistance to the individual. No system is entitled to be called Christian in the full sense unless it possesses divine authorization and is organized officially,

with the functions of each officer clearly defined; it must also be characterized by the possession of spiritual power. These were features which distinguished the Church established under the personal supervision of Christ and His chosen representatives selected by Himself.

These characteristics also belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. When the members of that association fail to exhibit a high degree of moral reform, such a situation is the result of a failure to apply the principles which are embraced by the system. The forces are within it, and one of its requirements is individual reform, which is simply another way of defining personal repentance of wrong doing of every kind.

We are in sympathy with all people who are exercised in relation to the growing necessity of the times for individual and general reform. We see no other means of avoiding a perilous future situation for the race. We expect the day to come when the world will recognize the fact that the Latter-day Saints have a great mission to accomplish in the work of regenerating the human race. The elements of success for the attainment of this result are within their grasp.

THE IDAHO TEST OATH.

THE Idaho politicians seem to be in earnest about breaking down the barrier which is in the way of the "Mormon" citizens of that State to the polls. First, the Republican State Convention resolved to move for the repeal of the obnoxious test oath at the next session of the Legislature. Then the Democratic State Convention adopted a similar resolution and, further, pronounced the test oath unconstitutional and declared in favor of testing the matter in the courts. On Saturday Republicans at Paris, Bear Lake County, took the initiative by making a test case with a view to the immediate determination of the issue.

A "Mormon" citizen applied for registration, was tendered the test oath, and refused to take so much of it as was added to the provision of the Idaho Constitution. The registrar declined to register him, whereupon suit was at once entered, we suppose by application for a mandamus to compel the officer to register the applicant. This will bring the case before the District Court and the question of the validity of the oath will be argued. If the Court decides against the oath, in all probability the "Mormon" voters will register and vote, as it is not likely that the registrar will carry the case farther. If it is decided in favor of the oath, an appeal will doubtless be taken to the higher courts until the question is finally settled.

As both political parties are desirous that "Mormon" citizens shall now exercise the suffrage, it is reasonable to suppose that the matter will be immediately adjudicated. Neither party will care to figure as an obstruction. The "Mormon" vote is wanted by both, and the party leaders who are bidding for it will scarcely risk their chances by appearing as a hindrance to "Mormon" political emancipation. However, it will be found that the

nearly solid vote of the Idaho "Mormons" is a thing of the past, no matter how much some of them may be influenced by party action in reference to the test now being made. If the case is carried up by either party to the suit, from the Court which now has it on file, the "Mormon" citizens of Idaho will not be likely to cast their votes in November, and will most likely take due notice of the power that prevents them from exercising that privilege.

THE DELSARTEAN PHILOSOPHY.

THE Delsartean wave has struck Utah. Mr. Edmund Russell, known as "Prince of Delsarteans," is sojourning in this city. He has already delivered two lectures, or, as he prefers to characterize them, "talks," and will, during the current week, deliver a series of three others. Beside Mr. Russell there are two or three others in Salt Lake who profess themselves exponents of the famous Frenchman's philosophy, and we are informed that a lady from the East, who is also an enthusiastic disciple of Delsartean art, contemplates a visit here in the near future.

Delsarte was born in 1811 in the north of France. His early life was one of misery and suffering. He gravitated to Paris when a child, and it is said that a ragpicker noticing what appeared to be a bundle of rage protruding from a snow bank in one of the Paris parks, inserted his hook in the bundle and fished out a human being. It was young Delsarte. The ragpicker aided the embryo philosopher.

Delsarte had a special taste for music, and pursued its cultivation under great difficulties. He departed from the accepted canons of the musical masters of his time. He succeeded, after a hard struggle with opera managers and theatre directors, to obtain a place before the footlights, and in his first effort made a name. In time he became the idol of Paris, where he died during the Franco-German war in 1871.

Many years of Delsarte's life were devoted to investigating the principles underlying all art and expression. He founded a system of philosophy for the guidance of those who would make the body, voice and gesture render the highest service to the soul and mind. In expression he held the essentials to be pose, gesture and articulation, and that these are the external evidences of internal conditions. He did not believe in tearing the air with the hands, nor in leaving a passion to fatten with his tongue. His definition of art is as follows:

"Art is at once the knowledge, the possession and the free direction of the agents, by virtue of which are revealed the life, the mind and the soul. Art is not an imitation of nature. It elevates in that it idealizes nature."

"To each spiritual function responds a function of the body. To each grand function of the body corresponds a spiritual act."

The Delsartean philosophy embraces the whole of human life, the moral, physical, mental, intellectual, spiritual and ethical. It aims at perfection in physical structure as well as excellence in art, oratory and science.

A STUPENDOUS WORKS.

MANCHESTER, England, is about thirty-two miles inland from the port of Liverpool. For some time a canal has been in progress of construction, through which, when completed, the largest ocean vessels and steamships could enter Manchester. The original projectors of this formed themselves into a company, and in this manner commenced operations. Though several millions were at the command of the construction company, yet about eighteen months ago the funds became exhausted.

It was estimated that it would take fifteen millions of dollars more to complete it. The City of Manchester obtained from Parliament the right to subscribe for canal stock, and it did so to the extent estimated. It is now found that eight millions more will be required to complete the canal, and Manchester is again asked to subscribe.

It is supposed that the city will complete the work, but subject to the condition of ownership and control. The city of Liverpool has expended \$90,000,000 on the docks of that city, but it owns them, and controls them, and they prove a paying investment. It is said that the Manchester ship canal will also prove remunerative in the end, but if the city controls it the original promoters will lose heavily.

A PRESIDENT WHO OPENLY VIOLATED THE LAW.

THE Indianapolis *News* gives a synopsis of some queer laws still existing on the statute books of this country. It appears that tobacco according to law is still a legal tender in the District of Columbia; and that if members of Congress were tendered their salaries in Virginia leaf they should accept or go without. Of course this is an old colonial law, enacted long ago in Virginia, and carried into practice for some time. Tobacco was then made a legal tender for debts of all kinds. The District of Columbia was at that time part of Virginia, and when ceded subsequently to the Federal government retained the old Virginia laws, none of which have been repealed.

Another law which is enforced would make quite a stir in our times is that relating to religious belief. It is a crime, according to this law, to deny belief in the Holy Trinity, and severe punishment, involving imprisonment, is provided for this disbelief. Under it no Unitarian minister could preach in Washington. It was on the statute books when John Quincy Adams was President. He used to attend Unitarian services every Sunday, but he was never interfered with, the law being treated as a dead letter.

THE PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

PRESIDENT M. E. INALLS of the "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, in his annual report advises the shareholders to adopt the following plan as a settlement of labor troubles:

"A large portion of the time of your officers and managers is taken up meeting and consulting and discussing with the organized bodies of labor on the road

the question of wages, etc. Your directors would recommend to the stockholders to consider the plan of establishing a community of interest with the employees. If the company has arrived at a financial position, as your directors think it has, when it can safely be expected to earn its fixed charges and a surplus, they would recommend that the surplus be equally divided with the employees. For instance, if your capital is \$60,000,000 and the wages of the employees in a year amount to \$5,000,000, let that be the rate of division. If your surplus earnings are \$600,000 a year, it would be 1 per cent for the stockholders and 1 per cent for the employees. As the earnings of the company increase the per centage will be still larger. In any event, the employees would still receive regular compensation and would also share to some extent in whatever prosperity the company had."

Mr. Inalls says the plan has been tried successfully on one of the French railroads.

INTER-STATE WOOL CONVENTION.

NEW MEXICO is pushing to the front in the industrial line. One of her principal cities, Albuquerque, is at present brought prominently before the public. On Monday, the 12th of September, the Territorial fair will open in that city, and continue for five days. On Friday, the 11th of September, the Inter-state Wool Convention will assemble, and continue its deliberations for two days. This latter is one of the great events of the western country, and is already engaging the attention of woolgrowers throughout the nation.

Each State and Territory west of the Mississippi is entitled to delegates, each county to five delegates, each city of 25,000 or more to five delegates, each city or town under 25,000 to three delegates, each agricultural college, wool growers' association and board of trade to two delegates, and each newspaper to one delegate. The Governor of this Territory yesterday appointed ten delegates, all men of ability and well known in this region.

Albuquerque is a thriving commercial centre. It is situated in the midst of a great cattle and sheep country. Its population in 1890, including the old and new towns, was about 6000. Two great systems of railroads, the Santa Fe and the A. & P., centre there. There roads are not inimical to the interests of the town and Territory. The Santa Fe has made a special rate of one cent a mile from all towns on its lines within New Mexico, during the Fair and Wool convention. It has also made very liberal round trip rates from points in Colorado, Kansas, Texas and Arizona.

The area of New Mexico is 122,460 square miles. That of Utah is 82,190. The population of New Mexico in 1890 was 153,593, in 1890 only 119,000. It has 14 organized counties, and eight cities and towns of 1000 each and over. Its wool industry is very extensive, and it is creditable to the Governor and people of that Territory that they should take the lead in considering an article of production which enters largely into the manufactures of the United States. As the circular of the arrangements committee says: "This is the first attempt that has ever been made to bring about any organized effort for the mutual protection and benefit of those engaged in this important industry, and 'wool men'"

from all parts of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi are cordially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings."

FRUIT AS A MEDICINE.

A noted medical authority of Philadelphia gives the following test of the medicinal action of various fruits. He says, however, that no edible fruit has a strict medicinal effect, but operates by assisting the natural tendencies of the system. Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringent; grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretic; gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants, and lemons, limes and apples are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives.

Taken in the early morning an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may generally be relied on.

Pomegranates are very restringent and relieve relaxed throat and uvula. The bark of the root in the form of a decoction, is a good anthelmintic, especially obnoxious to tapeworm. Figs split open form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons locally applied are of some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth.

Apples as a correctives useful in nausea. They immediately remove the nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough, but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria or nettle rash. The persimmon or Diospyros is palatable when ripe, but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin and is used in diarrhoea and incipient dysentery.

The oil of the coconut has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil, and is much used in Germany for phthisis. Barberries are very agreeable to fever patients in the form of a drink. Dutch medlars are astringent, and not very palatable. Grapes and raisins are nutritious and demulcent, and very grateful in the sick chamber. A so-called "grape cure" has been much lauded for the treatment of congestions of the liver and stomach, enlarged spleen, scrofula, tuberculosis, etc. Nothing is allowed but water and bread and several pounds of grapes per diem. Quince seeds are demulcent and astringent; boiled in water, they make an excellent soothing and sedative lotion in inflammatory diseases of the eyes and ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President has recognized Joaquín Díaz Durán as consul-general of Guatemala at San Francisco.

THE officials of the city crematory in Toronto, Canada, have been detected in one of the worst frauds known to modern civilization. The clothing and bedding of fever patients brought to the crematory to be destroyed, have been preserved and sold to clothes dealers and peddlers.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, August 21st, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Lo, the mighty God appearing
From on high Jehovah speaks

Prayer was offered by Elder John Galleher.

Again we meet around this board,
Of Jesus, our redeeming Lord.

The Priesthood of the Third ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JUNIUS F. WELLS

was then called upon to address the congregation. He asked an interest in the faith and prayers of the Saints, that he might be directed by the Spirit of the Lord while he was speaking; for without the guidance of the Spirit it would be vain to attempt to say anything that would benefit the hearers.

It was a source of pleasure to the speaker to have an opportunity again to worship with the Saints of God and to partake with them in the Sacrament and in the exercises in which they engage according to the principles which God has revealed. It is the greatest blessing given to mankind in this age of doubt that God has again revealed a form of worship acceptable to Him.

There are many forms of worship and various churches set up in the world. And the question is still as important as it ever was, Which is really the Church of God? The Catholic Church with its pontifical succession claims to be the only true church, and the Episcopal Church with its alleged apostolic succession sets up the same claim. Now, early in this age, there was commotion in the world on this subject, each church claiming to be the right one and that all the others were wrong. Strife was a consequence. "Here is Christ and here" was the common cry. The honest in heart were led to inquire for themselves, and among the enquirers was Joseph, the Prophet of this age. He asked the Lord to make it manifest to him, which was the true Church and what is the right way to salvation. He was led to take this step by the promise given in the Word of God, that, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

He retired to a secluded spot to test this promise, and received in answer to his fervent prayer a holy vision.

The power of darkness at first apparently seized him, but he continued to pray, for he had come before his God with the purpose of obtaining knowledge. When almost at the point of destruction, he beheld a pillar of fire of exceeding brightness and thereafter two personages whom he knew to be the Father and the Son. It was revealed to him at the same time that the churches of the world were all wrong, having assumed their authority and perverted the doctrines of the Lord. It was also declared to him that he was to be an instrument for the restoration of the everlasting Gospel.

This is the foundation, in one sense,

of what is known as "Mormonism." It is founded on true revelation, proven to be so by the results that followed.

1. Spiritualism: many manifestations are claimed, but there are no principles revealed in it, no authority. But the revelations given to Joseph Smith resulted in the restoration of the principles upon which the Church of God is built. None of them were given to satisfy the curiosity of men; all were timely, and for a purpose. That which has been given through Joseph Smith is the restoration of the Gospel in its perfection and fulness, as once revealed through Jesus Christ, with all its gifts and graces, its prophecies, its authority to rebuke sin and to call upon men in the name of the Lord to repent. These revelations have been given to those who can believe in them the assurance of a living testimony as to the truth of this work. Though having this assurance our Elders have gone through almost every county proclaiming the Gospel and promising the believers that they also should obtain a knowledge of the truth of the work. The result of this work we see in these valleys, and indeed everywhere where the Saints come together.

The speaker had met many who had received this testimony, after having embraced the principles of the Gospel enunciated to them. They had been told to repent of their sins, and repentance was explained to them. They were then to be baptized for remission of their sins and then to receive the Holy Ghost, through the laying on of hands, and when complying with these conditions the promise was given that they should have a testimony, which promise was faithfully fulfilled, enabling them to proclaim that they had received it, not only by their words but also in their lives, or rather their change of life from one of sin to one of the service of the Lord, and the performance of those ordinances and practices which belong to the Gospel. And now they profess to be able to answer the question, Which is the Church of Jesus Christ? They submit for the consideration of their fellowmen the principles which they have embraced, and for the comparison of them with the Scriptures to see if they do not harmonize with the teachings of ancient prophets and holy men. We declare that these doctrines are true and ask only to be judged according to the old adage, that the tree is known by its fruit.

The speaker had met Saints in various countries of Europe and various parts of the United States and found here the same unity and harmony of spirit which cannot be found, perhaps, elsewhere in the whole world. This is a fruit of the Gospel.

As one of the results of these revelations stands the beautiful temple reared here to the Almighty. We are often questioned why we build temples. We do it that we may administer in the ordinance of God. Baptism for the dead is one of them. This doctrine is repeatedly referred to in the Scriptures, although the churches of the world do not seem to understand it.

Another testimony is the wonderful organization that exists among the Saints. This is a marvel even to the world, that does not realize that this is the order revealed from heaven.

The effect of the acceptance of the Gospel on the individual is another testimony. It changes his course of life into conformity with principles of righteousness. One who does not continue to live honestly and virtuously cannot maintain his place in this Church.

That the Saints were able to go through the persecutions they have suffered and remain faithful, is another testimony.

If "Mormonism" were not true, it could not be in the world today. But it is the truth, and as such it cannot be destroyed.

The testimony that it is true strengthens the Saint and helps him to overcome trials. Thus the people went victorious through the trials of Missouri and Illinois, and they came out of them all better and more acceptable than ever to our heavenly Father.

There is need for such a body as the Saints in the world, and such teaching as the Saints have. Many are sincere though groping in darkness. Whether we are doing our whole duty as we should do, the speaker said, is often a question in his mind. But we should bear our testimony by living faithfully according to what we have learned. We have proved in the past that the fruit of the Gospel is purity, honesty and good order. Are we bearing the same testimony and with as much enthusiasm now as in the first days of the Church? However, the work shall go on until the purposes of the Almighty are accomplished and the promises of God fulfilled.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

was the next speaker. He said, in substance, we have listened to a brief and lucid explanation of some of the principles of our faith. It would be well if we could always comply with the requirements of the Lord upon us or the requirements of the world, even of those who do not believe in the Lord.

We hold that the Gospel is meant to apply to all conditions of life. It does not alone pertain to spiritual things or to the future, but it covers temporal matters as well, as we know through the revelations given to us. Through the Gospel even the earth shall be changed and become a paradise fit for the children of God to live on. The earth is rich in all that is needful to the comfort of man, but the unequal distribution of these things causes so much dissatisfaction that something is needed to restore happiness to mankind. The Gospel is calculated to do this, and as Saints we should set a pattern in both spiritual matters and in temporal matters. It should be the ambition of all Saints to follow the injunction of our Savior, "Be ye perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect." This does not only mean spiritual perfection, for such perfection cannot be comprehended if separated from what is called temporal matters. We should have the best institutes of learning that our children are not under the necessity to go abroad for instruction. Our mechanics and artisans should be the best. Our lands should be best cultivated. We should study the science of government, and the history of other nations, and above all, live in constant communion with God. For if prophecy is true, the day will come

when all nations shall come and see the glory of Zion.

The Lord has led us to view many things in a different light from what we did formerly and to cultivate a spirit of toleration. We believe that we are all the children of one Father, and we should deal with all our fellow men in that spirit. The Saints should realize that all will be exalted according to what they have done in the flesh, and but few will be eternally cut off from the glory of eternity. We should be willing to show charity in all our dealings with men and strengthen them and help them that they may feel they have friends here. This is our mission. The world should be benefited by our existence in it. May God help us to be inspired, at all times, by this spirit of love and charity.

The choir sang the anthem:

Whence come all these people?

Benediction by Elder William Edgington.

LEGAL OPINIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF BANK PROPERTY.

The following opinion from the city attorney was read:

Mr. Leonard, Assessor and Collector:

Dear Sir,—You handed me yesterday the petition of a number of the banks and bankers filed with the City Council sitting as a board of equalization, wherein they claim they have been discriminated against in the assessment for the year 1892. They say "the property of and the shares in said banks have been assessed higher than money and other capital in the hands of individuals and other corporations."

The intention of the law is that all capital and property should be assessed equally. The statute provides that money shall be assessed as money; that is, the actual amount of dollars the taxpayer may have. The above proposition depends entirely upon the facts. The national banks, as also their stockholders, are especially protected against any such discrimination by section 5291, revised statutes of the United States. The facts should all be laid before the board of equalization, and if it be found they are assessed as claimed, it should be corrected and equalized.

I am informed the national banks claim a further exemption under the amendment to section 2019, laws 1888, by the law of 1892, page 31, which adds to said section 2019 subdivision 13, in which mortgages and trust deeds are exempt from taxation.

The law of Congress expressly forbids national banks from loaning money on real estate security and I do not believe they can avail themselves of the law of 1892 by violating the law of Congress and thus avoid the payment of just tax. If I am correct in this they are not entitled to a reduction for or an exemption or paying taxes on any capital loaned upon real estate security. The banks cannot take this advantage of their own wrong.

I again repeat that tax laws and assessments should act equally on persons and property, and that no discrimination should not be made in any case.

Section 2011, compiled laws 1888, provides that: "The property, real and personal, of corporations shall be assessed and the tax collected to the extent as such property was owned by individuals."

Section 4 of the laws of 1890, which amends section 2023 of the revenue laws of 1888, provides among other things that banks shall be furnished by the proper officer to each taxpayer who shall fill the same up with a statement of all his taxable property and return it to the offi-

cer. The officer shall leave this blank at the residence or place of business of the taxpayer, which shall be filled out and returned to the officer within twenty days from date of service, and any person, corporation, firm or association who neglects or refuses to return the same, properly filled in with a list of taxable property of such person, corporation, firm or association as provided in said section, the officer must make an estimate of the value of the property of such person, corporation, firm or association, as provided in said section, and the valuation so fixed must not be reduced by the board of equalization, but may be increased.

I take it this section applies to all the assessing banks, whether private or national.

If among the petitioners any of them have failed to make any such return as required by the section above referred to, and the assessor made the assessment as in said section specified, I do not think any reduction can be made or that such are entitled to relief.

As to the school question, I do not find any law exempting property belonging to private schools from taxation. The law covering exemption from taxation, so far as I have been able to find, is contained in section 2008, first volume Compiled Laws, 1888, subdivision 3 of said section, which is as follows: "Property owned by this Territory or by any county, city or school district is exempt." Subdivision 4 refers to property used by any religious denomination as long as used for public worship and no income is derived therefrom. This subdivision excludes the residence of the minister, etc., and makes it taxable. In other words the parsonage is not exempt from taxation. I understand that the property claimed as exempt in this particular case is residence property and used as such, but is claimed as exempt because situated on the same lot upon which the school building is erected. I do not think this property is exempt from taxation.

The following is the opinion of the city attorney on the question presented Tuesday night by Zion's Savings bank:

To the Honorable City Council sitting as a board of equalization of taxes for the city of Salt Lake.

Gentlemen—Your honorable board at last evening's meeting referred to me the claim for a reduction of taxes made by Zion's Savings bank of this city, which is now before me. It seems the bank claims that they have been assessed at too high a figure and instead of having on hand at the time of the assessment the amount of personal property for which it is assessed, there was only on hand \$50,000 in cash and to that extent, and that only, in addition to the real estate and improvements, should the bank be assessed.

Section 2011 of the revenue law of 1888 makes shares of stock of national banks assessable to the shareholders.

Section 2011. "Shares of stock in corporations other than national banks when the same are taxable, money and taxable bonds shall be listed," etc.

Subdivision 9 of Section 2009, exempt "shares of stock in corporations when the property of the corporation is taxable." It seems the property of the corporation is taxable and is in fact really taxed in this case, and such being the case, reading the two sections together, the capital stock or shares of stock representing the capital cannot be taxed.

It is further claimed that all the capital of the corporation, including the surplus, except \$50,000, is loaned out and secured by mortgages and deeds of trust on property which is taxable, and therefore the

same is not taxable. If this be true, I am of the opinion that all such capital stock or shares of stock would be exempt.

If I am not mistaken the Council for the bank claimed that it was exempt from paying taxes on money held by the bank which has been deposited by customers, on the ground that they were indebted for the amount to the customers.

When money is deposited, generally, the relation of debtor and creditor exists as between the bank and customer, the money is the money of the bank, and I fail to find any law exempting any such money from taxation while in the possession of the bank.

Any personal property other than money, such as bank furniture, etc., is certainly assessable.

E. D. HOOK, City Attorney.

THAT POLE TROUBLE.

The Salt Lake City Railway company has submitted a petition to the City Council protesting against the resolution ordering the removal of its poles and feed wires from Second East street, in which it says:

"The recommendation that your petitioner be required to remove its electric supply wires extending from its power station along Second East street to Fifth South street ought not to be passed. This proposed action is urged on behalf of the telephone company, upon the ground that these wires interfere with the telephone lines extending along Second East street and connecting with Murray and Sandy.

Before the removal of the telephone lines from Second East street to Second East street your petitioner, in order to furnish electricity for the operation of its railroad lines upon Second South, Third South and Fifth South streets, pursuant to authority of council erected the wires complained of. These supply wires are necessary if the railroad runs on the last named streets as operated and are an essential part of the system of railroad of your petitioner. They afford the most direct connection by which a supply of electricity can be furnished. If they are removed from Second South street, your petitioner would be compelled to put up five large wires, extending from its power station on Second East street, along First South street to Main, and thence down Main as far as Fifth South street, a distance of seven blocks. This would be a much greater burden upon the streets than the present simple and direct method of connection. If the present supply wires on Second East street interfere to any extent with the telephone lines on that street, the same wires when erected upon First South and Main streets would parallel the same telephone lines and many others, and create a great disturbance in the telephone system.

"The fact is, and it could be readily ascertained by the telephone company if it had in its service a competent electrician, that the supply wires on Second East do not create the disturbance which exists in the telephone lines extending to Murray and Sandy. These telephone lines within the city have a return metallic circuit, so that there can be no communication of electricity from the railroad supply wires. The two sets of wires are more than ten feet apart, and all the leading electricians of the United States, including Edison, in the various contests

between the telephone companies and electric railroad companies, concur that no appreciable disturbance can occur by induction between railroad lines and telephone lines that distance apart.

"The true cause of the disturbance in the telephone lines mentioned is found in the fact that the telephone lines connecting with Murray and Sandy are grounded south of the city, and beyond the place of grounding, the electric railway system of the Salt Lake Rapid Transit company is being operated. The current of electricity passes through the cars of that company on its lines to Forest Dale and Calder's Park into the earth and thence in their return to the central power station of that company within the city, directly across the place of grounding of the telephone line. Experiments would show that when this company is not operating its line, the disturbance on the telephone lines referred to would not exist; and it must be self-evident to your honorable body that if five supply wires paralleling the telephone lines on Second South street a few blocks materially interfere with the operation of the telephone, that the same wires strung along First South and Main streets, under similar conditions, would produce similar results.

"Hence the change proposed cannot benefit the telephone company, but would create an extra burden upon the most important streets in the city, and be a direct and material injury to you, petitioner, not only in the expense of making the change, but in depriving it of the shortest and most direct method of furnishing power to its railroad lines on Second, Third and Fifth south streets.

"It is well understood that the power of a given current of electricity decreases in direct proportion as the distance the current is carried increases. Your petitioner therefore asks your honorable body not to pass the proposed resolution, or at least to suspend action and give your petitioner an opportunity of being heard in support of the statements herein contained."

CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of the City Council was to have been commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but at that hour there was no quorum present, the following councilmen only being in attendance: Rich, Hardy, Lawson, Evans, Simondt, Beardsley, Helms. Folland came in twenty minutes later and on motion of Helms, Simondt was chosen chairman.

The minutes of the previous regular session were read, after which Rich noticed that Councilor Evans had left the council chamber and asked the point that there was not a quorum present and consequently whatever business thus transacted would be illegal. The chair declared that the point was well taken and Clerk Vandenberg was sent in search of Councilman Evans, with whom he soon returned, and after a brief informal recess business was resumed. At this juncture of the proceedings Councilman Wantland entered with a bundle of papers and took his seat in a business like manner.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Rich the unfinished business was taken up.

REQUISITION RESOLUTION.

Evans' resolution requiring heads of departments to furnish requisitions for supplies came up.

Hardy moved its adoption.

Evans asked that it be laid over for one week, as he wished to offer some very material amendments.

Rich said the resolution should be amended, but he was in favor of doing the necessary remodeling without further delay.

Lawson took the same view of the matter and moved that the amendments be made immediately.

On motion of Wantland the matter went over until the next meeting. Lawson and Rich only voting in the negative.

GARBAGE ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments were suggested by the committee having under consideration the garbage ordinance recently returned to the City Council unapproved by the Mayor:

The following will show amendments to garbage ordinance. Heading of bill should read:

"A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE"

Providing receptacles for ashes, garbage and sweepings of sidewalks and for the removal of same, also providing for the protection from paper and other refuse matter. Also, for the disposition of night soil and manure; also, for the removal of all surface closets and cesspools within the sewer districts where pipes are laid, and prescribing penalties.

Section 1 should be amended as follows: The business districts on Second South street should read to Fourth West street instead of Sixth West street, and on Fifth West street to Third South street instead of Fifth South street.

Section 2 should be amended by adding the following, to wit: That the removal of garbage within the said business districts shall be at the expense of the city. The removal of ashes, within the said business district, shall be at the expense of the city, when in receptacles, and when in bins, at the expense of the owner, agent or occupant.

Section 3 should be amended by adding the following, to wit: That the removal of ashes, garbage, night soil and other refuse matter within the city limits, and outside of the business districts mentioned, shall be at the expense of the owner, agent or occupant.

The garbage ordinance should be further amended by adding the following as an additional section:

That all surface closets and cesspools within the sewer districts, where sewer pipes are laid, shall be removed, filled up and connections made with sewer system within thirty (30) days after the date of the approval of this ordinance.

TO OPEN AND IMPROVE STREETS.

The following from the city attorney was read by the recorder:

To the Honorable City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen,—As you are aware, South Temple street has been closed to travel from Eighth West street to the Jordan river. That some months ago your honorable body granted to the Saltair Railroad Company a franchise or right of way over said street from Eighth West to the western limits of the city, which said company accepted and laid a track on said street as far west as the Jordan river.

I have arranged with the property owners of blocks 52, 53 and 56 and 57, being

the property on both sides of said South Temple street, between Eighth and Tenth West streets, to have the city open and improve said street so as to put it in reasonable condition for the use of the public.

I therefore recommend that the work be done at once by the street supervisor, under the direction of the city engineer.

A NEW LABOR ORDINANCE.

The following bill drawn up at a recent special meeting of the Federated Trades council was read and referred to the committee on municipal laws and city attorney associated:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, that eight hours labor constitute a legal day's work in all cases where the same is performed under the direction, control or by the authority of this city, or under direction, control or by authority of any officer of this city acting in his official capacity, and a stipulation to that effect must be made a part of all contracts to which the city or any officer acting in his official capacity is therein a party.

Sec. 2. Any officer violating any provision shall, upon conviction, be found guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and be deprived of his office.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon and after its passage and approval.

COMBINATION POLE QUESTION.

The question of compelling the street car, electric light and electric power companies to use combination poles was discussed at length, after which it was laid over for one week.

WAGON ROAD TO MORGAN.

Wantland, Rich and Folland sent in a report recommending the construction of a wagon road to Morgan county via City Creek and Hardscrabble canyons.

Moran announced his intention to fight the proposition from first to last. Speaking on this subject Mr. Lawson said: "Like Mr. Wantland, I was originally opposed to the building of the road, but since I investigated it I have changed my mind. It will bring the city a handsome revenue yearly, by opening up a trade with Morgan county."

CREMATORY PROTEST.

A petition from Barnes & Byrne and 250 others protesting against the location of the crematory near the Warm Springs, was read by the recorder.

Folland moved that the petition be granted.

Horn said that could not be done without revoking the power that was given to the Mayor, the health commission and sanitary committee.

Evans spoke in favor of the erection of the crematory on the site selected.

Chairman Beardsley of the sanitary committee said the matter had been originally referred to the officers named with power to act. They had arrived at their conclusions after several days of careful deliberation. They had acted in good faith from the beginning and would not back out now. They had gone entirely too far for that. The building was now in the course of construction and would be erected.

Hardy said that he was utterly opposed to the city locating its crematory near the greatest sanitarium in the Territory. It was a piece of prop-

erty for which the city would probably not take half a million of dollars. A hospital for the sick was being erected there.

Lawson said he coincided with what Folland and Hardy had said in regard to the question. He wanted to go on record as being opposed to it. The protest of the property owners should be heeded.

Moran inquired if the Council's power was revoked, what effect it would have on the work now being done.

Wantland asked how long work had been going on and Heardsley replied that men and teams had been actively engaged for two weeks and the excavation had been completed. If the protests were heeded to the contractor would have to be paid for his work. He moved that the committee be discharged.

The matter was temporarily disposed of by reference to the Mayor and sanitary committee associated.

This action virtually denies the petition.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN.

The Mayor sent in a communication in which he announced the appointment of Frank Davenport as policeman. Committee on police.

GUTTERING REFUSED.

The following communication from the Board of Public Works was referred to the street commissioner and city engineer:

Honorable President and City Council: Gentlemen—Some time ago we were ordered to proceed with the construction of cobble stone gutters on North State street from the capital grounds to City Creek.

We did not take action, as we did not consider it advisable to do the work at once. For a long distance on the street there is a deep fill which is liable to settle or slide out of shape for some time to come, and if the gutters are constructed before the new ground becomes well compact, it will incur the extra expense of repaving them, and probable in some places rebuilding. We do not think the next rainy season will do damage sufficient to warrant putting in the gutters this fall, and we therefore recommend that the work be postponed for the present.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAIRMANSHIP FILLED.

The chair appointed Mr. Simond as chairman of the committee on public grounds to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Ewing's resignation.

RAILWAY TROUBLE.

A bill for an ordinance amending the franchise of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway company, allowing it to use regular steam engines instead of dummies, provided the company commence the construction of a broad gauge line to the Deep Creek country within four months, was then presented and read the first time.

Evans said as he understood it the company had merely asked to be allowed to change their line from a dummy to a regular steam line, and yet the committee had reported on something foreign to the petition. He was in favor of granting the petition as asked for, but no more.

Rich objected strongly to the passage of the bill. The managers of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs railway had said to the people of the Third precinct that when the franchise

was granted they would convert the road into an electric or cable road within six months. But they have not done so, and do not propose to. They have violated every word of their agreement. Let us compel them to keep their word with the Council. To allow them to put on big steam engines now would deplete \$500,000 worth of property to benefit some men who had not to exceed \$20,000.

The matter went over until the next meeting, a copy of the resolution and franchise to be furnished each member.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Moran's eight-hour bill was taken from the table and referred to the committee on municipal laws.

THE POST PETITION.

The special committee to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Mary Paul and others complaining of the houses of prostitution on Franklin avenue, reported recommending that the petition be referred to the chief of police.

Lawson became indignant. The special committee had been appointed to take some action on the matter, to meet the situation like men, and not crawl out of it like a lot of little children.

Rich sarcastically said that it was evident the committee had done nothing at all, and they might just as well say so.

Wantland said he thought the suppression or control of these houses was really the duty of the chief of police. He did not believe that the council should say where the houses should be located.

The petition was finally referred to the Mayor and chief of police.

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE.

The Utah National Bank and other business men in the same vicinity protested against the building that now stands at the southwest corner of Main and First South streets and occupied by the City Railroad Company as a station house. They held that this was the only obstruction that remained on the street, and that by reason of the congregation of street railway employees and loafers there is a nuisance and interfered with their business.

PROTEST ON A FENCE.

White & Sons Company and others protested against the fence now guarding an excavation in the center of the block on First South between Main and West Temple streets. Committee on streets.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Rich moved that the committee on irrigation be instructed to investigate the pay roll of the irrigation department, and report at the next meeting. Carried.

THE CITY PAY ROLL.

Rich moved that the paymaster be instructed not to pay any employee of any department except on his personal appearance.

Laid over until next meeting.

CITY AND COUNTY BILLS.

The joint city and county building committee recommended the payment of the following bills, for half of which the city is liable:

Chicago Lignor Co.	\$10 00
Parker and Depue.	145 50
Mason & Co.	158 15

J. H. Bowman	12 00
J. F. Haul	3 00
Daniel Dunn	25 00
Max Lippman	35 00
J. F. Hardy	3 00
Utah Book and Stationery company	22 50
Louis Levy	5 00
Will Palmer	7 50
J. L. Seale	10 00
Walker Bros. & Fyler company	25 18
G. M. Scott & Co.	3 00
F. Anselm & Bro.	40 40
H. Diawood	5 00
Salt Lake Hardware company	3 25
W. L. Barlow	36 15
G. M. Scott & Co.	7 41
Cunningham & Co.	20
F. Hodder	4 50
J. L. Frank	36 08
John Elgart	30 00
J. W. Squires	35 00
John Reading	7 00
E. A. Parker	62 50
Held's Band	12 00
Grant Bros.	129 00
A. C. Schoppe & Co.	4 50
F. Nelson	11 25

The City Council met in regular session this afternoon at 2:30, President Looftbourrow in the chair. Roll called about the following members were in attendance: Rich, Folland, Horn, Simond, Wantland, Heles. The chair announced that a quorum was not present and business could not be proceeded with. Councilman Beardsley was observed in the hallway on the outside and Rich humorously suggested that the Black Maria be sent after him. This had the desired effect, for Mr. Beardsley at once entered and the transaction of business commenced.

GAS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

A communication was received from the Indiana Natural Gas company asking that its ordinance be amended. Committee on municipal laws.

PIONEER SQUARE POLICEMAN.

Henry Sautler and others asked that Thomas Darsey be appointed custodian and special policeman of Pioneer square.

Rich said that the proposed appointee was living at the square and that he had allowed the same to fall into a disgraceful condition. Committee on police.

AFTER THE HACKMEN.

A. C. Smith & Company, druggists, complained against the manner in which hackdrivers allowed their teams and vehicles to stand in front of their place of business at corner of Main and Second South streets. Committee on streets.

HIS OWN SIDEWALK.

J. D. Updegraff asked to be allowed to construct his own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

CENTER STREET GRADE.

John W. Donnellan and a large number of others asked that Center street be brought to a permanent grade. Committee on streets.

WATERING TROUGH.

A number of residents on South State street asked that a watering trough be erected near Burton Gardner's Lumber company. Committee on streets.

A MESSENGER BOY.

A communication was received from the mayor in which he announced that he had appointed Charles Greenman in place of Archie McKay, resigned, as messenger boy. Confirmed.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The board of public works sent in a communication, without comment,

received from the Pacific Paving company.

Moran—That the proposition to send in a communication without comment was ridiculous in the extreme. It should be referred back for particulars.

Rich moved that it be referred to the committee on claims with the city engineer associated. The latter was the arbitrator between the Council and contractors. He received \$8000 per year for the work he had done for the city, and his opinion was worth something and he wanted to hear from him. If the committee on claims should differ from the city engineer on this proposition he should have the right to bring a protest into the Council. The motion carried.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

The board of public works reported that it had entered into a contract with Frank Harrigan for the construction of sidewalks on the following streets, his bid being the lowest: On East Temple street between South Temple and Sixth South streets; on the west side of East Temple street, between South Temple and Third South streets; on both sides of West Temple street, between South Temple and Second South streets; on the east side of West Temple street, between Fourth and Sixth South streets; on the west side of Fifth East street, between South Temple and First South streets.

Lawson moved that it be referred to the committee on streets for investigation. He was not in favor of swallowing the entire contract in one gulp without examining its ingredients.

Wantland moved as a substitute that the report be accepted and the contract approved.

Lawson opposed this. He did not propose to act ignorantly. Perhaps the contract and specifications were all right, but it was entirely likely that they were not. The matter should go to the committee on streets.

Rich took the same view. It could be considered during the time that intervened between now and Tuesday night next, when it could be approved. The recorder proceeded to read the contract but was cut short by a motion from Moran carrying, to the effect that it be laid on the table until later in the evening.

SIDEWALKS ACCEPTED.

The board of public works reported that it had accepted the sidewalks laid by Rudolph Alf, James Hogle and John Lollin, and recommended that the specialist tax assessed against them for sidewalk construction be cancelled. Adopted.

RETURNED CORRECTED.

The city engineer sent in a communication in which he announced that the city maps prepared by the Salt Lake Abstract, Title, Guaranty and Trust Company had been returned to his office corrected.

Harly said that he knew that the maps were not complete. Certain pieces of valuable real estate belonging to the city was not on the records. He knew an abstract company that would be very glad to get 10 per cent. of the value on all the land it should find for the city that was not described in the plat recently made.

Wantland said such a proposition was merely a big bluff. He considered it a very clever advertising scheme.

The city engineer, with whom the

city attorney had been associated, explained that under authority given by a resolution he had allowed the records to be taken from his office for correction. The company had simply made the corrections, but nothing about lands unaccounted for.

The matter was referred back to the city engineer and city attorney.

THE CITY GAS STOCK.

Councilmen Bearley and Folland of the ways and means committee reported that they thought that the offer of \$125 per share for the city gas stock was a good one, but they did not wish to take any decisive step in the matter, and therefore desired to ask the Council for further instruction.

Blomond said that he understood that the city could only sell its property to the highest bidder. He moved that it be referred to the city attorney for an opinion as to whether the city could really dispose of the stock at private sale. Referred.

APPROPRIATIONS.

E. C. Coffin Hardware Co.	\$16.25
Sears & Laddie company	1.00
G. M. Scott & Co.	4.96
C. G. Loeb	217.00
Fannington Co.	50.00
Mountain Iron and Cold Storage Co.	6.75
A. W. Calne & Co.	3.60
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	13.12
F. A. Mitchell	3.00
R. G. By Co.	3.70
J. W. Whitecar	18.75
F. Platt & Co.	2.00
W. L. Pickard & Co.	.85
Barratt Bros.	3.50
A. J. Pendleton & Son.	8.00
A. W. Calne & Co.	3.00
Salt Lake Title & Guarantee Co.	200.00
W. L. Harlow	885.00
J. W. Farrell	6.15
P. L. & H. Co.	1.00
A. W. Calne & Co.	7.45
Remington, Johnson & Co.	47.80
Fannington Co.	15.00
H. Rupp & Co.	.60
Herald Publishing Co.	11.50
Herald Publishing Co.	35.00
Deseret News Co.	8.55
Pacific Paving Co.	19.75
Utah Coal & Saving Bank Co.	130.00
Kelsey & Gillespie	80.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

An electric light was ordered at the corner of Fourth North and Fifth West streets.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

The committee on police recommended that the appointment of P. H. Fitzmaurice as policeman be confirmed. Adopted.

SPRINKLING TAX REMITTED.

The committee on sprinkling recommended that the sprinkling tax on the west side of Second East, between Sixth and Eighth South be remitted, because no sprinkling had been done.

Rich wanted to know whether, in remitting the tax, the amount was deducted from the contract with Mount & Griffin.

Harly—Yes.

Rich—then I am satisfied.

The report was adopted.

PURCHASE OF WATER PIPE.

The committee on waterworks recommended the purchase of 830 feet of sixteen-inch pipe in order to complete the line to West Temple, on First South, also that the work of laying eight-inch pipe on Second South be at once prosecuted. Adopted.

WANTLAND'S HURRY.

The committee on streets presented a report recommending the "payment of sundry bills."

Loofbonrow objected to any such

manner of making out a report. In fact it was not a report.

Wantland said the report had been made up in a hurry, otherwise it would not have been sent in that way.

Rich—Well, if it was made up in a hurry, how do you know that the bills were correct?

Wantland—Oh, they have been audited.

Rich—Well, I take the same position as the chairman. Bills should not be sent in that way.

Wantland—I stand corrected.

THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE.

The garbage ordinance then came up for consideration. It was read in full and laid over until next meeting.

CAN'T SUBSTITUTE.

Heise submitted a resolution instructing the city attorney to submit his opinion as to how the position made vacant by the resignation of Ewing could be filled.

Rich moved to lay on the table.

Lawson wanted to present a substitute.

"You can't substitute anything," said Moran, who was in the chair, and Heise's resolution was laid on the table.

THE GARNISHMENT QUESTION.

Rich offered the following, which was referred to the city attorney for an opinion:

Be it resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake city that the city hereby waives its right to refuse to answer to garnishment process of the courts of Utah Territory, and hereby makes it the duty of the treasurer of Salt Lake city to answer all garnishment processes and to make payment from the funds of Salt Lake city, as provided by law in all cases of garnishment.

MUST PAY INDIVIDUALS.

Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized not to pay any employee in any department of the government, unless paid to the employee entitled to the same, and his signature signed on the pay roll, except when otherwise ordered by the committee on finance.

Adopted.

EAST TEMPLE SIDEWALKS.

Wantland moved that the city engineer and city attorney be instructed to report the necessary action to be taken in order to have sidewalks 20 feet wide on East Temple street. Adopted.

NOT A STONE YARD.

Wantland also moved that the street supervisor be instructed to see that contractors in charge of curbing work on Main street have the stone dressed before it is placed on the street, and that the contractors be not allowed to place the stone on the street except just before they are ready to use it. Adopted.

SUPPLIES' REQUISITION.

Evals offered the following:

Resolved, That all officers in charge of departments be required to present to the Council at its last meeting in each month requisitions for such supplies and materials as in the judgment of such officers will be needed during the next succeeding month.

Such requisitions, when received by the Council, shall be referred to the proper committees in charge of such departments, either with power to act or for recommendation, as the Council may direct.

Purchases involving an expenditure of

\$500 or less for any single item or bill may be made by the committee, when immediate action is necessary, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

But purchases involving an expenditure of more than \$500 for any single item or bill shall not be made until reported to the Council, and the direction of the Council had thereon.

No purchase requiring an expenditure of exceeding \$500 for a single item or bill for material shall be made until competitive bids have been secured by the committee, which bids shall be reported to the Council, subject to such action as the Council may determine.

The resolution precipitated a good deal of discussion. The opposers were, Wantland, Heiss and Simondi.

Wantland said it was a "pretty smooth resolution." He was willing to meet the other members of the council half in the matter.

Lawson said there appeared to be a good deal of trouble with Wantland's mind. The idea of the resolution simply was to buy goods on a business basis. The resolution would protect the city, and allow goods to be bought cheaper than any other way. He didn't see how any man could stand upon this floor and oppose the resolution.

Rich was surprised that Simondi should take the stand that bids would have to be advertised for. It was all rot. The heads of departments had spent thousands and tens of thousands of dollars without getting even competitive prices. The question was whether the merchants of this city should be allowed to bid on supplies for the city.

Wantland sought to defer action by referring the resolution to the city attorney for his opinion as to its legality. [Laughter.] Lost.

Heiss wanted the resolution amended so that all bids should be opened in the presence of the mayor. [Laughter.]

The discussion here assumed a personal character and lasted for several minutes.

Loofbourou said that the resolution might as well be passed. Everybody knew the attitude of the council toward the mayor and the attitude of the mayor toward the council, but he did not think that this resolution infringed upon the mayor's prerogatives in any manner.

More discussion followed which terminated by the passage of the resolution on the following vote:

Ayes—Evans, Horn, Lawson, Moran, Rich, Folland, Hardy, Loofbourou—8.

Nayes—Beardsley, Heiss, Simondi, Wantland—4.

THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

The city engineer presented a communication in which he stated that another pump could be put in at the sewer pump for about \$5,500. This would enable the city to carry off the entire sewage. Steam would be substituted for electricity and this would enable the running of the present pump eight hours longer each day than at the present time. He called the attention of the council, however, to the fact that whatever was done would be of a temporary nature, as the system of gravity would be lost.

Hardy presented a resolution authorizing the mayor to provide some

other means of power to run the sewer pump, as the Rapid Transit company could not furnish power for more than eight hours a day.

Wantland spoke in favor of the resolution. Something must be done at once. The case had reached a point when it could be no longer pool-poohed. It was time the council acted.

Folland was glad that the Council had at last awakened to the fact that the danger should be met, and at once. Simondi was of the opinion that a motion was imperative.

Both matters were referred to the committee on sewers.

TO PUT IN STEAM.

The following resolution offered by Folland was adopted:

Resolved, That the sewer committee be authorized to have put in at the sewer pump the boiler and engine as suggested by the city engineer, in his report referred to the sewer committee, if in his judgment it will fill the purpose.

STATE STREET PAVING SQUABBLE.

The board of public works submitted without comment a communication from the Pacific Paving company, asking that the city engineer be required to make an estimate upon the stone block part of the State street paving, and also a sworn statement from Inspector Wood.

The Pacific Paving company sets up that it has performed the work in a substantial manner and that a better piece of paving can not be found in the West, and also that it is responsible to the city for the period it has guaranteed in its contract, and the city has accepted a bond to secure the performance of petitioner's guarantee and has the right to retain 10 per cent. of the price of said work for the period of two years. The city engineer, the company says, has refused to make said estimate because he says first, that the blocks are laid above the grade; and second, that they are not laid in courses or perfect lines; third, that the interstices between the blocks are more than a quarter of an inch contrary to the specifications. In reply to this the company says that the work was done under the eye and immediate direction of an inspector appointed by the city. The affidavit of Inspector Wood is attached as follows:

A. M. Wood, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I am a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; that I was formerly inspector of State street paving in said city; was appointed to said position by the city authorities in the year 1891 and began inspecting said work about November 30, 1891; that said work was discontinued after several weeks on account of bad winter weather until the following spring.

The paving blocks were set under my supervision and I governed myself by the verbal instructions of Chief Engineer Doremus.

Mr. Doremus instructed me to have the gutters for the gutters (which was ten feet in width from the curb) to be set at least an inch to one and one-fourth inch above the grade stakes, so that the same (as he instructed) could be rammed to the grade after being laid by the paver. That he further instructed that the sand for the foundation of the stone blocks be rolled with the steam roller, which was tried time and time again under my instructions and in each and every instance proved to be an absolute failure, and upon said failure I was instructed to re-

quire the contractor to furnish a tamping beetle and a man to use it in tamping the sand in advance of the stone block pavers, which was done and was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Doremus.

After superintending the paving of about two-thirds of the first block the city engineer estimated to me that it would be absolutely necessary to put an extra inspector on to call out the stone blocks already on the ground in advance of the men known as the block pavers or block setters, which was done. All calls were thrown out in the street and carried away by teams ordered by Superintendent Reed.

The rest of the stone block setting and curb setting continued under my supervision as inspector of State street, duly appointed by the city authorities, down to Third South street, from Brigham, and in means as I required the tearing up of the setting of fifty feet of said stone block paving, and had the same done according to instructions received from Mr. Doremus in the early part of the work, viz., reset from one inch to one and a quarter inches above the grade stakes; that according to the official specifications furnished me from the office of the Board of Public Works, and page 14, Sec. 8, first and second line, which states explicitly, "When laid, the paving shall be immediately covered with clean, sharp sand, which shall be raked or swept into the joints until all are completely filled."

That the setting of the curbstone on State street the specifications were complied with as near as it was possible, with the exception of twenty-five feet of curbstone already set north of the Kauford Hotel, and when within from twenty-five to thirty feet of the said curb already set I discovered a discrepancy in the grade of three-eighths of an inch, and upon said discovery I telephoned Mr. Doremus in regard to the matter, and he instructed me to have the curb we were now setting to conform to the others and let it go at that, and in other cases where the curbing had been set the fall of 1891 around and over from catch-basins which I found to be out of grade I was instructed to make them conform to the catch-basins anyhow. This was the case at the corner of Second South and State streets and Third South and State streets.

I have made a tour of the East very recently, and made it a special business of examining the different paving contracts that were going on in the various cities, and I conscientiously believe this to be better than any piece of work of stone paving I saw, and that I failed to find in any city in the Union that I visited while I was away during my six weeks' absence the old, time-worn idea of malaria traps or catch-basins.

The people tell me in the East that catch-basins are relegated to the past, and that the board of health will not permit anything of the kind to be used as it is very injurious to the health of the community and an unnecessary expense to the cities that will not be tolerated. Further this affiant saith not.

A. M. Wood.

Former Inspector of State Street. Subscribed and sworn to before W. D. Stafford, notary public, Aug. 6, 1892.

Thomas Cummings also makes oath to the fact that he was employed on the State street paving, and that he had been engaged in the street paving business for eighteen years and that the work was done in a good and substantial manner. He also makes affidavit that the City Engineer specially instructed him to set the stone blocks from three-fourths of an inch to one inch above the grade stakes so as to allow for settling and ramming down.

Committee on claims with the City Engineer associated.

APPROPRIATIONS.

E. C. Coffin.....	\$ 81.13
F. C. Coffin.....	67.88
H. Rippe & Co.....	15.00
F. Platt & Co.....	2.40
O. J. Hendon & Sons.....	2.50
Construction Co.....	11.10
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	536.80
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.....	29.55
Union Pacific Railway.....	66.00
Rock Springs Coal Co.....	4.75
G. A. Howe.....	13.40
Sullivan & M. D.....	15.30
Pacific Paving Co.....	16.40

Adjourned until Tuesday night.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met in regular session last night. Vice-president Nelson presided, and there were present at roll call Messrs. Dooley, Pike, Alf, Baldwin, Duke, Pratt and Newman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, after correction, adopted.

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

The following persons made applications for positions as janitors: John Alexander, William Wooley, Mathew Miller, William Hurd, William Shoemaker and James P. Morris. Referred to committee on school supplies.

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

The following communications were then read:

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen.—I hereby apply for the position as teacher of vocal music at the public schools of Salt Lake City.

Respectfully,

ANTON PEDERSEN.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

I take pleasure in stating that Professor Anton Pedersen is one of the most able and thorough musicians we have residing in this city. My personal acquaintance with him, as well as his labors as conductor of the Salt Lake Symphony orchestra and other similar organizations, where his great ability has been put to the test, warrant me in saying that the children of our public schools would be most fortunate if their musical education were directed from such a musicianly teacher.

Yours respectfully,

EVAN STEPHENS.

They were referred to the committee on teachers.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

The following was read and laid on the table:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen.—I based my bid of the Nineteenth ward school on the figures of Clombek & Parsons as to the brick and stone work. Afterwards Mr. Pinney told me not to employ them on the Nineteenth ward building. Mr. Parsons gives good reference as to pressed brick work done here and in St. Paul and Kansas City, and says he will do a good job on the Nineteenth school in every respect.

I will work a great financial loss to me now if I am put at the mercy of other brick and stone contractors, as I can get no satisfactory figures now I have the material but which I think is satisfactory to Mr. Pinney. I therefore ask you to let me give Messrs. Clombek & Parsons a trial. If the work is not of first class and as per specifications, I will see that they stop at once.

With due respect to Mr. Pinney as superintendent, I remain yours,

F. M. WRIGHT.

KLETTING'S CLAIMS.

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen—Three weeks ago I submitted to you my bills for services on three school houses, the Twentieth, Eleventh and Nineteenth.

As I understand these bills have been referred to the committee on sites and buildings, and have been reported back to your honorable body with recommendations to only pay part of the amount of the same.

The amount charged in the above bills being correct, I herewith take the liberty of submitting them again, hoping that the explanations attached to each will make it possible for you to favorably act upon them, or if there are any objections to give me an opportunity to verbally explain.

Very respectfully yours,

R. KLETTING.

It was explained to the board that the bills had been sent back to Mr. Kletting for explanation, and they were referred back to the committee on sites and buildings.

SITES AND BUILDINGS.

The report of the committee on sites and buildings was then read.

To the President and Board of Education:

Your committee on sites and buildings recommend that authority be granted the officers of the board to make a lease with C. Stevenson for the rental of a building for school purposes situated southwest of Liberty Park, for the ensuing year at a cost of \$25 a month for building and of \$15 per month for janitor's services.

Pike moved to strike out the clause relating to a janitor, which was lost. The report was then adopted as read.

IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY.

The following report was also adopted:

Your committee on sites and buildings beg to report that bids were received on August 23rd for the erection of an eight-room building in the Third ward, to-wit:

C. R. Bryan.....	\$34,975
Wm. J. Lester.....	35,000
W. J. Jay.....	74,500
B. O. Sherell.....	36,500
P. Van Houten.....	57,500
Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Company.....	36,500

Your committee recommend that the specifications be revised and we be authorized to re-advertise for bids on the revised specifications for a term of five days.

We believe that this will result in lessening the cost of the building about \$5,000, without materially injuring its efficiency.

ATTORNEY WILLIAMS' OPINION.

The opinion of the attorney of the board, on the matter of the Hendley & Meyer contract, was then submitted:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—I have looked over the original and supplemental proposal of the Hendley & Meyer Engineering Company, submitted to me by your clerk, for furnishing a heating and ventilating plant for the Lincoln school; also the draft of contract submitted by Mr. L. Plunket, representing that company.

I observe that the proposals to furnish this plant are general in their nature and applicable to five different school buildings; that much of the original proposal consists of representations in the nature of advocacy of the particular plan provided by this company. Their representations or statements in the proposals are, I find, treated by Mr. Plunket as specifications with reference to the proposed plant. It seems to me that as such they are unsatisfactory. I think

there should be definite specifications made out for each of the school buildings included within this general proposition and which it is agreed shall be supplied with the plant proposed. My reasons for this is that I cannot conceive it possible and even probable that referring to this general proposal as specifications for a particular building, many disagreements as to the true intent and meaning will arise. However, this is a matter of knowledge with which I assume your committee has familiarized itself and with which I am not familiar, and therefore submit to you in lieu of the proposed contract submitted by Mr. Plunket, a draft which I have prepared briefer, and I think more comprehensive designed as you will observe, to make all the representations contained therein on the part of the contractor with the change or modifications with reference to plans indicated by the draft and making everything in connection with the construction, furnishing and installing of their plant, subject to the inspection and acceptance of your superintendent and yourselves. If the proposals containing the specifications are deemed by you sufficiently definite, I recommend the draft of contract which I hand you as a substitute for the one furnished by the agent of the contractor, although that is more respectfully submitted.

P. L. WILLIAMS.

Pike moved that the matter be referred to the committee on sites and buildings, which was lost.

Then a motion that authority be given for the contract to be signed was lost by a vote of 4 to 4.

Pratt then moved that the matter be referred to the committee on sites and buildings, which was carried.

MAY SELECT ANOTHER SITE.

The committee on sites and buildings reported verbally, asking that permission be granted them to put in a solid foundation in the Jackson school building, on account of the condition of the land.

Young moved, as an amendment, that the committee be given power to select another site, and report back at the next meeting. The amendment carried, and then the original motion, as amended, was adopted.

A MUSIC TEACHER.

The committee on teachers reported as follows:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, recommend the election of Prof. George C. Young to the position of supervisor of music in the Salt Lake public schools for the ensuing year at a salary of \$1400.

Respectfully,

H. T. DUKE,
WILLIAM NELSON,
CHAS. BALDWIN,
Committee on Teachers.

Pike wanted to know why home talent was not employed, and Baldwin replied that nobody had applied for the position.

Pike then wanted to know why the communication received tonight was not considered and said the action of the committee was a reflection on the musical talent of Salt Lake.

Newman coincided with Pike and said Professor Pedersen was an excellent teacher.

The report was adopted, Newman and Pike voting in the negative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The committee on school work asked

authority to have 600 copies of the reports, rules, etc., printed, and that they make such changes in the rules as they deem expedient and report at next meeting. The authority was granted.

The committee also reported that the slips submitted to them by the publishers of the geography (Cobb edition) were unsatisfactory, and they had prepared a statement of the resources, climate, etc., of Utah to be forwarded to the publishers. The report was approved.

The action of the committee on sites and building in procuring a room to store books was approved.

Young moved that the board buy from Mr. Campbell such additional Kyune stone as may be necessary to finish the Washington school, the price to be uniform with the contract price. The motion was adopted.

Joseph B. Toronto and L. C. Worstel were elected examiners.

APPROPRIATIONS.

W. W. Ritter, balance on lot	\$ 5,000 00
Tiber & Hanessee, extra work on	
Franklin school	1,233 48
A. Stiefel	54 06
H. T. Duke, tax refunded	94 31
Total	\$11,382 35

LIFE IN DAHOMEY.

The kingdom of Dahomey is inhabited by one of the finest races who live on the mysterious African soil, according to a writer in the New York Post. We do not find there a horde of savages, who live like the common brute, from hand to mouth, without any object, but rather a laborious people, which is ruled by a crafty tyrant and shrewd councilors. The kings of Dahomey, as in the dark ages of feudalism, rule their subjects by the terror a d awe they inspire, and are regarded by them as the representatives of the invisible Deity. In order to preserve this religious character they are bound to follow the practices of their ancestors. A king who would suddenly break with the gloomy practices of his forefathers would at once forfeit all prestige in the eyes of his subjects. To this condition of things the still prevailing practice of the shocking human sacrifice must be attributed, for, as will be shown further on, they are a political and, above all, a religious necessity, and strikingly recall the bloody pages of the Inquisition.

Yet we must not forget in severely censuring the barbarity of the kings of Dahomey that we find in the country ruled by them, laws, institutions and an organization that are perfectly adapted to the country, besides a police and a custom-house system which are not inferior to any in the world. As a rule the administration in the kingdom works like clockwork, although affidavits and official documents are unknown. Crimes are severely punished and consequently very rare. Europeans and wealthy Christian native merchants from the coast, who are at certain periods traveling in the interior, have never been attacked by robbers, nor have they ever lost a single object by theft.

The King, called Daah by the natives, is absolute master of everything, for people and property belong to him; individual possession of land or

wealth is legally only a usufruct, and even the European factories on the coast, though duly paid for, are called "the King's houses." Land and other property is granted to the leading families, and slaves, who till the ground, raise cattle and extract palm oil. At any moment, however, the king may deprive his subjects of land, wealth and even life, or claim, without any reason whatever, a part of their profits.

The King has attached to his person a number of principal chiefs, who are all members of his family and are his principal advisers; yet in spite of these powerful ministers, who always agree with their master's opinions, the King's authority is subjected to the occult power of the fetish priests, to whose highest degree he is admitted the day he ascends the throne.

Women, who in Dahomey, as all over Africa, are generally regarded as inferior beings, are elevated to a high rank when they become the King's wives, the number of whom under some dynasties has been very great. For instance, the late King Glegle was said to have possessed more than 1000 wives. Everybody gets out of the royal ladies' way, bows respectfully and shuts his eyes when they pass by in the public square. Wee too, those who would dare to look at these ladies or insult them. They are under the surveillance of eunuchs and play a very important part in the country's politics. The assist at the State councils, and their advice has great weight with the king and councilors. They refresh the king's memory on certain subjects and prepare the speeches he delivers to the chiefs and the people.

Whatever has any connection with the royal wives becomes sacred. There is, for instance, a pretty little bird in the country called "the queen's bird," to touch which or annoy is severely prohibited, and these little creatures are surprisingly familiar. They enter the house, eating the food out of your hands and behaving like domesticated creatures. The influence of the favorite beauties is so great that every European factory is represented at court by one of them who is called "the white man's mother," and who has charge to defend the interest of her proteges. The leaders of the Amazons enjoy the same prerogative and have precedence before the most influential chiefs of the country.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

Another class of confidence men is now operating in this Territory with a view to swindling such persons as may be foolish enough to enter into contract with them. The following letter was received by a prominent Federal official today:

Dear Sir:—Although we are strangers to each other, I have concluded to take a dare-devil chance of jeopardizing my liberty in endeavoring to secure your confidence and friendly co-operation in a scheme which, if grasped now, will make you independently rich, and will at the same time better my own condition.

There is no doubt but what this communication contains some rather startling and unexpected information. Indeed, it is in relation to a matter of great importance and requires serious and careful consideration.

I am now going to write plainly and to the point. Before I begin, however, I wish to assure you candidly that no harm or insult is intended, so if I have made a mistake in addressing you, or the proposition I suggest should prove objectionable, I trust you will not be so heartless as to betray one who is willing to be your friend and benefactor.

The writer is now nearly 75 years of age, and for 28 years was the superintendent of steel engraving in one of the largest and best equipped bank-note companies in this country. During my leisure time I took up as a side issue the engraving of some Duplicates which, I can conscientiously say and prove to your entire satisfaction, cannot be distinguished from the genuine articles that are issued by the government.

Now, my dear sir, my age and physical condition is such that I require the assistance of others throughout the country to assist in the distribution of these articles; I therefore seek a trustworthy individual, who has a few hundred dollars to invest in a scheme of this kind, to act as agent and push their circulation in your locality.

If you think favorably of this matter and wish to have me present evidence which will satisfy the most skeptical of my statements are pure and unadulterated facts, I will, on receipt of a telegram from you, be more than pleased to appoint a place of safety for an interview where you can thoroughly examine the goods and subject them to any test whatever you may desire.

My terms are twenty per cent. on the dollar. The lowest amount you can invest is \$200 and the highest \$5,000.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. GRAHAM.

P.S. Correspondence on this matter through the mails is illegal, and extraordinary precautions must be taken by being order to avoid being arrested for this abuse.

The only way you can reach me is by telegraph. (No letters—remember that.) Simply send a prepaid telegram addressed "W. E. Graham, _____" and say, "Write insurance policy for," then sign your name and address, where a reply will be sure to reach you.

Remember, your address must accompany your name, as the one I now have will be immediately destroyed, to avoid any unforeseen accidents.

Of course no one but ourselves will know its meaning, so have no fear.

DEATHS.

SCROOGIE.—In Salt Lake City, August 17th, 1892, of beria, Archibald Scroogie, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

FULMER.—In Salt Lake City, August 17th, of general debility, Anne S. Fulmer, widow of the late David Fulmer, in the eighteenth year of her age.

EXAHER.—In Union ward, St. Johns stake, Apache County, Arizona, August 17th, 1892, of diphtheria, Harriet Sarah, daughter of John T. and Harriet E. Exaer, and grand daughter of Elder James L. Bunting, of Kanab, aged seven years four months and twenty-six days.

PRICE.—Aug. 16th, 1892, at Washington, Washington Co., Utah, of general debility and old age, Eliza Adair Price. Deceased was born in Nashville, Tennessee, Nov. 11th, 1810, baptized Nov. 10th, 1844, by Elder Daniel Thomas and came to Utah in 1851. She arrived with her husband, Brother John Price, at Dixie in 1857, and assisted in establishing the Cotton Mission. She was a thorough Latter-day Saint. It was her constant delight to converse on the principles of the Gospel as restored in these last days, and to bear testimony to its divine authenticity. She was the mother of eleven children, thirty-one grand children, forty-one great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild. She leaves an aged husband to mourn her death.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED 1850. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. JUNE 1850.

NO. 12.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

IS THE COUNTRY SAFE?

If you don't think the country 's safe, jes' take a look around.

Where the molen vines are runnin' and a-corrin' up the ground;—

Where the cotton bolls are bendin' with their fleecy clouds of white,

An' the tall corn is a-ravin' of its blades from left to right!

If you don't think the country 's safe, jes' stand and look your fill

At the moonlight on the clover an' the moon-light on the still,

Where the candidates are runnin' an' a-kickin' up the dirt,

An' the 'possum an' the 'gator is jes' full enough to bust!

If you don't think the country 's safe—but what's the use to talk?

She's a-go'in on to glory in the fastest kind o' walk!

An' there's peace enough, an' plenty, an' she wears a smilin' face,

As she draws up to the table where the world's a-sayin' grace!

—Atlanta Constitution.

ASHLEY VALLEY.

While traveling over the mountains and deserts, and through canyons and forests during the past few years of my life, endeavoring to reach all the settlements of the Saints in the Rocky Mountains, I have often had reflections like these: Suppose the Saints had not been driven from their homes in Jackson County, Missouri, nor from any of their former places of gathering in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, how comfortably and conveniently could we not have been located today. A few fertile counties of Missouri—say a scope of country consisting of about fifty miles square, with Jackson County as the centre, could contain and sustain all the Latter-day Saints now existing upon the earth in an organized capacity, provided, that the same heavenly blessings and prosperity followed them which has characterized their movements in these mountains. Were we thus located as a compact community, it would be an easy matter for an Elder with a special mission to visit all the wards and organizations of the Church; but as it now is it takes a man several years of hard and constant travel over some of the worst and most dangerous roads imaginable to get around to all the stakes of Zion, as

they are organized at the present time. It seems as if the Saints are being gathered in from the different nations of the earth to scatter again immediately on their arrival at headquarters. This is undoubtedly all right and consistent with the great plan of Jehovah in the consummation of the latter-day dispensation, but the facts in the case are, nevertheless, as I have stated, and they have been deeply impressed upon my mind during this my first visit to Ashley Valley, or the Uintah Stake of Zion, to reach which I have had to cross a wild, uninhabited country, which put me in mind of crossing the plains with teams many years ago.

On Wednesday the third inst., I set out from Heber City, Wasatch county, with a one-horse buggy, accompanied by one lady passenger and a child, for the purpose of visiting the Saints in Uintah Stake. Five miles traveled in a southeasterly direction brought us to the mouth of Daniels Creek canyon, up which, over a rocky and somewhat dangerous road, we continued the journey for nearly twenty miles further, which brought us to the rim of the basin, or the divide, which separates the waters that course their way through Daniels Creek, the Provo river, Utah Lake and the Jordan to the Great Salt Lake from those that reach the Pacific ocean by the way of Strawberry Creek and the Duchesne, Green and Colorado rivers. The summit of this divide is nearly 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and the traveler at this point finds himself surrounded by forests of pine and quakensap, and his views cut off by the surrounding mountains.

From this elevated point the road descends gently for three miles to Strawberry Creek, where we camped for the night, after being overtaken by two teams containing two families who were to be our traveling companions to Ashley. The altitude being so high the night proved cool and the air was so thin that at least the baby part of the company failed to sleep, and instead kept up a regular scream during the night, preventing the rest of us from getting that rest and repose which our mental and physical organization stood in need of.

Thursday, the 4th, we continued our journey down Strawberry Valley, which at this time of the season was dotted with camps, whose occupants were principally rusticated Salt Lakers, who, finding the August sun in the lower valleys hot and the air

sultry, had sought a high altitude where the atmosphere is cooler and the mountain breezes purer. There were also a number of Indian wigwams pitched on some of the bends of Strawberry creek. Evidently their occupants were here for the purpose of fishing.

After proceeding down Strawberry Valley for several miles our captain, Brother McCarroll, led the way over a cut-off leading over a very swampy and springy part of the valley, where on several occasions our horses came very near miring down, and our vehicles too; and before getting across we had fully determined to take another road coming back.

Leaving Strawberry valley, which by the way was covered with luxuriant grasses representing a vast meadow, our road led over a succession of steep hills, until finally we looked down from an eminence upon Currant creek, a tributary of Strawberry creek, and the next half hour found us travelling down one of the rockiest and steepest dugways that I ever drove a team over. But good fortune favored us with a safe descent, and next we proceeded to cross several other ridges, until we at last reached Red creek, another tributary putting into Strawberry from the north. There we encamped for the night, having traveled during the day twenty-eight miles.

Friday, 5th. Our forenoon drive consisted of crossing a 23-mile stretch of "bad lands," or desert, without water but abounding with cedar-covered ridges, rocky gulches and dangerous dugways. On one of the latter which was very steep our youngest driver came near emptying the contents of his wagon, consisting of two women and half a dozen children, into the rocky abyss to the left, from which there would have been no hopes of escaping alive. With both man and animals panting with thirst, we finally reached Strawberry Creek, which takes a different course through the mountains to the one mapped out for the road; and here we stopped for noon, expecting trout for dinner, but our captain, who was also our chief hunter and fisherman, had had luck; the fish refused to "hook on," so we made our dinner on bacon and bread, and as the loaf of bread, which my friends in Heber City had kindly furnished me for the trip was all gone by this time, I had to invite myself to partake of the hospitality of my traveling companions. In the afternoon

we traveled seven miles over a rough country, including a divide which travelers have chosen to nickname "Nigger Heaven"—a steep, rocky ridge with rocky slopes, crossed by a rocky dugway. It has no resemblance whatever with what is locally known as "Nigger Heaven" in the Salt Lake Theatre. After crossing this ridge we found ourselves on the bank of the Du Chene, where we camped for the night, finding plenty of good feed for animals, and also plenty of water, wood and mosquitoes—the latter I shall never forget. Ordinary mosquitoes generally rest after dark, and thus also allow travelers to rest; but that particular species of mosquitoes who live on the Du Chene seemed only to renew their exertions to get a square meal, after we had made our beds in the beautiful grass. And instead of getting a good night's rest, as we fondly had expected in so lovely a place as this was—a striking contrast to the surrounding "bad lands"—we found ourselves slowly but surely being eaten alive by these unmannerly pests. Finding that we could not sleep in the edge of the willows near the bank of the stream where we had encamped, "took our beds and walked" out into the open meadow; but, alas, the mosquitoes did the same, and out there where the moon shone brightly down upon all, the increased light seemed only to increase the appetite of our tormentors, and we either had to leave ourselves to their mercy or fight for our precious blood which was slowly leaving our own veins and passing into the combination of the insects. Some of my traveling companions partly submitted for the sake of a little sleep, and the consequence was that when daylight came they could not see out of their eyes, the swelling of the eyelids in consequence of mosquito bites having closed up their vision.

Being somewhat combative by nature, I chose to fight and for this purpose walked about the most of the night, realizing, as I always have done, that my corpulence was nothing to brag on and that I positively had neither flesh nor blood to spare for hungry insects; and when daylight at length arrived from beyond the "bad lands" on the eastern horizon, I was the first in camp to announce that fact, and recommended that all hands arise to prepare for another day's journey, and leave Mosquitoland behind.

Consequently, bright and early, on Saturday, the 6th, we broke up our encampment on the Du Chene, crossed on a very dilapidated bridge, ascended a steep hill, crossed a sage brush bench, descended "Blue Hill" (a very steep and, in wet weather, slippery point,) and finally reached Lake's Fork, fifteen miles from our encampment on the Du Chene, when we halted for dinner near an Indian lodge. Against captain tried his luck at fishing, but to no purpose. Perhaps our Lamanite friend who wanted to sell us half a dozen very mail trout for \$2 in hard coin, had caught the last fish in the creek. As he refused fifty cents for the lot we again had to contend ourselves with an ordinary dinner of Chicago cured bacon and fresh bread, just cooked by one of the ladies of the company.

The crossing of Lake's Fork on huge

boulders instead of a bridge tried our horses and wagon timber to the utmost. I came out with my buggy twisted out of shape, and with one of two iron wheels, but finding that the wheels would still revolve we continued the journey twenty three miles further, (down Lake's Fork, up the Du Chene river and across the desert to Fort Du Chene, which is situated on the Uintah River. There I and my part of the company, who had gone ahead of the rest stopped for the night, with a family belonging to the Church, who were very kind to us, and on account of a storm which was threatening, they would not permit us to sleep in our blankets out-doors, but invited us into an unoccupied log dwelling, where we expected to get a good night's sleep, to make up for the previous night that had been such an eventful one to us because of the mosquitoes, but, oh, how we were again disappointed. Bed-bugs—yes, that is the common name for them—but in this instance they by no means confined themselves to the bed, for they issued forth in almost countless numbers from every crack in the floor and in the logs of the house, the particular spot in the room where we had laid down being the centre of attraction. The mosquitoes, the night previous had announced their approach by their well known "whistling," but the bed bugs marched right on in profound silence without warning whatever, and commenced any their meal in dead earnest before the sleeper could have an opportunity of making a move to defend himself. Sleepy and tired as we were, it was impossible to sleep in such a nest; the contest was uneven; thousands against a few; the majority gained the victory, and kept the battle field; and at midnight we arose from a sleepless bed and started out on the thirty-mile desert which intervenes between Fort Du Chene and the Ashley valley at 1 o'clock a.m. August 7th. But after traveling along several hours in the darkness, over a sandy and rough road, sleep and weariness overcame us to such an extent that we found it unavoidable to stop and lie down on the sand scales and sand bars for a nap, and thus we slept till the dawn of day, when we traveled on. Creeping along with a tired animal, mile after mile, we at length reached the "last ridge," from the top of which a beautiful landscape opened to view, in the shape of an extensive valley abounding with well cultivated fields and orchards and dotted with pretty white farm houses, etc. The contrast between the bad lands, over which we had just come, and this valley could not possibly be greater. And this was Ashley, the Uintah Stake of Zion. An hour later, when we met the genial and cordial welcome of President Samuel R. Benson, we were fast forgetting the experience of the one hundred and fifty-mile desert travel which we had just completed.

ANDREW JENSON.
ASHLEY WARD, Uintah county, Utah,
August 18, 1892.

A PROPOSED amendment to the garbage ordinance, including a scale of prices for hauling, will be a sensible addition to it.

MR. SEARS, SR., EXONERATED.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting last night for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the alleged conspiracy to betray the chamber to the railway companies.

President John W. Donnellan occupied the chair, while a short-hand reporter reduced all questions and answers to writing.

S. W. SEARS, JR.

admitted his connection with the whole affair, but gave his reasons as being other than financial. He had known E. E. Edwards for several years, yet he knew but little about him. He had first met him in San Francisco. Edwards had succeeded in getting complete control over the witness by reason of obtaining damaging information against his private life. In San Francisco Edwards was known as handsome Jack Ellsworth, and was supposed to be in the employ of the Southern Pacific. He always wore a black suit and silk hat, and is about twenty-five years old. Some three years had passed since witness had seen him, when very unexpectedly he walked in the secretary's office on the 20th of July last, and announced that Mr. Eccles of the Union Pacific had made a proposition to him looking to the securing of certain papers of great value in the contest pending here concerning freight rates. Holding as he did this unexplained power over witness he frightened him into the scheme.

Many questions were asked young Sears and among others this one:

"Was any money paid you?"

"No, but I understood from Edwards that Mr. Eccles had offered to pay \$2,500 for certain documents."

At this juncture the witness was told that, while not under oath and his statements purely voluntary, yet he was in no wise bound to state anything that would criminate himself. It seems that early in the morning Mr. Simon, of the transportation committee, under the press of the excitement, made some threats that might cause the young man to hesitate in making a clean breast. However, Mr. Simon withdrew all such remarks and the examination proceeded.

"Where is Edwards?" he was asked.

"I don't know, unless he is in Chicago. He told me to let him hear from me there. I last saw him in Denver."

"Where the papers ever given to Edwards? If so, by whom?"

"Not unless he took copies of them. He had access to these rooms and knew what papers he required. The originals are all here and have never been taken away to my knowledge."

"Do you know of your father having any knowledge of this transaction?"

"Nothing further than this: Edwards told me he had met my father one day in the office and told him about it. But I never talked with him about it, and do not now believe that he had any knowledge of the deal."

"What about that eighteen-page speech and other papers you were to deliver, etc.?"

"I was not to deliver anything. Such papers as were wanted were to be left in a drawer here, and some representative of the railroad would

come in and take them. This speech or argument on the case was to be among them when prepared."

President Donnellan here stated that the board had no safe, but at the suggestion of Secretary Sears the latter was permitted to place his own safe in the office just a few days ago.

"Did you show the papers to Edwards?"

"No; he told me he had been in here and read them. He generally dropped in when my father would go to luncheon."

The witness was then shown the bundle of letters now in the possession of P. L. Williams, attorney of the Union Pacific.

"I recognize every one of them. They are in my handwriting and were written at the instigation of Edwards. While there are apparently several hands—back and running—I used both."

The documents were then shown to Heber M. Wells, W. H. Rowe, Mr. Shearman and others, who for many years had been familiar with the handwriting of S. W. Sears, Jr., and they all testified that none of these documents were his production.

"What of the Pucello letter?"

"All the letters were written here. This one was gotten up at the suggestion of Edwards, in Denver. If Mr. Eccles asked me for authority, I was to write this kind of a letter giving it, and it would be followed by one confirming it. Edwards was not in Pucello. He went east."

"Were you to get any money out of this deal?"

"Not a cent. Edwards held me down, and promised if I would do this he would forever keep quiet on that other matter. I was afraid of this man and for that reason only I consented to do the act. I saw him often about noon in this office and would meet him at the Walker, but never spoke to him in the presence of a third person."

"Is there any such man as E. E. Edwards?"

"Upon my honor there is. I knew him in San Francisco, also in St. Louis, in Denver and here. What I say now is the truth. What I say now is done at the suggestion of Mr. Donnellan and Mr. Shearman and my father, all of whom advised me to tell the whole truth."

"Who got the mail for the Chamber of Commerce, and what about these letters?"

"I did, and whenever there were letters for Edwards I gave them to him, up to the time we got a box. I never visited his room. One letter sent him had a postoffice order in it, but I knew it was not for him, so I enclosed it and put it back in the general delivery. No such letter as the one said to have been picked out of the waste-basket was ever received, by me. These letters were simply 'built up' and were all made here."

"Did you ever pass as Edwards?"

"No, I never did, nor as any other assumed person."

"What were you to do with the money coming from Eccles?"

"I was to forward it to Edwards at Chicago to the general delivery."

"What did you tell Eccles about your father's chance to sell out in a similar case?"

"When I went to his office I said—

"Of course you spoke to Edwards"—to which he replied—"I never saw Edwards."

"I was much astonished at this and in speaking of the amount may have said my father once had a chance to sell out in a similar case for \$75,000, but don't recall it. I never saw Edwards with anyone, except a strange woman, while he was here."

P. L. Williams—The railway people have all along supposed Edwards to be a person and upon this theory the detectives have been working. Young Sears was shadowed for the purpose of finding him, as we desired to get at the person who was the author of this base proposal. We did not think young Sears was the man.

Mr. Simon—We want to get at the truth, and I'll give \$100 to help find him.

S. W. Sears, Jr.—Edwards knew what he wanted and picked out the special sheets. Everything needed by the railway was to be placed where they could be reached. As to the so-called blind or decoy letter, I never saw it.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wells young Sears expressed his willingness to write or wire a letter to Edwards or use any means of identifying the mysterious personage.

When asked if he had anything to say, Sears, Jr., replied:

"All I can say is, I have no statement to make. I know no more about this than anyone of the directors—never saw any of these letters and had no intimation of the matter until it was in print, and never told any one about it."

On motion the board then went into executive session.

MR. SEARS EXONERATED.

When the doors of the executive session were opened the following resolutions had been adopted on motion of Fred Simon, seconded by S. W. Morrison:

Resolved, That we, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and members of the transportation bureau, in view of the evidence submitted to us and after having duly considered the same, extend to Septimus W. Sears, Sen., secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and commissioner of the transportation bureau, a vote of confidence for the work carried on by him as such secretary and commissioner and tender him our support and sympathy, and pledge ourselves to continue our assistance and support in the adjustment of the grievances of the people of this city and Territory against the railway companies to a final issue.

JOHN W. DONNELLAN, President.

FRED SIMON,

Chairman Transportation Bureau.

HEBER M. WELLS,

Vice-President Chamber of Commerce.

SETH W. MORRISON,

Second Vice-President Chamber of Commerce.

M. J. GRAY,

GEORGE GREGGHEGAN.

W. H. ROWE,

JOHN H. WHITE,

H. P. MASON,

N. A. EMPEY,

E. B. WICKS,

GEORGE OSMOND,

GEORGE T. ODELL,

W. C. B. ALLEN,

GEORGE A. LOWE,

WILLIAM H. SHEARMAN.

The following statement can be fully relied upon and appears to throw some light on the mystery about the man Edwards:

THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

"For nearly eighteen months I have been in the habit of calling daily at the office of the County Clerk for items for publication. Some time in May or June last, the Chief Editor of the DESERET NEWS suggested that I had better call at the Chamber of Commerce on my way from or to the County Court, and obtain any items Secretary Sears might have for publication. I did so. My time of visiting the Chamber was invariably between 1 and 2 p.m. I had been going for some weeks and had never met Mr. Sears, Sr., and as I did not get some items which other papers had I concluded Mr. Sears, Jr., was not fully conversant with the details of the office. One day I asked young Sears what his father's office hours were. He told me that his dinner hour was from 1 to 2 invariably; and that I would in future get what there was for publication."

"In the early part of July I noticed a young man in the office with S. W. Sears, Jr., who made himself so much at home that I concluded he was in some official way connected with the Chamber of Commerce. For a full week in succession I noticed this person in the office every day from 1 to 2 p.m. Then I called one day and the person was absent. I asked young Sears who his friend was. He told me he was a young man recently from the Pacific coast; that he was a railroad man expecting employment of some kind in Salt Lake. I asked several questions in relation to his freedom in the office, but young Sears replied by saying this man was a particular friend."

"Next day on my visit I found the Pacific coast man again in the office. I entered into conversation with him without an introduction. He told me he worked on a railroad in California; that he had also worked in railroad offices in Chicago. He named the roads, with one of which I was very familiar. He knew all the officials, and all the prominent railroad men of Illinois."

"During the whole month of July he was in the office almost every day during my visit between one and two. One day it was near two p.m. when I called at the office, and on my departure he accompanied me, walking with me as far as the postoffice. I visited one day when he was absent, and I made him the subject of a conversation with young Sears. I told the young man that his friend seemed to be rather a queer character, but Sears championed him by saying that he was all right, except in the matter of drink, for which he had a particular predilection. Sears told me of several places which he had visited in company with the Pacific coast man. I remember distinctly telling Sears that if he kept on associating with this person he would find himself some morning in jail or in the pen."

"I remember meeting this person as late as the second week in August, but since I have not seen him I asked young Sears what became of him, and he replied that he had not seen him for a week, and wanted to see him badly on business."

"As near as I can remember, this young man appeared 27 or 28 years of age, of slender build, and rather neatly

dressed in dark, well-fitting clothes. He wore a mustache of a rather dark brown color, twisted a little at the ends. He had a somewhat pleasing appearance, but his eyes gave the impression of a scowl. What kind of hat he wore I can not now remember, except that I am sure it was a hard, dark hat.

"I might mention that I made some remarks about this person to Mr. A. C. Ivins of the *Times*, who visited the Chamber sometimes in company with me, and I think that gentleman will also remember the visitor who is here spoken of. DANIEL J. BROWNE, DESERT NEWS."

AGAINST HOME INDUSTRY.

Dear Sir:—Feeling sure that you at least are friendly to our homes and home interest, I am impelled to an appeal to you to make public a danger that I think will prove a serious loss if not a lasting disgrace to our community. In church and out of it you have persistently advocated home industry in whatever guise it presents itself. What then can be your thoughts and that of your readers in the action taken yesterday by the board of public works regarding the awarding of a contract involving an immense amount of money to people who are wholly without other interests in this Territory than the profit they will make out of our hard-earned money.

The opening of the bids revealed the fact that we have a local firm of contractors who appear to show that they are in every way able and worthy to receive the award. Although their bid was some thirty thousand dollars lower than the highest bidder and thirteen thousand lower than the next it was still unfortunately four thousand higher than the wealthy and powerful Barber Paving Company, to whom the contract was given; and this paltry amount which scores of our citizens would willingly donate to make good must be the excuse for sending a hundred thousand dollars entirely out of our chance of ever handling again. More than this, with what kind of satisfaction can we work over our benches, our desks and our tools, earning hardily the special tax we are compelled to pay, and see in our mind's eye hundreds of laborers in far away Trinidad, South America, digging up asphaltum that is to go to New York for refining, and then comes here for us to walk and drive on. This in the face of the proven fact that we have a street in this city that has been constructed entirely of Utah material by home contractors and home labor that has passed the examination of its owners, and been accepted and paid for willingly by the city authorities. More than this the people who own this street referred to, with some sixty or seventy others who will have to pay for this present award, have begged the city authorities by petition to give Utah a chance by adopting this material in all future road making and have signified their willingness to pay for it.

One year ago when State street was to be paved a local bidder offered to do this work for some \$2000 less than would any one else. I am told their

bid was rejected for the reason their material was not known and the city did not wish to experiment with the people's money. Since that time, and to overcome this objection these local paving have expended many thousands of dollars in experimental work, improvement of machinery, mine and plant, have executed to the avowed satisfaction of the city's engineer and other authorities, one whole block—besides many thousand feet of sidewalks—have convinced the citizens generally that they have and can do good work, and yet the tables are turned against them. The former objection must be removed. Their material is proven and still because they are asking a trifle more this time, we who have to pay for it must submit to an experiment after all; for while it is known that the Barber company have done good work many times we also know a great deal of it has been condemned in other cities. If we are met by the argument that their work must ultimately be made good under their bond, can we not answer that this applies with equal force to the home contractors.

In a word, must we suffer this injustice without protest. For one, had I ten thousand voices, they should be heard loudly against this folly. I feel ashamed and mortified that greater considerations and greater charity is not bestowed at home.

JAS. C. WATSON.

THE HAWAIIAN COLONY.

By invitation of President H. H. Cluff and the Hawaiian Saints, quite a number of visitors attended the Pioneer day celebration at Iosepa. Leaving this city Friday, August 26th, part of the company went through in conveyance, the remainder taking the train to Garfield Beach, where they found vehicles from Iosepa awaiting them. A pleasant drive of twelve miles brought the party to Grantsville, where they enjoyed the hospitality of the good people of that place. Here the company was augmented by friends from Tooele and the Grantsville brass band, making quite a big train. The trip from Grantsville to Iosepa, thirty-five miles, was made in about four hours, and the visitors arrived at the last named place at 9:30 p.m. The road into Iosepa for the last two miles was lit up by brilliant torches. On the near approach of the party fireworks were let off, the grounds were lighted with Chinese lanterns, and everything presented an appearance of welcome, gladdening the hearts of all and causing them to forget the dust of the thirty miles' ride.

While supper was being partaken of the Glee Club and Mandolin and Guitlar Club regaled them with vocal and instrumental music, occasionally interspersed with music from the brass band.

The Mandolin and Guitlar Club is composed of young Hawaiians who were tastefully uniformed, as also were the young ladies of the Glee Club. The latter wore caps, the bands of which were made of peacock feathers; the crown was composed of red, white and blue bunting. They were attired in white waists and their skirts were made of bunting. With their dark complexions this formed a very pretty

contrast and pleasing effect. The training of the performers has been chiefly undertaken by Brother Nahie, a native Hawaiian.

On the morning of the 27th the people were aroused by the firing of a salute, and at 10 a. m. all assembled under the shade of the trees, where seats and a platform had been arranged. The exercises opened with music by the band and singing by the choir. The assembly was then called to order by Brothers H. H. Cluff, Peter Keakalohoua the chaplain of the day, offered prayer. There were present on the stand President Joseph F. Smith, Hon. John T. Caine, President W. W. Cluff of Summit Stake, President H. S. Gowans and Charles L. Anderson of Tooele Stake, Enoch Farr of Ogden, W. H. Branch, Coalville; Albert W. Davis, Edward W. Richards, Robert B. Taylor, Henry P. Richards, Elihu Barrell and R. G. Lambert, many of whom were accompanied by ladies. There were also a goodly number of other visitors from Salt Lake City and Tooele valley. Addresses were delivered by President Joseph F. Smith and Hon. John T. Caine, W. W. Cluff, H. P. Richards and H. S. Gowans. These were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The assembly was dismissed with the benediction. An adjournment was then made to the bowery, where a regular Hawaiian feast was prepared. This was partaken of with a relish by the initiated, but the "po" was too much for the novice.

At 4 p. m. all again assembled and there were addresses by E. Farr, W. H. Branch and Albert W. Davis, with more singing by the Sunday school choir, Glee Club and music by the Grantsville band and the Mandolin and Guitlar club.

At 8 p. m. the people gathered at a concert by the clubs and the Hawaiian Saints. At this considerable talent was displayed and all were entertained with the portrayal of ancient Hawaiian customs. During an interval in the concert Brother R. G. Lambert made a few remarks.

At ten a. m. Sunday morning the people met for religious services. After singing by the choir, Elder W. H. Branch offered prayer. The sacrament was administered, and President Joseph F. Smith addressed the Saints, giving them some excellent counsel in their every day duties of life, and exhorting them to greater spiritual efforts. The following then spoke briefly: R. B. Taylor, H. P. Richards, W. W. Cluff, R. G. Lambert, W. H. Branch, H. H. Cluff, and the meeting was dismissed with benediction by Elihu Barrell.

The occasion was one that will not soon be forgotten by the Hawaiian Saints, or the visitors; the kindly spirit which was manifested will long be remembered.

Shortly after noon the visitors left on their return home, some of them making the thirty miles to Grantsville in buggies in three hours. The commendable manner in which things were arranged and carried out is due to President H. H. Cluff and S. E. Woolley and the Hawaiian Saints.

The place looks to be in a prosperous condition and the people contented and united and determined to make that portion of the desert "blossom as the rose."

OPPORTUNE SUGGESTIONS.

These are days that try men's souls if they have any—at least these are times that will prove whether we have proper local feeling, natural patriotism, love of home and home interests. The next few days will show whether all of our Chamber of Commerce talks, the effort of our industrial journals, our Territorial fairs, our home talks by real estate men about houses for building industries our way, etc., meant nuncumb, or whether our citizens and their representatives in the City Council really have our best interests at heart. The board of public works, in their report to the Council on Tuesday night say they have awarded a contract for street paving, amounting to \$150,000 to the Barber Asphalt Co. of New York, and have the gall to say that "It is the unanimous opinion of this board that it was to the best interests of the city that the Barber bid be accepted, as it is an old and experienced company, etc. The board had in their possession other bids, one of which was from a firm well known in this city, responsible business men who have already done public work for the city in an acceptable manner, and offered in manner of proof as to their capacity and ability to handle this job. There is no complaint about the bonds of these gentlemen, and so far as the board have made it public, no reason for their not getting the job, other than that their bid was a trifle higher than the New York people. There was a still lower bid than the one they chose to accept in the name of Ryan and Griffin. The board, however, for reasons they do not care to make plain, pass over this lowest bid and accept the next. Why? If it is within their province to pass over the lowest bid, why not the others, until they come to one that suits them? And may we not suppose that this is what they did do, and that for insupportable reasons the Barber bid appeared to them best? Are they correct in their opinion that the best interests of the city are served in awarding a contract that will carry one hundred thousand dollars out of the city that could be avoided? Certainly not, and it is the citizens' duty to loudly protest against any such misinterpretation of their wishes. I know full well that a big majority of the owners who subscribe to the cost of this work are willing to give preference to home material. In fact, they have begged the Council to provide home material for them. Over 50 per cent. of the actual abutters who are thus taxed have signified their willingness to use Utah paving, provided the city engineer will pass it as all right. The Utah product has stood the test, the engineer has carefully scrutinized and expressed his preference for it. The city's inspector has also pronounced unmistakably in its favor. Richards' street stands as a monument of strength in favor of Utah stuff and the enterprise of our citizen contractors. The Messrs. Richards who own and who paid for the paving of this street are pleased with it, and fully endorse its being used elsewhere in their interests. If we are afraid that the Utah contractors cannot make good their promise of good and speedy work, does

not their bond protect us against any possibility of loss? As a matter of business fact, are we any more sure of being swindled by the Utah than by the New York pavers? Have we not some good reason for placing most confidence in our own citizens, whom we know, whom we now trust, and whom we can watch? And is it not to our interests in every possible case to give this work to people who we know will spend both principal and profit right at home? In my opinion people are taking too little interest in this most important matter. If, by our apathy, we fail to arouse the Councilmen Friday night to a fulness of their duties to home interests, you will hear hundreds of us "cussing" and kicking ourselves for this negligence, when we see Trinidad pitch being put down, and the Assessor crowds us for money which we can never, never hope to see again. It must be terribly discouraging to our local capital to see so little interest taken in its safe investment. It must be a complete block to any capital that may be on the eve of investment in any industrial enterprise here. Is it possible that any one would start an industry in the face of such a throttling of one we have? I have invested all I have in an endeavor to build up Utah. I have religiously trained my family to work in home interests. I have prayed for, hoped for, worked for its advancement. Such disaster as now threatens us makes me feel like I ought to convert all my cash before ruin comes and flee the country. Up, everybody, and show you have no sympathy in this attempt to block home manufacture.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM FULLER.

UTAH AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Your journal has a very extensive circulation throughout Utah. For this reason I ask the favor of a notice in its columns. As chief of the department of mining and arcology, I would ask the inhabitants of our great and prosperous Territory to give every assistance to the work which we have now in hand of worthily representing Utah at the World's great exhibit in Chicago 1893. Our resources are almost unlimited along with the blessings of a climate which so varies that we can in Utah raise almost everything which can be produced in the temperate and semi-tropical climates. We have also the most varied mineral field of any State in the American Union, inasmuch as we have every mineral from gold to molybdenite. It is for this reason that I desire a perfect representation of our minerals and ores that I call public attention.

We want ores of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, antimony, tin, bismuth, aluminum, nickel, manganese, tellurium, quicksilver, iron, sulphur, salt, soda, nitrate of potash, coal, coal shale, mineral oil, crockery, mica, magnesite, hornblende, lake, steatite, koolin, fireclay, natural cement, slate, limestone, granite, jasper, onyx, serpentine, marble, volcanic tuff, lava, gneiss, meteoric iron ores, guano, also gems and precious stones in their uncut state, such as ruby, topaz, emerald, garnet, amethyst, turquoise, malachite, jade, chalcedony, moss agates, rock crystal and wood opal.

There exist in our Territory relics and remains of a race which occupied the land anterior to the Indians found here by the pioneers of 1847-49-50. They seem to have been quite numerous in the great chain of valleys now settled by the present population. They dwelt here in a remote period of the world's history and led a half agricultural, half nomadic life, and of this extinct people, together with the present Indian, we desire to gather together an interesting collection of antiquities.

Those who are amongst the numerous readers of the DESERT NEWS can assist the commission a great deal if they will prepare samples from any mineral deposits they may possess, no matter of what class, so that time may be saved to the collectors when they reach the neighborhood, and I would ask the assistance of those in whose locality there may exist any mound or cliff dwellings, that they give all information and assistance in their power to the commissioner so that of this class of material a fine exhibit may be made by our Territory. The entire collection which will thus be drawn together will become the property of the State and after the great World's Fair at Chicago, the entire lot of ores, minerals and antiquities will be placed in the halls of the Utah University, there to remain the property of the people forever.

Not only do we desire prehistoric relics, but all such as appertain to our own times, all books and newspapers printed in the early days of white settlement in Utah, the implements of first use in agriculture, hunting knives of domestic make, pistols and guns that were made here between the years 1850 and 1870, the early product of our looms, all early work of art in painting, music, sculpture, or any of the industrial arts. There was a local coinage of gold in Utah many years ago, and of this coinage we desire specimens, together with those of every class of paper money or scrip issued during our history. We also want a copy of every book ever issued upon Utah or its people and by its people, the poems of Miss Snow, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Crozier, and many other writers in verse, as well as history, we must gather together for our exhibit.

Having taken this work in hand, it behoves us as the inhabitants of a rich and prosperous commonwealth to do all in our power that will add to the success of the undertaking. This is a work that, if properly carried out, will reflect honor upon the mouldering dead that live in every valley and mining camp from Logan to St. George. It will do credit to the living generation and reflect a blessing upon the generations yet unborn. Therefore, my fellow-citizens, as your servant in the work of collecting Utah's resources for the great exhibit, I ask your help in hastening forward the work to a successful end.

All letters of information or inquiry may be sent to the office of the World's Fair commission at Salt Lake City, or to me personally at 549 Twenty-fifth street, Ogden, Utah.

DON MAGUIRE,

Chief of the departments of mining and arcology, Utah World's Fair Ex.

Harvesting is now over and the hum of the thresher is heard on every hand. crops are good.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - September 10, 1892.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SENSATION

No local topic of the times has excited more interest of late than the Chamber of Commerce scandal that was sprung upon the public on Monday. The salient points in the attempted deal with the Union Pacific railroad company, by which certain documents, which gave away the arguments and evidence relied upon by the Chamber of Commerce in its suit against the railroad, were to be turned over to the Union Pacific officers for a valuable consideration, were given to our readers last evening.

As we then informed the public, the matter was in the hands of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and the question of the purported connection of Secretary Sears was to be thoroughly examined. We advised a suspension of judgment until both sides of the affair were fully brought to light. We also expressed the opinion that the case, if it goes, notwithstanding this sensation, had been created, and that while Mr. Sears had received a severe blow in the conduct of his son, it would be shown that his own course had been incompatible with the idea that he would betray the Chamber of Commerce, or do anything to damage the cause to which he had devoted his energies and experience so earnestly.

Particulars of the meeting held on Monday evening, at which the Board Directors and the Transportation Bureau of the Chamber were present, will be found in another part of this paper. They show that we were correct in our statement and our opinion. Those gentlemen fully and completely exonerated Secretary Sears from the suspicion that came upon him by a local morning paper, and expressed their full confidence in his integrity. They also declared their intention of continuing the case which he is conducting until a satisfactory termination is reached.

The impression is sought to be conveyed that the third party, whom young Sears has represented to have a hold upon him and to have dictated some of the letters written, is a myth. There may be no such man as "E. E. Edwards," or that may be one of the aliases by which a man known to be an associate of young Sears has figured. But that there has been a person answering to the description he gives of Edwards, who has visited him almost daily in his father's office when the latter was absent, is certain. The statement of an attaché of the DESERET NEWS to this effect will be found on another page.

We believe this man to be the as-

sociate of young Sears in this now exploded scheme. We believe he was employed to do the work which he attempted. We believe that he has been sent out of the way. We believe that the real starting point of this conspiracy has not yet been disclosed. We believe that if this man can be found, and induced to tell the truth, something still more sensational than that which startled the town on Monday will cause a vigorous shaking up in certain quarters.

An idea is entertained that the disclosures that have been made will prejudice the case against the railroad. That is not well founded. They can have no such effect. A postponement has been agreed upon to meet the desires of a number of shippers. Some of the gentlemen who signed the request for postponement on the ground that they were not satisfied with the hands in which the case was placed, are now among the signers of the resolution endorsing Mr. Sears, expressing confidence in his course, and pledging their assistance in the conduct of the case.

It should be understood that the suit has not been planted by the shippers who have moved for a postponement, and for a change of place of trial. It has been entered by the Chamber of Commerce. That body, through the Transportation Bureau, is the complainant against the railroad. It is claimed that at the present freight rates, Utah loses from one to two millions of dollars annually, over and above what is reasonable and just. Mr. Sears gained a case against the railroads of a similar character as it affected California. The Chamber thinks he has at least an equally strong case now. If it is so, it concerns not only the business firms throughout the Territory but all the people of Utah, who are the real financial sufferers, because the freight charges form part of the cost which they have to pay for all the goods they purchase, besides the merchants' profits that are added.

So that the Chamber of Commerce, not merely a few of the business firms, will determine whether this case is to be continued. That we understand will depend upon the terms which will be made with the railroad companies. If they prove satisfactory within the sixty days' limit—to the Transportation Bureau and Chamber of Commerce, the suit will come to an end; if not, not. That is the situation.

We should think the railroad companies will find it to their interest to make reasonable terms, by which we mean reasonable rates, and so make friends instead of litigants of the people of Utah, and prevent all those unpleasant complications and consequences which the intended investigation will encounter.

In any event this episode will not affect the result. Secretary Sears has discharged his son as his assistant, he remains in his own position as Secretary, and he has his argument and his evidence ready if the case comes to a trial. We hope the matter will be amicably settled "out of court."

PUBLIC attention in this country seems to be about equally divided between Sullivan and Corbett, and cholera. The germs of it is prize-fighting malady seem to be spreading rapidly.

THAT WRETCHED GARBAGE ORDINANCE.

THE City Council wrestled with the garbage ordinance again on Tuesday evening and had a hard time of it. Several improvements have been made on the original document, but it is still very faulty and the Council wisely laid the matter over for further consideration. One provision of the ordinance, as it now stands, we think is inequitable and would not stand a judicial test. It is sure to be contested if passed in its present form.

It provides in section ten for the removal of garbage and ashes within the business district—which has been very properly cut down in area—at the expense of the city, while in all other districts it is to be removed at the expense of the owner, agent or occupant. This is special legislation, and it is in favor of a class more able to bear the expense than the classes which are required to bear the burden.

If the general funds of the city are to be expended for the removal of refuse in one district, they will have to bear the expense for its removal in other districts. If the people of one municipal ward are required to pay for the removal of refuse matter, the people of all the other wards must be subject to the same requirement. The public money, contributed by all the taxpayers, must not be expended for special privileges to a favored few.

Comparing sections three and five, it appears that no house slops can be disposed of or deposited, except in some vessel, free from leakage, outside the building. It is to be emptied once a week in summer and two weeks in winter, and all garbage is to be put in the same vessel. If that does not create a far greater nuisance and much more ill-health than the ordinance is intended to remedy, we fail to understand its significance.

Then, ashes and "non-combustible rubbish" must not be deposited in the same vessel with garbage—why, does not appear—but the inference is that combustible rubbish may go with the garbage.

There are other crudities and contradictions still left in the bill, although it has been out and patched and modified greatly. We suggest that a competent attorney or other person who understands plain English and simple legal principles, be employed to draft a new bill. The hand that fixed up the original piece of imbecility is not out for the work. The crafts of ordinances presented to the City Council of late display incapacity and folly that are pitiable to behold, and humiliating to people who have respect for our municipality.

THE TEACHER THE CAUSE OF OF.

THE present Emperor of Germany is noted for his love of war and whisky. On the whole this is not a German characteristic. Perhaps the following from the London (England) World will explain how William came by his belligerency and conviviality:

"Sidney O'Donne, the adventurous Irishman and ex-captain of the Prussian army who was sentenced at Berlin the other day to three years' imprisonment

for making false charges of treason and perjury against the military attaché to the German Embassy in Paris, can only be compared in respect of the boldness and variety of his career to his illustrious countryman Barry Lyndon, who similarly figured at the court, as well as in the camps, of Frederick the Great.

"What was the precise Hibernian origin of this latter-day Lyndon is not so clear, history having only become acquainted with him after he had somehow procured a commission in the Prussian army; but being gifted in a high degree with that glibness of tongue and insinuating address which are at once the glory and the danger of his Celtic compatriots, he managed to ingratiate himself to such an extent with the Crown Princess, an indiscriminating devotee of everything British or Irish, that he was actually appointed a kind of military tutor to her eldest son, Prince William, now the German Emperor. The French war, in which he took part, brought him the rank of captain, but it also brought him nine months' fortress confinement for the military crime of plundering in an enemy's country, and now his downward career was swift."

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following question has been put to the DESERET NEWS:

"Can the County Superintendents of District Schools hold over, or are they to be elected at the election in November next?"

We presume this query arises from the apparent conflict between the law on elections of March 10, 1892, and the school law of the same date. The first named provides:

"That on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, a general election shall be held throughout the Territory for the election of Territorial, county and precinct officers, who by law are or may be made elective, and all such officers so elected shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first day of January next succeeding their election, and continue in office for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

This would convey the idea that county superintendents of district schools are to be elected in November of this year, because they are county officers and are made by law elective. But the school law, approved on the same day as the general election law, makes this special enactment:

"At the general election for the year 1893, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected for each county in this Territory a County Superintendent of District Schools, who shall be a registered voter therein, and whose term of office shall be two years and until his successor is elected and qualified."

In addition to this, section 147 of the same law provides that:

"The terms of office of all county superintendents now in office are hereby continued until the expiration of the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired."

Taking all these provisions together, we are of the opinion that the county superintendents of district schools hold over until 1893, and that there will be no election for those officers in 1892, unless there were some counties in which there was no election of county

superintendent in 1891, in which case the term would expire this year. We believe, however, that all the counties elected superintendents last year, and if so the present incumbents will hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified in 1893.

THE REASON FOR IT.

AN eastern gentleman who has several times visited Utah, writes thus to an acquaintance in this city:

"I would like to see you and your Mormon friends, that I might have a good religious talk. It always strengthens me. Here it almost seems as if I were alone, like a lost sheep. I always feel an inward power or strength whenever I defend the Mormon faith. Where that inward power comes from I do not know, unless it be from a higher source. I am called a Mormon not only by my own church associates, but I receive letters from friends in which they state that they infer I am a Mormon."

Such expressions from persons not identified with the Church, but who have defended its doctrine and people, have been exceedingly common. Those who have thus acted have felt an influence which they were unable to account for, not being aware that in defending the truth they have been aided and sustained by the Spirit of Truth, which responds to the individual effort. It is a degree of that influence which fortifies the Saints to endure hardships, contumely and wrong, enabling them to endure when they would otherwise falter. People not connected with the Church who have had this experience do not always maintain their position in defending the doctrine of the Gospel as embraced in the faith of the Saints. On the contrary, it is probable that most of them turn the other way, because they draw the fire of persecution upon them and are not fully equipped for standing against it. After they recede they often become enemies, because the degree of the Spirit of Truth which they formerly possessed is diminished, in consequence of repelling the light. The strength and power spoken of by the gentleman whose letter is quoted is from a "higher source," and his expression reminds us of a statement made by a veteran of the Church who was on familiar terms with the Prophet Joseph Smith. The latter said to him: "I will give you a key of power. Always sustain and defend the truth and God will sustain you." The man to whom these words were addressed made the suggestion embodied in them the rule of his life, and it never failed him.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, an influential independent paper, in reviewing the political situation, says, that with September will open the storm of which the midsummer dullness is the foregoing calm. Elections are coming off in Maine and Vermont a few days hence, and politicians are awaiting the results in these States, as an indication of what way the northern pulse beats.

The paper referred to is of opinion

that the fight in the pending campaign will be sharp and bitter. The Sulkers on both sides are few, and in the heat of the battle they will be more scarce. On the Republican side Quay, Platt & d Blaine will not be conspicuous at headquarters, but they will nevertheless be active workers in the rank and file. Blaine will be heard from in due time both by tongue and pen, while Quay and Platt will work with old time vigor.

On the Democratic side there is no longer any question as to the fidelity of Tammany. Mr. Cleveland in his Madison Square speech dwelt strongly on the tariff and on the "force bill," and it is evident that both will be made leading issues in the campaign by his party.

The Republicans, though always in their advocacy of protective tariffs, contend that the "force bill," is not and cannot be made an issue of this campaign.

In relation to silver, the managers of both sides seem to maintain a masterly inactivity, which almost gives the idea of a mutual understanding that it be made purely subordinate.

So far, the question of foreign relations has not been ventilated to any great extent. The administration of Mr. Blaine in this line has been successful, and Democrats know that a great deal of capital can not be made out of it in their interest.

The *Republican*, however, does not ignore the People's party as a factor in the campaign. In the West and South its influence cannot be sneered at. Developments are in progress there which show that old traditions are no longer party shibboleths.

Chairman Carter and Chairman Harry are both puzzled as to the attitude of the People's party, though they profess to regard it with indifference. There is no doubt that silver is a burning question in the West and South, and the adherence of the People's party to free coinage complicates the contest in both regions, while east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee the fight will be on old party lines.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ONE of the most serious obstacles in the way of a visit to the World's Fair will be the doubt about findingsuitable accommodations at anything like a reasonable price. This difficulty will be removed from the path of lady school teachers by a plan devised by Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., of Chicago, who visits this city a short time ago and spoke in the Tabernacle. We made brief allusion to her plan recently but we find the following giving further details, in the *Chicago Herald*, and therefore clip it for the benefit of Utah teachers who contemplate going to the Fair:

"Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, who originated the plan of utilizing a large number of school houses in Chicago as dormitories for school teachers who will visit the exposition, has been given charge of the buildings generously tendered by the board of education for this purpose. Mrs. Palmer has selected Mrs. Thatcher to supervise these buildings in consideration of the interest she has displayed in

the project. Mrs. Thatcher has already developed a plan for the management of these buildings that meets the approval of the city board of education. The school buildings have been tendered to the board of lady managers for use as dormitories with the understanding that they will be insured, seats removed and replaced and the buildings restored to their previous condition without any expense to the city. For the observance of these conditions a large bond is exacted by their contract. In addition to these expenses the ladies having this work in charge will be compelled to keep the buildings clean and fit the rooms up with cots, mattresses and toilet facilities. It is the desire of the lady managers to place these buildings at the disposal of woman teachers of small salaries who could not otherwise attend the exposition. They will charge but 25 cents a day for lodging, and efforts will be made to secure board in close proximity to the schoolhouses at reasonable rates. The buildings selected for dormitories will be chosen with reference to their convenient location to the exposition grounds. Some of them will be within walking distance of the fair, while all of them will be near car lines leading to the exposition. Mrs. Thatcher proposes to issue certificates to teachers for \$1. Each certificate will entitle the holder to a night in one of the dormitories for 25 cents a night for a term not to exceed two weeks. That will be the limit unless vacancies exist, when arrangements can be made for staying in the dormitories for a longer time. One room in each building will be fitted up for a reading and writing room, where teachers can assemble in the evening and discuss matters of general interest. Each building is expected to accommodate from 150 to 200 persons, and it is believed that the membership fee of \$1 will pay all the expenses of keeping the building in order, insurance, gas, water etc.

Mrs. Thatcher hopes to secure the parochial schools of the Catholic church for use of parochial teachers during the Fair. She also has hopes of getting the lecture rooms in churches to be used as dormitories for ministers.

A HUGE TRUST TO BE INVESTIGATED

It is not all smooth sailing with the Reading anthracite coal combine at present. On the 25th inst., the Attorney-General of New Jersey obtained an injunction from Chancellor McGill, at Trenton, prohibiting the Port Reading Company from operating the Central Railroad Company, and so on in the matter of all the roads in the syndicate. The object sought by the New Jersey officials is to destroy the "trust" void "on the ground of public policy in that it tends to create a monopoly of anthracite coal trade in the State, and thereby increase its price to the people."

This vast combination was inaugurated several months ago. At first only three corporations joined, and they did it under a system of leasing so as to disguise the public mind of the idea of a trust. So on after another road came into the combine, and about two weeks ago all the roads interested in the anthracite coal trade entered the combination. A few of the Eastern papers waged war from the first against the monopoly. The officials of Pennsylvania and New York also took some cognizance of the movement, but nothing was done.

New Jersey has now taken the mat-

ter up, and if the huge monopoly cannot be subverted, its objects and aims will at least be ventilated in the courts, and the public will see whether it was a "trust" or a co-operative project. This combine has secured the services of the ablest jurors and legislators in the United States. It has in its employ men whose salaries will quadruple that of the President of the United States. It has a reserve fund for legislative work reaching into millions.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

DR. GRAILY HEWITT, an English professor, claims to have made a curious discovery. While dressing recently in front of a wardrobe door mirror which moved slightly he was troubled with sensations akin to sea sickness. This led him to make further experiments, and he found that he was on the verge of a great discovery—the cause of sea sickness. He had a mirror six feet by four constructed, and suspended in such a way that it was made to oscillate as if on board a ship. He placed several subjects in front of this and they were all affected with seasickness. Even the carpenter, who fixed the mirror in position complained of giddiness while in front of the awaying glass.

The doctor claims that sea sickness is all in the eye. When one is aboard of a ship and feels that terrible feeling coming on him which all victims of the malady know so well, he has only to look at some fixed object away in the heavens, or better still, bandage his eyes and all will be well. He recommends bandaging the eyes before going aboard and keeping them so until the stomach is all right, and able to relish ship rations. The question now arises are blind men sick when they go to sea. The professor thinks they may suffer a little, but he is confident that bandaging the eyes will ameliorate the malady, if it does not completely avert it.

Everybody who has traveled on the ocean and is liable to sea sickness knows that the doctor's ideas are so much rubbish. No matter on what the victim fixes his gaze, if he keeps his eyes shut or staring wide open, or whether he is enveloped in darkness or in full blaze of day, the motion of the vessel will make him wish he was ashore.

TO LIMIT THE COLORED VOTE.

A FRESH feature in politics is being operated in Mississippi. The new constitution adopted by that State provides as a qualification necessary to the exercise of the franchise, that the citizen shall be able to read and write the English language. Those who have failed to pay a poll tax are also excluded from voting. There is, however, a limitation in the educational clause to the effect that illiterate persons who are able to explain a portion of the constitution of the State when read to them shall be deemed eligible to vote. This qualifying provision holds good until 1895, by which time it is presumed that all who value education and the voting privilege as they ought to be estimated will have equipped themselves for the franchise.

The recent registration was the first conducted under the new conditions. It exhibits some interesting features. The last census showed that there were in the State 157,205 colored men over the age of twenty-one years, and 110,000 white men. All of these could vote under the former constitution and election laws. The books of the registration lately completed show a grand total of electors of both races who took the necessary steps to exercise the franchise of 75,742. Only 8615 of these are of African descent, while 65,127 are white.

The effect of this new condition is to practically exclude from politics the majority race in Mississippi. Unless ample opportunities are provided for the education of the people at large, irrespective of race or color, it will appear as if the new legislation was enacted for the express purpose of keeping the colored people in a perpetual condition of political subjugation.

AN ALLEGED POLITICAL MURDER.

CALIFORNIA is intensely excited over what is supposed to be a political homicide. The subject has been briefly alluded to in recent press dispatches. Louis B. McWhirter, a lawyer and journalist, of Fresno, was called out into the back yard of his residence at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, and there murdered. In politics McWhirter was a Democrat, but he violently opposed certain schemes projected by the leaders of his party. He did this so effectively and so aggressively that the leaders found they could not carry their plans into practice while McWhirter combated them. Finding that he could not be brought to their side by either threats or persuasion, by promises of lucre or office, they resolved to "remove" him altogether. This was done as related above.

It should be stated that this is the account given by the Republican party organ, while the Democrats contend that the murder was the result of one of those personal quarrels which the rivalry of faction leaders generate. Future investigations will doubtless disclose the real cause of the tragedy.

A) PECULIAR LABOR STRIKE.

THE San Francisco granite cutters are out on strike. They have been getting \$4 a day of eight hours' work. They had no grievance of any kind whatsoever. But in Fresno county and in other interior towns the rate was \$4 for a day of nine hours. These terms were all decided on some time ago in a conference between the union and employers. This contract they ignored, and demand a uniform scale of \$4 a day and eight hours.

The real cause of the trouble, it is thought, lies deeper. The granite cutters of the East have been on strike since last May. It is one of the rules of the union that all working cutters pay 50 cents a day each to the strikers' fund, while a strike is in progress. The California unionists found this a heavy tax, and went on strike in order to evade payment without breaking the laws of the Granite Cutters' Union.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF TAXES.

THE taxpayers of this county were alarmed when the statement was given publicly, that the Territorial Board of Equalization had added ten per cent. to the assessment on all property in Salt Lake County. But it appears that this addition has not been made, it is only contemplated. Before a decision is reached, Salt Lake County must have an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why the addition should not be made. The situation therefore is not so bad as reported.

We hope the case of the taxpayers will, if necessary, be strongly presented. The value of property has declined. As to the cause of the decline we will not argue. The fact is, it has steadily decreased ever since the "Liberals" laid hold of the local government. This cannot be disproved, though some "Liberal" scribes froth at the mouth whenever it is mentioned, and with their usual lack of logic, deny the fact, yet attribute the cause of the decline to something outside of "Liberal" influences. They thus admit and deny in the same breath. But everybody knows that the value of property here is less than that of a year ago, and still less than that of two years ago.

The assessments made by the County Assessor this year, so far as we can learn, have given general satisfaction. We do not care whether he is a "Liberal," a Republican or a Democrat. That cuts no figure in the conditions. His valuations are considered fair, and the county authorities, most of whom are very familiar with real estate values, have heartily approved of his work. The movement to change it all should be strongly opposed on principle, and also on the ground of the confusion and expense it will entail.

There is another consideration. A large amount of taxes has been paid and payments are continuing. Receipts have been issued to the payers of taxes. Those receipts are in full for the territorial, county and school taxes for the year 1892. Can a new assessment be made now which will be legally collectable of those who hold such receipts? If not, can the property on which taxes have not been paid, be assessed at the rate of ten per cent. more than the property on which the taxes have been paid? Would not this destroy the very equalization which the board was organized to promote?

But if we read the law aright, the board is estopped from making any change in assessments after the present date. The statute of March 2, 1892, says:

"Sec. 11. That the county court of any county in which it is proposed to increase the assessed valuation as a whole, or of any class of property, shall have ten days' notice to appear by representative and resist such increase."

Sec. 12. That said board shall file a full and complete report of all the changes made by it with the Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, on or before the first day of September of each year, and immediately any change is ordered, the secretary of the board shall notify the county court of the county affected by said change, of the same."

The notice to the County Court to appear and show cause was not made until August 8th. Ten days from that brings us to September 10. But the

law requires the Board to file a "full and complete report of all the changes made by it, on or before the first day of September." The change proposed has not been made, nor can it be made until the County Court has appeared before the Board, and that appearance cannot be made until September 10. That will be too late to make any change legal. Notice of a contemplated change is not the chance itself. We do not think there can be any reasonable doubt that the Territorial Board of Equalization has procrastinated, and that the day of its power for the year 1892 is past.

We presume the county authorities will be prepared to appear by attorney and resist the increase, if necessary, so that no point may be lost. But we think they can object to any hearing and any change after the date provided in the law for the full report to be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts. If this is correct, the taxpayers need be under no concern in relation to this matter.

CHOLERA AT THE DOORS OF THE NATION.

THE cholera news is not re-assuring. The reports of its presence at the doors of our country are causing much uneasiness. This anxiety is shared by President Harrison, who has returned to Washington on account of his solicitude on the subject.

The attempt to assume that the cases on board the ship "Moravia" were choleric is absurd. No such comparatively mild form of bowel disorder is as fatal as that which carried off the immigrants attacked on the vessel named. Out of twenty-four persons seized with the malady only two recovered, and all the deaths occurred within twenty-four hours after the beginning of the attack. These facts were sufficient to prove that the disease was either Asiatic cholera or something equally infectious and deadly.

Some physicians are stating that cold weather does not kill the cholera germs, but merely causes them to be temporarily dormant. According to this view they might be brought to this country during the winter in clothing, etc., and as soon as warm weather set in they would revive and multiply. Others insist that the plague is not necessarily a summer disease, but that it occasionally gets in its deadly work in winter.

We observe that Assistant Secretary Spaulding, at Washington, D. C., is credited with saying, "If decreed by divine Providence that we shall have cholera here, we cannot prevent it, but it is as nearly impossible for it to get here as we can make it." Here is a chance for some of our local contemporaries to tell the assistant secretary that there is no such thing as "divine providence," in affairs of this kind, and that plagues are simply the result of the want of personal cleanliness and proper sanitation, and of peculiar atmospheric conditions. They have an opportunity to say to the gentleman that "Providence" cannot use the elements to accomplish its purposes.

We observe that some people who profess great things about the freedom of opinion and its expression are

ready to leap furiously upon persons who happen to announce views in favor of the idea that God has anything whatever to do with the affairs of mankind. They act and speak as if it were out of the sphere of divine providence to interfere in any way with earthly conditions. They even seem disposed, had they the power, to seize by the throat people whose religious convictions lead them to the conclusion that the Almighty takes cognizance of poor humanity by administering corrective chastisement as well as blessings upon the race. We have no objection to people disbelieving in divine intervention, but when such persons set up a howl because some other people do not agree with them on the subject, we regret that they should be so contemptibly contracted and small. However, we will qualify this statement by saying that these intolerant individuals have the right to show their disposition toward egotism and tyranny if they wish to, but the spectacle they present is neither consistent nor attractive.

ADDING HORRORS TO HORRORS.

IN addition to the horrifying particulars of the Borden murder in Fall River, Mass., another dreadful feature has been introduced. It is said that the case has now assumed a religious sectarian phase. Lizzie Borden, the accused murderer, is a Congregationalist. She is supported by her church, and escorted to and from the court by her pastor, a Mr. Buck. The prosecution, which of course is the State, it is said is aided by the Baptists, and a bitter feeling already prevails.

It appears that before burial the heads were detached from the bodies of the murdered Borden, and the trunks buried. The heads are in possession of the State physician. He testified that he was instructed by the State attorneys to perform the operation, and preserve the heads for purposes of evidence in the trial. When he so testified at the last examination the court was horrified, and the audience shuddered, even Lizzie Borden looked ghastly when the surgeon coolly made the announcement. The court asked: "Do you mean to say that the bodies of the Borden were buried without the heads?" To which the stolid medico replied: "Yes, your honor."

This mutilation may have been necessary for the purposes of justice, but the general public will be greatly shocked at this realization of the great play-wright's words, "On horrors head, horrors accumulate".

IS THERE A EUROPEAN GOLD CONSPIRACY.

IN Dun's review of trade for last week it is stated that imports of merchandise to New York for three weeks ending August 27, 1892, exceeded the imports of last year for the corresponding period by 45 per cent. This means that for every \$100 worth of merchandise imported in August, 1891, nearly \$150 worth were imported in August, 1892.

This seems anomalous in the face of

our existing tariff laws, and it is a circumstance which campaign orators on both sides should try to explain to the public. For the same period exports from New York only exceeded those of last year by 4 per cent. This presentation of trade relations must result in a heavy balance of trade against us at the end of the year, provided it continues.

Another rather curious feature of our trade relations presents itself in reference to gold. During June and July, \$25,000,000 of the yellow metal left these shores. During the month of August just closed \$6,000,000 left New York City alone. In former years the outflow of gold was heaviest in April and May. In this year it was heaviest in June and July, and according to acknowledged authorities, heavier than for any two months combined on record. In the month of August there has usually been an inflow of gold. It 1887 it was nearly \$8,000,000, and in 1891 (last year) it was over \$1,000,000, but this year the tide has been \$6,000,000 outwards.

Where this gold goes is not definitely known. Some say to Austria, others to other countries. Is it a conspiracy of European governments to corner American gold and produce a panic here? or what is the secret cause of this change?

AN EXPLANATION OF PREVAILING STRIKES.

DURING last week there were reported about fifty labor troubles in various parts of the country. These include strikes, lockouts, and grievances relating to union organizations. The vast majority of the strikes failed in their object, only a few succeeded, there were some compromises, and a number yet remain unsettled.

In one of his messages to the Forty-ninth Congress, President Cleveland said:

"The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers, and the alleged discriminations in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. Laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless disturbances. But I suggest that instead of arbitrators there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged among other duties with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital."

This suggestion was ignored by Congress. Compulsory arbitration is now talked of, but its practicality is questionable. One authority asks whether if the case were decided in favor of the employers the laborers could be compelled by force to work. Orrin W. Weaver, chief assistant of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, says that compulsory arbitration would not do. It has been tried in Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, but it has achieved very little good. In the last named State it has accomplished a little.

Mr. Weaver was asked recently by a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* correspondent to what he attributed the prevalence of strikes in this age. He replied as follows:

"To human nature. We are undergoing a great transition, which has been in course of development for the past forty or fifty years. There are periods in the history of civilization when all things, so to speak, are stationary. There is no perceptible change. The established order of things moves in its established groove, without any remarkable or violent mutations. These periods are succeeded by periods of radical social revolution, and all at once we are in the middle of changes and a general turmoil, like the great labor strikes of the present. The causes are not always outwardly apparent. It is to be sought in the immutability of human nature. The conditions are changing by which society is surrounded. A new direction is given to human thought. Socialism is an entirely modern phenomenon. It was not known during the periods of industrial stability. Workingmen read more and reflect more. Literature is cheaper, and ideas, right or wrong, are spreading faster than they did fifty years ago. New machinery is constantly introduced; new inventions follow fast one upon another; and the minds of people are receiving new impressions and keep constantly alert for changes. In short, we are living in a time of rapid changes, when no settled order is to be thought of. Strikes are being arising for the first time, which probably continue for a hundred years longer. It is a question we have been unable to solve satisfactorily, and it is not likely to be solved until the course of intellectual activity once more subsides into a regular and definite channel."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

A PROMINENT character has departed from the journalistic arena of New York. For many years George Wm. Curtis ranked as one of the literary and political lights of Gotham. A dispatch in last evening's *DESERT NEWS* states that he passed away at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Curtis was a native of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1824. In 1842 he and a brother joined the Brook Farm association near Roxbury, Mass. In 1846 he visited the old world, and on his return to this country published a book entitled "Nine Notes of Howadji." Two years later he published "The Howadji in Syria." His next step was as editor of *Lutnam's Magazine*, and he also contributed to the *New York Tribune*. Subsequently he became connected with the *Harper*, and in these publications his lectures and essays formed a noticeable feature. He was the writer of "The Editor's Easy Chair" in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, but it was as editor of *Harper's Weekly* that he was best.

Though an extremist in Republican party politics until 1884, he was an ardent civil service reformer. In fact he might be said to have made a sad of this idea. And to a great extent the civil service laws now in force in this country may be attributed to his exertions. He attended the Republican National Convention of 1884, and made a speech of unusual severity and bitterness against the Democratic party which he characterized as an "organized appetite." But when Mr. Blaine was subsequently nominated he withdrew from the party, and became one of Grover Cleveland's most earnest adherents.

His death at the present time will remove one great complication from New York party politics. It was his adhesion to the Democratic party that caused the disaffection among New York Democrats, and not personal dislike to Cleveland. For a quarter of a century *Harper's Weekly* had been a violent and extreme caricaturist of Irish Democrats. At that time Nast flourished, and his grotesque and sometimes indecent daubs stared at one from every stationer's window in the city.

Eugene Lawrence was a contributor to the *Weekly*. His efforts were entirely of the old know-nothing type, and Catholics looked on Curtis as a revivifier of old hates. When extreme Catholics and sensitive Democrats found *Harper's Weekly* and its editor at their side, they naturally enough felt alarmed. This was really the secret of the disaffection. And now that Mr. Curtis, who was looked upon as head of the *Nast-Lawrence* clique is gone, New York Democrats will not be heard in denunciation of Cleveland.

What is called the Mugwump element on the Atlantic seaboard has, in the death of Curtis, lost one of the leaders who gave it character. He was a strong writer, an acute thinker, and his influence in the political world was more than is generally understood.

THE CHURCH SUITS AGAIN INCOURT

THE litigation over the property of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been simplified greatly by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the instance of the counsel for the Government, of the following case: F. H. Dyer, receiver, vs. David M. Stewart, Robert McQuarrie and Church of Weber Stake and City of Ogden; F. H. Dyer, receiver, etc., vs. R. J. Taylor and L. W. Shurtliff; H. W. Lawrence, receiver, vs. James A. Eldridge et al. The last named involved the Salt Lake property known as the Council House corner, and the others, property formerly owned by the Church in Ogden, including the Tabernacle square, titling office grounds and the old Stuart property. These are now exempt from sequestration.

The case now before the Supreme Court of the Territory comes up on exceptions taken to the report of the Master in Chancery, who, after a long investigation decided in favor of the turning over of the personal property of the late corporation for the use and benefit of the district schools.

It will be remembered that the Supreme Court of the Territory decreed the personal property of the Church had "become escheated to and the property of the United States." This was based on the assumption that the personal property of the Church had been used for and devoted, among other things, to the promulgation and maintenance of polygamy or plurality of wives. We say the "assumption" because no such evidence had then been before the court. The Supreme Court of the United States subsequently dissented from this part of the decree, and ordered that the personal property should be devoted to "such charitable use, lawful in their character, as may most nearly correspond to

those to which it was originally designed," to be ascertained by a Master in Chancery subject to the approval of the court.

It is now contended that the Master erred in his decision; that he should have granted the petition of the First Presidency of the Church to have the property vested in them as Trustees to be applied to the relief of the poor of the Church and the maintenance of houses of worship, the Trustees to report annually to the court an account of the administration of the trust; and that the devotion of the property to the district schools is opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court and repugnant to justice, equity and the genius of our government.

The Master ruled that this application of the Presidency was *res adjudicata*, because the Supreme Court had already denied the petition of George Romney, Henry Dinwoody, James Watson and John Clark, on behalf of the members of the Church, claiming that they and said members were "equitably the owners of said property," and asking the court to decree that the said property belongs to the individual members of said Church. But counsel for the Church now show that there is a different claim and scheme entirely.

Romney et al. claimed the property for the members of the Church absolutely. The Presidency of the Church ask that it be regarded as a trust, and that they administer it as decided by the Supreme Court, for those charitable uses nearest to those designed by the donors, and subject to the supervision of the court. Further, the Supreme Court ruled that there was no ground at that time for the application of the claimants, but that "the rights of Church members will necessarily be taken into consideration in the final disposition of the case." This all goes to show that the denial of the former claim is no bar to the granting of the present petition and scheme.

It is further set forth now that the whole ground of the action of Congress and the rulings of the Courts in relation to this property was that the Church was a "contumacious organization" employing its resources in "attempting to oppose, thwart and subvert the legislation of Congress" that is, in supporting the practice of polygamy. But this is all changed by the action of the Church in relation to plural marriage, and there is now no reason or excuse to withhold the property from the lawful uses to which it was originally destined.

It is contended that there were lawful uses, as well as those said to be unlawful to which it was alleged the property was applied, and that to these the means ought to be devoted instead of to uses never contemplated by the donors, and for the benefit of persons never intended to receive such benefit.

All this is set forth in the brief of Hon. F. S. Richards, attorney for the Church and amplified in his plea before the Supreme Court today, a brief synopsis of which appears in our court report. Mr. Richards further contended that under the changed conditions the Church could not only ask for this use of the property under a trust, but could claim it absolutely as their right but would not do so. W. H.

Dickson, Esq., also of counsel for the Church, showed that the power claimed to exercise in this way was never exercised under this government and could not be so used even in monarchical England by a Court of Chancery, except under the sign manual.

The argument is of great interest apart from the pecuniary interest which the Church has in the property. We can't believe that in this free country the property of a religious body, lawfully held, will be wrested from it and appropriated to public uses and for persons who never contributed to it in any way. The case is in able hands and will be watched closely by many people besides the Latter day Saints.

THAT PAVING CONTRACT.

The recommendation of the Board of Public Works to let the big contract for paving to the Barber Asphalt Company has occasioned more stir and indignation among business men than anything heretofore contemplated by the City Council. There seems to have been some misunderstanding in regard to the lowest bid for the contract.

Several objectors have stated, as one of the grounds of their protest, that a home company had made the lowest bid and that the Barber bid was next. They argue that if the Council can, for any reason, pass by the lowest to the next, they can pass by that to another for some other good and sufficient reason. But it appears from the actual figures that the Barber bid was really the lowest, taking the whole job in the aggregate. In some of the details there was perhaps a difference in favor of another company, but the total bid of the Barber Company, we understand, was nearly \$4,000 less than the lowest of the other bidders.

We presume the Board thought that as the Barber bid was the "lowest," and the company was "responsible," the law and the regulation would require the letting of the contract to that company. So that a little less denunciation and a little more reasoning and light will probably be proper under the circumstances.

The rule to employ home talent, home material and home capital, whenever justice and economy will permit, we believe will find favor with the representatives of the people because that is what the people want. But when home contractors want higher figures than work can be done, or materials furnished for by outside firms, surely fault will not be found with officials who consider themselves bound by the rule. At contra, it must be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

However, in this case we think there are sufficient reasons why the Barber Company should not have the contract, but that it should be let to the home company offering the next lowest bid and the comparatively best materials. These should be considered by the City Council before the recommendation of the Board is acted upon.

From many reports coming from various places where intense dissatisfaction prevails, it appears that the Barber pavement is very defective, that it has to be constantly repaired, that the company, notoriously, by low bidding drives out competitors,

and then manages to keep the letter of their contracts by frequent patchwork until the five years limit expires, and that then the public are put to endless expense by the inferiority of the materials employed and the consequent renewal or removal of the pavement.

This is a very serious matter in view of the large expenditure involved. And as most of the money will go out of the Territory if this company is employed, the loss will be still more serious. If the means can be kept at home by the employment of home materials, labor and skill, and in addition the probabilities are that better work can be secured, true economy and public interest would demand that the spirit rather than the letter of the law should govern in this matter.

It appears, further, that the home company making the next lowest bid is not presuming on the fact that it is a home concern and therefore seeking to obtain high figures, but have put the price down to the lowest living rate. Also that its work already done is open to investigation; that it has erected expensive works for the business; that it is ready with suitable guarantee; that it is supported by public sentiment; and that business men whose property abuts on the streets proposed to be paved, are willing to pay the difference between the Barber bid and the figures of the home company.

With all these considerations it looks as though nothing could stand in the way of the Council to the awarding of the contract to the home company, unless it be some private understanding or agreement, or something that does not now appear which would justify concurrence in the report of the committee. Until something definite is produced to show to the contrary, we shall believe that the committee and the City Council are acting on what they believe to be the law in relation to the matter, and for the best interests of the city. But the public are much aroused over it and we think the wide-spread opinion of thinking men should have due weight with the municipal authorities.

ANTI-CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

The circular issued over the signatures of Supervisor Wyman, of the U. S. Marine hospital service, Secretary Foster and President Harrison, will have the effect of practically closing the ports of this country against immigration from Europe. No shipping company could afford, except by at least trebling the rates of passage, to bring immigrants to this country and conform to a regulation compelling them to remain in quarantine for a period of twenty days. The increased cost would not only arise from providing food and accommodations for passengers for such a length of time, but during the detention the expenses incidental to a voyage would be running on, with the exception of coal for propelling purposes. The ships would during that time be worse than idle so far as profit to the owners would be concerned. The regulation would virtually make the time of the voyage from Europe to New York about one

month. In any case the loss to ship-
pers will be enormous during the en-
suing three months, owing to the
necessary stoppage, under the new
rule of European emigration to this
country.

Whatever may be the consequences
of the step financially, the administra-
tion is entrusted with the duty of pro-
tecting the nation, so far as lies in its
power, from one of the most fearful
calamities that could befall the people.
If rigorous measures were not taken
the President would be subjected to
severe censure. The situation is one
of great gravity, Mr. Harrison fully
senses this fact and takes prompt ac-
tion in the premises.

Complaints are being made to
the effect that Canada is
manifesting carelessness in the
matter of precautions against the in-
troduction of the plague into that
country. If this is so and should the
Dominion government continue to
manifest indifference on this subject,
the preventive measures adopted by
the United States will be rendered to
some extent nugatory, as it would be
difficult to prevent the introduction of
the dreaded infection by overland
avenues.

In the event of the breaking out of
the plague in the East, it is not un-
likely that there will be a heavy influx
of people westward. Many who have
means of removal from the centres of
attack will be likely to seek for places
of safety. Europe, which is plague-
infested, affords no safety; Canada
may be a good refuge for thieves and
scoundrels who break the laws in this
country and wish to escape its just
penalties, but would give no hope of
immunity from cholera.

At the onset of a panic this inter-
mountain region would probably be
deemed a good place to come to. But
these ideas are necessarily conjectural
or speculative, and one can but watch
the course of events as they occur,
fervently hoping that it will be con-
sistent with the divine will to save our
country from the terrible visitation, and
that God may also be merciful to all
the nations.

THE AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED.

VENEZUELA, one of the South
American republics, is in the throes of
revolution. It appears that the rebels
have the country completely in their
possession. But an incident occurred
on the 26th ult. which is likely to em-
broil the United States government.
Six persons who had taken refuge on
board an American vessel were forcibly
dragged therefrom by Venezuelan
soldiers. They were members of the
last Congress and their lawyers, all
natives of Venezuela.

The American captain, Woodrick
by name, protested against the assault
on his ship, and pointed to the
Stars and Stripes flying at the
mast head. The Venezuelans fought
desperately, claiming that they were
under American jurisdiction. They
were, however, forcibly dragged from
the vessel and taken away. The
American consul also entered a pro-
test, but it was entirely ignored.

The State Department at Washing-
ton, it is thought, will take some action
in the matter. That an insult has

been offered to the American flag is
admitted almost on all sides, but there
is some dispute as to the rights of
American ships in foreign waters. The
incident may lead to some arrangement
whereby a fixed line of policy can be
pursued in similar cases in future.

THE BERING SEA HEARD FROM.

A DISPATCH from Victoria, B. C.,
states that Russian gunboats have
seized four sealing vessels, three Cana-
dian and one United States. The
particulars so far are meagre, but it is
presumed that the seizure was made
on what are alleged to be Russian
waters. It appears that the Czar has
large seal interests also in this region,
but heretofore American and Cana-
dian poachers have not had any con-
flict with Russia. This incident re-
vives the Behring Sea dispute once
more and adds to it a new feature.

The *modus vivendi* entered into last
May between the United States and
Great Britain, it appears, it being
lived up to by both nations with
more or less fidelity. There are four
revenue cutters, two men-of-war, and
several other vessels belonging to our
government in and around the dis-
puted waters. England has three large
men-of-war there, the "Melampus,"
"Nymphe" and "Daphne." No warn-
ing need be given to offending vessels.
Their mere presence within the waters,
provided they are fitted with sealing
equipment, is sufficient cause for
seizure. Several captures have been
made during the summer, but except
in one or two cases nothing serious is
likely to occur.

A Columbian vessel, the "Coquill-
an," was seized a few months ago by the
"Corwin," a United States revenue
cutter. The captured vessel posed as a
supply boat for the British fleet, but
when examined she had a blank man-
ifest showing neither cargo nor pas-
sengers, and yet had 6000 seal skins
aboard, valued at \$45,000.

The Sealers' Association made quite
a noise at the time, as they are making
now in regard to Russia. Complaints
have been forwarded to the Dominion
government and also to the Imperial
government in Britain. English
seamen are being seriously exercised
over these colonial complaints. Lord
Salisbury, a short time ago, said to a
deputation of the Imperial Federation
League:

"From time to time we have to ex-
ercise great vigilance lest we should incur
dangers which do not arise from any in-
terests of our own, but arise entirely from
the interests of the important communi-
ties with which we are linked."

Speaking directly on these colonial
issues the London *Times* says:

"How long is this to go on? How long
are we to fight the battles and battle the
quarrels of semi-independent states that
lend us no helping hand, and treat us in
all other respects as a foreign country?"

According to the dispatch referred to,
it looks as if complications might
arise between England and Russia in
the Behring sea region. But future
details of the recent seizure may give
some satisfactory explanation. The
Canadians are expecting, perhaps, too
much from the parent country. Their
action in regard to canal tolls between

this country and theirs they want
England to endorse. Canada has im-
posed restrictions on British commerce,
and treats England in all commercial
respects as a foreign country, and yet
calls on her for protection when do-
mestic interests are involved.

A FRENZIED POPULACE.

ACCOUNTS are given of a fearful riot
in one of the towns of Asiatic Russia,
occasioned by excitement because of
cholera. The report was rife that
Russian doctors were poisoning the
patients suffering from the epidemic.
The deaths were so frequent that the
common people actually believed it.
They formed themselves into a mob,
attacked the hospitals and Governor's
residence. The Governor they stoned
to death. The doctors who fell into
their hands they treated similarly.

During the excitement, doctors,
nurses, and other officials of the hos-
pitals concealed themselves in coffins
so as to escape the fury of the mob.
Subsequently, the mob found these
coffins and their live occupants, and
jumped at the conclusion that they
were cholera victims to be buried alive.
This aggravated the fury of
the enraged men. Hospitals
were burned, and private residences
supposed to be owned or occupied by
any of the Russian officials were de-
stroyed.

Troops were hurriedly mustered
from neighboring towns and massed in
force against the mob. Desperate
fighting took place. By the aid of
a body of Cossacks the mob was finally
vanquished, but at a sacrifice of 100
killed and 300 wounded.

LABOR DAY.

MONDAY will be Labor Day. It is
made a legal holiday. Some people
and some journals make a great deal
of fuss—with their mouths and on
paper—about the dignity of labor, the
rights of working men, the liberty
which the laborer should enjoy, etc.
That is all very good as far as it goes.
Now how many of those persons and
papers will arrange their affairs so
that their employees can participate in
the ceremonies and pleasures of Labor
Day?

We make it a rule to observe the
law and give to workmen as far as we
can the benefit of the law in relation to
holidays. Our subscribers, who favor
the cause of labor, we are sure will
excuse the non-publication of the
DESSERT NEWS on Monday evening
in consideration of the circumstances.
We desire that all hands in this office
shall have the opportunity to enjoy
Labor Day, and we think this is greater
evidence of our recognition of the
rights of labor than columns of pro-
testation and pages of rhetoric.

We favor movements to ameliorate
the condition of working people, and
for a fair division of the results of the
products of labor and capital. We do
not favor combinations for unlawful
purposes, or for the deprivation of any
human being of his lawful freedom.
Labor has struggled for centuries
against oppression; we want it to be
free. We also wish to see the interests

of capital and labor identified or recognized practically as mutual, and a spirit of fraternity and equity prevail which shall cause humanity to recognize the rights of all, and fill the world with harmony and the glorious fruits of industry and peace. We hope Labor Day of 1892 will prove both pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

LONG DISTANCE READING.

A RECENT experiment in electric light signalling has proved successful. The summit of Mt. Washington was chosen as the point to operate from. The flash-light which were transmitted therefrom were read at Portland, eighty-five miles distant. The operator at the latter place, who read these lights, estimated that they were eighty miles above him.

Other experiments have been made during the past week between Mt. Washington and towns not far distant. At North Conway, about twenty-five miles from the electric station on the mountain, common print was read by aid of the light, and at Littleton, a town about the same distance, a letter was read without trouble.

Great things are expected in the line of the electric system of signalling. Some are enthusiastic enough to think that the day of conveying signals to Mars or Venus or Jupiter is not far distant.

THE REAL ISSUE IN IDAHO.

A DISCUSSION has been going on for several days between our morning contemporaries over the Idaho test oath.

It has been stated on the one hand that test oaths had their origin in this country with the Republican party, and an infamous one prevailed in the South shortly after the war, the object of which was to perpetuate Republican rule in the South, by the disfranchisement of all citizens who ever participated in or countenanced the rebellion. This was settled by the famous Cummings case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced the test oath unconstitutional.

On the other hand it is claimed that the test oath in the South was justified by the rebellious spirit of the people, and that the persons named who refused to take the oath were perhaps, or no doubt, in sympathy with the rebels even if they fought on the other side. And as to the Idaho test oath, it was framed by a Democrat and was defended in court by a Democrat, and the opinion sustaining its constitutionality was rendered by a Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court.

A good deal of recrimination is indulged in and much partisan feeling, all of which which is unnecessary in this case and most of it wide of the mark. The old Idaho test oath which the Supreme Court declared was not unconstitutional was supported in Idaho by both parties. However, on the rule established by the "Liberal" organ, it was a Republican measure, even if framed by a Democrat, because it was passed by what it would call a Republican Legislature. When referring to the

killing of the silver bill in Congress, it casts the blame on the Democratic House of Representatives because the Democrats were in the majority, although it is well known that members of both parties voted against it. The Republicans were in the majority in the Idaho Legislature that passed the original test oath.

But the truth is that neither party is clear from blame in the enactment of that measure, which while declared not unconstitutional because it does not violate the letter of the supreme law was clearly in contravention of its spirit, and while framed so as to appear to be for the suppression of unlawful polygamy, was in reality intended to deprive members of a particular church of their franchise simply on account of their church membership, without reference to their individual acts.

But this is all foreign to the present issue. It makes little difference who framed, or passed, or sustained that old test oath because it is not now in the way. We do not think the record of either party is unspotted in reference to it. But it is a dead issue. The oath now to be tested is another thing entirely. The substance of the old test oath is in the State Constitution. Both parties or rather members of both parties, helped to fix it there. No one is fighting that. But the first Legislature of the new State enacted an additional provision, which was at the time admitted to be *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional, and which is of the same nature as the infamous oath declared unconstitutional in the Cummings case. It is this new oath which is being tested, and that alone, in Idaho.

No person who has been a member of the "Mormon" Church for a certain length of time immediately preceding registration can either register or vote. The provision was framed, not to support any law or oppose any particular practice, but to prevent a certain class of citizens against whom no violation of law could be alleged, from participating in the affairs of the State. They are subject to all the laws and taxes and other duties of citizens without any of the political privileges of citizenship. That is now under test.

As the matter stands, the movement for its repeal is not a partisan effort. Both parties have declared against the oath. Both profess to be anxious for its repeal. The Democrats declared their desire that it might be immediately tested. Republicans at once proceeded to make up a test case. The important thing now is to see who opposes the movement. It is rumored that the success of the case to come before the court depends on a canvass now going on, to see how the "Mormon" vote will stand as to parties. If that is true it is abominable. It seems to us that public journals would do better to advocate justice in this case in spite of parties, than to throw the blame of the evil to be remedied, in this direction or that.

The Constitutional provisions stand. The shameful enactment of the first Idaho State Legislature ought to be stamped out. Both parties should forward the movement for its destruction. The only immediate means to kill it is by the power of the courts.

When the case is tried will be the time to see who really wants the Mormon citizens of Idaho to exercise the suffrage and who does not. Until then we must credit both parties with the sentiments enunciated in their respective platforms. Let the dead past lie buried.

THE WOOL TRADE.

"BRADSTREET'S," the well known trade journal, gives the following review of the wool markets for the week ending August 27, 1892:

"The demand for wool is not as strong as it was a week ago. Manufacturers are now well supplied. The goods market is in excellent shape, and the mills are all busy. The consumption of wool is heavy, and has greatly increased during the past year. There are at present no indications of wool prices advancing, and manufacturers feel confident of securing wool at a month hence on as favorable terms as it can be bought now. There is therefore little pressure to buy, and dealers show very little inclination to force sales. Quotations on all grades are firmly maintained. The markets are more heavily stocked with domestic wools than has been the case in previous years at this time. This is an element of strength rather than weakness, for the wool is in stronger hands. Dealers are much better able to wait for manufacturers to buy than growers. The receipts from the country are beginning to fall off, and the accumulation from now on will be less rapid. The buying is still largely of fleeces. They are lower relatively, and buyers have availed themselves of this advantage. There is less doing in Territories. Texas wools are quiet. California and Oregon wools are dull. Pulled wools are moving slowly. Socks in puller's hands are light. Skins are costing more than they did a year ago, but wool is on the average 8c. lower than in August, 1891. Australian wools are quiet. The next London sales will open September 13. About 300,000 bales will be offered, but very little of it will be suitable for this country. French and German Manufacturers are expected to be the principal buyers. At the June sales the French were not strong competitors, and their stocks are now thought to be light. The depressed condition of the English mills may have some effect on prices, but the general opinion is that the advance will be maintained. Carpet manufacturers continue to buy quite freely. Now that wools from the cholera districts are to be excluded, there is a better demand for Scotch, china and Mediterranean wools. Values are very firm, but unchanged."

THE CHURCH SUITS.

What is generally known as the Church case—the United States of America, plaintiff, vs. the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, defendant—came up for argument before the judges of the Territorial Supreme Court this morning. The petitioners, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, were represented by Hon. F. S. Richards and Attorney W. H. Dickson; on the side of the government were United States District Attorney Varian and Attorney J. L. Rawlins.

As before stated in these columns, the case now comes up for argument on the report made some time ago by Master in Chancery Looftbourg,

upon the inquiry had before him with regard to the method of application of certain escheated property of the Church.

Mr. Varian said there was a preliminary question which must be settled on the merits of the case before the arguments were reached. At the hearing before the Master four schemes were presented—one on behalf of the Church, one on behalf of the government, and two outside of these—one on behalf of the Brigham Young University and another on behalf of five counties in the Territory. These matters were heard and considered by Master Loofbourow, and after the case had been finally submitted to him another scheme was presented. It was a written document. Upon this, filed with the Master, no evidence was taken, and subsequently his report was filed, and exceptions were taken thereto by the parties proposing this scheme. Counsel now desired to interpose an objection, to go on record, against the consideration by the Court of any of these outside schemes attempted to be lodged by parties not connected with the litigation, and who had not heretofore obtained leave of the court to intervene and be heard. He had made a motion to strike out, in particular, the exceptions made by the Brigham Young Academy, and strongly objected to the consideration now of the so-called scheme presented on its behalf. No outsider to the litigation had a right to introduce himself into the body of the suit, much less after the decree, take up the time of the court, and, therefore, a portion of the funds in controversy. If these schemes were to be admitted, practically any member of the "Mormon" Church who chose could come forward and ask to be heard on any pet scheme. The entire people of that Church were now before the court through their chosen representatives. Mr. Varian expressed his desire to file on behalf of the Master, a supplement to his report.

This simply set forth that at the hearing had before him four schemes were submitted, that afterwards, about December 19th, 1891, the Hon. J. W. Judd presented to him the petition of A. O. Smoot and others in behalf of the Brigham Young Academy, which he enforced and filed on the day on which it was presented. Nothing was done thereon, however, beyond that he examined the petition and brief submitted and returned the petition with the original report.

Mr. Varian said he believed counsel on the other side were of the same opinion as himself, when he urged that the outside schemes be not considered by this court. To this the Hon. F. S. Richards assented.

Judge Judd said he had no idea that it would be necessary for him to interpose at this time. When his scheme was presented to the Master, that gentleman informed him that it was in good time. If that scheme were now admitted and considered, his clients would have no objection to pay their share of any additional tax upon the funds that might be incurred. This scheme, he insisted, presented absolutely more merit than any of the others. Judge Judd asked Mr. Varian why he did not give him notice of his present motion.

Mr. Varian—I do not recognize your right. Then why should I give you notice?

The judges consulted and Chief Justice Zane said—The court is of opinion that the application on behalf of the Brigham Young Academy, filed with the master in chancery be stricken from the files and that the application for leave to file a petition now on behalf of that institution be denied. The arguments will therefore be confined to the schemes presented by parties to the suit.

Judge Judd remarked that he had prepared a brief upon the scheme presented in his position, which of course would be applied upon the arguments in a general way. It dealt simply with the main ground of the question, and he asked leave now to file it.

Attorney Dickson said his side were willing, of course, to admit Judge Judd's brief dealing with the main issue; the only objection was to the introduction of anything relating to the Brigham Young academy.

The court admitted the brief on this understanding.

Judge Zane then invited counsel to proceed with the arguments, which he stipulated must be confined to two days.

It was, therefore, mutually agreed that each side should occupy one day, and that Judge Judd should be given reasonable time.

Attorney Richard W. Young here came forward and observed that he presented to the Master, at the hearing before him, a scheme on behalf of the Young University. He asked whether the decision of the court in reference to the Brigham Young Academy governed the case of these petitioners whom he represented.

Judge Zane—The same rule will apply to your institution as well.

Hon. F. S. Richards then proceeded with his argument on the part of the petitioners. He presumed that there were now only two schemes under consideration, the one that of the Government asking that this property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints be set apart for the use of the public schools, and the other proposed by the First Presidency of the Church, asking that it be devoted to certain charities, enumerated in the scheme, for the benefit of the Church. Counsel then directed attention to the latter scheme, and stated the substance of the same. He said it was clearly proven before the Master, in evidence, that this property, or these funds, had been contributed solely by members of the Church for religious and charitable purposes, and that the same was under the direction of the First Presidency. An effort was made on the part of the government to show that the purposes to which the fund should be applied were general and might be devoted in any way the First Presidency might see fit, but a careful examination of the whole testimony showed that while it was under their direction and subject to their control—for the support of the poor, the building of temples, and the repair of houses of worship—still it was left to their discretion in that regard only. As to titling that was a purely voluntary contribution by the members of the Church. No man's fellowship

was called in question because he did or did not make this contribution. He supposed that the reason why the Master did not approve of the Church scheme was because he was precluded from doing so by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A large part of this fund had been contributed for years for the benefit of the poor and distressed members of the Church—a larger sum than could possibly arise from the income of this fund. In view of the circumstances of the case, it would be an absurdity, if which neither this court nor the Supreme Court of the United States would surely be guilty, to say: "We will set aside these lawful trusts and uses, which were the actual intentions of the donors, and hunt up some other use that most nearly corresponds to these lawful uses, and substitute that for it." Counsel dwelt at some length with the case of Romney et al., wherein it was claimed that they and the other members of the Church in whose behalf their petition was filed were equitably the owners of the property, and beneficially interested therein, and pointed out the clearly apparent difference between that claim or scheme and the present one. One claimed the absolute and unrestricted ownership of the property; the other only asked to have its proceeds applied to some of the uses or which it was contributed, in conformity with the decision of the court. Besides the difference in the issues, there was another reason why the Romney application did not bar the present one. The Supreme court of the United States, in its opinion, clearly recognized this fact. It was clear from the records in this case that the Supreme court of the United States had upheld this legislation because of what it termed the "continguous character" of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

It treated on the question of polygamy and showed it to be the practice of the Church. This lay at the foundation of this litigation. Counsel referred to what the Master in Chancery, in his report, had described as the "changed conditions," and said it was abundantly proved in evidence at the late inquiry that not only had plural marriage lapsed, but had been absolutely forbidden; by the authorities of the Church, any person who practiced it would be excommunicated. That appeared prominently in the testimony and could not be controverted. What more could the heads of the Church have said than they did on this subject? In view of the facts, and that the Church had eliminated everything illegal from its precepts and practices, there was no reason and there was no excuse, for any longer withholding this property from the Church. The petitioners might with good conscience and good grace have come before the courts and asked that this property be absolutely turned over to the Church. But they did not do this. They were willing that the safeguards of the courts of law should be thrown around them, and to show to this court and the country that they were in good faith in this matter. They did not ask the court to place this fund beyond its reach, though he believed that if they did so it would ultimately grant the application. And he believed it ought to keep this fund, by all means, under

the eye of the Court, but let it be devoted to the purpose for which it was contributed. Such a thing as the court was now asked to do by the government had never been done in any free country; and this court did not possess the power to perpetrate such an act of injustice and oppression. The proposition of the Master to devote the property to the use of the public schools is not only wholly devoid of every element of justice and equity, but was opposed to the decision of the Supreme court of the United States, and repugnant to the very genius of our government. It asked the court to arbitrarily take property which had been donated by its members, and divert it from the lawful charity to which it was dedicated to another, with different beneficiaries who never contributed one cent towards the fund.

Attorney W. H. Dickson followed. He showed how the fund had been created by members of the Church and stated fully the intention of the donors. He argued that the court had no power to grant the application of the government in this matter, and said that no court of justice either in this country or in England had ever undertaken to execute such power—to do such an outrageous thing as the government asked this court to do with the Church's property now. It would be a lasting disgrace and shame to this or any other free country to undertake by its legislature or courts to perpetrate such a wrong as this would be. Counsel then proceeded at length, to discuss and question the power of the court to accede to what the government sought to obtain, and quoted largely from English and other legal authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Dickson began his argument just before noon, and was speaking when the court adjourned at 12:30 till 2 p.m.

When the Supreme Court re-assembled at 2:30 this afternoon Attorney W. H. Dickson continued his address for the petitioners, and further read various legal authorities bearing upon the distribution of charities, and showing how closely courts of law had adhered in the past to the intention of the founders of a charity. "Perry on Trusts" was also quoted from. Would anybody, counsel asked, in the light of the evidence in this case and the circumstances surrounding it, contend for a moment that it was the intention of any of the contributors to this Church fund that such fund should be devoted to the use of the common schools of this Territory? If that must be answered in the negative, then it followed that to apply the fund in the way the government now asked would be to apply it to a use in manifest opposition to the donors' intention. To say that that was carrying out the doctrine of *cy pres* was simply a contradiction in terms and involved absurdity.

This fund would never have been created by the members of the "Mormon" faith if they had supposed for one moment that it was to be wrested from the charitable and religious work of the Church and handed over to the common schools of the Territory. The personal property of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints, not having been acquired in violation of any law, was not by the death of that corporation forfeited to the government. It went to the government because there was nobody else to claim it, but impressed with trust, and so far as these were prize-worthy the court must see that the funds were devoted to commendable purposes within the wish of the donors thereto.

When Attorney W. H. Dickson had closed his address on behalf of the petitioners in the Church case, before the Supreme court, yesterday afternoon,

Judge Judd proceeded with his argument on behalf of the Brigham Young Academy. The court having ruled, however, at the commencement of the day's hearing, that only parties to the main suit could now be heard as objectors, the remarks of counsel were confined to that line of argument. He maintained that the act of Congress neither confiscated the property of the Church nor undertook to make any disposition of it, and that the decree of the United States Supreme Court exactly defined the power and scope of this court in the premises and settled three things: 1. The money in question was a trust fund; 2. The purposes to which it was devoted were in part unlawful; and 3. The property has been devolved to the United States. The right to hold and enjoy property existed before all constitutions, and the only limitation to this is that such use shall be lawful. The question that concerned that high tribunal was whether it had any authority to proceed in the matter at all, and not whether the property could be disposed of by arbitrary action. The duty of administering upon this property has fallen upon the courts, and they must devote it to such purposes as most nearly correspond with those originally designed, to be ascertained and defined. It is a matter of history that Senator Edmunds introduced a bill in Congress to dispose of this fund to the common schools of the Territory (amended by Senator Butler so as to limit to those of the Church), for the very purpose of settling the doubts as to the power of the courts and to relieve them. As to the doctrine of *cy pres*, it is that of a simple intention. Counsel quoted from Story as follows:

"The court will not decree the execution of the trust of a charity in a manner different from that intended, except in so far that it is seen that the intention cannot be literally executed. In that case another mode will be adopted, consistent with the general intention; so as to execute it, although not in mode, yet in substance. If the mode should become by subsequent circumstances impossible, the general object is not to be defeated if it can in any way be obtained." Coming as near as may be to the intention of the donors of this fund, where and from what source can an intention be applied to the common schools of the Territory. It may be asked if such an intention can be found it must be deduced not from anything given in—before the master, but from general assumption. Why make such an assumption? What is there in the case to authorize it? The Supreme Court of the United States could have done this if it had thought it a proper thing

to do. Congress refused to do this when the question was brought directly up upon a bill for that purpose. In his opinion, to devote this fund as the government asked would not only not be nearest to the intention of the donors but farthest from it. In fact, he did not understand counsel for the government to have the hardihood to even suggest such a thing as invoking the rule of intention in its behalf.

Judge Sutherland closed the argument on the same side. He observed that an act of Congress was passed in 1857 disincorporating the Church. This act did not deal with the personal property, which was left to the courts. The property came from a great many. It could not be returned to donors or distributed to beneficiaries. It was to be disposed of according to law. When a corporation dissolved, its personal property went to some administrator. In this case the property was left without an owner and must be disposed of according to the law of charitable uses. "Because some of the former uses had been unlawful, this was referred to a master to examine and report some scheme for its disposition nearest to the use as originally designed. The master took the decree of the Supreme court and came to the conclusion that all the uses to which this property was applied rested under the condemnation of this decree and could not go back to any of those uses. Aaron's rod was powerful, remarked Judge Sutherland, but when it turned to a serpent he fled from it. I will not spend any time in denouncing the United States Supreme court from the aspersions cast upon it by the master. He has fled from the decree, and since it is based on a misconception of the Supreme court decision this report should be disapproved. The decree assumes there are objects to which the fund can be applied and all the reference desired to do was to find a scheme, not to find an object, but to administer the trust judicially. This court has judicially ascertained the uses severed from all that was unlawful, and they are more nearly to that to which the fund was originally destined. Devoting to common schools is to ignore almost entirely the original intent. The sect which has formerly used the fund fixed the limit to the doctrine of *cy pres*, I assume on account of the fundamental error of the master, his decree must be set aside. The only question now is, will this court approve the scheme of the master, and if not, we are no further along than when the reference was made. If another is made, then I will ask to present the claims of one branch of that constituency.

The judges of the Territorial Supreme Court took their seats at 10:15 this morning, and after delivering several opinions (which are given elsewhere in these columns) the Church case was again taken up.

Attorney W. H. Dickson called attention to the fact that Judge Sutherland yesterday referred to himself as "counsel for defendants." He (Mr. Dickson) now desired it to go on record that such was not the case, and that the Judge in no way represented the defendants. It was a mistake altogether. (Laughter, in which District Attorney Varian joined.)

District Attorney Varian began his

argument on behalf of the government at 10:45. He referred to what he termed the manner under which the contributions to this fund had been acquired, and called attention to the law of the Church "as set forth by revelation on this subject and published in its book of creeds." He next made mention of the law of the Territory passed by the first Territorial legislature "in aid of Church purposes." Then he briefly dwelt upon the history of the Church in Utah. As to how this fund was dedicated, counsel on the other side contended that there was a specific intent in the mind of each of the donors, having in view some definite charitable purpose. He insisted, however, that there was nothing of the kind—that if it were possible to ascertain an opinion from each and every member of the Church who contributed to the fund, it would be found that there was an intention to devote it simply to religious and charitable purposes. It was quite evident that the money was given as tithing, practically exacted as taxes. Congress enacted a law because of the diversion and misappropriation of this fund devoted to charitable and religious purposes—its misuse in aid of illegal and unlawful objects. Counsel dealt with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, and argued that nothing now remained but to carry it into effect. It would seem that since the final judgment and direction of the court "this trustee" had reformed and now promised to administer this fund in accordance with his duty under the law. The Church, he insisted, or the applicants for its scheme, as well as this court, were absolutely precluded from applying this fund to its original purpose, in the manner and form at least in which it was once applied. Until another decree was formulated on different principles, the contention of counsel in regard to its application could not be maintained. It had been stated by counsel for the petitioners that the practice of polygamy having ceased, there was no reason why this property should any longer be withheld from those who heretofore had charge of it. But what was the teaching and promulgation of the doctrine of plural marriage, the scattering of the seeds throughout other peoples and communities, which the Supreme Court of the United States said was a blight and a wrong on civilization. It was in no spirit of criticism or fault-finding against the "Mormon" people, or through any doubt as to their sincerity, that he spoke thus; it was rather because of their good faith and sincerity on this question that the argument gained strength and force. We had seen, said Mr. Varian, all the power of this government, great as it is, exerted for months and years with what the "Mormon" people were pleased to call "a savage ferocity," in order to enforce this law against polygamy, and practically without effect so far as the people themselves were made to believe it to be their duty to submit to the law. We had seen the simple word of the head of this Church, sent forth throughout the Territory, change the entire practice in a day. Why? Because the people believed that Almighty God stood behind their President and that he was speaking with the voice of Deity. But suppose Deity changed His

mind and another revelation came, what security had the government or the court that their former resolution would be adhered to, or that this fund would be applied as was now promised.

Mr. Dickson—The court would still have this found under its control.

Mr. Varian, continuing, remarked, if the scheme of these petitioners was allowed, would it not be devoted to the erection of buildings where the people could still teach all the doctrines and principles of their religion? This fund ought not to be applied to the building of meeting houses so long as this doctrine of plural marriage was sound doctrine in the creed of the Church. This was simply an application by the "Mormon" Church, and under the law and organization of that Church no man in it could control the disposition of the funds by the authorities or heads thereof. This application of the petitioners was to appoint private individuals as trustees in an unincorporated association, to administer this fund, and the court could not, he urged, grant it.

Attorney Rawlins followed with his argument on the side of the government. He said this property could not revert to the donors or those who contributed it, and if the charity failed, it fell back into the residuum of property belonging to the United States. Counsel cited legal authorities bearing on the subject of charities and the disposition of their funds. Here, said he, they had a property given to a dissolved corporation without a successor, and if the object had failed, it must go to the State. The Court not being able to designate a new object, it was freed of any taint of trust. Judge Gray, counsel instanced, referred to a case where the gift was to a charity generally. The court could not supply a charity not expressed, and the doctrine of cy pres was left without a standard to guide. Where property was given to a trustee to devote as he might designate, it was not for the courts to handle, but would go to those legally entitled to it. In this case, unless this court disposed of the property it must be administered upon by Congress. All counsel for the government now asked was a useful, lawful and beneficial application of this property coming within the intention—if it could be lawfully done—or those who originally dedicated or gave it.

Upon the re-assembling of the Supreme court this afternoon, Attorney Rawlins resumed his arguments on the side of the government. It was expected that when he closed the case would be submitted to the court without reply from counsel for the defendants, as two of the judges had expressed their desire to get away at an early hour. In that event, in order to accommodate the court, it is just possible that the reply of counsel, if made at all, will come in a documentary form. The opinion of the court will be awaited with interest.

THE CHOLERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The official information of cholera in Europe received in Washington today was very meagre and confined to one dispatch from the consul at Bremen. He cabled that there was no Asiatic

cholera in the city and every precaution was taken to prevent it. The treasury officials received assurances of the effectiveness of the national and State quarantine services, and they say the department has done all it can to prevent cholera from gaining admission into the United States. A cordon of inspection and disinfection is being rapidly established on the seaboard from Louisiana to Maine and along the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. A circular on the subject was issued by Acting Secretary Spaulding this afternoon to collectors of customs and others. The collectors of customs on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers were instructed to use special vigilance in examining immigrants and effects, and co-operate with the officers of the hospital service and local health officers in such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

At the request of Collector Hopkins of Detroit Surgeon-General Wyman appointed Dr. Mulhern special inspector at that port to assist the local authorities in examining the immigrants and baggage from Canada. If it be found necessary inspectors will also be appointed at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Huron and other lake ports to assist in preventing the introduction of cholera. The collectors of customs at Ogdenberg, N. Y., and Milford, Me., are requested to nominate an inspector to assist in the inspection and disinfection of immigrants at those points. Should it be necessary, at many immigrant stations on the north medical inspectors will be stationed to assist the regular immigrant inspector. In cases of the establishment of absolute quarantine a cordon can be drawn out within an hour by telegram from the secretary, and the United States would be shut out from the work on the east.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The steamship "British Princess" from Liverpool with 600 immigrants aboard, 250 of whom are from Hamburg, is still detained at quarantine. The work of disinfecting is completed, but although there was no sickness aboard the steamship, she will be detained at the quarantine until the board of health shall be satisfied that all danger of cholera is passed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here because of the knowledge that cholera has certainly obtained a foothold in London, and in the worst place in which it could appear. Notwithstanding the quarantine, people from Hamburg are allowed to land, and the result of all this is that two new cases of cholera have appeared in the city today.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The postmaster at Pilsen, Bohemia, died from cholera after one single day's illness. It is supposed that he contracted the disease while handling German letters and parcels. No other case of cholera has been reported in the whole monarchy.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—There is a slight statement in the severity of the cholera epidemic at Altona. From Sunday to midnight Monday the record there shows twenty new cases and eight deaths. At Wandsbeck for the same period the record shows seventeen new cases and nine deaths. Three children and the conductor of a sleeping car attached to a Hamburg train

were seized with cholera during their journey today and removed to a hospital at Ludwigslust. The conductor's wife died from the disease on Sunday. A traveler from Hamburg was stricken with Asiatic cholera at Darmstadt today and the authorities at once ordered the town to be covered with placards containing special sanitary regulations. The price of disinfectants, especially carbolic acid, has risen 100 per cent. In the city since the appearance of cholera. The abnormal increase is placing the purchase of disinfecting articles beyond the reach of the poor. The newspapers advocate the gratis distribution of disinfectants.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—Since last night there has been an enormous increase in the number of persons attacked and who have died, 810 new cases and 310 deaths having occurred today. The interments yesterday lasted far into the night, the total of the day being 291. A feeling of deep gloom has settled over the city. The loss to the commercial community is rated at several million marks daily. The exodus from the city is increasing, and the number of foreigners arriving has fallen to the lowest on record. There were only twenty-nine arrivals at all the city hotels on Monday. The weather is dull and sultry, the temperature 84 in the shade. The condition is favorable to the progress of the epidemic.

TEHERAN, Aug. 31.—Cholera in this city has apparently run its course and is visibly decreasing. The deaths yesterday amounted to 200, a decrease of 600 compared with ten days ago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Aboard the "Moravia" at the present time there are three cases of measles and two women are recovering from slight attacks of the disease. The entire steerage comes from the infected district and tonight Dr. Jenkins is exceedingly anxious and worried over the outlook. The "Moravia" arrived last night at 10 o'clock and strange to say notwithstanding her terrible record of deaths on the voyage the captain passed through Sandy Hook up the bay and through a fleet of steamships which were anchored off a boarding station. She did not stop there but moved up several hundred feet north of the fleet within about eight miles of the battery and there dropped anchor. No word was sent ashore all night, nor did any of the quarantine officers board her.

It was early this morning when they started on the usual round to board vessels anchored in the stream, and the "Moravia" was the last one which Phyeleas Tallmadge and Sanborn drew up alongside. It was then after 10 o'clock, and it was known that the "Moravia" was from an infected port.

Within five minutes after "Moravia" was boarded for the second time, she hoisted anchor, got up steam and turned her bow in the direction of the ocean. She made a long detour around the fleet, hugging the Long Island shore and passing out of the Narrows for the lower bay shortly before noon.

The phase of the case of the "Moravia" which deserves investigation and which should be looked into with thoroughness is the action of the captain of the "Moravia" in continuing his voyage to this country under

the conditions which prevailed on the ship.

If the cases broke out the day following his departure from Hamburg, why did not he, those connected with the quarantine department ask, turn back home instead of bringing the disease to a new country? Representatives of the Associated Press received a message from New York at quarantine stating that it is reported that Dr. Jenkins pronounced the cases aboard the "Moravia."

There is now no doubt that the 22 persons who died on the steamship "Moravia," which arrived here Tuesday night from Hamburg, died of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Jenkins practically made the admission this evening when he returned to quarantine after having spent the afternoon on board the plague-stricken vessel. This is

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—There is no questioning the fact that the present cholera epidemic is the worst that has ever visited this city, and every hour the situation becomes worse. People are dying off like sheep and the plague is spreading. It was thought early yesterday that the epidemic was abating in violence. The number of new cases and deaths reported for Monday were far below those for the day previous.

Unfortunately these hopes were not well founded. It was only a temporary halt in the onward march of the plague. It is now marching forward, mowing down its victims by scores.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—The *Neue Presse* contains the important announcement that the mortality among cholera patients at Hamburg was reduced fully 50 per cent. by injections of warm salt water. The effect was immediate and marvelous and many patients whose pulses were so feeble as to be indiscernible often recover after the simple treatment. In many cases, however, the effects are short and a relapse follows.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The two women on board the "Moravia" still sick, are on a fair way to recovery. The passengers will be given a bath this afternoon. The steamer will remain at lower quarantine till all traces of the disease are removed.

Dr. Jenkins this morning said he is not prepared to say whether the disease on the "Moravia" was truly Asiatic cholera until the examination of the infected clothing is completed. No one could say positively what the disease was. He admitted that some of the symptoms were such as are not known to exist except in case of the Asiatic scourge, and few doubt it is that.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The following circular was issued this afternoon by direction of the President:

Quarantine restrictions upon immigration to aid in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the United States. Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1892. To collectors of customs, medical officers of Marine Hospital service, foreign steamship companies, State and local boards of health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various por-

tions of Russia, Germany, France, and at certain points in Great Britain as well as in Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that the vessels carrying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health; and it having been further shown under the laws of several States that a quarantine detention may be imposed upon these vessels for a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days, (unless such detention be forbidden by the laws of the State or regulations made therewith), and for such greater number of days as may be fixed in special cases by the State authorities.

This circular is to take effect except in cases of vessels afloat, at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department.

WALTER WYMAN, Supervisor Surgeon General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

CHAS. FURBER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Tonight Dr. Wyman notified the leading health officers of Canada of the action taken today in issuing a circular, and while no request was made that like action be taken by Canada Dr. Wyman hopes that it will be done.

The postmaster-general this afternoon issued an order instructing the superintendent of foreign mail service to immediately take such steps as may be necessary to thoroughly disinfect mails reaching the United States from foreign ports where contagious diseases are said to be prevailing. Telegrams were also sent to postmasters on the Canadian border, instructing them to consult with local health officers and ascertain if there was any necessity for fumigation of the mails.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Quarantine received at 10 p. m. says that Dr. Jenkins has just returned from Hoffman Island and the steamer "Moravia," and found no new cases and no new developments. One of the crew of the steamer "Hazel Kier" was taken sick and either knowing or fearing he had cholera, jumped overboard and drowned himself. Arrivals of steamers from Europe, particularly those from infected districts, are now anxiously awaited by the quarantine officials.

The cholera scare is rough on fruit dealers in Washington market and elsewhere, for since eating unripe or overripe fruit has been tabooed by the board of health, peaches, pears and plums have been at a discount, and large dealers say they are having hard work to find a market at any price. Big trainloads of fruit are coming in from the country every day and the stock is accumulating with such rapidity that some of the dealers can

hardly find a place to store their crates, boxes and barrels.

Today watches were stationed on the wharves and also along the shores of the island from Stapleton to New Creek at South Bench, a distance of four miles, to prevent any landing of small boats which might have on board any one who came from any vessel. A strict watch is being kept also to prevent emigrants from Swinburne or Hoffman Island from landing. Tonight everything at Quarantine is very quiet. The search for bacteria in foulness on board the "Moravia" up to the present has been fruitless but further experiment will be carried on tomorrow. A strict guard is being kept on board of the "Moravia," and orders have been given to her captain to fire at any one endeavoring to go alongside the steamer. Although things have been very quiet at the quarantine station today the health officers expect livelier times tomorrow as several ships are expected in from infected ports.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The official report of the total number of cases of cholera and deaths in the city since the first outbreak of the scourge shows that 3,888 persons have been attacked by the di-cane and that death resulted in 1,778 cases.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—There were fifty new cases of cholera in the city yesterday and nineteen deaths from the same disease. The epidemic thus far has been confined to the quarters of the city occupied by workmen, who pay no attention to the hygienic instructions for their benefit.

St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The official returns of the empire for August 30, show new cases to the number of 5273 and deaths 2722. This is an increase of 414 new cases and 193 deaths over the previous day. It is known that these figures are incomplete, many smaller villages not being heard from.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The statistics of the Imperial board of health show 628 new cases of cholera and 116 deaths at Hamburg yesterday.

In Antona there were 26 new cases and 8 deaths.

On the island Wilhelmshurg in the river Elbe, opposite Hamburg, there were 16 cases and 8 deaths.

There were 18 cases and 7 deaths in Schleswig; 8 cases and 4 deaths in Lauenburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths at Magdeburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and 1 case and 1 death in Berlin.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Fifty cases of cholera, and fifteen deaths were reported yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Another of the Ruseians stricken with cholera died today. It is reported that a woman died of Cholera at Macclesfield, near Manchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—It seems probable that a clash in authority is arising between the Federal government and State authorities as represented by Dr. Jenkins. The recent order of the President forbids any vessel carrying immigrants to enter the port until after twenty days' quarantine. Dr. Jenkins said he would use his discretion about keeping a vessel in quarantine for twenty days. If he saw fit he would quarantine the vessel more than twenty days, or less. He claimed he had full authority and

the President's order could not affect him or cause him to do otherwise than as his judgment induced him.

"I don't want to be understood as defying the Chief Executive," said Dr. Jenkins. "I shall do all in my power to assist the National authorities in keeping cholera from entering the country, but I certainly think I have a right, by virtue of the authority delegated to me as health officer of this port, to decide on the number of days that a ship shall be kept in quarantine. I shall decide the question in the case of each ship according to sanitary conditions prevailing on board at the time of its arrival here."

Collector Hendricks said he did not think Dr. Jenkins would bring on a conflict between the Federal and State authorities. If such a thing should arise, Federal power would prevail.

No vessel can land passengers or cargo until the vessel is entered at the Custom House, and Collector Hendricks will act according to the instructions of the Washington authorities.

The first symptoms of overriding Dr. Jenkins's orders was when the Customs House officers withdrew from the steamer "City of Berlin" shortly after she arrived in the early afternoon.

The withdrawal of the Federal officers naturally prevented the declarations of cabin passengers being made, all of whom Dr. Jenkins intended should be allowed to land today in the same manner as those of the "Gallia" and "Lahn" on previous days. There was some discussion over the matter at Quarantine. At four o'clock the steamer "Iceland" which arrived in the forenoon, was given her clearance by Dr. Tallmadge. She arrived from the ports of Copenhagen, Christiania and Christian Island, with fifty-eight cabin and 777 steerage passengers. The latter are all Scandinavians and have not been near any infected port. After immigration on board the vessel she was allowed to proceed. At 5:45 she returned, having only reached as far towards the dock as Liberty Island. Here she was stopped by a revenue cutter and returned to Quarantine. Dr. Jenkins was still absent, and shortly before his return to Quarantine the revenue cutter returned to Quarantine and released the "Iceland."

The collector of the port said the action was taken owing to a communication from Assistant Secretary Spaulding to that effect. There is much discussion as to what action Dr. Jenkins would have taken had the "Iceland" and "Gallia" not been released.

Dr. Jenkins said to a representative of the Associated Press that having once granted the vessel that privilege he should not grant her a second, and if the collector chose to return the vessel to Quarantine for twenty days it was the duty of the general government to look after them and take charge of them. They had nothing more to do with him. He said he thought, however, that the circular of the President was misconstrued by the collector and many others. It especially stated that it was not to conflict with State regulations, and it was chiefly meant for

certain ports where there are no State authorities, and where the ports are in charge of a marine hospital force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—A copy of a New York dispatch containing Dr. Jenkins' views in respect to the twenty days' quarantine order was shown President Harrison this afternoon. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the matter at present. Secretary Charles Foster was not inclined to comment very extensively on what Dr. Jenkins had to say. It is his opinion, however, that the doctor did not read the circular very carefully, for he said it was expressly drawn to reserve his (the doctor's) power in the premises.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]—President Harrison's circular relative to quarantining vessels carrying emigrants finds general approval and even admiration here. It arouses some feeling of envy also that American law enables the government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The British government, in cooping up emigrants at Gravesend and elsewhere, is acting illegally, and will be obliged to ask Parliament to pass a retrospective act legalizing what they have done.

It is feared that one result of President Harrison's movement will be to stop the stream of alien immigration to America and make England the permanent location of many families who intend to seek new homes across the water. The prolonged quarantine declared by the United States is not regarded in anywise as hostile to England, but with a view to counteract an undoubted tendency to throw a crowd of infected emigrants into Great Britain. Officials of both boards urge the government to make immediate assent to the prohibition to landing emigrants from infected ports.

In the absence of an act empowering such measures, it is held that the privy council could issue an edict.

Gladstone and Fowler, secretary of state, for war, today communicated with Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, and Rimbey, solicitor-general, to obtain their advice with regard to the means to meet the legal difficulties.

Agents of the leading steamship companies think the President's circular needlessly severe. Despite the circular, however, some vessels are certain to take a full complement of emigrants. Several steamship companies now refuse to look even first and second class passengers hailing from Germany and other continental ports, but some companies having thousands of stowage passengers already booked are in a quandary. In the meantime cholera in Great Britain seems to have been fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told an Associated Press representative today that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said although about thirty cases of cholera at all the ports of Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days there was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the person first attacked. The fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned

an imbued with the conviction that the disease will not be allowed to spread, and it will never assume an epidemic form.

Physicians of the city will discuss the proposal of the establishment of an internal cholera commission to report on the origin of the plague, its line of march through different countries where it has made its appearance, and the various methods of treatment employed in the cases.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamer "Rugia" arrived this morning from Hamburg and reports twenty-three deaths at sea from cholera and has ten more cases now on board. The captain at once notified Health Officer Jenkins and was ordered to the lower bay. "Rugia" left Hamburg on August 23rd and touched at Havre. She had ninety-eight cabin and 428 steerage passengers.

The steamer "Stubbenhuk," with 249 passengers and "Normannia," with 485 cabin and 482 emigrants on board, also arrived during the night and have been sent to the lower quarantine. They have no sickness on board. The steamers "Lahn," "Gallia" and "City of Rome" were all wed to leave quarantine for the docks this morning. The "City of Berlin" and "Europe" are still detained here.

The first reports regarding the "Rugia" were wildly erroneous. It is officially reported that only four cases appeared and all in the steerage. No sickness of any kind developed among the cabin passengers.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The steamer "Normannia," from Hamburg, which arrived this morning, had 266 stateroom, 229 second class and 552 steerage.

Advices from the health official of the quarantine received at the Hamburg-American Packet Company's office, report five deaths from Asiatic cholera on the "Normannia," two cabin and three steerage. Four other people on board now have the disease.

In addition to the deaths there are now five cases of cholera. On-board the "Moravia," an eight-year-old child this morning has the cholera. The deaths on the "Normannia" were Col. Hegert, second cabin, aged 57. Diagnosis, cholera; died on August 29; Jacob Higeman, first cabin, aged 45; Othello Hamill, aged 11 months, died on August 30; Willie Harm, aged 3 years, died September 1; Adolph Schalts, aged 1 year, September 1. The convalescents are as follows: Heinrich Herzer, one of the crew, aged 39; Rudolph Henrich, aged 11 months; Selma Horn, aged 6 years; Morris Bonhorner, aged 59 years.

On board the "Rugia" the following deaths occurred: Bertha Koenig, aged 39 years, died August 28; Carl Koenig, aged 39, died August 28. The two were presumably man and wife. R. S. Star, aged 39, died September 1.

The convalescents on the "Normannia" are as follows: Ellen Pigaski, aged 27; Paul Koenig, aged 8 years; Johanna Burt, aged 54; Arlton Peters, aged 63; Disipio Kosmio, an Italian, aged 24.

It was 11:45 at Quarantine when Dr. Jenkins received the reporters. He said: "Gentlemen, according to my reports there were nine cases of cholera on the 'Rugia'; four deaths and

five convalescents. On the 'Normannia' there were five deaths and are now four convalescents. On the 'Moravia' there is one additional case today, an eight-year-old boy. All the dead were buried at sea. All convalescent cases are serious and further deaths are expected today. These patients have been isolated in the ship hospitals. All three ships will be held in 'quarantine'.

Dr. Jenkins is in a very serious mood this morning. He has sent a number of telegrams to New York and, it is probable, will hold a conference this afternoon. The "Normannia," "Rugia" and "Stubbenhuk," all from Hamburg, at first passed into port this morning, but before they had time to dip their anchors they were ordered out to quarantine. With further arrivals today, more work is promised to devolve on the quarantine officials than they can well handle.

This morning the "Lahn" got under way and started for the city.

The "Rugia" left Hamburg and the first death occurred on the 23th, five days after. Bertha Koenig and her husband Carl died on that day. Several new cases developed on the 31st; Rosina Seerr, a one-year-old baby, died, and on Thursday Edward Steerr, 30 years old, died. On the 30th of Aug. Helen Bergardski, 27 years old, was taken ill and on the 1st, Paul Koenig, 54 years old, and Aaron Peters, 53 years, were stricken down. Kosmia Dipia was attacked the day previous to the arrival of the steamer.

The "Normannia" left on the 28th and two days after her departure from Hamburg, Carl Hegert, aged 57, died. Jacob Heineman, 45 years, died on the 1st. On the 30th of August three little children, eleven months, three years and one year, all died among emigrants. A large party of friends are on board the "Black Bird," waiting to take Parson Davies, Jackson and Choyuski up to New York if they can get permission from the health authorities to land them from the "City of Rome." "Umbria" and "City of Rome" are the only vessels lying at upper quarantine at present.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder John Middleton of Cedar City, Utah, arrived in Salt Lake on August 30th, having just returned from a mission to Great Britain whither he went on February 22nd of the present year. He was appointed to labor in the Norwich conference. His health failing him he was released to return home.

Elder John J. G. Webster of Cedar City returned home with Elder Middleton. The former left on a mission to England August 30th, 1890. He spent the first thirteen months in the Cheltenham and the remainder of his mission in the Manchester conference.

Elders Middleton and Webster crossed the Atlantic on the steamship "Neveda," leaving Liverpool on August 12th. The voyage was a stormy one, the last and heaviest gale occurring on Sunday the 21st.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer "Elbe," from Bremen via Southampton, arrived off Fire Island at 10:15,

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall September 3d, services commencing at 10 o'clock. President on the stand of the First Presidency George Q. Cannon; Apostle A. H. Cannon; the Stake Presidency, President of the High Priests' Quorum, and several Bishops. President A. M. Cannon presided.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Our God we raise to Thee
Thanks for Thy blessings free
We here enjoy.

Prayer by Elder Caud and V. Spencer.

The choir sang:

Lord, Thou wilt hear me when I pray.

Stake roll called and responded to by one High Councilor, President of the High Priests' quorum, ten Presidents of Seventies and nine Home Missionaries.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented, excepting the Tenth city ward, and Sugar House, Farmers, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, Bluff Dale, Graeger, Hunter and North Point wards of the city.

The First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first quorum of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

The Stake presiding officers of the Relief societies, Sabbath schools, Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and the Primary associations responded to the roll call.

BISHOP L. G. HARDY,

of the Second Ward, reported the condition of his ward. He stated that the people there are endeavoring to do their duty in the various departments pertaining to the carrying onward of the work of God. He bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel and the permanence of the work established through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

ELDER WILLARD DONE

spoke upon the general principles of education, and the condition and aims of the Latter-day Saints' College, and particularly of the formal class for the free instruction of school teachers.

BISHOP WILLIAM THORN

represented the condition of the Seventh ward. The Bishopric of the ward are united in their labors. He spoke of the neglect on the part of some of those who received the Higher Priesthood in performing their duties. Much good might be done by those Elders in missionary work among the strangers who visit us. There is no disunion in the Seventh ward, and the members of the Priesthood there are performing their duties well. Offerings for the Temple, etc., are very free, and the various associations are in a favorable condition. The Saints are in a condition of faithfulness and prosperity, and are advancing in a knowledge of the things of God.

BISHOP ALBERT W. DAVIS,

of the Center ward, reported: This ward was organized November 22nd, 1891. There are but few people living there, most of them in rather poor financial circumstances, but the Teach-

ers and Priests are doing their duty in visiting the Saints and ministering to them. The officers of the various organizations are faithful in their labors. Donations to the Temple and for other purposes have been free, and tithing is quite general. The meeting house has been enlarged, the attendance is good, and the Spirit of the Lord is enjoyed by the Saints.

BISHOP ROBERT MORRIS

spoke of the faithfulness and unity of the Saints in the Eleventh ward. The great majority of the members are faithful and are sustaining the officers of the ward in all their duties. All the organizations of the ward are in good condition and the officers are faithful in the discharge of their duties. The quorums of the lesser Priesthood are being increased, and the young men are becoming more interested in their meetings. The speaker closed by expressing his joy in the work of God.

COUNSELOR CHAS. W. PENROSE

said it is necessary that both officers and members should be trained in their duties, and to this end visiting Priests and Teachers are appointed to give them the necessary instruction. Young men should be brought into use as soon as possible, and the selection of these is a duty resting particularly upon the Elders. Young men should be trained in the Priesthood before being ordained to the Higher, and the members of the Lesser Priesthood should be fully taught their duties. The Bishopric of the ward preside over all the Lesser Priesthood, and should give the necessary instructions.

It is important that regular meetings of all Priesthood quorums should be held, but these meetings should not be held at such a time as to conflict with the regular meetings of the ward. There should be a mutual understanding between the Bishop and the presiding officers of the quorums. The officers of the various organizations in the wards are under the direction of the Bishops and all these organizations are established for the good of the whole.

The speaker mentioned the necessity of instructing the young people in all principles of true modesty, and also in dignity and decorum, that all may be in truth models of propriety under all circumstances. It should not be false pride but real modesty and chastity, inspired by purity of thought and action. It is as necessary among the young men as among the ladies. We should not partake of the spirit of the world, for we are called out of the world as ministers of salvation. We are the salt of the earth, but if the salt has lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted?

Young men recommended to be ordained Elders are sometimes guilty of breaking the covenants they make before being advanced. They will not be prospered; but if these covenants are kept, the spirit and power of the Priesthood will rest upon them. The Bishops are chiefly responsible for the recommendations given to these young men, although their recommendations are endorsed by the Priesthood meeting.

Marriage should be encouraged; but we should not recommend persons to the House of the Lord who are unworthy of its privileges. The blessing and peace of God will rest upon the

faithful Saints, and all words spoken concerning the accomplishment of God's purposes shall be fulfilled.

The choir sang:

"Look up and put your trust in God"

Benediction was pronounced by Counselor Jos. E. Taylor. After adjournment Bines Dixon was set apart under the hands of the Stake Presidency to be first counselor to Bishop W. B. Hardy of Mountain Dell ward, and Edward Laird was ordained a High Priest and set apart to be second counselor. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Saturday, 2 p. m.

The choir sang:

On the mountain tops appearing,
Lo, the sacred herald stands.

Prayer by Elder Geo. B. Wallace.
Singing:

Praise ye the Lord, my heart shall join
In work so pleasant, so divine.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

was the first speaker. He referred to the remarks made by the speakers during the morning session, and stated that he had been led to think of the blessings of God toward His people. The accomplishments of labor by this people are wonderful. On every hand are evidences of the blessings of God. These blessings have been of a material nature, and we have also obtained through the work of God, a wonderful influence for good among the people of the earth, and this in spite of false rumors against us. It is the purpose of our Father to continue these blessings. He will gradually lift from us the burden it has seemed necessary for us to bear, in order to prepare us for the great things which God has in mind concerning us. Our duty is to become more and more like our Savior, our great Exemplar in all things righteous. Looking back upon the works of the past, and neglecting the duties of the present, will not accomplish this. Greater efforts will be necessary in the future, for the opposition will increase, though it may not be of the same nature as that of the past. The temptations to be resisted are directed toward the young in particular, and many are being led away by evil influences. Young men are neglecting their duties in the Priesthood, and the young ladies are forgetting their labors in their special direction of work. This is seen in the fact that many of the young men who in Priesthood meetings make solemn covenants to magnify the Priesthood about to be conferred upon them forget those covenants and fail to do their duties. Pleasures are sought on the Sabbath Day, and the results of this are seen in the loss of faith on the part of those so indulging. Round dancing is engaged in to an unwarranted extent, and thus many are led to improprieties and sin. While amusement is necessary, it should be of an innocent character, and the older people should direct these pleasures for the benefit of the young.

Another rapidly growing evil is the excessive card playing indulged in by young Latter-day Saints. This leads them in many instances to gambling, and even where this result is not seen, the minds of the young people are so taken up with this amusement as to leave no time for serious reflections.

The Word of Wisdom is frequently referred to, and still it is persistently broken by Latter-day Saints. Great danger will result from a continued course in this direction, for if this commandment is disregarded, the blessings predicated upon its observance, freedom from the plagues and scourges sweeping over the earth, will not be realized. Calamities are abroad among the nations, and some may find their way hither. The best way to gain immunity from these evils is to avoid the use of liquor, tobacco, hot drinks, etc., and to carefully live according to the commandments of God unto us.

The Temple in course of erection in this city is of great importance to the Latter-day Saints, and their duty is to sustain by their means the brethren who are in charge of its erection. The magnitude of the work to be accomplished in this temple is beyond our power of comprehension. The ancestors of the Saints are anxiously awaiting the redemption to come to them through the ministrations to be performed therein. In the present prosperous circumstances of the people there should be no neglect of this duty.

Tithe paying was referred to by the speaker, and the blessings resulting therefrom were spoken of. These blessings do not depend alone upon amount paid, but upon the spirit actuating the payment. Fictitious observance of the commandments of God will not gain the promised reward, but such observance must be continued to the end. Our faithfulness during times of prosperity will result in comfort to us in days of trouble. We should do all in our power to relieve the financial embarrassments of the First Presidency, brought upon them by circumstances beyond their control. Faithfulness in these particulars will result in the triumph of the people and the work of God.

COUNSELOR JOS. E. TAYLOR

stated that since the last Conference the Stake Presidency had visited the forty-six wards of the Stake, twenty-three in the city and twenty-three in the country. On the whole the Stake is in a prosperous and favorable condition. Some of the members are of obstinate spirit, and persist in disregarding the word of God, and there are some evils in need of correction, but there is a living faith dwelling in the hearts of a great majority of the people.

The proper control of parents over children should be maintained, or there will be cause to mourn the growth of evil among the young. There should not be so much levity as is manifest among the youth of this people, and the responsibility of correcting this evil rests upon the parents. Often a foolish love on the part of parents will deter them from doing their duty to their children, until evils have assumed an uncontrollable stage.

Men are not out of the Church for neglect in paying tithing, but the law of tithing should be recognized as having emanated from God, associated with promises of certain temporal and spiritual blessings. Yet there are prominent men in this stake of Zion who have no credit to their names on the tithing records.

Bishops are reminded that the responsibility attached to the recommendation of people to receive blessings rests largely with them. They

should therefore be prepared to refuse the requests of unworthy individuals, and adhere to such refusals until such persons have proven their worthiness. It has been proven that young men desiring to get married will make almost any promise in order to obtain a recommendation to the house of God, but frequently these promises are disregarded. Some of the presidents of Elders' quorums have asked what they shall do under the circumstances. One thing would be to have these quorums more fully represented by their presidents in our Priesthood meetings, thus setting an example to the members.

We are essentially a temple-building people, and the time is coming when this whole land will be dotted with temples, surrounded by the dwellings of the Saints, for they are sure to spread upon the land of Joseph. There is no doubt that the Prophet Joseph and the other faithful Elders who have gone into the spirit world have opened up the Gospel to the spirits in prison, and these are waiting for us to perform the necessary ordinances for them in the temples here. There should be the same spirit manifested among this people as was shown among the Israelites in the time of Moses, when the tabernacle was in process of construction. By general agreement was made to the call for material, that the Lord spoke through Moses and commanded the people to cease bringing things, as there was enough and to spare. And this work should be done mainly by the people of this temple district, as other districts have already discharged with faithfulness a great duty in the erection of other temples.

Indications are that a time of scarcity is coming, and hence the sisters of the Relief Society would do well to continue the storing of grain against such emergency.

It is necessary that complete records of trials before Bishops should be kept, so that in case of appeals to the High Council that body will not be forced to retake all the testimony presented before the Bishop, an account of which can be brought up from the records.

The speaker referred to the importance of individual testimonies of the truth of the Gospel, and the way in which such may be retained.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

said in substance: It is a glorious thing that those who are in search of truth are able to obtain a knowledge of it. It is a very easy thing to ask questions, but it is not always so easy to answer them to the satisfaction of the question. Especially is this the case with questions concerning religion. Still, every man and woman should strive for ability to give a reason for the hope within. We should feel thankful to God for the testimonies we have of the truth of the Gospel. Many men in the world doubt the truth of all things which do not appeal to their judgment, so as to be readily understood, for to these individuals the testimony of the Spirit does not come, its office being to take of the things of the Father and give them to men in the earth. But to those who are honestly seeking for the truth, this testimony will come through the ministrations of the Spirit.

The young men among the Latter-day Saints need to know something of the first principles of the Gospel, for

they will likely be called upon in early life to go among the children of men and proclaim and teach those principles.

The speaker here bore his testimony to the truth of those principles, stating that they are all absolutely good, and adapted to those who receive and practice them. There is something in connection with these principles that appeals to the judgment and understanding of the honest seeker after truth, and it will be well with us in life or in death if we will give heed unto them. They will lead us to do good to all with whom we associate, and it will be found that those living in accordance with them are honorable and reliable, firm in their acts and in their lives. Any man who is honorable, pure and praiseworthy in action is a son of God, no matter where he is or what his beliefs are. There are as honorable men and women in the world as have been taken by the Gospel net, but they are so surrounded by the traditions and prejudices of the world that they cannot understand the Gospel. The principles we have espoused will tend to elevate us, and bring us into harmony with the works and purposes of God. They will make us unselfish, tractable, humble, and teachable, and willing to do good to our fellow creature. He who cannot sacrifice his own wishes and feelings for the good of others has not become in truth a son of God.

We are told that if we perform the labors connected with the principles of the Gospel, we shall know of a surety as to their truth. If we are told to perform a duty attached to the performance of which are blessings, including a knowledge of the principles, we can obtain that knowledge and receive those blessings only by compliance with the request. So may we put to the test all principles. And it is a fact that no officer of the Church enjoying the Spirit of his calling has asked or ever will ask any member to perform an evil action, or to do a good thing blindly. The principle of faith, of repentance, of baptism, of conferring the Holy Ghost, all these are good and elevating in their nature, as are all other principles of the Gospel of Christ. No one who has conformed in sincerity to any of these principles will doubt their tendency toward good.

The principle of tithing has been referred to. That it is a true principle cannot be doubted for a moment, for all who observe it in sincerity receive the spiritual and temporal blessings promised. No matter how small a man or a woman's income may be, if an honest tithing is paid the residue will go farther than the whole amount could do, to say nothing of the strengthening of the faith of those who observe the principle. We should be so faithful in performing the duties revolving upon us in the Gospel that we would not need to be reminded of them. Indeed if we have tested these principles fully, we shall see that one who advises us to neglect them is not our friend, for he is trying to deprive us of the blessings attendant upon obedience to them. This is as much the case in the principle of the payment of tithing as in any other. All we have is given us by the Lord, and we should acknowledge this fact by returning one-tenth of it to Him, thus entitling ourselves to the blessings of His work.

If a man willfully and persistently neglects any of the duties pertaining to the Gospel, he gives proof that he is not a true Latter-day Saint, that he is still unconverted, no matter what his professions may be. If he is dishonest enough to call himself a Latter-day Saint, he is in reality a latter-day sinner; and there are too many professing Saints who belong to this class. There are some men who try to drive a sharp bargain with the Lord in regard to the payment of tithing, arguing that they must deduct from their income all or part of their expenses, and pay but one tenth of the remainder. The Lord might be considered just if He should deal with such individuals after the same principle. At any rate, He would not regard them as very good Saints. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality shall he stand." The Lord has been liberal with us, and we should be so with Him. Tithing may be used for the building of temples, the feeding of the poor, or for any other benevolent purpose that God through His servants may direct.

The question, said the speaker, may be asked, "Do you live up to your belief concerning the principles of the Gospel?" He stated that he, like all men, was mortal and full of weakness, but he could truthfully say that he tried to show his faith by his work, and if any person saw him disregard it in his actions any of the Gospel laws, he would bless such a person for setting him right.

He closed by invoking the blessings of God upon the Saint.

The choir and congregation sang:

Do what is right, the day dawn is breaking.

Conference adjourned till Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Tabernacle.

Benediction by Bishop L. H. Mousley.

Sunday Morning.

President Angus M. Cannon presided.

The services began at 10 o'clock with the choir and congregation singing the hymn:

Come, let us anew our journey pursue;
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till the Master appear.

Prayer was offered by Elder A. W. Winberg.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

O'er the gloomy hills of darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze.

ELDER GEORGE M. CANNON

was called to address the congregation. He asked an interest in the faith and prayers of those assembled. The Latter-day Saints at this time needed the Spirit of the Lord in order to resist the temptations by which they are surrounded. They had come out of the world, and yet had all of the world's evils around them. They could not, if they would, separate themselves from the world; but it was their duty to resist the dangers which meet them on every hand, and live the religion which they had espoused. They must learn to choose the good and reject that which was evil. Many promises had been made to the Latter-day Saints, many bright things had been pictured to them which were worthy of the efforts of any people on the face of the earth to try and secure. But all those

promises were conditional. No man could pass that for which he did not work, and no people could receive the blessings which they did not deserve at the hands of the Lord. The Latter-day Saints should be humble and diligent in the performance of their duties. The speaker knew that the Lord had power to hear and answer their prayers, and also that the work in which they were engaged was the work of God. If they were faithful He would fulfil every promise which He had made unto them. Let them seek to know the Lord's will and obey it. Elder Cannon spoke upon the necessity of faith, and said that if the Saints put their trust in the Lord He would protect them from any scourge with which the earth might be visited. Let us keep the commandments which God has given us, and encourage each other in all works of righteousness. We must not become discouraged, because it was only by persistent effort that we could overcome the weakness of the flesh.

ELDER JESSE W. M'CURRIN was the next speaker. We had been commanded by the Lord, he said, to seek Him when we desired any blessing at His hand. He had promised that if we asked we should receive, that if we knocked the door should be opened unto us. We had much need to be thankful to our Heavenly Father for the favors which we enjoyed at this time. The speaker referred to the advent of the Pioneers into these valleys, and drew a comparison between those times and the present. He called upon the people to help as far as in them lay towards the completion of the Temple here, and said that seeing how merciful God had been unto us, surely we should now give unto Him with a free and willing heart, so that that building might be dedicated at the appointed time. He thought there was no better opportunity for making such a suggestion as this than at a Stake conference. Let us be faithful and alive to our duties, and magnify our Priesthood.

ELDER HARVEY H. CLIFF, counselor to President A. O. Smith, of the Utah Stake, rejoiced in the testimonies which he had received concerning the truth of this great latter-day work. He dwelt upon the duties and obligations of the Saints, and as President of the Hawaiian colony in Skull Valley made some interesting remarks with reference thereto. He gave a most encouraging account of the present situation there, and said that the Sabbath school embraced every man, woman and child in the colony. As to the crops, everything looked bright; they would have an abundance of grain this year, and the people were seeking in every way to convert a desert into a fruitful field.

COUNSELOR CHARLES W. PENROSE read the statistical report of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion for the six months ending July 31st, 1892, showing as follows: First Presidency of the Church, 8; Apostles, 5; Patriarchs, 13; Sevenths, 184; High Priests, 444; Elders, 2,103; Priests, 487; Teachers, 380; Deacons, 1,682; members 16,434; officers and members 22,752; children under eight years, 7,771; total of souls, 30,525; families, 8,947.

The statistical reports of the following named organizations for the six months ending August 31st, 1892, were read: High Priests, Elders, Sunday Schools, Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, Relief Societies and the Primary Associations. As a rule these organizations were in a flourishing condition. The reports as read were received by the conference with unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON referred to the gratifying increase which had taken place in Salt Lake Stake during the last few years. The Stake now numbered 30,500, and it was gratifying to know that the Bishops were displaying an interest in the matter of looking up delinquent members in their respective wards. A great number of names had been found upon the ward records of persons whose present residence was unknown, and it had entailed quite a labor upon the Bishops to trace up many of them, in order to ascertain their condition and standing. The speaker urged the great importance of the ward records being kept in a complete and careful manner, so that they might be handed over to their successors in good shape. It was frequently said that the Teachers did not visit the various families in their wards as they should, and on this account reflections were sometimes made upon them. But it should be remembered that these of their brethren sometimes found it difficult, in the face of their daily work, to visit as extensively as they might desire. President Cannon gave some excellent counsel to the people on their general duties, and expressed his regret at the fact that the names of several prominent men in this Stake had not appeared on the tithing records for several years past. He remarked that our home industries were languishing for want of encouragement—a condition of things which should not prevail in the face of our general prosperity. The people in the forty-six wards of this Stake were today, he said, in as prosperous and healthy a condition as he had ever known them.

The choir sang the anthem, "The Song of the Redeemed."

The benediction was pronounced by Elder George Goddard.

Conference adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The choir sang:

● "Let the mighty God appearing, etc."

Prayer by Elder Homer Duncan.

The choir sang:

"Agile we enter and its board, etc."

The Sacrament was administered by the Bishopric and Teachers of the Fifth ward.

Counselor Charles W. Penrose then presented the general authorities of the Church as they were stationed at the last general conference held in Salt Lake City. In April last, after which the Stake officers were presented and sustained in the following order, all the votes being unanimous.

Angus M. Cannon, President; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, Counselors.

High Counselors—Wm. Edgington, Theodore McKean, George J. Taylor, Henry Dinwoodey, Anders W. Wiegert, John T. Caine, Jesse W. Fox,

James P. Freese, Milando Pratt, Henry P. Richards, Elias A. Smith, Joseph D. C. Young.

Alternate High Counselors—John Nicholson, John Clark, David L. Davis, Orson A. Woolley, Wm. W. Riter, Edward Snelgrove, John Kirkman, Frank H. Hyde, Spencer Clawson.

President of the High Priests' Quorum—Elias Morris, with George B. Wallace and Wm. C. Dunbar as his counselors.

Patriarchs—Lorenzo D. Young, Wm. J. Smith, Wm. Draper, Joseph C. Kingsbury, Alonzo H. Riegleh, Washington Lemond, Joseph Horne, Joseph Harker, Archibald N. Hill, Samuel Friday, William Walker, Homer Duncan and Ezekiel Holman.

HOME MISSIONARIES.

Anderson, William N. Mills, George B. Burrows, Josiah McMurrin, Joseph W. Hull, Josiah, Jr. Nicholson, John Rinder, William L. Nasbitt, Henry W. Bird, Henry N. Nelson, Joseph Phillips, Wm. M. G. Blair, George E. Leach, Joshua R. Cannon, George M. Carlsson, August W. Canoon, Lewis M. Christenson, Joseph Canoon, Angus J. Canoon, John M. Cairns, E. Joseph R. Curtis, Theodore Cummings, Arthur F. Cornevali, Samuel Davis, David L. Dugall, William B. Davis, David F. Done, William H. Doss, Charles J. Davis, David J. Derry, David S. Flusman, James T. Ferguson, Carlisle Grether, Herman Griggs, William C. Hines, Fredrick L. Hinz, Ferdinand P. Hansen, John E. Hayes, John Hanson, William L. Haslam, James H. Hull, Thomas Harrington, Daniel Jensen, Andrew Jones, Nathaniel V. James, J. H. Kimball, Solomon Reddington, John W. Ketch, Lewis A. Lamb, George C. Lewis, George D. Lee, William O. Lewis, Thomas D. McMurrin, James L. McVie, James H. McKenzie, David

Clark of the Stake and of the High Council, James D. Stirling.

Stake Reporter, William Done.

Relief Societies—Mary Isabella Horne, president; Elmina S. Taylor and Helen M. Whitney, counselors.

Young Men's M. I. Associations—Joseph H. Fell, president; Royal B. Young and James W. Eardley, counselors.

Young Ladies' M. I. Associations—Mary A. Freese, president; with Mary Pratt Young and Nellie Coletrook as her counselors.

Sabbath Schools—Thos. C. Griggs, superintendent; Richard S. Horne and Willard C. Burton as his assistants.

Primary Associations—Ellen C. Clawson, president; Camilla C. Cobb and Lydia Ann Wells, counselors.

Tabernacle Choir—Evan Stephens, leader; and all the members of the choir, with Joseph J. Daynes as organist.

President of the Scandinavian meeting of Salt Lake City—Anders W. Wimbere; S. P. Neve and Martin Christoffersen as his counselors.

President of the German meetings—

Arnold H. Schulthess; with Henry C. Reier, and Christian Willey as his counsellors.

President Angus M. Cannon explained that it had been deemed wise to organize a General Church Board of Education for the Stake, independent of the educational boards already existing in connection with the Latter-day Saints' College, the Central Seminary and the Eighteenth Ward Seminary, all located in the Salt Lake Stake. Accordingly, the names of the following brethren were presented and unanimously sustained as the Salt Lake Stake Board of Education:

Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor, Charles W. Penrose, David McKee, J. M. Sjodahl, Wm. W. Riter, Richard K. Thomas.

Counselor Penrose gave notice that the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion would hold their quarterly conference on Tuesday next, at 2 and 7:30 p. m., in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall.

The choir gave a selection entitled "Light and Truth," after which

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

addressed the congregation, and delivered a lengthy and powerful discourse on the mission of Jesus, the restoration of the Gospel, the testimonies which the Lord has given concerning its truth, its excellent effects upon those who have embraced it and the general characteristics of the Latter-day Saints who are living up to its principles. The speaker also explained the manner in which God generally gives testimonies to those who desire to know the truth and obey it. This interesting discourse will be published in full.

"Hallelujah" was then rendered by the choir and benediction was offered by Elder B. H. Roberts.

Evening Session.

7:30 p.m.

The choir sang:

Come dearest Lord, descend and dwell
By faith and love, in every breast.

Prayer by Patriarch Joseph C. Kingsbury.

Singing:

We're not ashamed to own our Lord,
And worship Him on earth.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS

was the first speaker. He stated that one of the chief subjects of interest to him during the conference was the statistical reports. It is a matter of grave concern to some that all the district schools in the city have passed out of the hands of our people, teachers being chosen who are not of our faith. An extra burden is placed upon those who would pay the tuition in Church schools; hence nearly all of the children go to the district schools. This, according to some, leads to a growth of Gentile influence among our people in a self-interest, and the introduction of amusements foreign to the spirit of the Gospel. The speaker did not share these gloomy forebodings, as he thought the Gospel had not lost any of its power. The simple preaching of the Gospel had been sufficient to lead many, surrounded by adverse conditions, to lives of righteousness and self-sacrifice, causing them to be willing to brave the evil opinion of others by throwing in their lot with a despised people. If the Gospel of Jesus Christ

in its simple preaching by illiterate Elders had such influence on the minds of our parents under the conditions of their embracing it, would it not also appeal to the youth of Israel, who will receive it under more favorable circumstances. So when the statistical reports of this Stake of Zion were read the speaker felt a conviction that the forebodings of those referred to in the beginning of his remarks were groundless. The eight Apostles and the many Seventies living in this Stake are special messengers of God, and their Priesthood is upon them always, and must be used at home as much as abroad. When there is so great a body of witnesses, if they are doing their duty we ought not to be afraid that infidelity will creep to any great extent into our midst. The High Priests enumerated in the reports have special power in this direction of ministering to the people, and the Elders, over 2000 in number, assisted by the Priests, Teachers and Deacons, may do much toward keeping out evil. The organizations of an auxiliary character, especially the Sabbath schools, do their work in the same direction; and lastly, the home influence, powerful for good, if so used, may perform mighty work among the young.

But no association can relieve the parents of the duty and responsibility of teaching their children, and a proper influence at home will do much to keep the young people from the evil influences surrounding them. The organizations now in existence should be fostered and sustained, and if they will perform their duty we need have no fear for the outside influences; for God has organized His Church with stability to resist all attacks, vindicating the truth and its purity. Hence it is weaker in us to believe it will not save the children of Zion. If the officers of the Church will preach the Gospel effectually to the young people, it will not be long before they will be building upon the foundation of faith.

The children of the Latter-day Saints have not been born here without a special reason for it; for they were among the choicest spirits of God, and they will take naturally to the principles of truth. Their devotion to the principles of the Gospel is seen most clearly in times of danger, as an incident related by the speaker clearly showed.

Some of the youth of Zion may wander from the fold, but the great majority of them will be saved. God in His infinite wisdom and power will not save all His children. Some of them will not be worthy of salvation, even in the least of God's kingdoms; hence it cannot be imagined that parents, with their limited wisdom, will save all their children. But parents and Elders should do their duty towards the youth, and then leave them in the hands of God.

The work of the Lord is sure to prosper; the future is full of brightness and labor; and we will have all we can do to keep pace with the progress of the kingdom of God.

APOSTLE A. H. CANNON

spoke of the comprehensive nature of the Gospel, in temporal as well as spiritual things. The labor of the Elders abroad should be supplemented

by earnest work at home among the converts of missionaries, that they may not wander back into darkness. They should also be given employment, that they may not be idle and consequent want. There has been of late a great scarcity of work among this people, but the way will be opened up whereby all may be employed. God has blessed this land in making it suitable for the dwelling-place of so many people. The water supply has increased under His blessing, and this in fulfillment of the predictions of the Prophets of God.

We have not fully utilized the facilities God has bestowed upon us, for the lands of this region can be used as a habitation for millions instead of thousands if all the blessings are shared. There are evidences of thrift on every side among this people, and God desires that His Saints should share these blessings with those who come here from foreign lands.

There is a tendency, especially among the young, to disregard and undervalue the counsels of the Priesthood in these and other respects. These counsels, if followed, will prove of value to those who receive them, for they will be directed by the Spirit of God. The giving of counsel is a duty devolving particularly upon the Teachers.

There is danger that young people who receive training in theology may feel that those older but less trained than themselves are not fit to counsel them; but the advice of such should be regarded, for the Spirit of God will ever influence those who have proven themselves worthy by their faithfulness and integrity. We should therefore seek counsel from men of wisdom, for thus may troubles and dangers be avoided.

When we get false notions concerning any subject, we are apt to disseminate them among our associates, and thus a great deal of harm is done, especially if our counsel to others is founded upon our erroneous opinions. When an army goes into battle the officer in charge must direct all movements, and so it is in this Church. It is our privilege to know the will of God regarding our duties, both temporal and spiritual, and if we gain this knowledge and observe it, prosperity will attend us.

PRESIDENT GEO. Q. CANNON

spoke in an encouraging manner regarding the Church schools of the Stake. The necessity of training the children in the faith for which parents have suffered so much was emphasized, and all tendencies in the direction of weakening their faith were deplored. Modern text books are insidious in their character, and there is nothing to counteract this tendency; there is great danger that evil results will follow. He stated the necessity of attendance at the district schools in the case of the smaller children who do not enter one of the Stake academies until they are far enough advanced to attend the Latter-day Saints' College, when special pains should be taken to send them there.

Choir and congregation sang:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation.

The conference was adjourned for six months, benediction being pronounced by President Joseph F. Smith.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

There was a sad accidental drowning at Beck's Hot Springs on Sunday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock. A number of persons were bathing in the big pool when some one raised the cry that there was a dead man at the bottom of the pool. Doorkeeper Gates of Wonderland immediately plunged to the bottom and brought up the body, which was recognized as being that of William Nuillgan, a carpenter who lived at the corner of Tenth South and Second West streets. The body was removed to an adjoining building, where Drs. Bowers and Allen made an unsuccessful attempt to resuscitate the unfortunate man.

The body was brought to this city, where Coroner Harris held an inquest yesterday. Several witnesses were examined. He was seen by some of them about twenty minutes before his dead body was discovered. It is believed that his head came in contact with the bottom as he dived from the slide and that he was rendered insensible, after which he was strangled.

The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by coming in contact with some hard substance, either floating board or the bottom of the pool, as a result from diving from the platform, or sliding down the toboggan, causing insensibility and strangulation, resulting in death."

"We, the jury, advise further precautions by the Beck's Hot Springs company to prevent the accidents that may occur to those who may not know the danger attending the diving from the high platform and sliding the toboggan."

The deceased was an Odd Fellow, was 35 years of age, and was unmarried. He had lived in Utah about two years, but had no relations here. It is said that he has a sister in Canada.

PROVO POINTS.

Late on Saturday Joe White and Ann Miller, both of Provo, were arrested by Deputy Monahan, on a complaint sworn out before Commissioner Dudley, charging White with adultery and Anna Miller with fornication. The offense is supposed to have been committed about Aug. 20th. They waived examination and were bound over in the sum of \$500 and \$500 respectively. The bonds were furnished.

On Sunday afternoon a prisoner at the County Jail by the name of Simon, who is awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge of attempted rape, tried to commit suicide by taking strychnine. The dose he took was too large and before any serious result could follow Dr. Simmons was called and succeeded in saving the fellow's life.

An inmate of the asylum by the name of Blake ran away yesterday evening and as yet nothing has been heard of him. He was brought here from the St. George country, and once before succeeded in getting away and was gone for several days before he was captured. An inmate by the name of Yost has been gone for six days, but was found and brought back last evening by Sheriff Fowler.

Two plain drunks were run in last

evening by the police officers. They had celebrated Labor Day too much.

Hon. W. H. King left on Saturday for an extended trip through the Star Valley country in the interests of Democracy.

A SAD STORY.

Brigham Chapman, a lad about eleven years of age, and Fred Morton, two years older, were arraigned in the police court September 6th on a charge of petit larceny. The offense consisted of stealing a \$5 gold piece from a young companion. The Chapman boy claimed that he found the money in the weeds. Young Morton acknowledged taking the gold piece and getting it changed; he also admitted having divided it equally among his juvenile associates.

He justified himself by saying that he needed the money more than the owner, inasmuch as he was much poorer. He stated that his parents resided at Omaha; that he lived here alone and did whatever he could. He ran away from home because his father whipped him. When asked by Assistant City Attorney Coad if he had a mother and if he loved her, he burst forth tears and wept bitterly and refused to be pacified. When asked where he got a watch and chain that he wore he said that Charles Young, one of his youthful pals, had stolen the articles from the clothing of a Hot Springs barber on Sunday last. Charlie strongly protested against being denominated a thief. He said that he had owned the watch for more than a year. Finally he admitted having "wiped" them, after which he gave them to Fred.

The case here took a decidedly dramatic turn. A gentleman from Sevier County named Charles Anderson stepped forward and said, "Judge, I would like to take this Moreton boy to my home and make a man of him. He's the worst in the lot, but I believe that I can redeem him by putting him to work and giving him an education." On this showing sentence was suspended, and young Moreton left the courtroom with Mr. Anderson. The Chapman boy was also released under a suspension of sentence.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
Aug. 24th, 1892.

The chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of September, taken at this station during a period of eighteen years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 64 deg.
The warmest September was that of 1888, with an average of 71 deg.
The coldest September was that of 1884, with an average of 59 deg.

The highest temperature during any September was 93 deg. on the 6th, 1875.

The lowest temperature during any September was 35 deg. on the 25th, 1889.

Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn), none.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), 15.24.

PRECIPITATION. (Rain and melted snow.)

Average for the month, 0.85 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 4.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 3.15 inches in 1878.

The least monthly precipitation was trace inches in 1890.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.84 inches on Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1886.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was none.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 19.

Average number of partly cloudy days, 9.

Average number of cloudy days, 3.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the N. W.

The highest velocity of the wind during any September was 3. W. 83 miles on 29th, 1891.

W. D. MAXWELL,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

SAN JUAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the San Juan Stake was held at Monticello, San Juan county, Utah, August 20 and 21, 1892.

The Stake Presidency, a portion of the High Council and a few of the Bishops and counselors were present. The Spirit of the Lord was poured out abundantly upon the speakers, and much valuable instruction was given. The reports from the wards showed an increase of faith and good works by a majority of the Saints.

The weather was beautiful and we had an excellent time.

The Relief, Y. L. and Y. M. M. I. associations and Primaries held their respective conferences, which were well attended.

CHARLES E. WALTON,
Stake Clerk.

ST. GEORGE TEMPLE NOTICE.

St. George Temple will close for renovation and repairs on the 16th of September and open for ordinance work on the 18th of October, 1892.

JOHN D. T. MCALISTER.

St. GEORGE TEMPLE, 23rd of August, 1892.

DR. GROVES, physician in charge of the Keeley Institute, has gone East for a couple of weeks. During his absence Dr. McKibben will take his place at the institution named.

MRS. BECHER, the widow of the late Henry Ward Beecher, celebrated her 80th birthday anniversary at the residence of her son, Colonel H. B. Beecher, at Yonkers, N. Y., last Friday.

THE People's party leaders have commenced an aggressive and earnest campaign in Idaho. It is thought that Logan and Alturas counties are largely Populist in their politics.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Aug. 28, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m.; President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Joy to the brightness of Zion's glad morning,
Joy to the lands that in darkness have lain.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Robt. Morris.

The choir next sang the hymn:

Earth, with her ten thousand flowers,
Air, with all its beams and showers.

The Priesthood of the Fourth Ward administered the ordinance of the Sacrament.

ELDER JOHN WELLS

was the first speaker. He felt, he said, his weakness in attempting to address the vast congregation before him, and he realized the responsibilities of the position he held. He therefore desired the sympathy and prayers of his hearers that he might be able to say something to benefit them.

The Saints have much for which to be grateful. We live in an age of which ancient apostles and prophets have spoken. They lived and died without an opportunity to see and hear what we have, by the grace of God, been permitted to partake of. Nor did they have the same glorious hope as we have. They knew that the dispensations in which they lived would be but temporary, but we have the promise that the Gospel has now been restored never more to be taken away from the earth. Seeing this, we should be anxious to learn the things that belong to the Kingdom of God. We are sometimes apt to forget our duties in this regard.

The Gospel is broad in its scope and can cover all emergencies that can arise to the world. Herein is its peculiarity. Human societies are generally formed for one purpose alone, while the Gospel embraces all that is good and noble.

The speaker referred to an evil tendency existing among the Saints, to copy the world in its various vices, and said, "We cannot afford to follow the world in such things. We have many and vastly important duties to perform. When we see Saints use tobacco or liquor and partake in Sunday excursions, etc., we may well ask, 'What has the Gospel done for such?' Evil practices are bad examples to set for the rising generation. We should all live so as to set a worthy example to imitate for those who are around us. We came out from Babylon, not to bring its vices with us, but in order to be free from them and to carry out with great zeal the work of the Lord. But this cannot be done except we live a pure, righteous life. The genius of the Gospel is contrary to all bad habits. We must therefore look to these things and, if possible, conquer them among the people. Evil habits do not come all at once but grow gradually, and it is therefore all the more surprising that they should be so prominent as they are at present are.

The speaker was thankful that he had been permitted to hear the Gospel and that his heart was opened to understand it. There was no temporal

inducements that had been held out to him to come here. But the acceptance of the Gospel carried the desire with it for him to be with the Saints. He knew that Joseph was a prophet of God and that this work is the work of the Lord. He hoped and prayed that the Saints might all remain faithful in the Gospel and receive the reward of the faithful.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

was the next speaker. Referring to the Unitarian conference held in Salt Lake City some time ago, he said: There were many different speakers present, having various ideas of the plan of salvation. Among them was one Latter-day Saint Elder, and when he was called upon to speak he said something like this, that our God had obtained His exalted condition of supreme knowledge and intelligence from a lower condition, something like that of His children on the earth at the present time. There had been an advance. At the conference, there was a reverend gentleman who replied somewhat like this: Though this gentleman (referring to the Elder of our Church) may think he knows something about the intelligence of the Almighty, yet he (the reverend gentleman) could not except the doctrine of the Mormon Elder. Yet, as far as true sympathy for mankind had been expressed, and the desire for all good to come to the human race, he could advance with the former speaker and unite his faith and prayers with him.

The tendency of the age is not to know how to serve God acceptably, but to gratify our own desires, to gain the fleeting happiness in the present without looking very far into the future and without regard to a happiness to come. At the same conference another gentleman arose and remarked that all men had essentially the same desires and would go to the same heaven—that, in his view, all had received light and knowledge sufficient to guarantee them a flowery path to heaven. This seems to be the idea of many people at present.

The words of Paul to the Ephesians are sometimes quoted in support of this view: "For by grace are you saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast." But we must remember that this was said to those who had already received the Gospel as taught by Paul. They had received, been baptized, etc. To these the Apostle could say they were saved by grace and not by works. But they had already done the works required by the Gospel. Works had not been excluded by grace.

At the late conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations Apostle Lyman explained the meaning of prayer and of exercising faith in the Lord. He dwelt upon the fact that even prayers should be appropriate for the occasions. The prayer offered in the hearing of a congregation, for instance, should be consistent with the occasion for which the gathering was held. A family prayer would not be proper at the opening of a divine service. At such an occasion we should rather ask our heavenly Father to bestow His Spirit on the speakers and hearers. At the close of a meeting a simple thanksgiving and prayer that our memories

may be strengthened to treasure up the word of God would proper. And the congregation should respond with Amen to the prayer. The speaker said he liked that idea. When he spoke before a congregation he always felt blessed and gratified when the hearers repeated the word "Amen" after him. This was to him a sign that the sentiments expressed were endorsed, and it would foster a kind, brotherly feeling between speaker and congregation.

In regard to the remarks made by the previous speaker, Elder Young said, we have not all of us yet reached to a perfect understanding of the Gospel. There is a necessity constantly to be reminded of the "Word of Wisdom." This was given with a promise that the observer of the rules laid down should receive certain blessings. We need to be reminded of this, for we are still in a school and need the admonition of our brethren and have to be taught the first principles. The Word of Wisdom should be considered earnestly and be obeyed just as much as the commandment to be baptized. No command of God is unessential or can be disregarded without retarding our advancement in His Kingdom. If it is necessary that we should be baptized, it is equally binding to accept the command of the Lord to abstain from the things God said were not good for us to have.

There is a feeling among the young that they have plenty of time to sober down and enter the service of the Lord in earnest. There is a parable about a man who employed laborers in his vineyard. He commenced in the morning and at noon he hired more men. As the day advanced others were called. When the evening came, all received equal wages, no matter how long they had been working. Hence some think they can commence late just as well as early, and receive the same reward. This is also the argument used by some of our Christian friends. But when we think of this matter carefully, we notice that those laborers came into the vineyard just when they were invited to come. And it was their faithfulness after they had received the message that entitled them to the wages.

It is said that God is a jealous God who visits the sins of the parents on the children to the fourth generation, on those who hate Him, but showeth mercy unto thousands who love Him and keep His commandments. Mercy is the Gospel of Jesus Christ, redeeming the sons and daughters of the fathers. The sin of unbelief is taken from the fathers because of the faith and diligence of the children, who can lift the curse not only from their own shoulders but from those of their ancestors as well. This is mercy.

Then, when the unbeliever says, you worship an unjust God, his argument is futile, because of the saving clause which shows God's mercy which makes the Gospel of universal application. It will finally reach most of Adam's sons and daughters.

Our parents before accepting the Gospel were in a school, as it were. They had learnt some principles of truth, but desired to know more of it. When they were told that God had again revealed Himself and taught

men His will they rejoiced and felt as if liberated from a prison. They were willing to go forth and receive of the fulness of the Gospel. All who have received the truth, all Saints, have this feeling of joy and universal love for the human family. None is satisfied to have received the Gospel himself, but all want their neighbors to hear it also. So the Gospel is preached with its various principles, including repentance, forgiveness of sins, good works, etc.

From time to time the Lord revealed to those who have accepted the Gospel such things as are necessary for their advancement. Among the first commandments given were to keep the Word of Wisdom, to observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy; not to profane the name of the Deity, but speak of it with a feeling of reverence in our hearts, and in no wise to be disrespectful to the Lord. When we were taught these things we were expected to profit by them and be prepared to advance a step further. Let us go on to perfection and not have to be constantly reminded of what was God's word to His people when they first believed in Him.

Every blessing we can think of belongs to the Gospel. The sick shall be healed by the power of the Priesthood, which has been given with the Gospel. If any be hungry or naked and full of sorrow, they shall be made happy by the administrations of those who bear the Priesthood. Thus the Gospel is all in all, bringing happiness with it for time and all eternity.

The choir sang the anthem, "Let the Mountain Shout for Joy," and the congregation joined in the Doxology. Elder Willard Done pronounced the benediction.

THE PAVING AWARD.

About the only topic that seems absorbing in business circles today, especially among those who have to pay for it, is the paving question, and speculation as to whether the City Council this evening will be as manifestly unfair and show such a decided disposition in favor of alien interests as the board of public works has done. I have not met a person who regards the award to the Barber people as just and proper, while the opinion to the contrary is universal and sometimes expressed in language more forcible than polite. Nor do many people hesitate to reflect on the integrity of some of the officers who favor this award, the injustice being so glaringly apparent. But it is with another phase of the situation that I desire to call your readers' attention, as it is something every citizen should know.

A careful perusal of the specifications shows me that the board and the council have the undoubted right of not only rejecting any or all bids, but of so dividing the contract as to give the curbing to one party bidding, the blocking to another, and the asphaltum to still a third, and it is difficult to understand why this was not done. The Culmer-Jennings bid on the curbing was the lowest. All things being equal, they should have the job. The Ryan-Griffin bid on the blocking was the lowest by considerable, and I believe they are fully competent and

responsible and should have that part awarded them. Then the Culmer-Jennings people were much the lowest bidders on the asphaltum work, and, besides, were the only bidders who agreed to use Utah material. Most positively these are the two best reasons that could be offered to entitle them to get the contract. Why were they thus discriminated against?

Again, a little figuring shows that if the board had the money interests of the city at heart, this segregation of the bids would result in a saving of \$9420 to the abutters who have to pay for it.

Another very interesting phase of the story is this, as can be verified at the office of the city and county assessors: The Barber Asphalt Co. contribute not one blessed cent either for property, income, school, special or poll tax, nor have they ever done so in this city.

The Culmer-Jennings company, who propose to use wholly Utah material, money and labor; have the following record: The firm itself, through its individual members, pays city, county, territorial, school, special and poll taxes, amounting to about \$3,250 per year. Besides this they are principal stockholders in the Mountain Stone company and Wasatch Asphaltum company, whose products it is proposed to use if the contract is awarded to them. Other stockholders in these companies are such well known heavy taxpayers as Eliza Morris, J. H. Rumsel, S. J. Lynn, John Beck and others. To be brief, I have estimated that these people have, in the past twenty years, paid more money in taxes alone than this whole award amounts to. This is a remarkable showing, and if taken into consideration by the "powers that be" ought surely to influence in favor of the Culmer-Jennings company, as against any of the other bidders.

H. C. JAMES.

CITY COUNCIL.

Certain members of the City Council are fast acquiring a reputation for tardiness. When the appointed time for the commencement of the transaction of business arrives, their seats in the council chamber are invariably unoccupied. Tuesday night was no exception to the rule. Three-quarters of an hour was lost for the lack of a quorum.

On motion of Rich, Beardsley was chosen chairman in the absence of President Loofbourrow. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Evans, Heise, Lawson. Later on Simondi, Moran, Wantland and Loofbourrow entered. Mr. Beardsley vacated the chair in favor of President Loofbourrow.

The minutes of the last regular session were read, amended and approved.

PETITIONS.

The West Side Hotel Company asked to be allowed to construct its own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

John A. Monk and other Green Street residents complained that they had paid taxes for the extension of water mains but the work was not done. Committee on waterworks.

Ephraim J. Bench asked for the removal of a water ditch running through his property. Committee on Jordan canal and irrigation.

ELECTRIC WIRE DISPUTE.

The Bell Telephone Company sent in a communication saying that the street railway company had put in a misleading statement in regard to the interference of their wires with the telephone wires. They claimed that when the street railway company extended its lines out State street the interference with the telephone wires was so great that they asked and obtained permission to string their wires to Murray, the Penitentiary, etc., on Second East street, and after that time the street-car company had moved upon that street without legal authority. They also said that all their wires were operated upon ordinary return wires, and that the remedy suggested by the street railway company was therefore impracticable. The disturbance of their wires could only be remedied by the removal of the street-car wires from that street. Laid on the table.

THEY WANT PROTECTION.

The following communication was then read:

To the Honorable City Council:

Gentlemen—The undersigned respectfully represent that in February, 1880, they received certificates of election setting forth that they had been duly elected members of the Salt Lake City Council, and on those certificates they took their seats in the Council and served the city for about seventeen months, and received the regular salary for that service.

The legality of our election was contested in the courts, and the Supreme Court of the Territory decided in favor of our contestants. We at once vacated our offices, and the contestants took their seats on the Council. These contestants have now brought suit against us to recover the salary that the city paid to us while we served in the City Council. We claim that inasmuch as the certificates of election were regularly issued to us by the duly constituted authorities we did our duty in entering upon the duties of the office, and the city having accepted of our services and justly paid us the salary we should now be protected against loss or annoyance in regard to the same.

If a mistake was made, it was not our mistake, and we should not be made to suffer on account of doing what we believed every good citizen will admit was our duty (what other course could we have taken? We could not presume to act as judges of the election). Our action has resulted in clearing away the doubt which hung over the integrity of the law governing elections in this city, and it seems proper to us that the city should save us harmless in this matter. We therefore respectfully ask that you assume the defense of the suits mentioned above which have been instituted against us.

L. E. HALL.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

T. C. ARMSTRONG.

Referred to the committee on claims, with the Mayor and city attorney associated.

A LIVELY AWAKENER.

To the Hon. City Council, Greeting:

A long year ago the citizens of West Salt Lake handed you petition after petition asking to have the water nuisance between Sixth and Seventh West streets abated, and since the present administration has been in power we have renewed your attention time and again to the shameful sanitary condition of the block bounded by Fourth and Third South streets and Sixth and Seventh West streets.

W. H. Rowe and others also submitted a similar petition, in which they urged that home material be given the preference. The Culmer-Jennings Paving Company was purely local firm of contractors, and they thought that the people who will have to pay for the improvement should have some voice in the selection of the material to be used. The Culmer-Jennings Paving Company also protested against the use of Barber asphalt. The home company showed that it had done good work in various parts of the city; that the Barber people brought their asphalt from South America; that it had never spent a cent on the development of the city or county. On the other hand if the contract was awarded to the home company the money would be spent here. The home company had spent \$50,000 in putting in a plant, and it thought the

citizens would all prefer that the work be given to Salt Lake people.

FOR ATTENDING EXTRA MEETINGS.

The city marshal sent in a communication in which he asked the council to appropriate \$75 for his deputy who attended the meetings of the board of equalization. Committee on police.

A NEW PRISON.

The committee on prisons recommended the erection of a new city jail and asked that the council invite architects to submit plans for such a building. Adopted.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

On recommendation of the police committee the appointment of F. A. Schultze as policeman was confirmed. The same committee reported adversely on the petition to appoint Thomas Darney as Pioneer Square policeman. Adopted.

MORAN WANTS RECOGNITION.

President Loofbourough as chairman of the committee on municipal laws asked for more time to consider the eight hour labor ordinance and the measure granting a franchise to the Indiana Natural Gas company.

Moran—I am willing to give the committee all the time it needs, but, as a matter of common courtesy, I want it understood that I wish to appear before that committee when it meets. As the introducer of the original ordinance I think that is my right.

Rich—I understand that a secret meeting was held this forenoon, at which some labor union men were present. I wish to know if they were invited.

The chair—Well, I will say this: Some of the members of the Federal Trades' Council asked me when they could appear at my office. I appointed the time and they came. That is all there is to it.

WANTS HELP.

Hardy said as Mr. Ewing had resigned and Mr. Karrick never attended a meeting of the sprinkling committee he was left single handed and alone, and he thought the chair should appoint some one to consult and work with him as he had a number of important matters before him.

The chair promised to make the appointment.

THAT JAIL MATTER AGAIN.

Moran offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on prisons be authorized to advertise for competitive plans for a new city jail.

Folland—I think that the recorder is the proper person to advertise for such plans.

The motion to adopt was lost.

Wentland moved that the recorder be instructed to advertise for plans in accordance with the committee's report. Carried.

Moran sprang the point of order that the motion would involve the expenditure of money and would have to go to the Mayor.

Simondl declared that it did not.

Lawson took issue with Simondl and said that he knew positively that it would involve the expenditure of money.

Further discussion was cut off by the chair announcing that the motion would go to the Mayor without reference.

FAILURE TO PAY.

Moran introduced a resolution providing that the failure of a city employee to pay his just debts should be sufficient cause for his discharge.

Simondl—Is it the intention to make a collective bureau of this city?

Moran—No, sir; but it is the intention to prevent them using this city to protect them in their dishonesty.

Simondl—Well, we'll all have to go then.

Moran—There are entirely too many dishonest characters in the employ of this city today.

Simondl—Don't be personal, Mr. Moran.

Wentland—I agree with the spirit of the resolution but not with the letter. I think the theory all right.

Rich—it is plain and inequival. The same rule is now adopted by railroad companies and other large corporations. The railroad companies compel their employees to sign a contract that they will pay their bills. He did not think that Mr. Wentland understood the proposition.

Lawson and Evans both spoke in support of the resolution. They said there were men employed by the city today who were professional "dead beats," and it was a disgrace.

Hardy said he was opposed to the employment of any man who would not pay his just debts.

Folland moved that the resolution be so amended that an employee could not be discharged except for failure to pay a second time.

Rich opposed the amendment. Folland said he did not believe in being too severe. He did not think every man was a thief. He presumed that even the city had some honest employees. (Laughter.)

Wentland moved an amendment by inserting when "he wilfully refuses to pay."

Lawson said that such a man did not live.

Evans moved that it lay on the table. Lost.

AFTER THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Folland moved that the Mayor enforce the resolution passed by the City Council asking the Rio Grand Western to gravel and improve Sixth West street. Adopted.

DISGRACEFUL PARK KEEPING.

Lawson offered the following:

Whereas, The present park keeper has demonstrated his unfitness for the position as evidenced by the dead and dying trees in every park in the city, by the large expenditure of money and no visible improvement, by the unsafe condition of the driveway, rendering the driving of horses therein dangerous, by the industrious cultivation of flowers for private use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the City Council that the park keeper be removed and that the mayor be requested to appoint a competent person to fill the position.

Moran moved that it be laid on the table indefinitely.

Wentland thought that it should go to the board of public works as a charge was made against an officer of the city.

Lawson said that if some of the members would visit the park they would not sit by and smile. It had become a disgrace among all citizens. The city was paying \$600 a month.

For what? For allowing its trees and shrubbery to die from lack of proper attention.

Rich said he had investigated the matter thoroughly and knew that Lawson was correct in his conclusion. Hundreds of trees worth thousands of dollars had been allowed to die.

The resolution was referred to the Mayor.

THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE AGAIN.

The long delayed and much muddled garbage ordinance again came up for consideration last night. Before proceeding to read it the recorder announced that the original was not on file in his office. It had been read twice and amended and turned over to Dr. Beatty of the health department. The paper from which he was reading was a copy.

Some of the members expressed their doubts as to whether the ordinance would be legal if passed by reading from the copy instead of the original.

Finally the matter was taken up. The third reading was finished at midnight, after which further action was postponed until the next meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

William Barkins	\$ 75 00
Pacific Paving Company of Utah	13 50
Mountain Stone Company	17 00

There was a special meeting of the City Council last night for the purpose of considering the advisability of ratifying the contract entered into by the board of public works with the Barber Asphalt company of New York for grading, curbing and paving with stone blocks and asphaltum Main street, between South Temple and Third South Streets, and First and second South streets, between State and West Temple streets, in all eight blocks.

The Councilmen present were: Rich, Hardy, Folland, Karrick, Moran, Bell, Evans, Wentland, Heles, Beardsley, Simondl, Lawson.

In the absence of President Loofbourough Horn was chosen chairman, and in the absence of Recorder Stanton, his deputy, Mr. Ellsworth, performed the clerical labors.

The auditorium of the Council chamber was filled with the representatives of the contracting paving companies and their friends.

THE RULES SUSPENDED.

Under a suspension of the rules the following communications from the Mayor and marshal were read:

THAT PARK KEEPER.

The following from the Mayor was read:

To the President of the City Council:

In regard to the resolution introduced by Councilman Lawson relating to the park keeper, and referred to me, I beg to say that the statements of the resolution are reckless and untrue. It is asserted therein that the park keeper's unfitness for the position, among other things, is demonstrated by "the industrious cultivation of flowers for private use." Upon such a vague and uncertain charge as this it would be against all precedent to call upon the accused to answer.

These insinuations ought not to have been made unless the author is in possession of the facts. Common fairness to the park keeper, who bears a good reputation in the community, demanded that the facts should have been stated with such particularity as to advise these

used of what he was required to meet. When such a charge shall have been made I will call upon the park keeper to confront his accusers, but not until then.

In regard to the other matters of the resolution I ask that a committee, composed of one councilman from each precinct, be appointed to make an investigation and report the results to the Council.

Moran moved that the communication be received and filed.

Lawson said he did not understand why Moran had made such a motion. The charges in the communication were all true. Besides that he knew that there were a great many other charges against the present park-keeper which could be substantiated by a visit to the park. He would take pleasure in taking the Mayor down there and show him that his statements were not reckless.

Watland moved that a special committee of five, one member from each precinct, be appointed to investigate the charges. Carried.

MORE POLICEMEN.

The following from the Mayor was also read:

To the President and City Council:

Gentlemen:—I hereby appoint M. Canton as policeman on the police force in place of C. L. Ford; also B. F. Walker in place of Dan Carson; also W. F. Hill and Al Estes as policemen on the regular police and respectfully submit these appointments for confirmation.

In this connection I call your attention to the third section of an act amended incorporated cities, page 55 of revised ordinances; which provides that the Mayor shall have power to appoint by and with consent of the council, the regular police, the number of which may from time to time be presented to the City Council.

After diligent search I have been unable to find any ordinance, resolution or motion, fixing the number of the regular police. The requirements of the police service demands at least five more regular policemen in addition to the number which will compose the force after the confirmation of the persons above appointed. The confirmation by the Council will cause the omission by the Council to fix the number, yet I think it would be better for the Council, by ordinance or resolution, to fix some limit. Respectfully submitted.

Committee on police.

JANNEY'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Edgar M. Janney as city marshal and jailer was read.

Lawson moved to refer the matter to the committee on police.

Moran moved to amend by accepting the resignation. He took it for granted that when a man tendered his resignation he meant business.

Rich said he didn't comprehend why some of the gentlemen were so ready to snap at the bait offered. It should go to a committee for investigation. He didn't believe in kicking a man when he was down.

The resignation was accepted on a vote of eight to five.

PLEAS FOR HOME PAVING MATERIALS.

Inasmuch as the Wasatch Asphaltum company by the success of its asphaltum paving on Richards avenue and elsewhere has proven that its Utah material is well fitted for this kind of work, and as the success of this enterprise will afford employment to home labor exclusively and cause the development by bona fide citizens of an important mineral resource of the Territory, the

undersigned absters on the property about to be paved respectfully urge that this material be used exclusively in the asphaltum pavement of Salt Lake City in future, provided it is satisfactory to the city engineer and the board of public works. Having to pay for these improvements ourselves, we believe we are right to influence the choice of materials used.

W. S. McCormick, 174½ feet, corner Main and First South.

Hardy, Young & Co., 30 feet, Constitution building.

Henry Dinwoodey, 17½ feet, Constitution building.

Henry Dinwoodey, 147 feet, Main and First South.

D. O. Calder estate; 30 feet, First South.

John H. White, 50 feet, First South.

Young Bros' company, 17½ feet, Main street.

Ellis A. Smith, 25 feet, First South.

M. E. Cummings, cashier, 37½ feet, First South.

Emma S. Ellerbeck et al., 37½ feet, First South. We want Utah red blocks like the crossings.

J. R. Clawson estate, 50 feet, First South street.

T. W. Madsen, 26 feet, First South street.

O. B. Young, by Fuller & Young, 40½ feet, First South street.

Hannah Hagell, by Fuller & Young, 18 feet, First South street.

Ann T. Beers, 30 feet, First South street.

Salt Lake Savings Bank and Trust company, 45 feet, Main street.

The State Bank of Utah, 58 feet, First South.

W. C. M. I., by W. H. Rowe, 165 feet, Main street.

Z. C. M. I., by W. H. Rowe, 25 feet, Main street.

A. Best, 16½ feet, Main street.

John C. Cutler, by J. G. Cutler, 25 feet, Main street. Same as State Bank.

O. A. Woolley, 32 10-12 feet, Main street.

Salt Lake Dramatic Association, 111 feet, same conditions as State Bank.

J. P. Freeze, 23½ feet, same conditions as State Bank.

John McDonald, 25½ feet, Main street.

Paxton estate per Teasdel, 85½ feet, Main street.

George Q. Cannon & Sons Co., 30 feet, Main street.

Home Fire Insurance Company, H. J. Grant, president, 52 feet, Main street.

Home Life Insurance company, H. J. Grant vice-president, 20 feet, Main street.

Manley Barrows estate, 168 feet, Second South street.

Literary and Scientific association 82½ feet, East Temple street.

D. James, 67 feet, south Main street.

Philipp Pingsley, 36½ feet, Second South street.

Andrew Gebhardt, 50 feet, Second South street.

Commercial National bank, 32 feet, Second South street.

Commercial Block association, 60½ feet, Second South street.

O. Hardy, 14½ feet, Main street.

O. H. Hardy, 14½ feet, Second South street.

Joseph S. Richards, 35 7-12 feet Main street.

H. J. Richards, 33 feet, Main street.

Brigham Young Trust company, by Spencer Clawson, treasurer, 688 feet, First South, East Temple, etc.

John H. Bailey, 37 feet, Second South street.

Wm. H. Groves, 25 feet, East Temple street.

George Romney, 70 feet, Main street, between Second and Third South.

Carl C. Amussen, by B. H. Shettler, 60 feet, South Temple and First South street.

Utah Stove and Hardware company, T. A. Williams, 28 feet, First South street.

John Needham, 25 feet, East Temple street.

G. F. Culmer & Bros., 54 1-6 feet, First South street.

John B. Hawkins, 49½ feet, Main street.

John Hepworth, 24½ feet, Main street.

L. W. Richards, 118 5-12 feet, Main street.

L. W. Richards, 35 feet, First South street.

Daniel Stewart, 21 9-12 feet Main street.

A. C. Smith & Co., 20½ feet, corner Main and Second South street.

J. R. Farlow, agent, 35 feet, Second South street.

C. V. Whiting, 26½ feet, Main street.

William H. Foster, 32 feet, Main street.

Buckle & Sons, 26½ feet, Main street.

John Lollin, 60½ feet, Main street.

Groesbeck Bros., 781 feet, Main street.

Boyd Park, 16½ feet, Main street.

Daft estate, by L. B. Rogers, 16½ feet, Main street.

Joseph R. Walker and M. H. Walker, for estate S. S. Walker, 920 feet, Main and Second South streets.

F. Auerbach, 370 1-12 feet, Main street and Second South.

H. W. Lawrence, 265 feet, First South street.

C. R. Savage, 28 feet, Main street.

Stringfellow Bros., 17 feet, Main street.

Julia A. Kimball, by H. W. Lawrence, agent, 230 feet, Main and First South.

A. Keyser and A. Fisher, 50 feet, Second South.

Ann Elmer, by H. Carreagan, 82½ feet, Second South.

M. L. A. Clawson, 49½ feet, Main street.

G. D. Allen, 66 feet, Main street.

J. M. Allen, 49½ feet, Main street.

DON'T COME FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

W. H. Rowe and others also submitted a similar petition, in which they urged that home material be given the preference.

The Culmer-Jennings Paving company was a purely local firm of contractors, and they thought that the people who will have to pay for the improvement should have some voice in the selection of the material to be used. The Culmer-Jennings Paving Company also protested against the use of Barber asphalt. The home company showed that it had done good work in various parts of the city; that the Barber people brought their asphalt from South America; that it has never spent one dollar in the development of the city or county. On the other hand if the contract was awarded to the home company the money would be spent here. The home company had spent \$50,000 in putting in a plant, and it thought the citizens would all prefer that the work be given to Salt Lake people.

MORE REASONS WHY.

The Culmer-Jennings Company's protest and the offer of the business men to make the difference between the Culmer-Jennings Company and the lowest bidders were also read.

Then came another lengthy communication, asking that home material be used; signed by F. Conner, Charles R. Snelgrove, Utah Block and Stationery Company, D. M. McAllister, I. M. Waddell, B. W. Darke, P. T. Nyström, S. B. Newman, George Openshaw, George D. Alder, George D. Alder & Son, Robert Clegg, George Arbogast, A. W. Taylor, Heber Young, Fuller & Young, David Evans, E. J. Swanner, Nathan Sears, Webb & Feveryear, John H. White, Jacob Alt, Union Meat company,

Fred J. May, Wiscomb & Co. and S. A. Kenner.

RYAN AND GRIFFIN'S OBJECTION.

Gentlemen,—We beg leave to lay before you a few facts and suggestions in regard to the discrimination against us and in favor of the Barber Asphalt company of New York, by the board of public works, in the matter of the contract for paving of Main, First and Second South streets in this city, and to ask that you will reject the proposed contract with the Barber Asphalt company and award the same to us for many good and substantial reasons, among them the following:

First—The bid of the Barber company was and is informal; did not conform to articles 2 and 12 of instructions to bidders, and under the rules established by the board should not have received any consideration.

Second—The board made an unfair and misleading calculation to show the difference in the total price under our respective bids. Instead of our bid being \$175 the lowest, as erroneously reported by the board, it is actually \$4525 the lowest, as will fully appear from the following statement. The estimates of the city engineer of the amount of work and material involved in the contract is

11,600 linear feet of block paving.
15,000 square yards of block paving.
29,000 square yards of asphalt paving.

The Barber Company's bid is:
10,000 feet curbing at \$1.01..... \$11,110
15,000 square yards block paving at \$2.75..... 41,250
29,000 square yards asphalt paving at \$3.18..... 92,365
Total..... \$145,325

Ryan & Griffin's bid is:
11,600 feet curbing at \$1.15..... \$13,340
15,000 square yards block paving at \$2.55..... 38,250
29,000 square yards asphalt paving at \$3.10..... 90,900

Total..... \$142,500
Difference in favor of Ryan & Griffin, \$2,825.
This certainly is a sum worth saving to the city.

Third—The board is mistaken when they assert that the standing reputation and record of the Barber company is such as entitles it to special consideration. Its record in Omaha, Denver, St. Joseph, New York and Buffalo and other cities where it has operated and laid pavements is such as to cause any person or corporation dealing with it to use great caution and to resolve all doubt against it.

Fourth—We have grading and paving outfits, machinery and materials in hand and at our command that will enable us to commence and vigorously prosecute the work within forty-eight hours after the contract is awarded us.

Fifth—We are citizens and taxpayers of Salt Lake, and will employ Salt Lake workmen and also Utah material, unless the council or board of public works desire other material, when we are willing, ready and able to comply with their wishes.

Sixth—We offer as bondsmen the well known capitalists and citizens of Salt Lake City, Matthew Cullen and Allen G. Campbell. Instead of demanding a return of \$3,500 as required by the board for the faithful performance of the contract we stand ready and offer to give bonds for the full amount of the contract price, or \$140,800.

In conclusion let us say we offer to take and fulfill the contract with first-class work and material, under a perfect bond and guarantee to the city, and at a price absolutely \$1,525 lower than any other bidder.

Gentlemen, will you not award us this contract? Respectfully submitted,
RYAN & GRIFFIN, Contractors.

Accompanying the above communication was the following affidavit:

D. S. Griffin and P. L. Reece, being duly sworn, say that on or about Monday, Aug. 6, 1892, in behalf of Ryan & Griffin, bidders for paving, we took and deposited in the rooms of the board of public works all the samples of the articles and materials called for by the advertisement and instructions to bidders on the contract to pave Main streets, First and Second South streets. These specimens were properly marked and labeled, and consisted of samples of granite and sandstone to be used in paving and curbing, Utah asphalt, California asphalt, bituminous rock, cement, sand and gravel. That if the same were lost, removed or stolen it was not with the knowledge, consent, or procurement of said Ryan & Griffin; that on the 30th day of August we learned for the first time that some of said samples had been mislaid or lost; that this was in no manner the fault of the said Ryan & Griffin, and said Ryan & Griffin never withdrew from the board of public works and the Council samples of said articles and materials.
D. S. GRIFFIN,
P. L. REECE.

THE PAVING CONTRACT.

The board of public works submitted the contract for the Main and First and Second South street paving, stating that the committee had executed a bond in the sum of \$35,000 with John Sharp and C. W. Lyman. The board then says that the bid of the Barber company is \$175 higher than the lowest bid, and gave the following reasons for accepting the higher bid: First, the Barber company is an old established company, having long experience and a national reputation as contractors for asphalt pavements. Second, they have every facility necessary to execute the work, and are able, in our opinion, to do it more promptly and efficiently than any other bidder. Third, it is the unanimous opinion of this board that the interests of the property owners will be best served by awarding the work to the Barber company, and we therefore act and recommend accordingly.

The bids were as follows:

Culmer-Jennings Paving company of Salt Lake City—

Curbing.....90 c per linear foot
Paving with granite blocks \$3.54 per square yard
Paving with sandstone..... \$3.44 " "
Paving with asphalt..... \$2.90 " "
Paving with bituminous or asphalt rock..... \$2.90 per square yard
(Bondsmen—S. W. Morrison and E. C. Coffin.)

Houlahan, Griffith and Morris of Salt Lake City—

Five-inch curbing..... \$1.90 per linear foot
Paving with granite block \$3.27 per square yard
Paving with sandstone..... \$3.32 per square yard
Paving with bituminous or asphalt rock..... \$3.31 per square yard
(Bondsmen—R. C. Chambers and George Y. Walker.)

Ryan and Griffin of Salt Lake City—

Five-inch curbing, sandstone..... \$1.15 per linear foot
Five-inch curbing, granite \$1.40 per linear foot
Paving with granite block \$2.75 per square yard
Paving with sandstone..... \$2.55 per square yard
Paving with bituminous or asphalt rock..... \$2.55 per square yard
Paving with asphalt..... \$2.55 per square yard
Paving with bituminous or asphalt rock..... \$2.55 per square yard
(Bondsmen—Matthew Cullen and Allen G. Campbell.)

Hobson and Wikerson of Ogden—

Five-inch curbing..... \$1.16 per linear foot
Paving with granite block \$1.45 per square yard
Paving with bituminous or asphalt rock..... \$1.45 per square yard
(Bondsmen—E. C. Coffin and Seth W. Morrison.)

Barber Asphalt Company of New York, by E. C. Squires, attorney in fact—

Five-inch curbing, sandstone..... \$1.01 per linear foot
Paving with sandstone..... \$2.75 per square foot
Paving with asphalt..... \$3.18 per square foot

Paving with asphalt..... \$3.18 per square foot
(Bondsmen—S. W. Lyman and George Y. Walker.)

Folland moved that the bid of the Barber Asphalt company be rejected. Hardly seconded the motion.

Rich moved that all the representatives of the competing bidders be allowed to present the claims of their respective companies.

Evans seconded the motion.

Beardsley moved to limit each speaker to fifteen minutes.

Simond moved to amend by limiting them to ten minutes.

Moran said he was not opposed to hearing from each of the firms but he was certainly opposed to them speaking from any other standpoint than that set forth in the specifications. He moved as a substitute that each representative be allowed to speak as long as he wished—all night if necessary.

THE BARBER CO'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Squires of the Barber Asphalt Company that the "large experience" of his company comprised the laying of 7,000,000 square yards. As to the point that his company wished to erect here would be permanent. Its cost would be at least \$20,000 exclusive of the ground on which it would be erected. It was true that their material was brought from the West Indies; it was mined by cooler. It was used because it had no equal so far as discovered. If Utah asphalt should prove a success, the Barber company would become layers of the same, it had several thousand acres of asphalt ground in this Territory but it had not been sufficiently tested. As to the labor to be employed they would only bring five men here; the remainder would be Utah workmen. The five men referred to were experts and could not be found in Utah. One would be superintendent; two foremen and a taker.

Rich—Mr. Squires, What proportion of your material is imported?

Mr. Squires—Three per cent.

Moran—The specifications call for ten per cent. of asphaltum.

Mr. Squires—I mean simply three per cent. of the base and covering. Your specifications only refer to the top covering.

Wanlaud—Is it not your intention to use Utah material if it will stand the test?

Mr. Squires—Yes, sir, and employ Utah laborers to lay it.

THE CULMER-JENNINGS COMPANY.

H. L. A. Culmer of the above named company said all the members of his firm were bona fide residents of the Territory; they had been identified with its interests from their childhood. Again, ours is the lowest bid properly offered. He did not know, but he understood there were interrelations in the bid of the Barber company; this was a violation of the specifications. He had demanded of the chairman of the board of public works to be allowed to examine the Barber bid after it had been opened and become a public document but for some unaccountable reason he refused absolutely to show them. In numerous ways the bid of the Barber company was informal and he said it should be rejected.

If the home company was to be thrown out to one side for the benefit

of foreigners, it would mean the death of the Wasatch Asphalt company, and then what other asphalt company would follow in its train. It would mean that the big asphalt deposits of Utah would forever remain untouched. "Can you," he asked, "as representatives of the public, afford to take such a course? We confidently expect you to do what you ought to do, and you ought to give it to us."

As to the cement and grading, they were all practical workmen. Our cement street paving on Richards street cannot be surpassed. Our side walks on West Temple street, have no superior. We have made attempts many times to introduce our material into several cities of the United States, but we are always met with the question, have you done any great amount of paving to your own city? Of course, we have to answer in the negative much to our own chagrin and the city's shame. We don't have to send out for three per cent of material. We have it all here, workmen, picks, shovels and all.

We would like to have you go out to North Salt Lake and examine our plant and see that our facilities are adequate.

Can you perform the work in the time specified in the contract?

Mr. Culmer—Our certified check of \$10,000 is a guarantee of that.

Evans—How much does the contract call for this fall?

Mr. Culmer—Two blocks by the 1st of December.

Evans—You say that you can do that.

Mr. Culmer—Nothing would be easier.

RYAN AND GRIFFIN'S CLAIM.

Mr. Griffin of Ryan & Griffin spoke for a few moments in favor of the contract being awarded to his firm. He reiterated the arguments made in his letter above. They believed in the use of home material and would use it if it was as good as any other. Their plant was the equal of any. They had never made a failure of any job they had undertaken. It was because of their knowledge of the business that they were enabled to underbid all competitors. The Barber company's bid was informal and should not be recognized—in fact the bid of Ryan & Griffin was the only complete one before the board of public works. They were the lowest bidder by \$175. The plant they expected to put in would cost \$18,000. If the contract were awarded to them the paving would be pushed to completion at the earliest opportunity. The firm was entirely responsible. It had done but very little asphaltum work, but it was able and capable of employing skilled labor.

Ribb—Do you live here, Mr. Griffin?

"I do."

"Do you own property?"

"Yes, sir."

"And pay taxes?"

"Yes, sir."

These replies were not expected by the close questioning councilman from the Third precinct as he had been furnished with a statement from the assessor's books during the day to the effect that Mr. Griffin's company paid no taxes here whatever. From the same source it was ascertained that the Culmer-Jennings people paid taxes on \$371,600.

Wantland wanted to know whether it would be necessary to readvertise for bids in case the Barber company's proposition was rejected. He wanted an opinion from the city attorney on the matter.

The Chair—If that official has an opinion on the question he can give it. Judge Hoge made no attempt to reply.

Lawson believed it would not be necessary. The contract could be let at once.

Folland stated that he had been looking up the law in the matter, and was of the opinion that readvertising was necessary.

Beardsley said he understood that it was a free for all race. Men bid as men, and expected to be treated as such. There was one firm—Ryan & Griffin which had seemed to be a responsible one.

Horn said he was in favor of rejecting all the bids.

After considerable more discussion the council adjourned until Tuesday next at 7:30 p.m.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met in regular session last night, Vice-president Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were: Alf, Young, Raybould, Pratt, Newman Duke, Dooy and Baldwin.

WRITTEN OFFERS.

The following from Sears & Liddle, glaziers, was read: "We agree to furnish glass and glaze the same in all the district schools of the city at 50 per cent. off the list."

Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

LAND LEASING PROPOSITION.

The Mountain Ice and Cold Storage company submitted an offer for a lot adjoining the reservation on Third South street, which they would be pleased to lease. The lot is 330x192, and they offer to lease same for three years at \$37.50 per month, with permission to remove buildings at end of time. Referred to committee on sites and buildings.

SITES AND BUILDINGS.

The committee on sites and buildings submitted an extended report, in substance as follows:

First—That contract has been entered into with Hendley & Meyer of Denver for heating and ventilating in Lincoln school, in the Sixth ward, with such changes as have been suggested, and the same will be signed within ten days.

Second—We ask that contracts be signed for the Lincoln school in duplicate and the remaining one held in abeyance.

Third—We recommend that the bill of R. Kietling for \$1000 for the Washington school be allowed and 80 per cent. be appropriated of that amount.

Fourth—We recommend the purchase of rubber tread for the Twenty-first and the Bryant schools.

Fifth—We report that the two rooms in the Westminster church be leased at \$40 per month.

Sixth—Your committee have received two bids for removing soil from the rear of Bryant school. One for \$128.50 and the other for \$95, and recommend the approval of the latter.

Seventh—We recommend that the bid of John Green as scavenger for \$75 per month be accepted.

Eighth—Your committee recommends that the increase in depth and width of the foundation to the Jackson school be made as asked, as we are satisfied that no other location every way as suitable as the present can be found, and also recommends that the contract for \$5000 be signed.

Ninth—We recommend that two months' additional time be granted Mr. Harrigan on this building.

Tenth—The following bids were opened on the 31st for the Third school building: White & Shay, \$32,600; Salt Lake Building company, \$32,850; W. H. Joy, \$32,800; Reiben & Co., \$31,850; Croxford Bros., \$31,780; William Lister, \$31,400; S. C. Sherrill, \$31,800; and the committee will report at the next meeting on the same.

Eleventh—The committee can procure a room 20x30 on Fourth South, between Tenth and Eleventh East, for \$12, to be used in lieu of Exposition building, and recommend that it be secured.

Twelfth—The committee have a bid of \$168 for painting the old building at Bryant school and recommend its acceptance.

Thirteenth—We herewith present an abstract and opinion of attorneys as to lot 2, block 19, and recommend the payment of \$4800 for the same.

Fourteenth—The committee also recommend that suitable rooms be secured for the use of the high school, centrally located, etc., provided that at least three members of said committee approve of the same.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL WORK.

Baldwin submitted the following from the committee on school work:

First—We request authority to print rules, blanks and labels to be prepared by the superintendent to keep track of books, etc.

Second—We recommend that one week's holiday be allowed for the Christmas season.

Third—We recommend that during the second and third terms (December to March) schools open at 9:30 in place of 9 a.m.

Four—That notice be given of the opening of school, time of examination for high school and the furnishing of books and supplies free to be given in the daily papers. Report adopted.

JANITOR APPOINTMENTS.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

Gentlemen—Your committee on furniture and supplies beg to recommend the appointment of the following named persons and salaries set opposite their respective names for janitors in the various schools, to commence Sept. 1, 1892:

William Herd, First school, until new building is completed.....	\$20 00
Henry Wiegand, Second school.....	20 00
James Pope, Kirk's building.....	10 00
James Ball, Third school and St. Clair building.....	30 00
Jane McBee, Fourth school.....	20 00
Thomas Timmons.....	20 00
John Lament, African church.....	15 00
John Lament (temporarily), Sixth school.....	15 00
Mrs. Manning, Seventh school.....	45 00
John Reynolds, Eighth school.....	25 00
..... Ninth school.....	25 00
John B. Bloomfield, Tenth school.....	35 00
Mrs. E. A. Williams, Eleventh school.....	40 00
Mrs. Baker, Twelfth school.....	30 00
Katherine Bowman, Industrial home.....	15 00
William Bowman, Thirteenth school.....	30 00
O. O. Branson, Fourteenth school.....	40 00
James R. Hall and wife, Armstrong building and Westminster.....	60 00
Mather Miller, Whitney.....	25 00

George Carter, Sixteenth school.....	30 00
Henry Cumberland, Hunter.....	30 00
Charles Hunt, Seventeenth school.....	35 00
Hans Hylander, Eighteenth school.....	30 00
James Derridge, Nineteenth school.....	45 00
Thomas Battison, Hooper.....	25 00
James R. Wellard, Twenty-first school.....	50 00
Blanche Oden, Roberts' school.....	10 00
Alberine Straha, Cone's.....	15 00
Teachers of Davis school.....	10 00
Margie Lordin, Heise.....	20 00
Angust Nordval, University normal.....	15 00
Ontario Addition school.....	12 00
Liberty park school.....	15 00

Adopted.

THE SCHOOL TAX REFUND.

Mr. Young in behalf of the finance committee reported that that committee, acting under the instructions of the board, had referred the matter of the refunding of the special school taxes before the attorney and he had stated that steps would be taken to have the matter adjusted by the courts.

BOOK COVERING.

Mr. Baldwin stated that the idea of covering the books with paper covers had been suggested to the committee on school work and he moved that the committee be authorized to use their own judgment as to whether the idea be carried out or not. Carried.

BILLS ALLOWED.

W. F. Jamison, taking census Eleventh ward.....	24 00
Miss A. E. Buchanan, taking census Twelfth ward.....	15 50
L. G. Worstell, taking census Ninth ward Isaac Hunter, rent of Hunter building July and August.....	140 00
J. A. Heiler, for rent for July.....	50 00
J. B. Moreton, clerk, for postage stamps James & Co., for merchandise.....	7 10
F. B. Allen, cutting iron.....	64 05
T. O. Armstrong, Jr., rent Armstrong building July and August.....	80 00
Salt Lake Gas Co., to gas used at board Kelly & Co., warrant books and copy book.....	4 80
A. Stiefel, freight on books.....	16 50
Total.....	227 10
.....	\$883 10

Board adjourned for one week.

FAITH IN THE OPERATIONS OF GOD

MANY intelligent people throughout the world regard the present disturbed condition of human affairs as a manifestation of divine displeasure because of the wickedness of this generation. The cholera has been spoken of in this connection by persons who have faith in God. We have shown that such views are not inconsistent and that current events are in exact harmony with the prophecies of Joseph Smith, the theme of whose predictions deals largely with events of the times. There is also a class of cynics in the world who are always ready to answer at people who express any belief in divine interference with human concerns. They treat with ridicule any evidence of faith in Omnipotence with respect to the present phenomenal situation of earthly matters.

Those people who exclude God from exhibiting his hand in connection with the family of man have recourse to the worn out argument, if such it can be properly called, that diseases like cholera have swept the earth at different periods of the world's history, and it is therefore absurd to regard the present visitation as a judgment of God because of wickedness, and that it is especially ridiculous to claim it to be a latter-day divine scourge. It is not claimed by any intelligent Christian that the Almighty creates a new force or condition by which to accomplish his purposes. It is only held that the existing elements are used for the

object, and that they are merely shaped and operated by divine intelligence so as to attain the end in view. Because those conditions have existed in different ages does not support the theory of the non-interference of Deity.

It is asserted by those who combat the views of people who are enabled, by faith, to see the hand of God upon the nations, that the cholera scourge is merely caused by ignorance and neglect of proper sanitation, and by peculiar atmospheric conditions. Is it true, however, that the world is retrograding in an understanding of sanitary science and its application, while advancing in every other department of learning and its use for the benefit of man? Such an assumption is not creditable to the age we live in. And with regard to atmospheric conditions, are they or are they not directed by divine intelligence? Who is prepared to assert and maintain the negative of this question? Such a position might be assumed, but its intelligent maintenance would be attended with herculean difficulty.

Who, for instance, has discovered the primary cause of cholera? It is easy to answer flippantly that the causes consist of imperfect sanitation and peculiar atmospheric conditions, but these would only operate as dependent causes, producible by others. Then, it is easy to say that the primal cause is bacteria of a specific and peculiar kind, known as cholera germs. These again are not the primary cause of the disease. To discover it one must go behind the germ. So far as known no person has been able to do this. If it were possible to do this then, the scientific production of these bacteria would be possible. If this manufacture were within reach, then the eradication of the germs would be practicable by the extinguishment of the causes of production. And even if these discoveries should be made, that would not prove that divine intelligence did not make use of such means in order to accomplish providential purposes.

There are some peculiarities about cholera which do not appear to have been explained in harmony with the theory of unbelievers in divine interference with human concerns. If, for instance, the visitations of this disease are merely due to the absence of proper sanitation and certain conditions of the atmosphere, how is it that the malady is not always present when sanitation and the atmospheric situation are precisely similar as at times when it puts its appearance and does its deadly work?

In reasoning thus we do not wish to be understood as supporting the idea that the scourge is not encouraged and fed by uncleanness and conditions of the air. But that is merely a matter of modification or aggravation and does not belong to the present argument. Then again, it is a peculiarity of the scourge that, whenever it has swept the globe, it has, after having worked havoc upon the people, disappeared with phenomenal suddenness, without any apparent change having occurred in relation to material conditions. What has destroyed the germs and caused the malady to take its flight? It is not an unpleasant belief nor an illogical inference to attribute the disappearance to a manifestation of divine mercy.

History furnishes many proofs of the wickedness of nations being paralleled by calamitous conditions. The record of ancient Israel furnishes an object lesson in that respect. When the Romans were simple and comparatively moral, they were mighty and prosperous. When they became voluptuous, malicious and corrupt they were visited with every a series of affliction. In fact it would be difficult to find a clear instance in history of a nation or generation which was comparatively righteous being visited with scourges and disruptive conditions entailing untold suffering.

A belief in the manifestation of the divine hand in human afflictions does not imply that those who possess it attribute vindictiveness to Omnipotence. It is a recognition of the operation of the laws of nature and of God. When the statutes of God's universe are trampled upon, the consequences must follow, not only that justice may be upheld, but it ensues also as a corrective process provided in the divine economy. The believer in the dispensations of divine providence recognizes the hand of God as much in the showering upon the nations of blessings, as in the infliction of chastisement consequent upon broken laws.

DEATHS.

SCHULTER.—In the Seventeenth ward, Salt Lake city, September 3d, 1892, of typhoid fever, Josephine D., daughter of Wm. H. and Josephine A. Schuster, born August 1st, 1877.

WISMAN.—On the 31st of August, 1892, at his home, ward of dysentery, in her 42nd year, Mary, wife of William Wisman, born in London, England.

WIGNALL.—At Payson City, Utah County, on August 31st, at 3:45 a.m., of heart failure, Grace, the daughter of William and Grace Wignall, aged 35 years ten months and 21 days.

IRVINE.—At 5:20 p.m. August 9th, 1892, of general debility, Mrs. Agnes M. Irvine, wife of the late E. Irvine. The deceased emigrated from Pollockshaws, Scotland, in the fall of 1878.

WAGSTAFF.—Died in Big Cottonwood Ward, Salt Lake county, August 29th, 1892, caused by a kick from a horse; 31 years, son of John and Sarah Wagstaff, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

ARMSTRONG.—In the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, August 29th, after an illness of three weeks of cholera infantum, Olive, daughter of John and Ruth Draper Armstrong; aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

STIRLING.—On the 31st of August, in the Ninth Ward, of this city, Ruth, twin daughter of James and Catherine Stirling, aged 10 months and 15 days. Her twin sister, Jane, died ten days ago.

FRATT.—In Fairview, Idaho, July 29th, 1892, of mountain fever, Uora, daughter of M. W. and Mary C. Pratt; aged 7 years and 11 months. Deceased was born in Meadowville, Rich county, Utah.

ROHNER.—At New Harmony, Washington county, Utah, August 23rd, 1892, after an illness of two months and twenty-one days, Gertrude, daughter of Iccinda and John Rohner; aged 3 years, 4 months and 27 days. Cause of death, bean in the lungs.—(COM.)

HILTON.—Died in the Twentieth Ward, of this city, at 8:30 a.m. this day, (after quite a brief illness), Anna A. Hilton, wife of Allen Hilton and second daughter of the late John Lyon and his wife Jeanette.

Deceased was born January 6th, 1830, at Kilmareck, Scotland, and emigrated to this city with the family in 1853. She was a true and devoted wife and mother, and of those who had unbounded faith in the Gospel. She has gone to her reward, leaving behind her a husband and seven children, besides a host of appreciative friends. Funeral service hereafter.

Millennial Star, please copy.

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 13. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892. VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by President Geo. Q. Cannon, on Sunday, September 4th, 1892, at the Conference of the Salt Lake Stake, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

The proceedings of this conference have thus far been exceedingly interesting, and I am sure that everyone who has attended its sessions will feel amply repaid for the time they have spent in the meetings. I trust that during the remainder of this conference we shall be blessed with the presence of the Spirit of God, that the very things which should be said in the way of instruction and counsel may be said, and that we may look back to these days with pleasure in recalling our feelings and that which we have listened to.

It is very gratifying to hear the reports which have been made concerning the condition of this Stake. Although I reside in the Stake, I am absent so much that I did not have a clear conception as to its actual condition. I was, therefore, greatly pleased to hear the reports which were made as to the standing of the people who profess to be members of the Church, and also as to their deportment, as well as the manner in which the Elders labor and their labors are received by the people. It certainly is gratifying to learn that there is a disposition to avoid everything like contention or litigation. The position that I assume is this: When Latter-day Saints are living as they should live there ought to be no trials before the Bishops or High Council. There should be no difficulties of this character; but every man should be willing to concede, even if he feels that he is in the right and that the person who contends with him is in the wrong. The Savior taught the doctrine that when men sue you at the law for your coat, give to them your cloak also. I believe in that doctrine, although it is difficult, doubtless, to carry out under present circumstances. But when Jesus taught that doctrine He expected those who believed in Him to teach it and carry it out. The spirit of the Gospel is embodied in those teachings. "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Some may say that this is impracticable, and unnatural; but we have proved in our experience that it is per-

fectly practicable. And the God we worship will bless those who carry out the teachings of His Son Jesus. If we are animated by His Spirit, we will seek to do as He did. We shall love one another. We shall seek to do each other good. We shall prefer another to ourselves. We shall be unselfish in our associations and our dealings; and no man is so exacting, and determined to have trouble, concede to him that which he demands, if it be in our power, and let the wrong be upon him. Suffer wrong rather than do wrong, and leave the result with the Lord. This is the ideal society of a Christian; and it is the mode of life that our Lord and Master enjoined upon His followers. It should be the aim of the Latter-day Saints to so live as to have this Spirit constantly with them.

Therefore, I was greatly pleased this morning to hear that there was a decrease of trials before the High Council and the Bishops' courts. I trust this decrease will continue until quarrels and difficulties will entirely cease among us. We expect to make this earth a heaven, with the help of our God, and let us begin now and carry out these principles that will make it heaven. I know that in doing this we are blessed. God has blessed those who have submitted to wrong and have not sought to retaliate or wreak vengeance. He has blessed us in manifesting in our lives the spirit that the Lord did. He said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," and this, too, in the hour of His agony, when hung upon the cross. When we think of Him, the Lord of life and glory, the Creator of the earth, coming down and submitting Himself as He did to ungodly men, to be spat upon, to be reviled, to be mocked, to be crowned with thorns, and then to be crucified, and all this with the utmost patience, carrying out in His life the teachings that He left on record for humanity, it ought to be a never-to-be-forgotten lesson to us to seek for the same spirit and to make it practical by carrying it out in our lives. The beautiful part of the Savior's life is that He never taught a principle that He did not practice. This should be so with His followers. They should seek to practice that which they profess, and to do everything in their power to benefit their fellow men; not those alone who are their friends, for Jesus said the publicans did that;

not to benefit those only who benefit us, to return good to those who do good to us, but to do good to all men—to those even who may be unfriendly to us or who may do us injury. The doctrine that Jesus taught was to do good to them, that His followers might show that they were the children of God, who let His sun shine upon the good and the evil, and causes His rain to descend upon the just and the unjust, and who bestows benefits upon all mankind, whether they be good or evil.

We were told this morning that God has chosen this people. It seems almost like arrogance, no doubt, to those who do not know the people, to make such a statement; but it is nevertheless a true. We are not the only ones, however, whom He has chosen or called. He has called upon all men. But we have been so favored that our hearts were touched by the message when it was brought to us and we were prepared to receive the glad tidings. The rest of mankind are equally entitled to these favors with ourselves. God has not selected a few out of His family to receive special blessings to the exclusion of the rest. But He has placed these favors within the reach of all. He has manifested His willingness to bestow every blessing connected with the Gospel of salvation upon all mankind. But it is a remarkable fact that there are very few comparatively who are prepared to receive His word and the testimony of His servants whom He sends forth. Now it might be thought, looking at it in the abstract, that every human being, if he were told that God had spoken again from the heavens, would be anxious to know whether that statement was true or not, especially in this day, when there is so much confusion among men concerning God and His plan of salvation. But, as I have said, it is a remarkable fact that there are very few who seem to care anything about it. I suppose this is due to the fact that there is a general and an all-pervading unbelief concerning God's willingness or power to speak again to mankind. The teachings of the religious world for generations past have been to the effect that God had ceased to communicate His mind and will to man; that He had withdrawn Himself from any active interposition in the affairs of the children of earth; and this has been so long taught and so widely believed that when men hear it said that God had spoken again from

the heavens, they distrust the statement; they believe it to be a delusion, and content themselves with the idea that such a thing is impossible. I speak now of men who believe that there is a God. Of course there is a large number of the human family who have persuaded themselves that there is no God; but where there is a belief in God, this unbelief concerning His willingness to speak to the children of men has taken possession of their minds.

One of the features that has distinguished those who are now Latter-day Saints from their fellows in the lands where this Gospel has been preached is this: they did believe that there might be revelation from God. If they did not believe it entirely, they hoped, at least, that the statement might be true; and those who have traveled to preach this Gospel have found a class of individuals scattered throughout the nations that had a desire in their hearts to know concerning the will of God. They were dissatisfied with existing forms of religion. There was something that did not satisfy their desires and the yearnings of their hearts. They wanted something more tangible than they were able to obtain around them. These souls have been found in every land where the Elders of this Church have traveled, and when they heard the testimony that God had spoken from the heavens once more, and that they could know this for themselves, they were possessed with a desire to take the course pointed out and obtain a knowledge as to whether this statement was a true one or not. The Latter-day Saints who were gathered to these mountains, and who joined this Church after they were told, sought to comprehend the doctrine, are all of this class. I do not suppose that an exception can be found throughout the entire people. They had a great and overpowering anxiety to know concerning the things of God; and when they heard the message of the Elders testifying that God had again spoken, that He had sent heavenly messengers to the earth, and had restored the authority that was once upon earth—the authority to administer the ordinances of life and salvation—and had also restored the Holy Ghost and the gifts that were possessed by the Church in the days of the Savior, they felt as though they would give all they had in the world if it were true, and taking the advice of the Elders who bore this testimony, they went out in secret and humbled themselves before the Lord and called upon Him in the name of Jesus to give them a testimony concerning its truth. From Canada in the north to Mexico in the south, thousands and thousands of people who live throughout these valleys can arise and bear solemn testimony, before high heaven and before their fellow men, that God did reveal to them in an indisputable manner that He had done all that the Elders testified He had. It is a marvelous thing to see men and women of so many nationalities congregated together throughout these mountain valleys and all of one heart and mind, and of one belief, bearing similar testimony; some speaking in one language and some in another, but all united in bearing this testimony to which I have referred, that they have actually received from the Lord a testimony concerning the divinity of the religion that they have espoused.

It is one of the strangest things in the world that men and women will see such a great movement as this, so peculiar in all its phases, so phenomenal, it may be said, and yet not bestow attention upon the movement sufficient to investigate it or to learn whether it be true or false. But this is the condition. I have often thought, and expressed myself to others to this effect, that with my cast of mind and with my mode of thought I could not witness that which I see in these valleys without being impelled to investigate it. Everything connected with it is so different from that which is elsewhere to be seen that I could not rest content until I had examined it. But it is a strange fact that thousands pass through this Territory, listen to the testimony of the Elders concerning the divinity of this work, and go away without any apparent impression being made upon them.

Now, this is true or it is false. God has spoken from the heavens or He has not spoken. God has restored the everlasting priesthood that was upon the earth in former days, or He has not. God has restored the authority to administer the ordinances of life and salvation, or He has not done so. God has built up His Church according to the ancient pattern, and placed within it all the officers that were in the original Church, or He has not done it. God has restored the everlasting Gospel, with the gifts and ordinances in their plenitude, or He has not done it. There is no middle ground upon which anyone can stand in regard to these questions. That which we state is true, or it is absolutely false. Part of it cannot be true; it must be true in its entirety, or it is false in its entirety. Under these circumstances, what will mankind do about it? Will they pronounce it false without investigation? If they do, then it speaks very poorly for their love of truth and for their desire to know God and to comprehend the principles of salvation; and certainly in the day of the Lord Jesus they will be held accountable. No man can witness that which is being done in these mountains and escape condemnation, if he does not examine these things. As sure as he lives, and as sure as there is a day of judgment, when we shall all have to answer to God for our obedience or disobedience to the truth, no sure will every human being that has heard about this Gospel and that has witnessed that which has taken place in these mountains be held to a strict accountability for it—that is, he will either be justified or condemned for embracing or for rejecting this work. I know that a great many entertain the idea that condemnation cannot follow until everyone has been borne testimony to. This is true, to a certain extent. But condemnation will follow those who witness so stupendous a work as this going on and do not examine it. It is a witness that should leave them without excuse. It is not as though men said this was the work of men. No man has taken the credit to himself for building up this Church. The followers of John Wesley called themselves Wesleyans. He was the founder of that sect. John Calvin was the founder of the Calvinists, or Presbyterians. Luther was the founder of his sect. So it has been with the

founders of all the Protestant denominations. Each has borne the name of its founder. But in this case this has not been done. Joseph Smith claimed no credit, and no member of the Church which he was the instrument in the hands of God of founding, has given him any credit for this work. Somebody had to be chosen. God does not send angels to do the work of man. He gives man the authority. God does not send resurrected beings to do that which man can do, and you need never expect that He will do so. But He ordains men, giving unto them the power and the authority that they need in the flesh; and in this way this Church was established. The Elders that have gone forth to carry this Gospel to the ends of the earth have made no pretensions to do this in and of themselves. They have universally declared that what they did was through the power and blessing of God, and the outpouring of His Holy Spirit upon these who have received their testimony. Therefore, this organization is not in any sense a man-made organization, according to the testimony of those who are connected with it; but it is an organization that God has founded. If there be union among this people, it is not Joseph Smith, nor Brigham Young, nor any other man that has brought it about. If there is love among the people, and if they are bound together by ties, such as are not known among other men, the credit is not due to any individual or body of individuals; it has not been the cunning, or the craftiness, or the shrewdness of any man's body of men. But it is the remotest part of the earth where the Elders have gone they have gone accompanied by the Spirit of God. They have not gone because they were educated in theological seminaries, or colleges, or universities. They have been taken from the shoemaker's bench, from the blacksmith's forge, from the plow, from the merchant's desk, and from every avocation of life, as God has called them, just as it was in ancient days, when they left their fishermen's nets, at the call of the Savior, to preach the Gospel. This work that we now witness has been accomplished by men of this character, to whom there is no glory to be ascribed. It is all due to God, to the outpouring of His Spirit in answer to prayer, and in conformity with the promises that He has made. We send out yearly scores, and perhaps hundreds, of missionaries; boys in many instances, who have never had any experience in public life or in public speaking; but where they have gone filled with the spirit of their missions, they have found honest souls willing to listen to their testimony. They have said to them, if you do that which God says, you shall know for yourselves that this is true. They have told the people to believe in Jesus, to repent of their sins, to be baptized, and they should receive the Holy Ghost. When people have believed this, they have gone and been baptized, and they have received the Spirit; and when they have received it, it has made them one. The inhabitants of Southern Africa, of Asia, of the Polynesian Islands, of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, of Australia and New Zealand, have heard this Gospel preached in this way, and some have believed

It, and have received a testimony from God that it was true. The Holy Ghost has descended upon them, and they have had the gifts of the Spirit of God. As we were told this morning, the sick have been healed in answer to prayer, according to the words of the Apostle, "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick." The blessings that God promised should follow the believer have answered the preaching of this Gospel, wherever the Elders have carried it.

Any man who visits through these valleys will say the people here are different to any elsewhere. If his eyes are not blinded by prejudice, he will be forced to acknowledge this. He will see a people living together in love, and helping one another. We were told this morning in the report that there are 1700 people in this State being supported by the offerings of the Latter-day Saints here. We have record of that, and there is a great deal done that no record is made of. At our last meeting every Thursday in the month the people contribute to the support of the poor. They impart of the substance for one another's benefit. There was a time, not many years ago, before the railroad was completed, that 500 teams, four yoke of cattle to a team, were sent annually to the frontiers to bring up poor people. Where on the earth can you find people doing such things, and without pay—carrying flour and other provisions, and cooking that on the way, to that they would have a supply as they returned? Five hundred teams, with four yoke of cattle each, means two thousand yoke of cattle; five hundred drivers, with guards, amounting to nearly six hundred men; five hundred wagons, and provisions to supply all these and the immigrants. What was this for? Was it to make money out of these poor people? No; it was because they believed it was their duty to assist the poor, and they spent their time and means freely for that purpose. This was done year after year before the railroad was completed. Who ever heard of such things being done among men in these days? Why was it done? Was it to build up a few individuals? No; it was to save the children of men, bodily and spiritually; to bring to them salvation in every way; to save them from poverty and sin. If we had our way, there would not be a liquor saloon throughout these mountains. There would be no gambling den. There would be no houses of ill fame. There would be no places where the young could be seduced and led astray. The most delicate woman might travel unattended from the extreme north of our settlements to the extreme south without ever hearing an improper word, or witnessing an improper gesture, or having anything done to her that would cause a blush to mantle her cheek. This was the way we did live. I do not talk about this as though it was a theory. We have lived this way in these mountains. Drunkenness was unknown, profanity was unknown, gambling was unknown, whoredoms were unknown, violence was unknown. I speak now in general terms. If we had our way, we would make these mountains as

safe as the streets of the New Jerusalem, so far as violence is concerned. But we do not have our way. In the providence of God, this is denied to us at present. But it will come, because truth is in the earth, and God has spoken concerning it, and it will spread until it weeps the earth as with a flood. The time has come for righteousness to be introduced; and though it seems so hopeless a thing to establish it, nevertheless, it will be done, because God has said it shall be done, and His word cannot fail. Wickedness will be abolished. I thank God for this promise. I thank God that I live in a day concerning which He has made such promises. I thank God for my posterity, and for the hopes that can be indulged in concerning them; that if I should pass away, the generation to come will witness the fulfillment of these things. The heavens have lent themselves to this. God has promised it, and in order that it might be established, He has revealed Himself from the heavens, and has sent angelic being to give man the power and the authority to build up His Church in His ancient purity and power. And there is no power on earth that can stop it. They may kill men. This is in the power of man to do. They have done it. They can rob and destroy, burn and drive out, as they have done. Nevertheless the chariot of the Almighty will roll on and nothing can stop its advance. There is no power can prevent the accomplishment of the purposes of God concerning these last days. We shall have scourges, wars and pestilences, and perhaps famine, and various visitations, to cleanse the earth; for God has said it shall be cleansed, and His word will be fulfilled. The Scriptures are full of predictions concerning this, and these things will come to pass.

It is to escape these dreadful calamities that God has given to those who give heed to His message the spirit of gathering; and no man ever embraced this Gospel, no matter where he lived or to what race he belonged, without having immediately a desire in his heart to gather with the people of God; and men and women have left their homes and everything that they valued on earth for the sake of gathering with their brethren and sisters in this distant land. Now, this is a strange thing. But you are witnesses to the truth of it. These facts which I recite are well known to you. Among the hundreds of Elders that are here, not one of them, I am sure, ever knew a man or a woman to join this Church, in sincerity, without being seized with a desire to leave their home and to join the people of God. In every land and among every people this has been the case. It is the universal effect that accompanies the preaching of this message. Why is this? Because God has blessed them in the last days. Scourges and calamities will be poured out upon the wicked, and you know how it was in the days of Lot—the angel of God had to hurry him out before the city could be destroyed; it could not be done until he got out. The Lord does not want the righteous mingled with the wicked if he is going to pour out calamity and destruction. Therefore, He has given this spirit unto the people who have received His Gospel in the last days; and if all the inhabitants of

the earth would receive it, then the earth would be converted into just such a place as Zion ought to be; in fact, it would be Zion. But while there is a large element of those who will not receive the Gospel, and who will persist in their wicked ways, it is necessary that those who receive the Gospel should gather out to the place which God has designated. And it will be the same with the Jews, as is moving upon the Jews. His ancient covenant people, and their minds are directed toward Jerusalem, and they will leave the nations after a while and go to their own land—the land of Palestine—and fulfill the predictions of the holy Prophets concerning that land. This is a gathering dispensation—a dispensation when God will gather all things together, and when there will be a separation, at least to some extent, between the righteous and the wicked. This is the reason why the Latter-day Saints have gathered together as they have done. This is the reason why they did not break up and scatter when they were driven from their possessions in Missouri and in Illinois. They could not do it; it would be doing violence to every feeling of their nature. They could have made money by scattering through the different cities when they were peeled and stripped of everything; but they could no more do that than they could deny their religion. The spirit of their religion was to gather together, and they clung together. Those who stayed behind lost the spirit of their religion; while those who came out here retained it, and have retained it in the great majority of instances ever since. A man that belongs to this people can no more scatter from this people than he can do anything else that is wrong. It is a strange fact, but nevertheless true.

This is one of the evidences that God has given that it is our duty to gather together and to remain together. We feel best when we are together, and we feel very badly when we are separated from each other. How shall this be accounted for? If we do not give the glory to God, to whom shall we attribute this? What is it that has sprung up in the minds of these two hundred thousand Latter-day Saints in this Territory that makes this a peculiar characteristic of theirs? Was it Joseph Smith's power? Was it Brigham Young's shrewdness? Was it, or is it, the power of any other man? Certainly not; it is preposterous for anyone to imagine such a thing. It is implanted in every heart, and it cannot be eradicated. It is the power of God, and nothing short of that. It descends upon those who receive the Holy Ghost, and remains with them as long as they nourish and cherish it.

Brethren and sisters, we ought to be thankful that God in His infinite mercy has condescended to pour out upon us His Spirit. It has been the joy of my entire existence. The sense of loneliness that, it seems to me, I would have if I did not have this Gospel would be overpowering. But here I am connected with my brethren and sisters, the children of God, in this life, and if I am faithful I shall be connected with them by indissoluble ties in eternity, and we shall go on doing the works of righteousness in eternity. We will make this earth a heaven sooner or

later; for the time has come for Satan's power to be broken. And those who will not repent will be destroyed. Riches will not save men. Wealth will not procure deliverance from this fate. Riches may accomplish its ends in certain places, as it does too frequently. The use of wealth is exceedingly potent just now. Man can do almost anything with wealth, a demon with it are practicing great wrongs. This is one of the evil signs of the times. The meek among men do not have much voice in the affairs of the world, and the honest and the humble have to take low seats; but the proud, the wealthy and the arrogant lord it over their fellow men, and rejoice in that which they accomplish by the nefarious means that they sometimes use. But God has not forgotten this earth, nor His children upon it. The cries of the humble ascend in His ears. The cries of the poor and the destitute are heard by Him, and He will have regard to them and will come to their deliverance. There will be a great overturning one of these days. We can see already the premonitory symptoms, and it will go on until wickedness is abolished and righteousness established. Then we will have what the Scriptures call the Millennium. Satan would not have much power now if he did not have men to listen to him; but as long as he has a large contingent of men and women who will listen to him and do that which he wants them to do, he has power. But his power will be broken, and he will be bound, because he will have no place in the hearts of the children of men. God will pour out His Holy Spirit in such power that they will strive to do right and keep His commandments; and Satan's power will cease. I look forward to this just as much as I look forward to this sun setting tonight and rising tomorrow morning. I know all these things of which the prophets have spoken will come to pass. I see the growth of this work. I see thousands of these Latter-day Saints, with all the temptations that surround them, faithful. They do not become drunken because liquor is abundant and easily procured. They do not become gamblers because there are facilities for gambling. They do not cheat because they have an opportunity to do so. They do not oppress their neighbors because money is desirable. There are some, of course, who are still victims to the temptations, that are around us, and Satan's power. I can bear testimony that they have not lost their heads by the reduction of wealth; but they do have a regard for principle. We are going to be tried in this direction. We have been tried before by mobs. We have been tried with legal prosecutions. Our integrity has been tested to some extent. Now we shall be tried in other directions, and it will be seen whether we will yield to the seductions of sin, or whether we shall be steadfast and maintain principle. God has set us as a light upon a hill, and all men's attention will be drawn to us. It is becoming more and more so, and I hope to see the contrast between our methods and our way of doing things and the ways of the world so striking that most attention will be drawn to these, and they will be led to do better themselves and to have re-

spect for that which God is doing in the earth.

I have a few words that I want to say before this meeting closes in relation to the testimony that God gives concerning this work. I have heard it said: "If this be the work of God, why don't He come and tell people that it is His work? Why don't He send angels. If He wants to save all the children of men, and give such evidences that they cannot dispute?" Now, this is a very plausible way of speaking. But do you know that God never did this. Why does He not do it? That is His business. When Jesus, His Only Begotten Son, came, He gave testimonies to those who were seeking for them; and no honest heart ever sought to know concerning the mission of Jesus and His divinity without receiving a testimony of it. But they did not receive it by God Himself visiting them. They did not receive it by angels coming and ministering unto them. They received it in the way that God pointed out. So in these days, God has given abundant testimony to those who will receive it. Now, it may be said, as it has been said, that there are thousands and millions of honest people in the earth, and why should the Latter-day Saints be selected and these others be left in ignorance? For the reasons that I have stated, that the Latter-day Saints have received the testimony. They have sought to know whether it was true or not; the others have not. Therefore, whatever their sincerity, and whatever may be their moral worth, they have not done that which they should do in order to know for themselves whether this is the Gospel of the Son of God or not. We have the case of the Savior. When He was upon the earth He ministered to those who were of Israel. He did not go among the Gentiles. Could not the Gentiles have said that He was not treating them fairly? You remember what the Savior said on one occasion, that "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs." Rather a harsh expression from the Son of God; it might be thought. But He did not visit the Gentiles while he was in the flesh. After His resurrection He came and showed Himself on this continent, according to the record that we believe in, to the house of Israel. He went also, we are informed, to the ten lost tribes. He visited only the house of Israel, for reasons which He understood, and which were sufficiently cogent to Him to justify Him in the course He took. What has He said concerning the Gentiles? The Holy Ghost should be poured out upon the Gentiles. Peter and Paul and all who labored among the Gentiles testified of this. Their labors were attended by the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon the people. Some people think, "If I had only the ministrations of an angel, it would satisfy me." Do you know that when you receive the Holy Ghost you receive something that is greater than an angel? The Holy Ghost is one of the Godhead. When we are baptized we are baptized in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Jesus, therefore, instead of visiting the Gentiles Himself, sent the Holy Ghost to them, His companion, so to speak, in the Godhead, the ministering spirit of the Father and the Son; and when He gives it unto you, you re-

ceive God; and it is a much more powerful testimony, and ought to be a more convincing one, than the ministrations of an angel. The ministrations of an angel appeals to our outer senses. We see with our eyes. But we may be deceived; for Satan, it is said, is able to transform himself almost like an angel of light. But not so with the Holy Ghost. When that descends upon a man, he knows it, and the testimony which it gives cannot be taken away. A great many people look for outer signs and think they would convince them. Our experience in preaching this Gospel is that men have seen the sick healed and mighty miracles performed, and they have joined the Church on the strength of this, but in very many instances they have lost the faith afterwards, because their outer senses were appealed to and not their souls. But when the Holy Ghost descends upon a man, God is with him as long as he retains that spirit, and it is a spirit that will always bear testimony to him. Men talk about the gift of prophecy. There are numbers of people who are prophets and are not members of our Church. They do not know that they have the spirit of prophecy, but how often is it the case, in our experience among mankind, that people have manifestations concerning things that will happen? They call them presentiments. But they are the manifestations of the spirit of God. The difference between the Latter-day Saints and others in this respect is that we have taken the course which God has required, and through which this spirit will be given, and it will grow and increase until it becomes perfect knowledge within us. God bless you and help us all to be faithful to the truth all the days of our lives, in my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1852.

Hon. W. McKinley, Jr., and Others, Committee, Etc.

Gentlemen—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification, which you brought me June 30, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican national convention. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the wisdom of the administration. I have endeavored, without wavering or weariness, as far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me to carry out pledges made the people in 1858, if the policies of the administration have not been distinctly and progressively American and Republican the fault has not been in purpose, but in execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation by Congress and of the work of the executive departments, for the credit of any successes that may have been attained is in such measure due to others, Senators and representatives, and to efficient heads of the several departments, that I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries, and this calls for a review of what has been done, we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first

Congress has been subjected to a revision of the Democratic House of Representatives, and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national administration was succeeded by a Republican administration and the freshness of events has given unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to do will justify this opinion.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, during the great civil war, devised a national currency consisting of United States notes issued and redeemable by the government and of national bank notes based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon issues of State banks, and the intended result that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a State bank note. Notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to bill holders; notes of an insolvent bank are good as current as treasury notes, for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money, I might almost say international, for our bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries.

The Democratic party, if entrusted with control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax of State bank issues with a view to putting into circulation again, under such legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the inconvenience and loss attendant upon the use of such money, can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of the bill was no indication of its value. A bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide today as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day, lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the East issues of the most solvent banks of the West, and in consequence a money changer's office was a familiar neighbor of the ticket office and lunch counter.

The farmer and laborer found the money received for their products and labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened.

CHANGES MAY BECOME NECESSARY but the material system of our currency is safe and acceptable throughout the whole country. It is fruit of bitter experience, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party. Few subjects elicited more discussion or attracted more general interest than that of the recovery by the United States of its appropriate sphere of the

ocean carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets but our national pride. Practically all the freight transportation to Europe, the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and the large manufacturing products has for many years been sold to foreign shipowners.

Ten thousand immigrants annually seeking homes under our flag, have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousands of American citizens bent on European travel had each year stepped into foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. Merchandise, the real balance of trade, the treasury books, how is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage money. Glance at the ships, the fastest upon the sea, which are now in peace profiting by our trade. They are in a secondary sense war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the destruction of our commerce. The undisputed fact is, the steamship lines of Europe were built upon and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying mails or of an annual bounty given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying armament and turn them over to the government on demand upon specified terms. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influences sixteen American steamships, of an aggregate tonnage of 5400 tons, and costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted for in American shipyards. In addition to this it is now practically certain we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction by American yards of

OUR NEW PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,700,000, and will add to our national resources six steamships, the fastest upon the seas.

Special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and, though my expectations have not as yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by those ports, and when those people more fully awake to their interests I do not doubt they will secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party found no place in their platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to extend the appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with the American lines. Patriotic people, workmen in our shops, capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry, shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval register. Great ships now on

the designer's table go to foreign shops for construction. The United States has a brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors, and the courage of its sailors in the carrying trade of all the seas. Another related measure, as furnishing increased foreign traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1878, now in practical operation with five nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, with several trade arrangements with each. The removal of the duty on sugar, and the continuance of coffee and tea on the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was of such enormous advantage to countries exporting these articles as to suggest the continuation thereof if reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this new upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements, work of creating new events and adapting our goods to new markets. It has necessarily taken time, but the results already shown are such, I am sure, as to re-establish a rule in favor of the policy of

RECIPROCAL TRADE upon free importation of such articles as do not compete with the products of our own farms, mines and factories, in exchange for free or favored introduction of our products into their countries. The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted the alarmed attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. A British board of trade presented to government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called the commercial trade of the United States.

At a meeting in March last of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain the president reported that exports from Great Britain to the Latin-American countries during last year decreased \$23,750,000, and this is due not to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France also have shown a startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the cattle markets and already secured important advantages. The most important work of the commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain found it necessary to make special trade agreements with the rest of her West India colonies and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their best sugar product.

A few details as to the increase in our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which arrangements have been made, our trade to June 20, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent. With Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent. With Cuba during

the first ten months our exports increased \$3,902,193, or 54.8 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consul-general at Havana under date of July 26th last. During the first half year of 1891, Havana received 140,650 bags of flour from Spain, and other parts of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 208,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 18,976 bags of American flour, and other parts approximately an equal amount, making about 20,000 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent Havana 168,780 bags and about an equal amount to other parts of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892. Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions, the American export of pork products to Guines increased during the ten months ending June last \$202,570, or about 32 per cent.

THE "BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL"

of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports to Cuba, says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supply Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies and the manufacturers and improvements of the Southern States will undoubtedly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity treaty by which the United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar, will of course boost the American coal exporters even more effectually than the new lines of railway."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision, and especially denounces as a sham reciprocity that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign, this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain-growing States willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the South and the beet sugar industry of the Northwest and of the Pacific coast, or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee which a tariff for revenue only necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets which have been opened, as I have shown? Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice, and if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that restriction of American products and trade and a corresponding increase of European

production and trade would follow, and I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people. The declaration of the platform in favor of the American doctrine of protection meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but one principle is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been, or more correctly has been made to appear between a high and low protective tariff, both parties professing a solicitude regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically declared that if given power it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect on wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the committee on platform to the Democratic National convention at Chicago contained this clause, that "when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefit to labor and the enormous additional importation of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen." Here we have a distinct admission on the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff equal to the difference between him and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions of the existing tariff."

Again this majority report further declared: "But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that every change of law must at every step be regarded of labor and capital and business interest." Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties for successful continuance, and the declaration that tariff changes shall be regarded of the workmen in such industries and of invested capital. Nothing is more indicative of new and more courageous leadership, to which the party now committed itself, than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares

PROTECTIVE DUTIES UNCONSTITUTIONAL

—high protection or low protection—all unconstitutional. A Democratic Congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic President approve any tariff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit appropriations or give any advantage to the American workmen or producer. Bounty might, I judge, be paid to the importer under this view of the Constitution in order to increase important importations.

This destructive un-American doctrine is not held or taught by history,

by Democratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots reached this generation; certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This crusade against American ships, bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, persistent disbelief of the opening of a tinplate mill or the increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful statesman in the country who does not know the enactment of a law in harmony with the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it never has seen, and there is not a thoughtful workman who does not know that it would at once formally reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations which would be followed by an immediate reduction of wages to the European standard.

If any one suggests that the radical policy will not be executed if the Democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of the party thus trifling with great interests, a threat of legislation would be only less harmful than the fact that a distinguished Democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to protected industries to fight to extermination, and, another such rightly expressed logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all Democrats, even those holding the most moderate protection views to go into the Republican party.

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law.

We fortunately are about to judge of its influence upon productions and prices by market reports. The day of prophesies of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. Examination into the effect of the law upon prices of protection products and the cost of such articles as enter into the living of the people of small means has been made by the senate committee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report signed by all the members of the committee given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever been made before. These facts appear from the report:

First—The cost of articles entering into use by those earning less than \$1,000 per annum, a decrease of 3 per cent., while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing, in part to an increased foreign demand and opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by the power of the purchase of articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people never have been as great as they are now.

Second—There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent. and all cereals 33.99 per cent. The ninth annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Labor of the State of New York, a Democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates as to that State the facts found by the Senate committee. His extended inquiry shows in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1890 the aggregate

sum paid in wages in that State was \$6,577,976 in excess and an aggregate production of \$31,315,810 in excess of the previous year. In view of this showing of the increase in wages and of the reduction in cost of articles of common necessity and of the marked advance in prices of agricultural products, it is plain the tariff law has not imposed burdens but has conferred benefits upon the farmer and working-man.

SOME SPECIAL EFFECTS

of the acts should be noticed. It was courageous to attempt to rid our people of the long maintained foreign monopoly of the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk, plush, lace, etc., once or twice given to the importer under this view of the constitution in order to increase important importations and revenue "for revenue only" is the limitation. Reciprocity, of course, falls under denunciation for its object and effect is not revenue, but promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate was attempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would enable our makers to produce at profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove America out of the business and when this was accomplished, again made their own prices. A correspondent of the *Industrial World*, the official organ of tin plate workers, published at Swansea, in its issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says Do not be deceived. The victory of the Republicans at the polls means the retention of the McKinley bill and means a rapidly accruing loss of 50 per cent. of the export American trade. Had there been no Democratic victory in 1890, the spread of tin plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bona fide. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to 11 shillings per box of 100, 14 by 20, full weight basis. Let workmen take half pay for a few months and turn out more, then let the masters forego profits for some time."

And again that paper says it is clearly to the interest of both employer and workman

TO PRODUCE TIN PLATES,

tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competition from the field, but in spite of doubts raised by elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly the tinplate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. Official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and tin plates in the United States during the last fiscal year, show a total production of 12,240,880 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter of 825,022 pounds, with last 8,000,000 pounds, shows a rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during last quarter were made from American block plates and the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, treasury agent in charge, estimates as the result of careful enquiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and by the end of

the year our production will be at the rate of 2,000,000 pounds per annum.

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is making pearl buttons. Few articles coming to the United States from abroad are so distinctly the product of starvation wages, but without unduly extending this letter I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. It transplanted several important industries and established them here and revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to miners protection against foreign silver-bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky mountain States, and to wool-growers the protection for their fleeces and flocks which saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bills placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the west will know how destructive to prosperity these measures would be.

This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced rates. The appeals of free traders to working men are largely addressed to prejudices or to passions and are not unfrequently pronounced communistic. The new Democratic leader rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employee. I greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils would be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and second, a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country.

OUR WORKMEN.

If the injustice of his employer tempts a workman to turn back, he should be very sure his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. Workmen in our great industries are, as a body, remarkably intelligent and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice or what seems to them to be such, or be led for a moment by others, into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in a calm light next November, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens, and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.

No intelligent advocate of the protective tariff claims it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in supply of and demand for products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

The South American States have had liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ore, iron, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construc-

tion of the Nicaragua canal; in the new trade with South and Central America; in the establishment of American steamship lines—these States also have special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Our adversaries speak only of increased duties imposed upon tin, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year \$468,000,772 worth of merchandise, or 56.55 per cent. of our total importation came in free (largest percentage in our history), while in 1889 the per cent. of free importations was only 34.43 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumers in duties in fifteen months after paying bounties provided for, \$37,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every household, upon every Saturday's purchase of the workman.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE ARGUMENTS against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from participation in what is called with swelling emphasis "the market of the world." If this view is not a false one how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of "the market of the world," and how does it happen the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and plush factories? Our national advantages are protective tariff and reciprocity. This policy makes it possible for us to have a large participation in "the market of the world" without opening our own to competition. That would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metalism has my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such rate as will maintain equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all great nations of the world. One essential condition is that these dollars shall have an equal value in all commercial transactions, not only as a medium of exchange but as a measure of value; and when unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and become merchandise. The true interest of all our people, especially farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be an exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power of any other dollar. I am quite sure if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of the larger use of silver, and I was

much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation by this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble.

When the result of the conference is known, we shall then be able, intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

In my last message to Congress I said: "I must yet entertain hope that it is possible to secure calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional statutory changes as may be necessary to insure a choice of officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and full elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission non-partisan in membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men to whom the consideration of questions of government need with our electric systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing and mitigate those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of a committee to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guarantee of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to choice of officers of the national government with views requiring for every elector free and unobscured suffrage and as near an approach to equality on each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that limitations of suffrage should be placed in the ballot and only there is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it. Every man should be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted.

Our old Republican battle cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us not only from Alabama, but from other States, and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery. When the debate ended the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party faction in power. These new political movements in the States, and the recent decisions of some of the State courts against unfair apportionment encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the States, the law made equal and non-partisan, and the election free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections.

I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan committee to consider the subject of apportionment and elections in their relation to the choice of Federal officers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality, there has been no dealing with the law in any of the departments or bureaus, as has before happened, but

appointments to classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the merit basis, as ascertained by the daily record, and the efficiency of the force is thereby greatly increased.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN.

of the land was worthy and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The increased interest manifest in the States in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes, and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the national national flag, are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age, is supreme, and our care for them will be zealous and constant. The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural regard of the parent, after contributions to public school fund to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools. It is gratifying to notice that many States are with commendable liberality developing their school system and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

The tariff bill of 1890 gives a better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they ever had before, and home market for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and development of others. We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer how much has been done to promote his interest. And whether in continuance and extension there is not a better prospect offered to him than the invitation of the Democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and abandon the reciprocity policy and better also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties which solicit his support.

I often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua ship canal to our commerce and our navy. The project is not one of commerce, but one of necessity. It is possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, a speedy completion of the canal without taxing the treasury for any direct contribution and at the same time secure to the United States an influence in its management which is imperative.

It has been the purpose of the administration to make it

FOREIGN POLICY

not a matter of partisan politics, but patriotism and national honor, and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the committee on foreign affairs have responded in true American spirit. I have not hesitated to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and I frankly confer my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard patient

but firm insistence upon American rights and upon immunity from insult injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question if a Republican administration is conducting the American side. I do not believe that tame submission to insult by any nation at the hands of any other, can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship. The necessary element of mutual respect will be wanting.

The Chilean incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in an agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a commission of long unsettled claims between the two governments, which Mr. Egan settled advantageously to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers, the rights of the United States and our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The Samoan and Behring Sea questions, which came over from the preceding administration have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before, I am sure, have the influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation on both hemispheres.

THERE ARE MANY UNION SOLDIERS and sailors in this country yet, veterans of an honorable struggle not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering, who does not listen with sympathy, and the heart that does not respond with generosity are ear and heart of alien and not of American. Now soon again surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of national capital and every tribute of honor and love should attend their march. Comrade in column of victors in the parade of 1895 I am not less comrade now.

I used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon lines of lawlessness. Mob do not discriminate and punishment inflicted by them have no repressive or salutary influence. On the contrary, they beget revenge and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant when accused of crime are fairly tried before a lawful tribunal. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offenses against law and social order.

The necessity for care!

DISCRIMINATION AMONG EMIGRANTS seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We don't want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habit are not wanted at home. Industrious and self-reliant lovers of law and liberty

should be discriminated from pauper labor.

It seemed to me an appeal to our people to consider the question of re-adjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many partisans have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them would sometime be used to perpetuate in power a faction or party against the will of the people.

Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no Republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards and when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong an appeal that could not be heard until after the election made it ineffectual. Ballot-boxes were thrown out or alleged irregularities or destroyed and it is asserted on behalf of the white voters of Alabama, that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected. There is no security for personal or political rights. The power of States over the question of qualification of electors is simply to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage. We demand that every man found to be qualified under law shall be protected.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and agricultural departments in THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURE.

Our pork products were for ten years not only excluded by the great continental nations of Europe but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions failed, but the wise legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, providing for the inspection and official certification of our meats and giving the President power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as shall continue to refuse our inspected meat, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing a new market for our supplies, but to add fifty cents per 100 pounds to the market value of inspected meats. Under the reciprocity agreement special favors were secured for agricultural products and our exports of such products have been greatly increased with sure prospect of further and rapid increase. The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty is to introduce the various preparations of corn as articles of food, and the work has been very successful. The department also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine in connection with British veterinarians, live cattle from the United States landed at that port; and the result in connection with sanitary methods adopted at home, has been that we hear no more about cattle being infected with pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine lines prevented infection of northern cattle with Texas fever.

THE GENERAL CONDITION of our country is one of great pros-

perity. The Blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual average of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$4,000,000 over the average of the preceding ten years and more than \$40,000,000 over 1890. Last year, unaffected by the new tariff, our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$170,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by \$285,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$144,000,000; of provisions, \$4,000,000 and of manufactures over \$8,000,000. Of merchandise the balance of trade in our favor in 1892 is \$201,944,842. No other nation can match the commercial progress which those figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits compel them to declare our people oppressed and our trade restricted by protective tariff.

It is not possible for me to allude in the briefest way to many of the topics presented. The resolutions adopted by the convention upon those that have not been discussed before publicly, they have expressed my views. A change in the personnel of the national administration is comparatively of little moment, if those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful. Others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places, but changes in laws, in administrative policies, are of great moment. When public affairs have been given direction and business adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves stoppage and new business adjustments. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition of the protective policy, to which all business, even that of importer, is now adjusted. Reciprocity policy, new merchant marine, all demolished—not gradually taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature—the re-establishment of State banks. The policy of the Republican party on the other hand desired a policy, safe, progressive, and development of new facilities, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous change, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon party lines. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

ONE by one drop off; the famed American sons of song—Hawthorne and Bryant, Emerson and Longfellow, Lowell and Whittman are gone, and the latest to follow in the wake of the illustrious departed is John Greenleaf Whittier, at the ripe old age of 85. Peacefully he passed away at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of Dr. Cartland in Hampton Falls, N. H., a place about six miles from Amesbury.

Mr. Whittier was born in 1807 at the little hamlet of Haverhill in Massachusetts. He came of an honest Quaker family. During the years of his boyhood he worked on his father's farm. He was frail and delicate, so much so that a good Quaker doctor said to him one day, "Greenleaf, thou must take care of thy health." And his companions

and kinsfolk predicted confidently that he would never pass the forties. But he agreeably disappointed them and entered well into the eighties. At an early age he manifested a disposition to write verses. While hoeing in the fields he strung together a little poem, and afterwards placed it on a vagrant scrap of paper. His sister found it, took it to Mr. Garrison's paper, and it was published. That gentleman soon discovered the author, and that the little poem had some merit in it, and encouraged him to study.

Whittier while a boy learned the trade of shoemaking, and by this earned money sufficient to maintain him for six months at Haverhill academy. He then taught school for a season or two. He was an industrious student and writer, but his labors brought him no rich rewards for a long time. He was closely identified with the abolition movement of the antebellum period, both as a writer and an editor. But it appears that he did not wholly endorse the war at first, and at its close was in favor of making the most liberal terms possible with the South.

Among his best known fugitive pieces is "Floyd Tresson." He wrote quite a number of poems of local interest in New England, and it was from these in connection with the simplicity, honesty, integrity and innocence of his life that he gained his popularity. Of course his earlier efforts were sneered at by a great many, and while some heavy critics pronounced them doggerel, others equally prominent sustained them as gems of innuendo.

The work which first brought him fair remuneration was his "Snow-bound." For this the publishers paid him 25 cents royalty on every copy sold. From it several thousand dollars were realized. Worth in our day is measured mainly by money, and when it became known that Whittier made a small fortune by his verses he became the fashion. After this he received high prices for his poems, and often refused to accept the sums offered on the ground that his efforts were not worth the money. He received \$1000 for one poem of ninety-six lines from the New York Ledger. This is entitled "The Captain's Well." It was the last of any length which he wrote, and has a local interest. It is founded on a historic fact of a rather romantically tragic character.

Mr. Whittier can hardly be classed as a great poet. But his simple ballads and graceful lyrics will hold a place for a long time in the literature of the American people. In his age of wealth-hunting and profit seeking his simple life affords an instructive and edifying lesson for those who would place materialism before spirituality and intellect.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* will soon have a Hoe press that will print, cut, paste, fold and deliver as one sheet 12,000, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen page papers per hour. It will be fed by two rolls of paper unwinding automatically, side by side. The *Republican* was sixty-eight years old on the 8th inst. It is one of the oldest and best conducted papers of New England.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. FENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - September 17, 1892.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-third Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, October 6th, 1892.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODBUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE SANITARY QUESTION.

The *Herald* calls attention to the generally recognized failure of the sewer system, which was adopted a few years ago in response to a demand from the real estate and other boomers, and against the protest of more thoughtful and more permanent citizens. The *Herald* says:

"A few of the conservative citizens did not protest against sewerage, but they asked that the matter be delayed until such time as a thorough investigation could be made, and the best plan ascertained. These conservatives thought of the future, and wanted to build with that thought in view. They knew that sewerage meant the expenditure of vast sums of money, and they also knew there was danger of making sewerage a great evil. They wanted the proper system adopted when it could be elaborated and perfected as the years came and the people were able to meet the cost of the improvement. However, their counsels were not heeded. The conservatives were called 'muck-back' and 'back numbers.' They were forced into the background by the 'progressive' element, sewerage was ordered, a portion of the city has enjoyed the improvement two or three years, and now everybody begins to understand something of the mistake that was made."

This was the position taken at the time by the DESERET NEWS and for which it was so fiercely and falsely denounced by the "Liberal" organ. We were represented as opposed to sewers and in favor of filth, when we simply objected to the folly of establishing an expensive system which had not been duly considered, as to its applicability to our peculiar situation as a city. We particularly opposed the emptying of sewage into the Jordan river, and also the adoption of a scheme which could not possibly be made general.

We think now that the evil existing should not be increased. More sewers mean more foul matter brought to a point where it must be disposed of. This certainly ought to be done without detriment to property owners adjacent and to the health of the people. This city is situated on the slope of a basin. If there was a rapidly flowing stream to carry sewage out to sea there would be no trouble on that account. But we must find some harmless means of disposition for the sewage of the city, or the concentration of floods of filth will prove a monstrous evil beyond control. Whether this can be found in a system of deodorization and the manufacture of fertilizers we do not pretend to say. But such a system is found practicable and profitable elsewhere. All we ask for now is due consideration and the adoption of a plan that will be effective and permanent.

Connected with this subject is the question of the disposition of offensive refuse in the unwearied portions of the city. We have urged for years the adoption of a dry earth system of de-fecation. All the fuss that is made about the depositing of fecal matter in the gardens and lots in the outer districts of the city is the extreme of folly. If the deposits in outhouses are kept sprinkled with dry earth, the matter can be removed without scent or harm and used to fertilize the soil. The nonsense about danger from night soil placed in gardens and covered with earth is provoking to common sense. The ground is nature's deodorizer. Liquids may percolate through the soil and get into wells, but solids treated to dry earth can do no damage whatever.

If decaying fruit and vegetable matter is cleared away and destroyed; if the dry earth system for closets and outhouses is adopted; if residents are required to keep their premises free from offensive matter and offensive odors; if expensive means are not imposed upon the people but they are permitted to dispose of or remove waste matter themselves if they choose; if proper legislation be established by ordinance, and the real, not the imaginary, causes of danger to health be systematically taken away, with competent disposition of the sewage from the business part of town, the sanitary condition of the city can be vastly improved and, indeed, be made much better than it has ever been or has been likely to be under the old conditions or those of the present.

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

If it will not be considered impertinent, we would like to call the attention of our morning contemporaries in this city to the fact, that the test oath now to be tested in Idaho is not the original bit of intolerance and bigotry which was judicially declared to be inside the limit of the National Constitution, but a comparatively new creation, which no just judge can fairly sustain and no commonly decent citizen of any party can reasonably approve. No matter who fathered it or fostered it, the measure is outside of the matters submitted to the courts, and of the provisions made part of the State Constitution.

The sweeping condemnation passed

upon the test oath imposed upon the South, applies with equal force to the oath that blots the statutes of Idaho, and it ought to meet with the same fate as it will, no doubt, when fully tested. Journals of all parties ought to unite in calling for its destruction. It matters not whether there were more Republicans than Democrats who favored it or vice versa, the thing to do now is to blot it out forever, and let fair freedom and calm justice have their way.

The Mormon citizens of Idaho are watching to see who really favors the movement for their liberty, and who, while professing fairness with their lips, will try to hinder it by their acts. The decision of the court before whom the test case is to be tried, is of more importance that any question as to the party which is to be held responsible for the wrong that must be righted.

CHRISTIAN CONVERSION AND DOCTRINE.

DR. MILLS, who is conducting the revival meetings held in this city, appears to be devoted to the work he has undertaken. He gives evidence of being sincere, and if he can accomplish any good by inducing people of questionable conduct to reform, we shall be among those who will be gratified at such a result. The fact that we respectfully differ with him in regard to what constitutes Christianity does not detract from our desire to see him successful in reformatory labor.

It appears from the nature of the proceedings that Dr. Mills, his aids and the "revival" meetings are simply recruiting auxiliaries operating in behalf of the various Protestant denominations. This is evinced by the face of the cards which are signed by those persons who announce that they are converted. The convert attaches his name and address to a species of resolution to the effect that the signer has made a determination to lead a Christian life. He also designates upon the card which of the numerous ministers he prefers. By this means the number of accessions to the fold of each of the respective clergymen will be readily ascertained, and in case any of the persons signing the pledge become Christians do not conform to their resolutions and put in an appearance at the churches of their selection, the ministers will be in a position to communicate and labor with them.

It does not appear to us that these methods are in keeping with the kind of Christianity taught and practiced by Christ Himself, nor by his authorized Apostles and servants who co-operated with Him and carried on the work of evangelization after His departure to the "right hand of the Father." This view is supported even by the 8th chapter of Acts, from which Mr. Mills, last evening, took his text. Philip had preached to the Samaritans, a number of whom received his message and were "baptized, both men and women." It appears, however, that Philip was not empowered to confer the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. The apostles at Jerusalem were communicated with on the subject. The result was that Peter and

John responded by going to Samaria, and administering to the new converts. "They laid their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost." This was the course that was undergone by people converted to Christianity in those apostolic times, and we know of no human authority that has a right to alter it.

There ought to be no dispute in relation to the fact that the Christianity of Christ and the Apostles required of the convert, faith in the atoning blood of the Savior and in His divine mission and doctrine, as exhibited in His own life and teachings and the preaching and practice of those He called and authorized to speak and act in His name.

Then followed, in consecutive order, repentance of sin, which is a natural principle as well as a divine requisition. It is a reformation of conduct, exhibited by conforming in word and deed to the commandments of God.

The next step was baptism, by immersion, for the remission of sins, administered by an authorized agent or servant of Jesus Christ. By compliance with this simple and indispensable ordinance the convert typified the death, burial and resurrection of the Savior, and as the Master came forth from the tomb with His body free from the taint of mortality the repentant sinner comes out of the watery grave free from the contamination of sin, to enter upon a Christian spiritual career. He has not signed a card embodying a resolution to lead a Christian life, but he has submitted to an act that is in beautiful harmony with the basic principle of the plan of salvation. He has, by this performance, entered into a contract with the Redeemer. In the compact each party to the act is present, the recipient convert in his own proper person and the Redeemer by the administrator or agent whom He has duly authorized to act for Him. Without the authority of the Master the ordinance could not be properly administered, except as a dead form without power and ineffectual in securing divine recognition.

The scriptures plainly show that the next step of the candidate for salvation who has exhibited faith in Christ, repented of his sins and been properly "buried with Christ by baptism" for the remission of sins, is to receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands of genuine agents of the Redeemer. This is an ordinance that no mere pretender or unauthorized person can claim to be a servant of God can perform without great danger of being detected in his fraudulent practice, for this reason: He might go through the form of laying on of hands for imparting the Holy Ghost, but the divine Spirit would not descend upon the person administered to. If the Holy Spirit did descend it would be proof of divine recognition. This is probably the reason why the Protestant churches have almost totally discarded this ordinance. The possession of the Holy Ghost causes true Christians to be different from and detached by the generality of the world. They belong to the spiritual kingdom of God, which is not worldly.

The doctrines and principles set forth herein are so clearly stated in the New Testament that it is difficult to understand how an intelligent person can

read the record and not be able to see that this is the case. The same principles and ordinances are also comprehended in the faith and practice of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly, but erroneously, designated as the "Mormon" Church.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

FOLLOWING is extracted from a correspondence of M. G. C. Edholm, an officer of the World's W. C. T. U.:

"The Carnegie troubles with the laboring men have brought the labor problem to the front. The only solution lies in the divinely given golden rule, 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them.' This has been strikingly illustrated by the millionaire merchant prince and evangelist, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, who has taken into partnership five of the heads of departments in his great wholesale house in New York, pronounced by the New York Times at \$800,000, the largest in the world. The New York press is full of praise for this notable deed. The New York Herald says: 'On its face the transaction was simply the re-organization of the house of Charles N. Crittenton as an incorporated company.'

It is a matter of fact it was a voluntary surrender by Mr. Crittenton of a considerable interest in his very prosperous business to five of his old employees. Many employers have adopted one means or another of making their employees sharers in the profits of their business and thereby securing their loyalty; but the voluntary transfer by a man of large means of a large interest in his business to his employees without the payment of a penny is unique.

"Edward G. Wells, third vice-president of the company, says: 'It is capitalized at \$800,000. Mr. Crittenton having turned into it every dollar's worth of assets of the house of Charles H. Crittenton, of which he was the sole owner. The stock is all taken, being held by Mr. Crittenton. Messrs. Alfred B. Kennedy, William A. Demarest, Franklin B. Waterman, Thomas E. Delano and myself. Mr. Crittenton is president of the company. Twenty men who have been taken into the company are old employees, the youngest of the five in point of service being myself, with a record of thirteen years in Mr. Crittenton's employ. Mr. Kennedy, who is the buyer for the house, has served twenty years; Mr. Demarest, the head of the retail department, twenty years; Mr. Delano, the general manager, twenty-eight years; and Mr. Waterman, who runs our advertising department, sixteen years. Others may be taken in. I presume that we were selected on account of our long service and thorough familiarity with every detail of the business of the house, but I should not be surprised if some other old employees were taken into the company later.'"

THE CHINESE AND THE EXCLUSION LAW.

THE San Francisco Chronicle says that the Chinese on the Pacific Coast are paying no heed whatever to the requirements of the new exclusion law. General John M. Comb has been appointed to superintend the details of registration in the office of the California Revenue Collector. Registration, according to the provisions of the law, should have commenced on September 1st, but not one Chinese presented himself for enrollment on

that day. The Chinese are awaiting instructions from their minister at Washington as to what they ought to do in the premises.

A disused cigar factory is being fitted up in San Francisco as a registration bureau. It will be equipped with ample photographing apparatus, and some twenty clerks on hand to attend to all the work of registering, labeling and picture-taking. It is stated that after May 6th next, when Chin-men found without certificates can be reported, trouble will commence. A test case cannot be made until after that date, as the law provides for a period of registration extending from Sept. 1st to May 6th.

MARS.

E. M. CONVERSE has an instructive and interesting astronomical article in the Boston Herald of September 1st, from which is clipped the following in relation to Mars:

"When in 1909 Mars makes us a near visit, one-half of those who saw the marvellous spectacle presented by the ruddy planet at his recent opposition will have passed on. The question of the habitability of Mars may be decided before that time. If so, it will be in a way as little expected as the discovery of the constituents of the sun by means of the spectroscope. The two greatest discoveries by far of the nineteenth century are the discovery of Neptune in 1846 and the discovery of the existence of Mars in 1877. Who can tell what the twentieth century has in store, or what flight into futurity may be rewarded with a tangible prize? The question that most interests the human race is whether the worlds that, like the earth, revolve about the sun are like our world the seat of conscious life. The answer may be hidden in some huge meteor, that, falling to the earth, holds within its confines the key to the grand mystery, as tiny diamonds were found in a meteor that fell in Russia.

It is not impossible that telescopes may be made powerful enough to reveal the movement of some immense structure on Mars.

Langley says that if terrestrial astronomers were removed to the moon, taking their telescopes with them, they might possibly see a great steamship moving as a little red dot across the earth, or an army like that of Napoleon marching over the Russian snow in the form of a black dot."

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE DECLINING

BRITISH trade journals are not pleased with the statistics pertaining to imports and exports. For the seven months commencing January and ending July, 1891, the imports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were estimated at £245,000,000 sterling, or about \$1,225,000,000. For the same period in 1892 the figures were £248,000,000, or about \$1,250,000,000. Exports for the same period in 1891 aggregated £148,000,000, in 1892 £181,000,000, a decrease of £15,000,000, or \$75,000,000. Comparing the decrease in exports from the United Kingdom for the seven months mentioned in 1892 with the same period in 1891 a decrease of 10 per cent. is shown. Comparing the decrease for the same time between 1891 and 1890 a decrease of one per cent. is shown;

coal exports show a falling off of nearly \$10,000,000 from 1891 to 1892, mainly to Germany and France. Textile material shows a decrease of 8 per cent.; in metals and manufactures a decline of 20 per cent. is shown. Other industries also show decreases in exports.

The total of British exports to the colonies and foreign countries aggregated for six months, ending June 30th, 1890, 127½ million pounds, for the same period in 1891 124 million pounds, and for the same period of 1892 111 million pounds. These figures show a decrease which begins to alarm British capitalists. In food imports there is no decrease. Live animals, meat, butter, cheese and eggs show approximately the same figures for the periods mentioned above in relation to exports.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

This evening the City Council will have to take some action in regard to the paving question. It has been very freely discussed by the public. The overwhelming sentiment is no doubt in favor of home materials, home workmen and home contractors. This ought to be respected by the body elected by the public to manage public affairs.

We understand that no contract can be let without the action of the City Council. The Board of Public Works is subordinate to that body. Its recommendations are not law. The Council can refuse to adopt the report of the Board, and can return it with suggestions for a change. There is no need for any conflict between the auxiliary and inferior body and the chief and superior body. Both ought to take into consideration the views of the public and, in this case, particularly of the property owners who are principally interested because they will have to pay a large proportion of the paving tax.

It will not be a good thing to postpone this paving work to so late a date that frost will interfere with the work. That is now said to be an argument in favor of accepting the Barber bid. But it is founded on the idea that if that bid is rejected, new bids must be advertised for.

We do not believe that is essential. If the Board of Public Works is disposed to work in harmony with the City Council, and the Council is disposed to concede to the popular demand, the report can be returned and modified as to conform to the public wishes, and there will be no danger of any serious obstacle to the carrying out of the desired change.

It is all right to be technical, within reasonable bounds. But technicalities can be carried too far and common sense and public necessity be sacrificed thereby. We hope the Council will be guided by what is best for the general interest, and take a fair stand on its rights and duties, and not be swayed by small and catchy objections, or the influence of large and grasping corporations.

We are now having Utah fall weather, which is equal to that of Italy, or any other part of the globe—warm and genial during the day and cool and pleasant at night.

ADVICE TO UTAH WOMEN.

We notice in a country contemporary, advice to the ladies of Utah to "enter politics," by which is meant, as we learn from the context, contention for the interests of a political party. We do not think this is good counsel. In our opinion, the ladies will do well to hold themselves aloof from party discussions and even from party affiliations. We are sure that they will hinder instead of hasten the attainment of the elective franchise by alignment with the political parties of the day.

There are prejudices enough against woman's participation in the affairs of government, without adding to them the obstacle of offensive partisanship. It is proper for women, young and old, to become familiar with political principles; that is, the science of civil government. But this does not necessarily imply the adoption of party tactics, the imbibing of party spirit, or the training in party ranks. The contention which takes the place of argument among our people to so large an extent just now, is disgusting to an independent onlooker, and it would become doubly so if engaged in by our mothers and daughters and sisters.

Woman suffrage is not at present a party question. Either party is about as much opposed to it, practically, as the other. If women commenced to array themselves on either side, it would but intensify the opposition. We advise the ladies who are working for political liberty to their sex, to keep to that issue with an eye single to its consummation. Do not drift off to other points. Leave out the question of office holding. Keep aloof from party controversies. Do not be drawn into partisan discussions. Get the ballot first, choose your party afterwards. Be united in the common cause and do not be so unwise as to divide your forces for any purpose.

A SINGULAR SORT OF "CHRISTIANITY."

We notice a great many allusions in papers published in the Southern States, to the removal of some "Mormon" missionaries, by force, from Beaver Dam, Virginia, to another part of the State. It appears that in the latter part of August a meeting was held for the purpose of stopping the work of proselyting said to have been successful in that region. After a chairman and secretary had been appointed, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That with God's help this shall remain a Christian community."

"Resolved, That we will tolerate no Mormonism in our midst."

The report says: "A motion was carried that the body act as an escort to accompany the Mormons to the borders of the county. Major Page was elected to take charge of the expedition, and after riding ten or twelve miles they found the Elders in a tobacco house near Jones' Cross Roads. They were promptly escorted to the county's border, and having promised that they would not again enter the county, were permitted to leave.

There were about seventy-five men in line, who included the best men of the neighborhood."

What a singular sort of "Christian community" that must be that will not tolerate an unorthodox Christian society in its midst! Imagine Jesus of Nazareth, at the head of an unlawful mob of his disciples, driving out from their midst, by force of numbers, two or three preachers of a different faith to his own! Fancy Peter and James and John, with seventy-five Saints at Jerusalem, hunting out a couple of ministers of some other denomination than theirs, and escorting them out of Judea, warning them to return no more!

It is evident that these good "Christians" of Beaver Dam have little real faith in the power and virtue of their own religion. They are afraid to pit it against the alleged heresies of the Mormon Elders. The only efficient argument they can offer is the power of violence. It is as open a confession of the inferiority of their own creeds as if made in so many words. It is also an act of direct hostility against the spirit and teachings of Christ, whom they pretend to follow. Their Christianity is bogus. Their proceedings were not even civilized, but an act of barbarism. And the public journals that endorse or countenance it are scarcely fit for publication among savages, because they would only confirm the degraded beings in their brutal practices.

The kind of Christians that cannot "tolerate" even a heathen creed or heathen teachers "in their midst," are the very antipodes of the Christians who learned their creed from the lips of the Savior and His Apostles. The consequences of their rejection of truths which would be of infinite value to them and the people allowed to remain "in their midst," will certainly follow their barbaric and anti-Christian course. The Elders can quietly remove to a more civilized community, and bear with patience and with pity the contumely that has come to them from deplorable ignorance and prejudice.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

FURTHER particulars in relation to the seizures made in Bering sea by Russia are at hand. The Russian man-of-war "Zabraka" effected the capture. The captains of the schooners had to sign a confession that they were fishing in Russian waters when captured. The schooners and cargoes were confiscated and sent to a Russian port to be sold. Before signing the confession the captains were told that in the event of refusal they should go to Vladivostok for trial, and after that perhaps have some exercise in the mine, or in building the great trans-Siberian railroad now in course of construction.

The captain of the Russian warship, when he learned that three of the four masters of the captured schooners were British, took down the English flag and danced a jig on it, in order to show his affection for Great Britain. The names of the three Britishers were O'Keefe, Ryan and McLeod. They, too, must have felt greatly outraged at this treatment of the Union Jack. The Russian captain

did not perhaps understand "what's in a name." But at all events he meant to show that for Canada and John Bull he had a sublime contempt. The American captain got away all right. No insult was offered to his flag, and he was simply cautioned not to repeat the exercise of seal fishing in Russian waters.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE.

REFERENCE was made in these columns a few days ago to a possible misunderstanding between the United States and Venezuela, over the forcible abduction of six refugees from an American passenger boat, named the "Carracosa." Our government has not let this matter drop. The ship at "Concord" is now on the way to La Guayra, the port town of Venezuela. Immediately on her arrival in that port she will learn the true state of affairs from the American Minister. The "Carracosa" is now in New York taking a cargo for La Guayra, and is expected to reach that port about the same time as the "Concord." The man-of-war "Kearsage" is in South American waters, and it is said that she is under orders to proceed also to La Guayra.

When these two American vessels arrive, the United States minister will make a formal demand for the six refugees taken from the "Carracosa." In the event of refusal it is not yet known what course will be pursued. The Venezuelan navy consists of two vessels, which mount in all eight guns. The country is absolutely in a state of anarchy. There is no settled government. Even the Venezuelan consul at New York did not know, at latest account, who was President of his country. It is thought that England is taking advantage of this confusion to push her own interest on the British Guiana frontier. The commander of the "Concord" has instructions to ascertain the correct situation in regard to John Bull, with a view of reminding him of the Monroe doctrine.

HISTORICAL TIMES.

It may not occur to a great many people, but it is nevertheless a fact, that an unusual number of events of potential interest to this nation, and incidentally to the rest of the world, are catalogued for the near future.

A partial enumeration would include the dedication of the World's Fair grounds, on the 21st of next month, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The numerous State elections throughout the Union in November will be a matter of unusual moment. The Presidential election in the same month promises to be of a character to cause much more than ordinary national interest. The political fight will be to some extent at least a triangular one, with a possibility of throwing the selection of President into the House of Representatives. This result is deemed remote, yet no person can safely say that it is not within possible range. In the following March will come the presidential inauguration day. In a little over a month subsequent it is anticipated that the grand and beau-

tiful Temple erected by the Latter-day Saints in this city will be dedicated for the sacred purposes for which it is intended. This may not be deemed by the people at large as an occurrence of wide significance. That, however, is a question viewed from two different standpoints. Those who have reared the structure regard it as a circumstance of far-reaching importance, relating to the well-being of the whole of our globe, and extending into the spirit world, being an agency for extending the benefits of the Gospel of peace and salvation to the spirits of the dead as well as to those who are still living in the body. In the month following (May, 1893) it is intended to open, in the city of Chicago, the greatest world's exposition of all history—one of the wonders of all time.

The fruitful, reflective mind can, with more or less accuracy, fix in the space between the occurrences enumerated, including the probable and possible, and it will thus at once be observed that history is about to be manufactured in this country with a rapidity that perhaps has never been excelled in the career of any other nation. At present, by way of addition, the grim prospect of a visitation from one of the worst plagues that ever afflicted the family of man hangs over the national horizon.

THAT CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The tragedy enacted at Chicago yesterday was a thrilling affair. Popular sympathy will justly go out toward the two brave officers who were murdered while performing their sworn duty. There will be small regret regarding the fate of Brown, the Texas millionaire, who precipitated the bloody drama. He only received a dose of the same deadly medicine he had many times, according to his published record, administered to others.

There is a strong dramatic thread running through the entire story which led up to the scene enacted yesterday. We are reliably informed that Carrigan, now one of the chief proprietors of the Hawthorne race track, formerly occupied the same position in connection with the Gardard track, but severed his connection with the latter about two years ago. Lately he has been working to have the opposition track with all its gambling appurtenances and concomitants broken up; and now there are statements to the effect that he has sought to attain his object by bribing officials. An idea of the situation in this connection can be obtained from the contention on the subject between the mayor and chief of police, one or the other of whom has made false statements on the subject.

Twenty years ago this Chicago tragedy would have been a national sensation. We are now, however, entering upon an epoch of violence, and comparatively speaking it is, in these times, only an insignificant affair, being obscured by the numerous bloody deeds that are operated on the wholesale principle.

The Peace Unions in Sweden claim now a total membership of 2000.

ANCIENT PRIZE FIGHTS.

The origin of prize fights must be sought far back in barbarous antiquity. It was a custom among ancient nations to sacrifice prisoners of war in honor of fallen heroes. It was part of the funeral ceremonies of a time when the torture of human beings was looked upon as legitimate amusement.

As time went on, the prisoners were made to fight for their lives, and the sacrifices took the form of mortal combats in the presence of thousands of spectators. In ancient Rome the combatants were known as gladiators. They were either prisoners of war or slaves, and were especially trained for the purpose. To the conquered slave the end was generally death, unless the spectators extended mercy to him and allowed him to live for another fight. The conqueror was rewarded and sometimes given his liberty.

This kind of amusement became common. The people flocked to the forum to enjoy the spectacle of gladiatorial exhibitions, and soon public officers and particularly candidates for the suffrage of the citizens, sought to capture the votes of the people by giving them, free of charge, admission to these sanguinary encounters. The emperors spent vast sums of money for this purpose. It is recorded that Julius Cæsar gave a show of 320 fighting couples. Thus arranged an exhibition of gladiatorial wild beasts and naval battles took place for thousands of years. Trajan gave a show in which two thousand men fought with each other or with wild beasts. This was witnessed by 70,000 spectators of all classes, including many aristocratic ladies of Rome. So numerous were the slaves kept and trained for this barbarous purpose that they were finally considered a menacing danger to the commonwealth.

When the persecutions of the Christians were commenced, many of them were sentenced to fight in the arena, but they persistently refused either to fight or defend themselves, preferring to die without blood stains on their hands. The spectators were not entirely satisfied with his kind of exhibition. The Christians were, therefore, usually thrown before the wild beasts, which, as a general rule, ended their sufferings in a short time.

Constantine was the first emperor who prohibited prize fights in his empire. He saw clearly that this kind of amusement was antagonistic to the principles of the Christians, who formed a majority of his subjects. This emperor, although not much of a Christian himself, was anxious to gain the affections of the Christian portion of the people and did all he could to sustain them. He legalized their custom of celebrating the Lord's day, extended their privileges as citizens and even tried to act as arbitrator in some of their doctrinal disputes. Out of regard for their sentiments, the barbarous gladiatorial fights were prohibited. It took a long time though, before the nation as a whole had been educated to detest this kind of amusement. But this feeling came gradually. In the reign of Honorius history

states that one Telemachus boldly entered the arena to stop a fight, but the spectators stoned him. The emperor Theodoros in the sixth century of our era finally abolished the barbarous exhibitions.

A question which confronts this country now is, When will the American people be sufficiently Christianized to abolish the brutal prize fights that are a blot upon our civilization? They constitute one of the lowest relics of barbarism. The fact that they are intensely popular and made occasions of absorbing public interest indicates that in some respects we are not far removed from the condition of the people of the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era. Instead of throwing off the barbarism exhibited by them, we simply manifest the same instincts in a modified degree.

MILITIA MEN DISCHARGED.

In the State of New York a new trouble has arisen out of the recent railroad strike in Buffalo. Several regiments of militia were called to perform duty at the scene of the trouble. The men composing those regiments were taken from their duties as clerks, merchants, warehousemen, etc. After the strike was settled, and the regiments disbanded, several members were denied their former situations. Two of the soldiers were employees of the Union Phonograph Company of New York. On presenting themselves for employment after their return from Buffalo, they were told that their places were filled. In the case of these two men the railroad officials gave them employment, but there are a dozen others who have forfeited their positions. One employer said that he would not take any man back who went from his work to protect property for the State. "Let the State find its own protectors, or procure employment for its soldiers."

A development of this kind forebodes a new obstruction to the effectiveness of a militia corps.

NEWSPAPERS IN PERSIA.

According to a Swedish paper published in Chicago, newspapers and magazines in Persia date their origin from the visit of the Shah to Europe. In the journal, which this "king of kings"—as the Shah is called in his own kingdom—recently has published, he relates that he noticed a Parisian cabman with great interest perusing a daily paper. This made him reflect on the power of the press, and he forthwith ordered the grand vizier, who accompanied him, to direct his attention to this matter, as soon as they should again reach Teheran. The result was, that a press department was added to the cabinet, under the direction of a Mohammedan, Dovlet, who is celebrated in his native country for a work on history and geography of which he is the author. He has been supported by Europeans, particularly French, and educated Persians, and now the country has about a dozen newspapers and magazines.

The principal of these is the organ

of the government *Iran*, which is entirely devoted to the internal affairs of the country. The correspondents of the papers are officials of the mail and telegraph service. All their contributions commence with the following stereotyped phrase: "Thanks to the governor (here follow his name and the name of his province), we are loyal to him. The people and all the world are at peace and pray for your majesty."

Next to this paper in influence are the three political and literary journals *Itala*, *Terhenk* and *Teheran*. Two of these are published in Teheran and the third in Isfahan. Their political columns are confined to brief accounts of European news, and their literary departments consist chiefly of translations of philosophical and historical works of western literature.

An illustrated paper called *Sheref* is published in Teheran, but its illustrations are only photographic pictures of Persian governors and prominent European statesmen.

A religious paper, *Zoot-Shams* is published in the modern Syrian tongue, by Protestant missionaries in Ormia.

The most widely circulated papers are *Athar* and *Kamase*. The editor of the first of these is greatly esteemed among the Mohammedans because he has received western education and is thoroughly acquainted with oriental customs. He represents what is known as Pan-Islamism.

The second of these journals advocates the religious and political regeneration of Persia by return to the original Islam.

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The extreme silver men will be likely to find little comfort this year. Neither of the Presidential candidates with any chance of election favors their views and the country is not ready to aopt them. The International Conference from which so much is expected does not promise to put out to the extent desired, although reports show that silver has obtained a large number of aggressive advocates in Europe and many financiers in England are anxious for a bi-metallic adjustment.

President Harrison seems to entertain sanguine hopes that the conference will greatly advance the cause of silver. The hope is based on the supposition that European countries are ready for the change. Transatlantic developments afford no such assurance. Austria is now entering on a gold standard currency. The banks of England, France and Germany are strengthening their gold reserves. Even in British India public opinion there is directed towards the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. In Holland's East India possessions the government has already closed its mints to free silver coinage, and it is said with satisfactory results.

The Indian Currency Association, a body representing the mercantile interests of British India, proposes that the government shall not only stop free silver coinage, but sell rupees only in exchange for gold at a fixed ratio of value. The course it is hoped would

discourage the influx of silver to India and encourage that of gold. In summing up the situation, *Bradstreet*, no mean authority, says: "If the tone of the foreign press, and particularly the financial part of it, be accepted as correctly representing the opinion of those who will decide the action of the International Monetary Conference, nothing of a tangible nature need be expected from that gathering."

Europeans are always ready to enter into conferences of this kind provided they are held in European capitals. The 1878 conference in Paris resulted in no change in favor of silver. On the contrary, the prevailing sentiment seemed to emphasize the superiority of the gold standard. There is some probability that the pending conference will be postponed until after the election, owing to the cholera alarm. Berlin was fixed on as the place of holding it, and it was expected that it would come off during the current month or early in October. Berlin is now scourged with the epidemic, so are Paris and Antwerp. London is not considered absolutely safe, and the supposition is that in consequence of this and other hindrances nothing definite will be done with silver this fall.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

THE following communication has been received from a town in northern Utah:

Editor Semi-Weekly News:

Dear Sir—In notice in your issue of September 2nd an opinion is given as to when the country school superintendent will be elected. There appears to be a conflict in the law as to the election of school trustees. Please give us your opinion on the subject. A SUBSCRIBER.

The general election of March 10, 1892, provides for an election of city, town, village and school district officers who are by law made elective, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, who are to enter upon their duties on the first day of January, 1893, and continue in office until January 1, 1894. Also for an election of similar officers in 1893, who are to enter upon their offices on January 1st, 1894 and continue in office for two years.

The school law of the same date, in section 80 provides specially for the election of three school trustees in each school district of the Territory, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, to serve for one year, and for another election in 1893, the trustees then elected to serve for two years.

So far there is no appearance of conflict in the law. In section 147 of the school law it is provided that the terms of the school trustees now in office, (except in cities of the first and second class) which would expire under the old law in 1891 or 1892, shall continue until the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired. In such case it is provided, of course, that incumbents shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified. If there is any apparent conflict between this and the other sections cited it is, in our opinion, not real.

If there are school trustees now in office whose terms should expire during any time in 1892, they will con-

time to hold until Jan. 1st, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified, but no longer. And should there be any incumbents whose terms do not expire under the old law until July, 1893, they will vacate on the 1st of January, 1893, or when their successors, elected in November, 1892, are qualified.)

Thus three school trustees, are to be elected in each school district, in the next coming November, who are to serve for one year, but will not qualify and take their offices until January 1st next. Three school trustees are to be elected in each district in November, 1893, who will hold their offices for two years, but will not qualify and take their offices until January 1st, 1894. The school elections will be biennial from the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1893.

This appears to us to be plain sailing. The only snag in the way is the doubt in some minds as to the trustees whose terms did not expire in July, 1892. The law says they shall hold until January 1st, 1893, and until their successors (elected in 1892) are qualified "and no longer." The law intends to make a new start in school trusteeships this year, so the terms of all present incumbents, whenever elected, will expire on the 1st of January, 1893. These are our views on this question and we believe they are correct.

A GREAT COKE REGION.

A SPECIAL bulletin is devoted by the Census Bureau to the production of coke in the Pohopatans Flat Top region which comprises Tazewell county in Southwest Virginia, and Mercer and McDowell counties in Southeastern West Virginia. In 1883 only 200 ovens were employed. In 1889 there were 1833 in operation and 681 in course of construction. The value of coke at the ovens increased from \$44,000 in 1883 to over half a million in 1889. This region furnishes over 2,000,000 tons of coal for the Atlantic seaboard. It also supplies the blast furnaces and foundries of Virginia and Northern Alabama. The coal fields of the region are owned by a trust. They comprise 175,000 acres of actual coal lands. The immense development going on shows that the South is entering extensively into the iron and steel industry. Pennsylvania is being left behind, and the strike of the future may be looked for in Virginia or Alabama.

WHERE LIES THE CONSISTENCY?

THE Rev. B. Fay Mills, who is conducting the religious "revival" meetings in this city, has been taken to task, in a published open letter, by Mr. David Uter. The strictures of the latter are directed toward a solitary exposition used by the revivalist in one of his sermons. The statement to which exception was taken can be best defined by a quotation from Mr. Uter's letter, and we here present an excerpt:

"I write to protest against the second point of your sermon, which, as I understood it, was that those who do not believe

that Jesus Christ is God cannot be pure in heart. If you had argued that a man's heart could not be right without in some sense accepting Christ as a Savior I should not say a word, for in some sense every right-hearted man of today is a follower of Jesus, and perhaps every good man owes something to Christ's teachings.

"I believe there are righteous men of every name. There are Jews right in this city whose righteousness and purity of life ought to shame you in this condemnation. I may be a partial judge, but I believe that the Unitarians of our country are in the main a righteous people."

It appears to us that the meaning of Mr. Mills was perfectly clear, and that it is stretching far beyond his intention to take it that he intended to convey the impression that it is impossible for men to be "in some sense" righteous and yet not believe Christ to be God. It cannot be that the gentleman intended to say that men who do not believe in the divine character of Christ are necessarily bad—that they are immoral, dishonest and fraudulent. The speaker was speaking from a Bible standpoint, including the claims and teachings of Christ Himself. From this platform he must view an acceptance of Jesus of Nazareth as God as a part of righteousness and pure heartedness; as a consequence, that those who reject Him in that character are to the extent of that repudiation, not right or pure in heart.

The scriptures are clear on the question of Christ's own claim to divinity, and the efficacy of His blood as a sacrificial atonement for mankind. These claims are either true or false. Those who hold them to be untrue seek to place Him in the light of the most gigantic fraud that ever appeared on the earth. We are unable to understand how any person can accept Him as being "in some sense a Savior," and at the same time maintain that He was a pretender and that He therefore belonged to the class to whom He administered His terrible rebukes—the hypocrites. Accepting Him merely in the same light as Socrates, or any other mere moral philosopher, does not alter the situation. No other moral teacher made such claims as He did, and if it be held that He represented Himself in a false light, those who assume such a position regarding Him place Him below the level of moral teachers who have never asserted that they were more than ordinary men.

Mr. Mills, in stating that the acceptance of Christ, in the capacity in which He presented Himself, was a part of righteousness, only reasserted what Jesus Himself insisted upon. It seems to be strained in essence to presume that the gentleman meant it to be understood that in his estimation there are no Jews who are righteous in a worldly sense. He doubtless does claim that in their non-acceptance of the Savior in His divine character they failed in that respect, in not conforming to what every sincere Christian must believe to be a part of righteousness, and therefore necessary to absolute purity of heart. The Redeemer was personally rejected by the forefathers of the Hebrew race. Had they, on the contrary, received Him, they would not have been under the condemnation which, according to the Scriptures, He pronounced against them.

It seems to us that, from the standpoint of Christianity, as defined by the Bible, the position of Mr. Mills has the quality of consistency, while that can hardly be said of the attitude of people who repudiate the claims made by Jesus Himself to being of divine character and yet profess to accept of Him as in some sense a Savior.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SILVER.

SEVERAL years ago Mr. Gladstone's view of monetary standards was published in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*. This was reproduced in a recent issue of the *American Banker*, from which the following is taken:

"The standard of value, which is the great instrument of exchange, is itself a commodity, and, being such, is itself subject to fluctuation. Such fluctuation is economically an evil, and every wisely-governed state should seek to have for its standard of value a commodity which is the least subject to fluctuation. That commodity, as I conceive, is gold, and to adopt any other standard or to add to gold any other metal more subject to fluctuation than gold would be to increase that fluctuation, and therewith the consequent inconvenience or distress. If a change were made which should of itself lower the value of sterling money in which debts are payable, this would be an additional and most formidable mischief. Thirty or forty years ago it was very commonly thought that gold had undergone a very heavy depreciation. There is now an opinion that it has been artificially and very largely forced up in value. My belief has been all along that any increase or any decrease in value which has taken place has been within very narrow limits. I cannot deny that the action of certain great Continental States may have had limited effect in raising the exchangeable value of gold. Such action has arisen, I must suppose, from a desire to attain or approach to the best possible standard; and while I regret the inconvenience which may be due even to a minor change of value, there will be a future compensation in the result. I personally am aware of no sufficient reason why we ourselves should not effect a moderate addition to it by the gradual introduction of a carefully limited system of issuing notes smaller in value than five pounds. But I am convinced that any search for industrial relief of whatever kind from a policy of alteration in the basis of our exchanges, great and small, which is gold, would be a barren and hopeless quest, diverting men for the time from efforts after practical thrift and improvement, and ending in substantial, perhaps in bitter, disappointment."

Unless Mr. Gladstone has changed in his opinions, free silver coinage will not receive much support from his government. But then, like all men of progressive mind, the "Grand Old Man" modifies his views with the increase of light, the effect of experience and the change in surrounding conditions.

The name of the first Odd Fellows' lodge organized at Stockholm is John Ericsson.

THE HEALTH OF SALT LAKE.

The report of the Salt Lake City Health Department for August has just been received. In an estimated population of 80,000 there were 64 deaths for that month, making an annual death rate per 1000 of 12. Cholera infantum seems to have done its work during August, 1892. There are 27 out of the total 64 deaths charged to it. Scuffle Jeblillia comes next with five, and diphtheria with three deaths. Accident, Bright's disease, consumption, dysentery, inflammation, and meningitis carried off two each. Alcoholism, anemia—pernicious, apnoea, apoplexy, asphyxia, cancer of stomach, convulsions, epilepsy, erysipelas, heart disease, marasmus, cerebral-apical meningitis, operation, peritonitis, pericarditis, malignant tumor, and uraemia, one each.

Not included in death rate are one accident at birth and four stillborn. Of the 64 deceased persons, 53 were residents of the city one year and over, and six under one year. At forty-nine deaths physicians were in attendance, while there were none in attendance at fifteen. From points outside the city limits twelve bodies were received for interment. According to sex there were forty-one male and twenty-three female deaths. Sixty-two were white and two colored. Thirty-nine were natives of Utah, seven from other parts of the United States, five from England, five from Scotland, two each from Ireland and Denmark, one from Finland, and three unknown.

Contagious diseases are reported from four wards; diphtheria in the Eighth and Twentieth, and scarlet fever in the Thirteenth and Twenty-first.

The number of births reported for August, 1892, was ninety-nine, and marriages, as taken from the county records, numbered fifty-two. A summary for August shows fifty-two marriages, sixty-four deaths and ninety-nine births for the city of Salt Lake.

MAKE A WISE CHOICE.

THERE will be probably three candidates in the field for the office of Delegate to Congress this fall. The Republicans will make the first nomination, the Democrats the second, the "Liberals" the third. It is impossible that each body will do its best to elect its candidate. The man who is considered likely to gain the largest number of votes is, we should judge, the object in view by each of the respective parties. We therefore wish to suggest that great care should be taken in making a choice. Enthusiasm and personal proclivities are all very well, but wisdom is what is most necessary in this case.

Utah should have a Delegate in Congress who will work for the interests of the whole people. He should be an active man; one well acquainted with the Territory and its needs; one who will be devoted and painstaking; one who can make his way among men and create favorably impressions; one who will be truly representative of Utah and all its varied claims and prospects. That is the kind of man to capture the votes of the people.

It does not matter so much as to his oratorical powers, although they are not by any means to be despised. But a Delegate in Congress has very little opportunity for speech-making. It is different with a Representative or a Senator. A Delegate must be a worker, a diligent, watchful and persistent laborer for the Territory he represents. We have no axe to grind for anybody. We have no person to propose. We only want the welfare of the Territory. And therefore we advise each party to put forward a man who will be suitable for the post, so that which ever party wins, Utah will be fitly represented at the seat of government.

THE FIRE ISLAND DRAMA.

THE scene enacted on Fire Island yesterday was highly dramatic. The conduct of the mob which gathered at the dock, numbers of those composing it armed with shotguns, to resist the landing of the unfortunate passengers from the "Normania," was not merely unmanly; it was brutal and barbarous. Those people exhibited the perfection of selfish cowardice. The appeals made by and in behalf of the passengers were so pathetic that they awakened the emotions of the reader of the report of them. The obstructors would not even allow the old women and the children to come ashore to obtain one night's rest. They even persistently refused to permit bedding and food to be taken aboard the "Cepheus" to the hungry, exposed and exhausted passengers, unless the Captain should come ashore to receive service of a temporary injunction order, forbidding him to land passengers.

We should think that the infamous Reid, the lawyer who acted for and prompted the mob, would be remembered in all time to come as an infamous, unfeeling trickster.

It is to the credit of the representatives of the press that they interceded on behalf of the unfortunate people and plead with the mob not to perpetrate such a crime.

This incident is a disgrace to the country, and presents the nation in an unenviable light, before the world. It is a verification of the commentary of the poet about "man's inhumanity to man." The "Normania" people were mostly Americans returning home, who were denied the privilege of planting their feet upon the soil of their own land by the inhumanity and cowardice of a mob of their own countrymen. It is passing strange that such a scene should occur among so brave a people as the Americans.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

AN article in the European edition of the New York Herald contains some calculations that ought to be of interest to American political economists. It is asserted that there was in Europe, a short time ago, 150,000 Americans. The great hotels of Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels and Vienna were crowded with tourists from this country. In the shops of Regent street, London, business is conducted by a standard of dollars and cents in order to accommodate the American customer.

It is estimated that there were about 75,000 resident Americans in Europe on April 1st last. From investigations made of the passenger lists of the various large transatlantic steamship companies it has been found that 60,000 tourists have visited Europe from the United States from April 1st to August 1st. Then there is an estimate of 15,000 made for small ships, well-to-do persons who sometimes travel in the way of hotel expense, railway fares and ordinary purchases is put at \$7.50 per day for each person. For 75,000 tourists this would net nearly \$4,000,000 per week. For seventeen weeks that would make \$68,000,000. This only applies to the 75,000 tourists, but of the 75,000 who are more or less permanent, no figures are given as to their expenditures. The article concludes as follows:

"And here lies the reason for the continued shipments of gold from America. Nine-tenths of the people who visit Europe are armed with letters of credit, and it is to meet the demands made by these credits that the increased shipments of the metal are due. When the tide of travel goes out the flow of gold will cease."

THE FUTURE LIGHT.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

"It seems hard to believe that in a very few years the incandescent lamp which we now regard as, in many respects, an almost perfect light, will be regarded as a crude makeshift, which mankind avail itself of while science stood on the threshold of the discovery of the perfect luminant. Mr. Tesla has shown in his experiments an ideal form of electric lighting which would transcend in luxury and convenience our present system of electric lighting by incandescent lamps as far as the latter transcends the oil lamps and tallow dips used by our near ancestors.

"Every drawing-room would become an electric field in a continual state of rapidly alternating areas in which the occupants would live experiencing no unpleasant effect whatever, while vacuous tubes or phosphorescent globes and tubes, without care or attention, would shed a soft, diffuse light of color and intensity arranged to suit the most luxurious fancy.

"Mr. Tesla's watchword is that the phosphorescent glow is the light of the future; he hints at artificial auroras spreading from the summits of towers of shining to undreamed of height, and he has, at all events, got as far as producing in the air at atmospheric pressure a glowing plane bounded by two rings, one a foot and thirty inches in diameter respectively. Whether all his visions will be realized remains to be proved; there is no doubt that they are guiding him aright."

REPORTS from South America state that there is a Messianic expectation among the Indians of the Andes in Peru, similar to that which existed among the Indians of this country about two years ago.

A FRIEND asks how many times Gladstone has been Premier of England. The answer to the question is that the recent advent to power of the "Grand Old Man" makes the fourth time he has assumed the leadership of the government.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, Sept. 3.—Nothing can now save the great metropolis from the great plague, but absolute compliance on the part of every member of the community with the instructions of the Board of Health and the quarantine authorities. The danger is real and it cannot be over estimated. Newly inflicted steamships arrived in the harbor today with awful stories of death and suffering. They were the "Rugia" and "Normania," both of Hamburg.

The "Rugia" buried five steerage passengers at sea and had five living cholera patients still on board when she cast anchor. The "Normania" buried four steerage passengers and one cabin passenger. She had four patients still alive, one being a member of the crew.

It is claimed that the cabin passenger who died on the "Normania" was suffering from diabetes only.

The quarantine officers are in a state of nervous excitement. It must not be understood that they are frightened, but they are hoping for the best, and the "Normania" is expected to get by safely. When the saloon passengers of the vessel will get off is a question Dr. Jenkins has not yet decided.

Dr. Jenkins early this morning telegraphed for Professor Hermann Briggs, consulting pathologist of the Health Department, and Professor Wm. Wells, professor of bacteriology at John Hopkins University. They arrived shortly after noon, and without waiting for lunch Dr. Jenkins took them down to the steamboat wharf.

"What will you do with those stricken with the disease on the 'Rugia,' 'Normania,' and 'Moravia,' doctor?" a reporter asked.

"We will," he replied, "remove them to Swinburne Island just as fast as we possibly can." Dr. Jenkins proceeded to Swinburne Island and then to the infected vessels in lower quarantine and preparations were begun for the transfer of the patients.

At 8 p. m. the "Normania's" mail having been

THOROUGHLY FUMIGATED,

it was placed on board the steamboat "John E. Moore" and taken to New York. The steamer "Umbria" left quarantine for the pier at 6:30 this afternoon. All the first and second class passengers were transferred from the "City of Rome" about 5 o'clock and the steamer left for the pier at 6:30 p. m. Tomorrow Dr. Jenkins proposes to establish a quarantine patrol in the lower bay and keep passing vessels and newspaper tugs 1000 feet from the "Rugia" and "Normania." A fisherman attempted to land on the south beach this morning, but the police would not let him.

He came to Dr. Jenkins for permission to land his boat. Dr. Jenkins told him that he and all the craft around would have to stop working and fishing in the bay hereafter and will issue an order to that effect.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 3.—Dr. Jenkins went to lower quarantine and upon his return it was learned that three more deaths occurred on the infected steamers, two on the "Moravia" and one on the "Rugia." The child which

was taken sick on board of the "Moravia" is still alive but in a critical condition. Official contradiction is given to the rumor that there is sickness on board the "Stubbenhuk." The bodies of the passengers who died from the disease will be removed to Swinburne Island tomorrow morning. The other passengers will also be taken off the steamers and put on the Swinburne Island. The bodies of the three persons who died today will be cremated on Swinburne Island tomorrow afternoon.

"La Bourgogne" of the French line arrived tonight. Being on the suspect list it was sent to join the "Normania" and others at lower quarantine anchorage. The captain had not heard of any cholera in Havre and reported all well.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Three large steamers, with immigrants on board, arrived here today from Europe, but there was no evidence of cholera among the passengers. They were the North German Lloyd steamship "Fulda," from Genoa, August 24th, with five hundred and eight passengers, the North German Lloyd steamship "Darmstadt," from Bremen, August 24th, with three hundred and eight passengers, and the French steamer "La Bourgogne," from Havre, August 24th, with eight hundred and forty immigrants.

The cabin passengers of the steamer "Normania" have been transferred to Hoffman Island. The panic among them today is described by an eye witness as something frightful.

They cried out against being confined in the pest ships and ladies on board the vessel are in a state of the greatest terror. Their fears were relieved to a certain extent, however, by removal to Hoffman Island. The commissioners describe the terror prevailing among the passengers as of a heart-rending character.

There were some doubts among the cabin passengers as to the presence of the dread disease on board the steamer, but the deaths and new cases which occurred today brought

TERROR TO THE BRAVEST HEARTS on board the vessel and now all fully recognize that the grim specter of cholera is really in their midst.

The Italian man-of-war "Garigliana," which brought here the statue of Christopher Columbus, presented by the Italian nation to the people of the United States, arrived at Quarantine this afternoon. The sculptor of the statue, Signor Getano Rusco, was among the passengers on board of the steamer "Fulda."

There was a great panic on board the "Normania" among the steerage passengers when the new cases and deaths occurred. They begged the health commissioners on a tug which came alongside to take them off and said they could get \$3000 together in a minute if it could get them ashore. They were quieted down and relieved from terror on being landed on Hoffman Island. There cannot be any doubt of the virulent nature of the disease. Heinrich Lammer, who died today, was only taken ill this morning. Antonia Herl, on board the "Rugia," was also only sick for about twenty hours. The last remaining child of the Horn family, an infant a few months old, is not expected

to live through the night. Of the whole family of children, five in number ten days ago, the little one, who is sure to die, is all that the parents have left.

All steamers from Hamburg and Havre will be stopped at Lower Quarantine and retained as long as necessary. The "Brilliant," an oil tank steamer from Hamburg, will be disinfectant here. She has no sickness and has a clean bill of health. Now that the "Normania" steerage passengers are ashore their portion of the steamer will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. Dr. Jenkins thinks the cabin passengers are perfectly safe.

The following is the official list of

NEW CASES AND NEW DEATHS on board the "Normania": Emma Horn, steerage, aged eight, died today, five days.

Heinrich Lammer, aged forty-seven, steerage steward; died while in transit to the hospital. He had been

NURSING CHOLERA PATIENTS.

There are no new cases on board the "Normania." On board the "Rugia" Antonio Ferla, aged seventeen, steerage, died today; taken ill yesterday. New cases on "Rugia": Christine Hansen, aged ten, and Peter Hansen, aged eight; on board the "Moravia" Abraham Schneider, aged eight, died in transit. No new cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—General Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service this afternoon sent a telegram to all keepers stating that information had been received of efforts to evade the quarantine regulations by persons attempting to land from foreign vessels on beaches and places outside the established ports of entry. The keepers are directed to prevent this. This will result in the establishment of an effective cordon along the entire coast of the United States.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—The State Board of Health today declared twenty days' quarantine against all immigrants from European points arriving by way of Canada who have not undergone quarantine at the sea coast or had their baggage inspected and disinfected.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. Jenkins this evening wrote the secretary of the treasury calling attention to the hardships of detaining cabin passengers of incoming steamers upon over-crowded vessels which sailed from infected ports and stating that it was extremely important that prompt provision be made to remove these passengers to a suitable locality. He decided that the most suitable locality was Fire Island where there are accommodations for at least 1000 persons. A letter was published this evening from one of the lady passengers on the "Normania" complaining that they are shut up and she complains of the way the steamship company neglects them. All would be patient, she says, could they feel that any wise care was being exercised and could they be removed from the crew and stokers, the only people inclined to any kind of illness. The captain, says the lady in her letter, has no control over the crew and stokers and wages had to be guaranteed by passengers as they would not work since their engagements with the company were over on their arrival at this side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from the United States Consul at Brussels saying: "Brussels officials report one case of cholera and the newspapers report several."

HAMBURG, Sept. 7.—The cholera epidemic has increased in violence in the suburbs and adjacent cities.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Prof Virchow, as the result of his investigations of the cholera in Russia, declares that the measures for treating cholera patients there and preventing the spread of the disease excellent, are better in this respect than in Germany. The professor does not think the infection of Germany from the western part of Russia probable. He further says that owing to the inadequate knowledge of the bacillus it is impossible to tell whether the cholera will reach here in the spring. He holds that the disease germ is not killed by cold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The "Normania" and "Rugla" have again hoisted the yellow flag, and the same signal is flying on Hoffman island, indicating the discovery of additional cholera cases this morning. Up to yesterday evening there has been thirty-one cases of sickness and disease and eight deaths in this port.

The sickers on "Normania" this morning seem to be the greatest sufferers. Eight of the crew of that vessel were transferred yesterday afternoon to Swinburne island. These men had only a day before been taken back to the ship after twelve hours' stay on Hoffman island, where they had been disinfected with all possible thoroughness. Along with five hundred others they were taken back to the ship apparently in excellent health. The doctors will not admit positively that these eight patients have cholera, nor will they deny it.

Secretary Foster says Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Jenkins will inspect Sandy Hook tomorrow with a view to selecting a site for a camp of refuge for the cooped-up cabin passengers of the steamships now detained at Quarantine.

Dr. Cyrus Edison, sanitary superintendent, received the following dispatch from Dr. Seibert, who is in Berlin: "Berlin steams all articles from Hamburg for one hour. The highest opinion is that all the rivers in northern Europe are infected and that new outbreaks can be expected. The new law will stop all Russian immigration passing quarantine. Months will be insufficient to stamp out the disease. The only efficient method for you in America is to steam the immigrant baggage or other articles for at least an hour. They must be steamed singly or else immigration must be stopped. Germs are everywhere; no port is safe."

The borough board of health has sent from the Atlantic Highlands a protest to Governor Abbott against landing passengers of infected ships at Sandy Hook. The borough has provided a day and night watch and a land patrol service to that end.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The cholera situation at Quarantine is grave. Not only are new cases breaking out every day among the steerage passengers on the ill-fated "Normania" and "Rugla," the former of whom are on Hoffman island, but it is now settled

among the crew of the "Normania" who are on board. The cabin passengers who have been free from any sign of the disease are still kept like rats in a trap, enclosed within the sides of the steamer, and cholera is raging alongside of them. "There is no ship to put them on or any place where I can land them," says the health officer, while the agent whose place is to see the passengers cared for, says nothing. Dr. Jenkins has made strenuous exertions to obtain a place to put the well passengers, but up to the present has been unsuccessful. Today he thought he had everything arranged but a gentleman showed a correspondent of the Associated Press a telegram from Austin Corbin stating that the War Department had refused Sandy Hook for the cabin passengers and this blocked their plan to erect barracks there. Dr. Jenkins said he had asked Governor Flower to annex Fire Island, which was private property, and let him put cabin passengers ashore at once, and he thought it might be possible to do so and have the appropriation of its value made later. The Governor has advised him to rent or purchase a vessel to put the cabin passengers in if necessary and he thought things would be straightened out.

As regards the situation at Lower Quarantine things are no better than on the previous day, in fact they are very much worse in regard to mortality, eleven fresh cases and four deaths being the day's record. On the "Normania" six new cases were found, and on the "Rugla" three new cases, all members of the crew and the steerage. They were removed to Swinburne island.

The "Moravia" was fouled for the fourth time to be absolutely free from cases, and the doctors are now confidently stamped out on board that ship. At Hogman's island one of the "Normania's" steerage passengers had developed cholera, and he was removed on a tug to Swinburne island. There it was found that four deaths had occurred since last night.

It is reported at the Maritime Exchange that cholera has appeared in Mexico. A cablegram from Vera Cruz was received stating that four officers and two sailors of the British steamship "May" at that port were sick about the vessel.

The following letter, written on the "Normania" September 7th, was received in the city today at the office of the *Evangelist* from Rev. Daniel Fisher, D. D., LL. D., president Hanover College, Indiana:

"On behalf of the cabin passengers of this ill-fated ship I appeal to you for help. We are perfectly willing to be quarantined, but in the name of humanity and of civilization, not to speak of Christianity, let the quarantine be at least rational, and not barbarous. We have not been sick in the cabin except in one case, which seems to have almost no choleric symptoms, and that occurred two days ago. We have succeeded in getting the steerage away, but the crew cannot be moved. The ship must have them aboard. One after another they are sorely diseased these circumstances we sorely dare hope that ultimately we shall escape. At any rate when will such quaran-

tine end? Think of children, women, feeble persons, any set of men, even criminals, left to wear out in danger of cholera in this fashion. If any set of people in any other situation were enduring such peril as ours, millions of voices would be raised to rescue us without a day's delay. Why are we unworthy of help, situated as we are? Surely not because help is impossible. Put us on another vessel, land us at a safe point on the shore and seclude us to any extent, but for God's sake do not perpetuate this barbarism on us here for a day longer. Try to help us at once.

Yours very truly,
D. W. FISHER.

P. S.—Why are we on this ship? Because the agent of the company in London assured almost every passenger who embarked at Southampton that there was no steerage this trip. Some of us have his written statement. The ship sailed from Hamburg without steerage.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Antwerp correspondent of the *Daily News*, says, "The cholera returns at least favorable. Dr. Smith, who was commissioned by the *Lancet* to report on the outbreak, condemns the water supplied to the poorer quarters of the city as contaminated with sewerage and generally bad."

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Hamburg-American steamship "Wieland" reached the lower bay this morning and anchored and hoisted the yellow flag, indicating that she had sickness, probably cholera, aboard. "Wieland," like "Rugla," carries both cabin and steerage passengers, and, no doubt, has her full complement of the latter.

The yellow flag has also been hoisted on board the "Normania," where so many saloon passengers are detained in spite of the fact that the scourge seems to be attacking the steamship's crew and steerage passengers alone.

Though the news or another cholera ship in port increases the gravity of the situation at quarantine, there is no alarm felt in official circles and the health authorities are still confident of being able to keep the dread invader from landing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—An appeal is today addressed to Governor Flower, signed by a committee of passengers of the first and second class, on the steamer "Normania," protesting against being kept prisoners abroad that cholera infected ship. The petition is signed by a committee consisting entirely of physicians and among other charges against Dr. Jenkins, is the allegation that the health officers only visited the vessel every two or three days, and made no systematic and regular inspection, and that the dead bodies remain on the vessel a dangerously long time before removal by the health authorities.

In conclusion these physicians say: "It seems inconceivable that 500 heretofore healthy people should be quarantined on board an infected ship, and that it is impossible to isolate them at a place thus far not infected. They emphasize this point so much more as from all appearances the measures taken to disinfect 'Normania' have been incomplete and void of any speedy, energetic and systematic mode of proceeding, which is necessary to

efficiently counteract the damaging influences to which all are exposed.

In reference to these points they submit the following facts: First, at no time have there been facilities to remove the sick immediately after the onset of the cholera symptoms. Even dead bodies have been kept on board for twenty-four hours or more.

Second, at no time has any official, thorough inspection of the ship been made; nor have any measures been taken with regard to disinfection, except such as were possible with the insufficient supply of disinfecting material carried on board.

Third—Disinfecting material has not been furnished promptly, in spite of the request of the ship's authorities. Their demand made on Saturday, September 3, to place on board the ship an official expert to supervise and execute thorough disinfection has not been complied with.

Fourth—The water supply of the ship has not been taken care of in a proper way. Although by Monday morning the tanks were clean and ready to receive fresh water, such is not on board at the present hour. The supply of fresh water immediately after the arrival of the ship, should have been made the main point of sanitary importance. Since therefore, in spite of such a condition of things the passengers should be obliged to remain in quarantine on board the "Normania," the undersigned deem it their duty to demand the execution of such sanitary measures, under the supervision of official experts as are apt to remove efficiently the danger to which, under the given circumstances, the occupants of the ship are constantly exposed.

(Signed) DR. F. LANG,

New York City.

DR. E. GREVENING,

New York City.

DR. V. SILL,

New York City.

DR. W. E. BONGARTZ,

Beverly, Mass.

DR. E. BOCKMANN,

St. Paul, Minn.

DR. J. E. BLOMEN,

Hopatican, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Ham. The steamer "Scandia," at Lower Quarantine, is full of cholera. There were thirty-two deaths on board during the voyage, twenty-nine steerage, two second cabin and one first cabin.

The "Scandia" has it from her bow to stern, from main deck to keelson. Cabin passengers, crew and emigrants all have it in their midst. She will, in all probability, be the hardest cholera importer to fight of the lot.

As though the "Scandia" was not enough for one night, another horror adds to the situation. Yesterday the Wyoming was only on the suspect list. Now, at two in the morning, she can be classed as a cholera ship. Mrs. Person, mother of two little children, Elias and Adelaide, who died yesterday of a suspicious disease, herself succumbed to the dread disease. She with three more were removed from the "Wyoming" during the late forenoon yesterday. They were placed in the hospital and Mrs. Person died during the night.

The "Scandia" left the plague-stricken port of Hamburg August 27, loaded

with 1088 souls. She had an enormous number of steerage. Before she had been many days out cholera broke out, and before she arrived the pest was fairly raging on board of her. Thirty-nine cases occurred in half a week, of these thirty-two succumbed before she arrived at Lower Quarantine anchorage.

One by one, by couples and by threes the bodies of the unfortunate victims were dropped overboard.

LOON LAKE, Sept. 9.—Before leaving this morning for Saranac the President sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War saying that while he was not fully advised as to the particulars of the request for a portion of Sandy Hook for the quarantine of passengers, he was anxious to do all in his power for the comfort and safety of the people, an inter, upon receipt of telegrams from the secretaries of the treasury and navy, who are in New York, he sent a message to the acting secretary of war as follows:

"In view of the representation made by Secretaries Foster and Tracy, I direct that a sufficient portion of the reservation at Sandy Hook be set apart for use for the quarantined steamship passengers."

The president advised the secretary of the treasury of the order, at the same time cautioning him as to the difficulty of maintaining a proper quarantine of such a camp if established, and also of the possible embarrassment that might arise from the removal of the passengers out of the jurisdiction of the New York officers. Both of these questions must be left to the judgment of the officers on the ground and who know the situation. He also directed that notice be given all steamship companies that if they persisted in bringing emigrants from infected ports, it might result in their being denied entrance to our harbors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The attention of the treasury department was today called to the report that a pillow marked "Moravia," and presumed to be a portion of the infected bedding cast away by the vessel on its recent tragic voyage to New York, had been picked up on the Jersey coast. Other articles of similar character were found at other points on the same coast. The matter was first reported to the State health authorities and they took prompt action. All the articles were destroyed by fire and orders given for the immediate establishment of an efficient patrol along the entire coast for the destruction by fire of any articles found on the sea coast that might possibly contain cholera germs.

Acting Secretary Spaulding said today that the crews of the life saving stations will co-operate in these precautionary measures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning four car loads of Swedish emigrants arrived at the Union depot by way of New York and Pittsburgh. The train came here with clean bills of health, but the authorities believe that one member who died at 1:30 o'clock was afflicted with cholera. Albertina Larson, 18 years of age, was in a semi-conscious condition when the train pulled into the depot and the physicians at once ordered her sent to 1106, Thirty-fifth street, where she was to have stopped. On her way home she reaped into

upon a lousiness and Dr. Garrett, of the health department, sent her to the county hospital. She died on the way.

The woman, it is claimed, showed unmistakable symptoms of the dread disease. She complained of pains in her stomach, was continually gasping and the skin under her eyes showed a mottled blue discoloration. She was first taken ill at Pittsburgh, where she purchased medicine. Officer Jones of Harrison street station administered stimulants during the ride to the hospital, but the woman gradually sank. The physicians ordered the armory ambulance fumigated as soon as it returned to the station, which was thoroughly done. The party to which the dead woman belonged left Guttenburg, Sweden, August 19, and sailed from Liverpool August 27, in the "Lord Gough."

The body of the dead woman was admitted to the county morgue and placed in a separate room. The clothing was fumigated. Dr. Garrett said after he had left the hospital that he would not express a definite opinion that the woman had cholera, although he stated that such was the indication, as there were strong symptoms of that disease. He wished to be convinced, he said, before expressing an official opinion. Dr. Jones was equally conservative in his opinion, conceding however that the cholera symptoms were strongly marked.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The cholera scare in this city suddenly collapsed this morning on the official announcement that Albertina Larson, the Swedish immigrant, who died here last night, died of heart disease instead of cholera. This is the official report of the health authorities. There were no indications of cholera.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A message from Swinburne Island this morning says two more dead bodies and eleven cases were removed from the "Scandia" this morning. Since the hour of the above message, 6:30, no further definite information has been received, but report has it that still more deaths have occurred and that further cholera cases have been discovered. This is a sad tale which

The crew of the quarantine tug boat "Fletcher," which was ordered this morning to transfer the passengers of the "Normania" and "Rugia" to the relief vessels "Stonington" and "New Hampshire," have refused to do duty with the tug boat on this service. The health officers now are endeavoring to secure another crew.

Dr. Jenkins has a telegram from Dr. Byron in which the latter states that he is just back from "Scandia" with two dead bodies and eleven cases. This is four additional cases and two more deaths over last night's report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—After a thorough course of fumigation and disinfection, and after every person on board had been put in such condition that it was practically impossible for them to convey contagion to the city, three steamers were released from quarantine this afternoon. They were the "Britannia" from Liverpool, "Joseph John" from Hamburg and "Vandam" from Antwerp. The immigration agents of this city whose business it is to forward new arrivals of this port to various destinations, were much disturbed over the announcement made

by the Illinois State Board of Health refusing admission to all immigrants to the State unless they bear certificates from the health and immigration officials of the port of New York that they are free from disease and their baggage and belongings thoroughly disinfected. The board of health issued the following bulletin this afternoon:

"There are no cases of cholera in the city today. The number of deaths for the week ending at noon today is 731, against 747 in the corresponding week of last year.

Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 92, which is less than in any corresponding week since 1870, although the population of the city has nearly doubled since then. There were no deaths during the week from typhus or smallpox.

The health of the city is unusually good in every particular."

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—(Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press.)—The authorities consider that the foreign press has exaggerated the condition of affairs in Hamburg. Cholera is bad enough in the poorer and older parts of the city, but in the middle and upper classes the residents would not know the existence of the epidemic but for the information gleaned through the newspapers. Hamburg is not polluted through its bourses. The Imperial board of health would have assented to the suggestion of the alarmists to isolate the city and suburbs and interdict all communication with them. The ministers, however, took the special advice of Professor Virchow, Professor Koch and other authorities, and arrived at the conclusion that the rigorous system of surveillance would be sufficient protection.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Sunday morning at Upper Quarantine was quiet, and to the surprise of the health officer and his assistants they enjoyed their first night's undisturbed rest since cholera invaded the shores of New York bay. The first arrival in port this morning was the Wilson line steamer "Curacao" from Hull. She carried no passengers and no sickness being found or reported on board she was at once released and proceeded to dock. "La Champagne" dropped anchor opposite the Quarantine pier at 6:30 a.m. She carried 316 saloon passengers and 82 second class passengers. The fact that she had no immigrants on board added to the hope of the passengers and crew that the vessel would not be detained, but the hope was not of long duration as on the health officer boarding her, he ordered the ship's detention, although all passengers' baggage had been shipped at Cberbough at the government wharf and inspected and fumigated there, affidavits to that effect being presented to the quarantine officers made by the United States consul at the port of sailing. Dr. Jenkins ordered her detained for an indefinite period as a precautionary measure. Later in the day the mail was fumigated and landed.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Fifty or sixty immigrants who arrived at Windsor, Ont., today over the Canadian Pacific from Quebec, were held there to await the decision of Detroit health officials as to whether they can enter. The government inspector has declined

to have them held at Windsor pending a conference with the health officers tomorrow. Sixty immigrants who were stopped at the border Friday night were released from quarantine by the decision of Dr. Frank Wells of the State board of health. He says the quarantine restrictions apply only to those immigrants entering America by Canadian ports. These immigrants came through New York harbor. The release brings the State and local boards into conflict. Health Officer Duffield says under no consideration can these immigrants pass the river except by permission of the local board of health. The situation of the immigrants in the meantime was pitiful. Two cars were sidetracked on the river bank at Walkerville on Saturday night and this morning they awoke fairly famished. But a few of them were possessed of money and they bid fair to starve. There was not a morsel of food on the cars and not one had had a warm meal since Thursday. A 4 o'clock hunger drove them out of the cars and they flocked to neighboring houses for food, begging from door to door for what they could get. As soon as their condition was made known a number of kind ladies went to their relief.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—There are now 3500 people in quarantine and before the flood of immigrants ceases there will be about 10,000 people to be cared for at the gates of New York. The example set by two Kings daughters, Miss Helen E. Hill and Miss Alice P. Lyon, both nurses from the Presbyterian hospital here, who on Saturday went to Swinburne Island as volunteers to nurse cholera patients, has been followed by the Jesuit fathers and the Salvation Army.

The Cunard steamer "Auranla" has been released and gone to the dock. The steamer "La Champagne" from Havre which arrived yesterday has a suspicious case of sickness and was not released this morning.

Despatches from Fire Island say the inhabitants of the surrounding country are preparing to prevent by force the landing of the quarantined passengers at Fire Island. In Bay shore the feeling is at fever heat and there are threats of treating landlord Sammie, who sold the Surf hotel to the State authorities for refuge, to a coat of tar and feathers. Justice of the Peace James H. Cooper says the hotel and all its surroundings will be burned if landing is attempted. Judge Barnard of the Supreme court of Brooklyn today issued an injunction restraining the Governor, Dr. Jenkins and others from landing the quarantined passengers on Fire Island. This applies to the town of Islip in particular.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—This day will probably be looked on in future years as one of the most horrible reproaches on American civilization that ever occurred in American history.

On Sunday the unfortunate cabin passengers of the "Normania" who for eight days had been confined on the cholera stricken ship, were greeted with the information that they were to go to Fire Island. The iron steambot "Cepheus" was hired, and the first and second-class passengers started for

the promised land. The weather was rough and many were seasick. After the voyage about sixty miles, the captain weakened and said he was afraid to take the "Cepheus" over the bar with a pilot. In consequence the "Cepheus" started back and the first-class passengers were once more put on board a rickety old Stoullinger liner. The second cabin passengers were kept on board the "Cepheus" without a bed or even a pillow to lie on. They were strewn about the settees and carpeted decks of the steamer.

Early on Monday morning the captain of the "Cepheus" discovered that he required coal and water and could not get to Fire Island without them. He calmly steamed up to the quarantine jetty and made fast alongside, and sent word shortly after to wake the health officer. Dr. Jenkins decided to water and coal her at his own dock. This was done, and about 10 o'clock the "Cepheus" once more started down the bay to embark the first saloon passengers and take them to Fire Island. The trip was again a rough one, but there were more than the elements to be met. There had been a storm brewing around Babylon and Fire, since the first rumor that Fire Island was being turned into a quarantine station was heard. The Babylonians and their neighbors cared nothing for the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen and women. They did not care if they died of cholera, starved or were drowned; all they thought of was the totally improbable proposition of their being attacked by the pestilence owing to the proximity of a number of ladies, gentlemen and children who never had cholera in their midst, who had lived for a fortnight on board of a plague-stricken ship without being touched, and who were returning to their own homes.

THE CRAVEN-HEARTED CREATURES trembling from their own imaginary fears rather than from any real danger, not only invoked the arm of the law by means of the anomalous legal suit entitled an injunction, but assembled as a mob, a hundred strong, to drive these helpless women and children back to the cholera ship and to possible death. The governor begged and implored, Dr. Jenkins prayed the men to allow the passengers to land, telegram after telegram flashed over the wire assuring the men at Islip and those of Babylon they ran no risk. They were obdurate. They would not give in and the passengers of the "Normania," now on Monday night, are lying in the inlet by Fire Island. The passengers appointed a committee with Senator McPherson as chairman, to confer with the mob. The latter refused to withdraw the injunction, and so far tonight at least they claim a victory, a victory gained over 471 helpless women and children, and equally unoffending husbands.

There were at Fire Island exciting scenes this afternoon, owing to the demonstration of three or four hundred Bay men, and others led by Supervisor W. H. Young and Ex-supervisor John M. Vail of Islip town, who took possession of the dock armed with shotguns, cars and other weapons and twice resisted all attempts made to land passengers from the "Cepheus." As the "Cepheus" ran alongside the

dock the first time a hundred voices shouted, "You cannot land here, so back to New York." Others shouted threats of throwing men overboard if they stepped from the vessel onto the dock. A hawser was thrown to a post and was immediately thrown back. Five policemen of "Cepheus" climbed to the gunwale and motioned as if to draw revolvers, but went no further. C. L. Wall, whom Governor Flower authorized to take charge of the hotel here, who was also aboard the "Cepheus," asked the mob to listen to him and then said:

"I represent the State of New York and am authorized to land here and assume charge." The crowd shouted, "Show us your authority." He thereupon produced a paper, which he began to read, but could not make himself heard.

Many passengers, mostly women, appealed to the crowd to allow them to land, but the answer that came was

A DRASTIC SHOUT.

Lawyer Reid and Supervisor Young informed those aboard the steamboat that Justice Barnard had granted an injunction restraining them from landing. Mr. Wall asked to see the injunction, but as the document had not yet arrived it could not be produced. They stated, however, that it was on the way. The "Cepheus" then backed out and turned. While turning Dr. Voight secured a boat to take him to the steamer and had gone half way when the men rowing refused to go further and turned back. He made two other unsuccessful attempts to reach the steamer. The "Cepheus" again ran alongside the docks, and a solid line of determined Bay men repelled the attempt to land. Mr. Wall again asserted authority but when he stated that his authority was from Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, the crowd jeered and Supervisor Young shouted, "We don't recognize Dr. Jenkins' or Governor Flower's authority here." Lottie Collins, who stood in the first row of passengers who lined the decks of the "Cepheus," put out her hands and cried "Shame, shame, you call yourselves Americans; shame." and as the steamer again backed from the dock the English actress kissed her hand and smiled.

After the "Cepheus" anchored, a boat was lowered and P. T. Wall and Captain Frippe rowed in to the dock but were not allowed to step ashore. Mr. Wall said he desired to confer with a committee, whereupon several persons shouted, "Supervisor Young represents us."

"Then let me ashore and Supervisor Young and I will talk the matter over," said Mr. Wall. A score of voices answered, "No, no, you cannot come ashore here. Go back to New York." Mr. Wall replied, "I represent the State of New York." "Show us your authority, then," responded the crowd. Mr. Wall thereupon took a paper out of his pocket and read from it as follows:

"To whom it may Concern:

P. T. Wall is authorized to take charge of the Surf Hotel and the passengers.

"WILLIAM E. JENKINS,
"Health Officer, Port of New York."

Supervisor Young replied: "I do not recognize Dr. Jenkins. This is not the port of New York, and I do not allow

any passengers from infected ships to land in the town of Islip."

"But there is not a sick person on board. Everybody is well, and I appeal to you in behalf of American women and children to allow the people to land," said Mr. Wall.

"We think of our own women and children first, and intend to protect them at all hazards," replied the supervisor.

While this conversation was going on, Dr. Voight appeared on the dock, and began telling Dr. Wall he had charge there, when several laymen crowded around him shouting,

"THROW HIM IN THE WATER,
DROWN HIM."

and would probably have carried out these threats but for the reporters. The boat returned to the "Cepheus," the dejected passengers' spirits being kept up by band music, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle," the boat came off again, however, and Mr. Wall asked to have provisions sent aboard to the "Cepheus." Some in the crowd shouted, "All right, let them have all the provisions they want!" but a greater number answered, "No, no, give them nothing. Let them go back to New York." Dr. Voight states that he has wired Governor Flower to telegraph Sheriff A. B. Darling of Suffolk county to come here with deputies and keep the State property clear of intruders, and protect the "Cepheus" passengers in landing. Many threats were made of burning or cutting down the dock if the passengers began to land, and a number of men procured axes with which to cut away sufficient of the dock near the hotel to prevent persons from reaching the latter.

The people here have been made insane by the exercise of power. They have been appealed to in the name of God to permit the women and the youngest children to be taken to the hotel for the night; that if the request was granted their lives might be saved but refused. Events since nightfall displayed a degree of cruelty almost inconceivable. After the "Cepheus" came to anchor two police officers rowed to the landing and asked that a letter be taken to Dr. Voight. The mob refused to allow the letter to be brought ashore and

DROVE THE POLICE OFF WITH THREATS.

As it was growing dark a small boat came from the steamer, and in the stern stood a gray-haired man, Robert M. Thompson. As the boat approached the landing, the mob gathered threateningly. Mr. Thompson asked to be heard on behalf of 200 women and children on board the steamer who were suffering from hunger, exposure and exhaustion. After some insulting retorts by the mob he was allowed to speak. He said the men on the steamer did not ask to land. The young women would remain if necessary, but the old women, some of them grandmothers, and children suffering not for comforts, but for decent care, should be allowed to land. They would be returned to the steamer after a night's rest and one meal. Attorney Willard B. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore the people to whom he spoke would consider the request. After

saying he would attempt to bring the captain back with him Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer.

It was dark except for the light of the stars, when the boat was seen coming back to the landing place. When the boat almost touched the landing, a tall spare figure was seen standing in the bow. "It is Senator McPherson of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the stern. Senator McPherson stood silent for some moments looking at the mob he could dimly see crowding to the edge of the wharf.

"Citizens," said the Senator at last, "the captain declines to come ashore. If you will give me your injunction papers, I give you my word of honor I will give them to him, and he will accept them as legally served."

"Bring your captain ashore as you promised," said Attorney Reid.

"That would accomplish no more than my offer to you," continued the Senator. "You want him for some other purpose than you have stated."

Attorney Reid replied that the captain must come ashore.

"I do not understand you," said the Senator. "You appear to hesitate over some legal quibble and your hesitation means unspeakable sufferings, probably death to women and children."

The crowd remained silent.

"If we can bring him ashore, will you agree to let the suffering, innocent, helpless people land?"

"They cannot land!" yelled the mob.

The Senator turned his face up to the mob and in an impressive voice said: "I appeal to you men

IN THE NAME OF GOD,

not to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but to give your consent that these women and children be taken from the boat where they have nothing to eat, no place to sleep, where the common decencies of life cannot longer be observed and the surroundings foul from sickness. Before you answer what will be done, remember your own wives and children. Be manly. Do not bring everlasting disgrace on your names. Be men."

It did not seem as if human beings capable of undertaking the language in which they were being addressed could withstand the appeal, but the crowd stood there sullen and silent while the lawyer said: "They cannot land. If we permit them we will give away our case." "They cannot land. They cannot land," echoed the mob.

Senator McPherson sank down in the boat overcome. Mr. Thompson cried out: "You poor people, you are being duped by a tricky lawyer." "We are no more tricky than you," answered the lawyer, Mr. Reid.

"You will at least allow us to be sent food and blankets?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Not unless the captain comes ashore," answered Reid.

When the boat rowed back to the steamer the newspaper men who had listened to this at once went to every one of the health board who were present and begged that this horrible crime be not committed.

At 8:30 a meeting of the board was held in the hotel office, where a resolution was passed that if Dr. Voight

would go with Lawyer Reid to the steamer and see that the injunction papers were served, the board would allow food and blankets to be taken aboard. Dr. Voight was made to promise that if this were allowed no attempt would be made to land the passengers.

On one of the trips of the ship's yawl to the landing for bedding, Mr. Thompson came in the boat and asked if the reporters would take a petition from the passengers to be telegraphed to Governor Flower. The crowd on the landing said nothing could be taken from the ship. Mr. Thompson stated that the sheets of note paper had been fumigated according to the requirements of the United States postoffice. A member of the Isip board of health was appealed to, but he refused to receive the dispatch. The reporters offered to copy it from dictation and by the aid of a couple of lanterns this was accomplished.

The committee endeavored to obtain permission from the panic stricken mob to get blankets and bed linen from the hotel and allow the Cepheus to land for that purpose. For a long time they refused. Finally the passengers asked Dr. Voight if he could get clothing from the hotel and bring it to them. The reply was sent to the unfortunate passengers and Dr. Voight said they could only get bed clothing if he promised to leave with the Cepheus tomorrow morning. He telegraphed this to Dr. Jenkins, who replied to accept any conditions. They have now blankets to cover them, food and a place to cook it in. They will remain overnight in the channel, as the steamer could not be brought out against the heavy sea.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 12.—A man named Gland died at Empire today. The doctors report his disease to have been genuine cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Evidently President Harrison contemplates administering a salutary lesson to the officers of the steamship companies who, for temporary gain, continue to subject the people of the United States to cholera infection. Secretary Foster today made the following statement: "I received from the President last Saturday the following telegram:

"It is an outrage that steamship companies continue to bribe emigrants from infected ports. Say to them that it should stop, or it is certain every ship will bring disease, and we may be compelled to turn back such pest-laden vessels."

The proceedings of the baymen in resisting the landing of the passengers on Fire Island is condemned on all sides. It is believed that though Barnard's injunction may hold good, it carries with it no warrant to forcibly resist the landing. A clash between the baymen and the State militia is expected today, unless the baymen give way.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13.—Sporadic cholera has appeared in the State of San Luis Potosi. The press is calling attention to the danger of the introduction of cholera into Mexico by the way of Panama and other Pacific ports.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—There were twenty deaths from cholera here yesterday. No new cases are reported. The epidemic has broken out at Brionneux.

THE UINTAH STAKE.

The Uintah Stake of Zion comprises all of Uintah County, Utah, but the only part of it which up to the present time has been redeemed from the desert and brought under cultivation is the Ashley Valley and its extension along Dry Fork. The Ashley valley proper extends in a southeasterly direction for nearly eighteen miles and has an average width of about seven miles. It is bordered on the north and east by lofty mountains; on the south and west by low ridges which separate it from the surrounding bad lands or deserts. The Ashley Fork of Green River rises in the Uintah range of mountains around the Marsh Peak, or Baldy Peak, as it is locally called; it takes a southeasterly course through canyons and the valley which bears its name, and finally empties into Green River at Jensen's Ferry, about fourteen miles southeast of the Ashley Centre. Nearly all of Uintah county outside of the Ashley country which does not consist of mountains, is embraced in the Umpagagre and Ute Indian reservations, and consequently uninhabited, except by the Indians. But there are the Indian agencies at White Rock and Ouray and also the post, Fort Du Chene.

Uintah county was created by act of the Utah legislature in 1880, and consists of about 6000 square miles of country. It is bounded on the east by the State of Colorado, south by Grand county, west by Emery, Wasatch and Summit counties, and north by Wyoming. There are immense coal beds in the county, some of them very near the settlements, but they are very imperfectly developed as yet, there being no opportunity for shipping, and the local consumption being very small, owing to the fact that there is plenty of good cedar wood to be used for fuel in the surrounding mountains.

Different kinds of mineral also exist, but up to the present none have been brought into commercial use. Ozocerite has been discovered, while crude petroleum forces its way out of the ground at points adjacent to the settlements.

For several years Ashley valley was almost exclusively a stock-raising country, but since 1877, when the Saints began their farming operations there, agriculture has by far been the chief and most profitable branch of industry. The climate is good, though naturally hot and sultry in the summer, but the nights are always cool and invigorating. The altitude is nearly the same as Utah valley. The water is good and pure in the upper end but somewhat brackish in the lower end of the valley. Good health prevails as a rule among the people, and prosperity has attended their labors to an imminent degree. Ashley valley is truly an oasis in the desert, there being no other farming settlement nearer than Price, in Emery county, which is more than one hundred miles distant; and the intervening country is all desert, and most of it absolutely unfit for cultivation. There are, however, good tracts of land along the Uintah, the Du Chene and Lake's Fork that could be cultivated and irrigated from the streams mentioned; but all this is within the limits of the Indian reservation.

The Uintah Stake of Zion consists of six wards, namely, the Ashley, Mill, Glimes and Merrill wards, which comprise one beautiful farming district occupying the upper end of the valley; Mountain Dell, on Dry Fork, and Riverdale extending down towards and along Green River. Samuel R. Bennion, the President of the Stake, is a man of influence and integrity; his first Counselor, Brother Reuben S. Collett, is the same Elder who in connection with Apostle John Henry Smith defied the Jarman mob in Sheffield, England, in 1855, and the Second Counselor is Brother James Hacking, whose good reputation reached my ears before I reached the valley. Of the Church veterans, who dwell in this part of the country, may be mentioned Jeremiah Hatch, who formerly presided as Bishop here, Israel J. Clark, Indian missionary, Geo. Wardle, one of the Pioneers of 1847, and several members of the Mormon Battalion, including James H. Glimes, Matthew Caldwell, Dennis W. Winn, and three or four others. The whole Stake has a total membership of 1881 souls, or 325 families. There are 2 Patriarchs, 54 Seventies, 53 High Priests, 118 Elders, 13 Priests, 19 Teachers, 78 Deacons, 849 lay members, and 651 children under eight years of age. Besides the Mormon population there are quite a number of non-Mormons in the valley, but a good understanding seems to prevail among the different classes, and some have joined the Church.

Ashley ward is the principal ward in the Stake; it consists of 413 souls, or 85 families, presided over by Bishop George Freestone. The village, locally known as Vernal, that being the post office name—is the centre of Ashley ward, but only a small portion of the people live in the village, the rest reside on their farms in the surrounding region of country. Vernal is beautifully situated on a level bench on the west side of Ashley's Fork. It is about 25 miles northwest of Fort Duchesne, 120 miles from Price, 160 miles from Heber City, and about 75 miles south of Carter, the nearest railway station on the Union Pacific Railway; but as the road leading to this point is very rough and mountainous, nearly all the freighting to and from the valley is done by way of Price. There is a respectable ward house in Ashley, several school houses, a number of stores, etc. There is also a small weekly newspaper published, called *Vernal Express*, edited by W. M. Schlok, and owned by J. M. Barker. A woman started the first paper in Ashley valley, the *Uintah Popocate*, edited and published by Kate Jean Boon. The initial number bears date of January 2, 1891, and the paper was continued till February, 1892, when it changed name to the *Vernal Express*, the first number of which is dated February 11th, 1892.

The Merrill ward, thus named in honor of Carter W. Merrill, the first presiding Elder in that part of the valley, comprises that portion of Ashley valley which joins the Ashley ward on the southeast. The membership of this ward is 405, divided into seventy-two families, who all live in a scattered condition on their homesteads and farms. Bishop James M. Shaffer, a young man, presides over this ward,

with Joseph H. Gardiner and George A. Slaughter as Counselors.

The Glines ward embraces that part of Ashley valley lying northwest of and joining the Ashley ward; forty-seven families or 307 souls constitute the numerical strength of the ward, over which Peter Abplanalp presides as Bishop. This is the first ward which the traveler reaches in visiting Ashley Valley. The Glines ward meeting house is situated two miles northwest of Vernal; the Merrill ward school house, where the meetings are held, is three miles southeast of Vernal.

The Mill ward, thus named because the only two mills in the valley are located within its borders, comprises the upper end of Ashley Valley proper and joins the Ashley ward on the northwest. The meeting house is situated in the midst of a fine farming district three miles northwest of Vernal. There are 52 families, or 444 souls (Latter-day Saints) in this ward, presided over by Bishop Wm. Shaffer. The Mill ward contains some of the very best farming land in the valley, and the people are fully as prosperous and well to do as those of any of the adjoining towns.

Mountain Dell is situated on Dry Fork, a tributary of Ashley's Fork. It is called Dry Fork because the water in the creek disappears entirely in the latter part of the summer, leaving the people to depend upon some springs, which gush forth at the point where the little cluster of houses called Mountain Dell nestles in a beautiful little valley, and this valley extends above Dry Fork for a distance of six miles, and has an average width of less than a mile. To reach this dell in the mountains the traveler has to pass over a sandy road and through a long canyon, at the mouth of which stands a romantic rocky formation consisting of high and perpendicular cliffs, which form what is locally known as the Silver Gate, immediately above where Old Fort Thornburg once stood. The distance from Ashley Centre, or Vernal, to Mountain Dell is fifteen miles in a northwesterly direction. This ward consists of 26 families, or 163 souls, some of whom reside in Deep Creek, a tributary of the Uintah, across the mountains southwest. The present Bishop of Mountain Dell is Calvin P. Bingham.

The Riverdale ward consists of 43 families or 199 souls, who live in a scattered condition along Ashley's Fork and Green River. The farms extend about eight miles up the former and about six miles up the latter stream. There are three school houses in this ward, the upper one situated on Ashley's Fork, being about seven miles, and the lower one, located near Jensen's ferry, on Green River, about thirteen miles southeast of Vernal. Elder Nathan Huntington presides as Bishop over the ward, and George P. Billings has special charge of the lower end of the same, where separate meetings and Sunday schools are held. Throughout the entire State I found a good people, who treated me with hospitality and kindness, and rendered me all possible aid in my labors. Besides attending the quarterly Stake conference on the 7th and 8th of August, I held special meetings in five of the six wards, and had a good time, and when I finally left last night,

the families of President Bennion, C. C. Bartlett and Sterling Colton provided me with ample provisions for the journey across the desert, and showed other acts of kindness.

I would say, by way of conclusion, that there is ample room and facility for hundreds more families yet in the Ashley valley, and the good Latter-day Saints and the "Gentiles" who are there extend a hearty invitation to others of their faith to come out and cast their lot with them. By and by a railway will undoubtedly be built through the valley and the people then be placed in closer communication with the outside world, which will give new impetus to develop both the agricultural and mineral resources of the country. All the resources necessary to make a prosperous commonwealth are found in the Ashley valley. All that is wanted is time, better means of transportation, a better market for the products raised, and more people to cultivate the soil.

ANDREW JENSON,
FORT DUCHESNE, Uintah county,
Utah, August 18, 1892.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Thomas H. Gardner of Pine View, Washington County, Utah, who left for a mission to the Southern States on March 3rd, 1891, returned today at 11 a.m. He has been laboring in the State of Mississippi, and is now released on account of sickness. He has enjoyed his labors and met with some success. He leaves for his home in a few days.

Elder W. A. Walker of Louisville, Idaho, called at our office this afternoon, having just returned from a mission to the Eastern States. He left on July 31, 1891, and has been laboring in the Iowa conference, of which he was the president, for the last three months. Elder Walker returns on account of failing health. He has nevertheless, he says, enjoyed his labor and had many opportunities of bearing his testimony to the truth of the Gospel.

Elder John S. Groesbeck has just returned from a two year's mission in New Zealand. He left his home at Springfield, August 18, 1890. He labored first in the Manawatu conference. After six months there he was transferred to the Bay of Islands in the north. He reports the mission in the southern part of the island in a flourishing condition, while in the north the natives do not manifest so much interest in the Gospel.

He enjoyed his labors very much, and was blessed with good health all the time. He left Auckland on August 13th, and arrived in San Francisco on the 3d inst.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

CONSERVATIVES in Canada begin to feel the loss of Sir John McDonald's master mind. Ever since his death the party is having rather untoward experiences. He was succeeded as Premier by Sir John Abbott, a capable man, but an invalid. He has not been able to attend to affairs of state, and he is now on the point of retiring, to be succeeded, it is said, by Sir John Thompson. The latter is reputed a very able statesman from the con-

servative standpoint. But in religion he is a Roman Catholic. Religion in the Dominion is quite a factor in politics. The extreme Protestants and extreme Catholics in that country are conservatives. Extreme Protestants are, and have always been, at the side of a strong monarchy. The master hand of Sir John McDonald manipulated both these extremists and kept them in one fold. Sir John Abbott has endeavored to do it, and succeeded indifferently. Now that it is a certainty that Sir John Thompson, a Roman Catholic, will take the helm, what will the Orangemen do in the matter. Already they are raising a furious howl, and, like their brethren in Ireland, say they will fight.

Canada is not in a prosperous condition, a betwixt that country and the United States for last year the balance of trade in favor of the latter was nearly \$20,000,000. The balance of trade with British countries was \$2,000,000 in favor of Canada. The last census gives the Catholic population as nearly 2,000,000. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Church of England communicants aggregate over 2,600,000. Canada has 26,000 pagans and 34,000 agnostics.

Sir John Thompson was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, forty-eight years ago. He is by profession a lawyer. He has had legislative, judicial and executive experience, and acquitted himself successfully in all. He was Sir John McDonald's friend and counselor, and was always been a politician. He assisted Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper in drafting the Fisheries Treaty of 1888, which the United States Senate subsequently refused to ratify.

MEXICAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

This conference was held in the Juarez school house and called to order at 10 a. m. on Saturday, Aug. 27th, by President George Teasdale, who delivered a very interesting discourse.

The speakers during the two days' meetings were Elders James A. Little, Counselor Henry Eyring, Elders Isaac W. Pearce, P. J. Christopherson, Y. Yorgensen, Counselor A. F. Macdonald, Elder D. E. Harris, Patriarch Henry Lat, Elders J. H. James, H. Pratt, Bishops W. Farr, J. N. Smith, Elders Frank Spencer and M. P. Romney.

The subjects treated upon were the payment of tithing, the proper training of children, faith in God, signs of the times, schools and general instructions.

The attendance was the largest at any conference ever held in Mexico, especially as to the attendance from Colony Diaz. The singing by the choir was excellent and would be creditable to much larger settlements.

The various societies held their usual conferences. All of these were attended by President Teasdale.

Juarez has had a fair fruit crop this year, consisting chiefly of grapes, apples, pears, plums, besides some smaller varieties of fruits.

The health of the people is good.
M. P. R. E. K.,
Of Mexican Mission.
JUAREZ Colony, Aug. 30th.

The next Scandinavian philological congress will be held at Christiania, Norway.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, September 11th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., President Joseph E. Taylor presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Behold, the mountain of the Lord
In latter days shall rise.

Prayer was offered by Bishop L. G. Hardy.

The choir sang the hymn:

Softly beams the sacred dawning
Of the great Millennial morn.

The Priesthood of the Sixth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER WALTER J. BEATTIE

was first called upon to speak. He said he recognized in that large assemblage of Latter-day Saints a class of men and women who had a better understanding of our Heavenly Father, His attributes, will, and desires than any other body of religious worshippers on the earth. An Elder standing before a congregation such as that, to bear his testimony to the truths of the Gospel which they had espoused, occupied a responsible position. It was a pleasure indeed to him to contemplate the principles of this Gospel, for they were plain, comprehensive and applicable to the humblest man and woman dwelling on the earth. The Latter-day Saints were possessed of one common spirit, which emanated from our Heavenly Father and directed all alike. This latter-day work had a great destiny before it, and this people a great future; and though the world might scoff, revile and persecute, as in the past, still he knew that nothing of this could retard the progress of this work, whose motto was onward and upward. The Lord might, at times, see fit to chastise the Latter-day Saints and bring down trials upon them, but this was simply to test their faith, and as they remained faithful so would His blessings be showered upon them. We should seek by every means in our power to bring our brethren into the fold of Christ, and in every way to fulfil the duties and obligations cast upon us.

ELDER E. H. PEIRCE.

next addressed the congregation. He said the substance of the last speaker's remarks was that the Gospel as restored to our day had come to stay. It might sound peculiar to strangers who were present that afternoon to hear words of that kind from the Latter-day Saints' pulpit—that the Gospel had again been restored to the earth; nevertheless, it was true, and when we said that it had been restored through the fulfillment of prophecy, through the visitation and ministrations of angels, it signified that the Gospel had been removed from the earth for a very long period of time. Having been restored to us through the Prophet Joseph Smith, we had the promise that it would now remain until the final coming of the Redeemer. In the promise given unto the Latter-day Saints through the founder of their faith the prophecy of Daniel was re-

ferred to, wherein he predicted that at a future time the kingdom should be established upon the earth, "nevermore to be thrown down nor given to another people." The speaker referred to what he termed certain factions which had broken off from the Church of Christ in our day. Since it was established in the year 1830, no fewer than sixteen distinct organizations or churches had sprung out of it. As hundreds had arisen out of the Church which prevailed while the Savior was upon the earth, so also counterfeitals had been organized in the latter-day dispensation; but only one true Church remained after all. That Church had been firmly established in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and there would remain until the Word had gone forth to all nations.

The Latter-day Saints had declared, and their missionaries for the last fifty years or more had also proclaimed, that God had again spoken from the heavens, that He had again set His Church upon the earth, "nevermore to be thrown down nor given to another people," but that He would reveal His mind and will unto them. In order that the people might be prepared to receive the Lord Jesus Christ at His second coming, in power and glory, to take vengeance upon the ungodly and those who would not give heed unto His word and the counsels of His servants. As the Church of Christ existed formerly, with Prophets, Apostles, Pastors, Teachers and Evangelists, so also was the organization made complete in our day and generation. It would increase in power and glory, and its influence spread abroad until it filled the whole earth. That was what the Latter-day Saints now sought to accomplish. The keynote was uttered by the Prophet Joseph Smith. He knew that persecution would follow the Saints of God in our day, just as it followed the former-day Saints, though not to the extent that it would drive this Church from the earth as it did then, not to the extent that all the Apostles would be sacrificed. But the Lord would have a tried people, and if we lived in Him we must be ready to endure persecution at the hands of our enemies. The Latter-day Saints expected this; it had been their lot from the day when the Prophet Joseph received his first visitation from the angel; from the first time that he heard the voice of God until now persecution had followed the Latter-day Saints continually. No greater love hath any man, we were told, than this, that he would lay down his life for his brethren. That was the word given unto the former day Saints, and that was the example that had been set before us. Joseph and Hyrum Smith and others had yielded up their lives for the Gospel's sake, and others would be ready to do the same if it were required of them. Persecution was something that the Latter-day Saints had inherited. It was the portion of every son and daughter of God who embraced the true Gospel. The speaker mentioned how one after another the former day Saints were willing to yield up their lives for the truth's sake, having been compelled either to renounce their faith or suffer martyrdom. This did not stop with Prophets and Apostles, but extended through all Chris-

tian believers. And so it went on until there was not a vestige of the Gospel left. Then new forms and ceremonies began to be introduced into the Church, divisions arose and multiplied and filled the earth; Protestantism broke out from Catholicism, and scores of factions were the result. For the word of God the doctrines of men were taught. So great had this diversity in religion grown, so many were the denominations which had sprung up, each claiming to be the representative of the true Church as established by the Savior, that the Lord had found it necessary in our day to again speak to man from the heavens. It was because of the confusion which prevailed among the various churches that the Prophet Joseph went to the woods to commune with the Lord; He prayed unto Him in all humility, and the Lord answered his prayer. He was given to understand that it would be necessary to restore the true Gospel to the earth, that the people had gone astray, and that the Churches were teaching doctrine the commandments of men. He was enjoined not to unite himself with any of these, but was told the work which he had to perform as a servant of God; and it was for this that he was willing, as he afterwards did, to lay down his life. How thankful the Latter-day Saints should feel for the promise—the positive assurance—which had been given unto them, that this great work in which they were engaged should grow and increase in the earth. They were commanded to build temples unto the Lord's name, where work might be done both for the living and the dead.

The Latter-day Saints should prize highly the privileges which they possessed. They, however, made no boast of the blessings which they enjoyed; their great desire was to send a warning message to all nations, and it was for this object that their missionaries went forth without purse or scrip. It was for this that they had unceasingly labored for more than half a century, and were still laboring. The result of this was evident in the gathering of the thousands of Latter-day Saints to Zion.

May the Lord help us to continue in this good work for the salvation of our fellow-men—for those who have died without a knowledge of the faith as well as the living.

The choir sang the anthem, "O give Thanks Unto the Lord."

The benediction was pronounced by Counselor Charles W. Peabody.

SWEENEY daily says: "This being a labor leader I guess don't pay." Yet as a profession it has paid some people quite snugly. Mr. Sweeney had better compare notes with certain walking delegates.

THE sugar industry is to receive a further impetus. A party of capitalists from Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York has secured a possession of a tract of land along the St. Johns and Indian rivers, eighty-three miles long and from three to six miles wide. The land is to be drained at an expense of \$4,000,000, and devoted to the cultivation of sugar, "enough of which can be grown on the strip to supply all the United States."

THROUGH SONORA, MEXICO.

I have just returned home from a visit to the northeastern part of the State of Sonora, Mexico, where I visited many places of interest and met many persons who are now or have been prominent in the affairs of that State.

Arriving at Benson on the Southern Pacific railroad, I there boarded a train on the Nogales & Sonora railroad, passing our brethren located on the stream San Pedro, where can be seen comfortable dwellings surrounded with alfalfa, corn and other products. St. David could scarcely be seen, so completely covered is it with a foliage of trees.

We soon reached the junction of the railroad, the left branch turning eastward to a mining town named Bieby. Thence we continued our journey southwest, passing contiguous claims of ranchmen, where thousands of cattle are seen from the car window. We arrived at Nogales at 2 p.m. Here are the best built and most comfortable houses (after the Mexican style) that I have yet seen. Nogales has a population of 5,000 inhabitants, of whom I presume about two thirds are Mexicans. Here the custom houses of each republic join, or rather the offices of the railroads. The bridge that crosses the main wash through the center of the town is also joined, one-half belonging to each government. Here Mexico is never accepted at par—the only place I have ever been in the United States that they did not discount Mexican money.

I visited a Mexican lady from Sonora State who claims divine power to heal the sick. A Mr. Boothe, whose acquaintance I had formed while on the cars, introduced Brother Isaac Robinson, of Hele River (lately released from a mission among the Papagoes), and myself. We entered by the first door. On our left sat the lady's secretary. We were registered as visitors, while around the entire circle of the wall sat people elbow to elbow, apparently in deep conversation. We stood in the center of the room awaiting the lady's arrival. Within a few moments there entered a tall, rather slender, light-complexioned young lady. Mr. Boothe presented us as visitors. She in a cordial way requested us to follow her into an adjoining room. This offer we accepted. The next room was also surrounded with people with their backs to the wall. Here were men and women sick from various causes. We passed through to the third room, where to our surprise we found the place filled. The next room opened into an open space, and I confess I felt relieved, and hoped that we would have the privilege of a private conversation. About twenty steps further we entered another room, and you can better imagine my feelings than I can describe them when I tell you that here the lady was compelled to request the half-lame and blind to give us passage. She conducted us into a fifth room, where she evidently performed upon those who had come from all parts of Mexico, and the United States also; for on the same train with us came a gentleman, about fifty years of age, from Minneapolis, who had received a stroke of nervous prostration. I conversed with him and he told me the object of his long and tedious journey. He had already visited this noted

lady and had returned to the hotel claiming that he could realize a marked difference in his feelings, and that she had instructed him to remain in the town a few days, thus giving her other opportunities to relieve him.

But let us return to the room last mentioned. Near the centre was a bed upon a hand-made bedstead. On it sat five ladies of a higher type than I had hitherto observed. By the side of the bed was a good-looking gentleman, to whom we were introduced as the father of the young lady. Here, as before, sat men and women around the room, some with bandaged heads, others apparently blind, while others were pointed out to us as being weak-minded.

After we were seated and Mr. Booth had explained that Brother Robinson and myself were "Mormons," I inquired if I could ask the lady a few questions. Yes, was the reply, and the following short conversation ensued: "How old are you?" "Twenty-three years next birthday." "How old were you when you discovered this divine power, as you call it?" "Eighteen years old." "How did you receive it, or what were your impressions, or by what authority do you heal the sick?" "I don't know; it just came upon me." I had up to this answered Mr. Booth as an interpreter, but it was quite plain that he could not do justice to the interpretation and I told him that I could speak Spanish, and that he could mention this to the father. He did so, and commenced the conversation. I asked again the lady to explain her commission. "For surely this is no supernatural power, it has come from some supernatural source." "Yes, sir, I now understand what you desire, and will tell you that my first impressions were that there was a something for me to do, but I could not understand what." "When this feeling was upon you, did you know what was going on around or were you unconscious?" "Most of the time I was unconscious; the remainder of the time I could discern everything around me, but I had no control of my body or tongue." "How did you feel coming out of this stupor." "I realized no difference except that there remained a constant prompting that I was to do something, and one day it so happened that a sick person stopped with us." Here the lady gave me a long account, too tedious to trouble you with. Suffice it to say that she cured the person; then her impressions were appeased and she became convinced that her mission was to heal the sick, which she has followed from that hour, having healed by the hour; but she informed me that her gift seemed to run among the nervous and paralytic, though she has cured cases of every description. There seem to be an exercise of confidence necessary on the part of those afflicted to insure a cure. The lady also informed me that there had been a few cases over which she had no power, affirming that such persons were pronounced upon by the Creator Himself, and to suffer the judgment upon them. "Under what condition or influence are you when you put your hands upon an afflicted person?" "When I place my hands and begin to rub the part afflicted I become unconscious, or at least I have no control of myself except to perform

my duty, but this is only in cases that I can cure." "Do you imagine that you see anything when unconscious, or do you hear anything?" "I do not hear anything; but there are persons apparently floating in the air, traveling to and fro, and they are trying to instruct me, but I cannot understand them."

Here I ceased my questioning. I have only given you the main points or outline of one of the interesting visits of my life. We shook hands, thanking the lady for her courtesy and retired.

At 3 p.m. I left Brother Robinson and passed into Mexico. After a few moments' delay (during which the custom officers examined our baggage) we hurried along down grade, passing many stations till within about twenty miles of the City of Matamoros, where on either side except in some few cases, could be seen pretty tall farms, orchards extending for many miles along the side of the railroad. At the stations it was amusing to see the swarm of vendors of fruit—almost given away.

Matamoros is said to contain from seven to eight thousand inhabitants. The heat only reaches 86.

At 12 midnight we halted at Pasa station, my railroad destination, and as I was waiting the platform a gentleman (Egencia Salazar) hailed me in broken English. I of course knew that he was a Mexican and responded in his own language. He seemed a little surprised and offered me his hand, seeking my pardon for saluting me in English. This he invited me to his house. The house was after I had explained the object of my journey, and that Captain L. W. Mix was to send a plon, as it is called here, to carry me to Las Delicias, a distance of sixty-five miles. I was on quietly reclining upon my blanket, and early next morning, to my joy, the young Mexican came up, leading a saddled horse. We spent the time until 3 p.m. conversing upon the Gospel as revealed by the Prophet Joseph Smith, the introduction of the history of the inhabitants of this continent, together with a most rigid comparison between this sacred record and the Holy Bible. This gentleman had been the State secretary, had served as private secretary under Gen. Pesceira at the time when this Sonora State was in a series of revolutions among themselves, and the bloodthirsty Apaches made havoc of everything before them. Many incidents mentioned by this gentleman were of memory to me, having occurred at the time that D. W. Jones, his son Wiley, Halman Pratt, Antonio W. Ivins, J. Z. Stewart, R. H. Smith and myself were passing through the country seventeen years ago, having been sent by President Brigham Young to open the Gospel door to those frontier States and explore the country.

Leaving at 3 p.m. we camped at a ranch for a time. We were on our way long before daylight. Our journey lay across high mountain ranges and deep canyons made by a thousand floods. At last, having reached the summit, the guide pointed to the River Sonora lying east and running from north to south, which I could barely be located, as the rugged mountains with their towering cliffs and deep gorges filled the entire space as far as the eye could reach. We pressed on, lest the shades of the coming night should overtake us. At

6 p. m. we were served with a meal by the mother of my guide. After a few moments' rest we continued our journey to the St. Eleusa Mine the point I had started for and where we were met by the captain and his secretary, Mr. Buffett, who received me with a cordially characteristic of western people. After supper and a general look around the place, visiting the stupendous works of a sixty-stamp mill, with all its appurtenances, then I lay down upon a cot, tired indeed. Next day being the Sabbath I rested and talked with the captain relative to the purchase of the Delicia, the old resort and home of the late Governor Pascuala, who had sold this St. Eleusa mine and Las Delicias to a Boston company. The property has, however, passed through various hands, and is now owned by a New York company. The price originally paid was \$350,000 to the governor. The captain was compelled to go off on business, carrying with him some \$15,000 in bullion, while Mr. Buffett was detailed to show me around the land claims, which we commenced the next day. This property is all that its name indicates, once the mansion where General Pascuala made his home and where he presided in taking his visitors; where he quartered his soldier and where he worked his servants to help to beautify and to keep all things pleasant.

The sixteen-acre garden adjoins the houses on the south, and is filled with all the variety of fruits and flowers that go to satisfy the taste and please the eye. There are orange trees towering sixty feet in the air, the olive, lemon, apple, the pomegranate in all their varieties interspersed with berries of various kinds and surrounded on every side with double-headed roses, sending forth a delightful perfume.

But to return; we found that the property did not embrace nearly as many acres as had been supposed, and after three days' visit I was furnished with an excellent horse and a guide to return by the different places to learn more of the country.

My course from the railroad to the Delicia was easterly. I now turn directly north, following the Sonora river most of the time. This runs south and a bit west. That night we were favored with a visit from Eguacio Pascuala. I think he is the eldest son of the General. Next day we left the river and kept nearly north, passing small farms all day until about 4 p. m. We then opened out on to a higher plateau. Thus far the country outside of the cultivated fields was all utterly worthless, though the entire surface, hillsides and all was covered with an underbrush, which is not the case here where our people dwell, as our mountains around us in Diaz are entirely bare. At the foot of this higher plateau was an excellent farm and well tended, beautiful corn, very large and tasty melons, with plenty of grass and timber along the narrow valley, which extends six miles to the Hacienda headquarters, as it is called here. Along this valley grows timber of an immense height. Cottonwood trees are grown here 100 feet high, the trunk measuring sixty feet without a limb; ash in abundance, 100 feet. The mulberry and peach can also be found along this stream. Oaks are plentiful, and other timbers I am not acquainted with.

We now reach the Hacienda, where the widow of the late Governor Pascuala resides. She owns 180,000 acres and 10,000 head of cattle and 1000 head of horses, with houses along the stream for miles; but these are not inhabitable, owing to their age.

Here five thousand acres of land could be cultivated up and down the stream, which affords ample water. On this Hacienda are natural reservoirs, which could be improved so as to increase the water privileges and thus bring under cultivation hundreds of acres not already included in the adjacent hills. Utah cedars are in abundance, while there are live oaks in every direction. I had a pleasant visit here and was treated kindly.

Our next point is back on to the river, where we find the country much more open. Here we have the hills and mountains not only covered with an excellent growth of oak and mesquite, but also grass. Here dwells a people ready for the Gospel, and I assure you that I feel no opportunity in bearing my humble testimony of the truth.

We continued our journey eastward, while the river turns a little to the west. We passed the divide and down to an American's ranch (Jerry Dillon's). We are now and have been since leaving the river in one of the finest countries for timber and grass that my eyes ever beheld or my feet ever trod. But water is scarce. Oaks can be found in abundance.

We at last reach the Fronteras. All along the route my friendly old guide pointed out the places of note where battles were fought and where the Apaches stained the ground for miles with the blood of the people. No one could believe the heartrending tales that are told by the aged among this people about the wars and revolutions that have been their lot for so many generations, and the hunger and suffering they have endured in their retreat. Judging from their own accounts, consternation seemed the lot of the people who inhabited the land, while the very opposites seemed to inspire their foes; for in many cases the Apaches would whip and put to flight ten to one, carrying off women for torture and children for slaves, and to sell and barter them with other tribes.

Fronteras is a small town. The stream, which is likewise called by that name, rises in the south and runs north, bearing east until it makes a complete turn to the south, emptying into the Bavispy river, fifteen or twenty miles north of the purchase of Brother Williams, John C. Nalle and others who bargained and colonized the place last spring. This frontier stream is not sufficient to irrigate nearly all the land along its banks; but the country is susceptible of reservoirs, where water can be hoarded while the stream is flushed and then drawn in the more dry season. This stream is at least seventy-five miles long and could, under more practical and judicious management, be made to sustain fifty thousand inhabitants. Timber is fairly plentiful. Pine for lumber can be obtained, which as a rule is scarce in Mexico. It is an excellent climate with plenty of grass; in short, all things considered, the land, the water, the timber, the climate, coupled with the distance from our other settlements seems to be sufficient

to warrant me in saying that Fronteras affords the best opening for colonizing that I have seen on my journey. It is no farther from here to Fronteras than to our settlements on the mountain. It is only thirty-five miles from Bavispy railroad station (which is located in the United States) to Fronteras, and the greater portion of the land can be obtained at a very low figure, while steep in that direction would tend to strengthen our brethren on the Bavispy.

Starting in another direction we went across the hills with a view to strike the Fronteras, where it empties into the Bavispy river, this we did early next morning, when my guide left me as per agreement, while I trudged along lonely indeed. Continuing my journey I reached Ojitas just before daylight. Here I was kindly treated and arrived home last night dark. I found my family all well but a little anxious over my long delay.

AMMON M. TENNEY.
COLONY DIAZ, Chihuahua, Mexico,
August 25, 1892.

MIRACLES AND THEIR USES.

THE *Interior*, a Presbyterian paper, endeavors to give a reason why miracles were performed in olden times, but are not now manifested in connection with the Christian religion. It says that in dealing with a polytheistic race, "it was necessary that divine manifestations adapted to their comprehension should be employed to arrest their attention, and convince them of the existence of God and of His fatherly interest in them."

After this was effected, it assumes that miracles were of no further use, and that they ceased because "a miracle after the close of the written revelation would have been unnecessary, and an anachronism in the divine guidance of men."

It is strange how blind intelligent people become when attempting to justify their own deficiencies. Christ promised that certain gifts should be given to "them that believe." Not as a proof of the existence of God or as a means to create belief, but as the consequence and effect of faith, for the benefit and comfort of believers, and as signs of their true faith in God. The absence of these "signs" in the modern orthodox churches is a standing argument of skeptics against the truth of Christianity, and an awkward thing for theologians to explain. They usually fall into fully equal to that of the *Interior* in their endeavors.

If miracles were only necessary to turn polytheists to monotheism, how was it that they were continued among the Israelites for many generations after they embraced the Mosaic creed and worshipped the "one living and true God"? And further, is it not a fact that the miracles of Jesus of Nazareth were performed among a people who were monotheists? Were the people of the early Christian Church polytheists? Were not miracles common also among them? These manifestations were certainly not given to convince the Saints, either of the existence of God or of the fact that He was One.

As to the "close of the written revelation," we fear the *Interior* is equally

in error. Which was the "close of the vision revelation," and when it was closed? Who can tell when the last was given and be justified in saying there was to be no more? And if revelation really ceased for ever, would it not be more logical to infer that as revelation had stopped, miracles were more necessary than before, if they were designed to prove "the existence of God and His fatherly interest" in mankind?

The commonly accepted theory of modern sectaries, that revelation, miracles, healings and other manifestations from God to man ceased with the apostolic age, is both illogical and out of harmony with the books which are taken as the sole guide of Christendom.

If the Almighty posed in other times as a sort of conjurer to astonish the polytheists and make them monotheists, or to demonstrate to anybody the fact of His existence, why did he quit the business two thousand years ago, seeing that down to the present day there have been millions upon millions of polytheists, and numbers of individuals who either deny or doubt His existence?

The New Testament shews that miracles were part of the system established by Christ and His Apostles. It is written that God placed them in the Church. Nothing is clearer than the doctrine, enunciated by Jesus of Nazareth, that they were the result of faith. "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole." "All things are possible to them that believe." They were "signs" to follow "them that believe," and proofs that they were believers. They were given by the Spirit to the members of the Church for their benefit and edification. And they were as much the heritage of the Saints and a consequence of the reception of the Holy Spirit, as was the testimony of Jesus and the knowledge of the truth.

The truth is that the manifestations of the power of God and His revelations to man began to be discontinued soon after the death of the Apostles of Jesus, because the people who professed His name "departed from the faith." They gave heed to "seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." They "turned away their ears from the truth and were turned unto fables." False teachers brought in "damnable heresies" and "through covetousness made merchandise" of the souls of men. Darkness came in like a flood and covered the world. The light of succeeding "reformation" only in part dispersed the gloom, and in the nineteenth century the trained ministers of the contending sects are still under the cloud.

God does not change. He is ever the same. His ways are one eternal round. He is approached through faith the same today as of old. All the blessings enjoyed by the early Christians may be received by latter-day Christians. Miracles, healings, signs and divine communications can be as extensively manifested now as at any former time, but they are not displayed as by the magician's art to create wonder, or make men believe, but are given as the fruits of faith and as "signs" to "follow them that believe."

"Miracles," so called, are not marvels to awe the ignorant, nor are they wrought in opposition to the laws of

nature. They are as natural as the effects of any known force, though the laws by which they are effected may be commonly unknown. They are not to be relied upon alone as evidences of the truth. True religion must spring from a love of right, and the faith which is saving must come from evidence and testimony by hearing the word of God. The inferior reasons from false premises and therefore reaches false conclusions. But it is strictly orthodox in each, and modern Christendom will have to reverse its position both in regard to revelation and to miracles.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Karriek, Hardy, Horn, Wantland, Heils, Lawson, Simond, Beardsley, Bell, Evans and Moran.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

George S. Smith and others asked for an extension of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

WANT TO COME IN.

James Moffett and sixty-two others asked that the municipal boundaries be extended. The petition was accompanied by the following resolution:

Whereas, A petition has been presented to this Council, signed by not less than two-fifths of the property owners residing in the territory hereinafter described, asking that the boundaries of Salt Lake city be altered and the territory be included therein; be it

Resolved, That the question be submitted to the electors residing in the following described territory proposed to be annexed to this corporation at an election to be held in such territory on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1892, whether such territory shall be annexed to the corporation and become a part thereof, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Fifth East and Roper a road, thence south on said Fifth East street to the intersection of Eleventh South street, thence east on said Eleventh South street to the intersection of Ninth East street, thence south on said Ninth East street to the north line of lot 7, block 1, Five-acre plat A, thence east to the intersection of Fifteenth East street, thence north on said Fifteenth East street to the present corporate limits of Salt Lake City, thence west to place of beginning, and that notice be given thereof by publication in a newspaper published in this corporation for a period for four weeks prior to such election in the manner provided by law; be it further

Resolved, That the store on the side of Eleventh East street, between Emerson and Washington avenues—a store in which no liquor is sold—and upon the premises now occupied by Thos. Langran, in the territory proposed to be annexed be designated by the Council as the place in which the polls will be opened for the said election, and that C. H. Weeks, Thomas Yarriley and E. F. Crandall be chosen by this Council to act as judges of election at such election; and be it further

Resolved, That the city recorder be instructed to proceed with the publication of the notice referred to, the same to begin with issue of September 8th, 1892.

Referred to the city attorney.

BRANCH FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The recorder announced that five petitions from different parts of the city had been sent into his office, accompanied by a resolution passed by the local board of underwriters recommending that branch fire departments be established in the municipal precincts where none now exist. Committee on public works.

PAUL APPOINTED MARSHAL.

The Mayor sent in a communication announcing the appointment of Chief of Police Paul as city marshal, to succeed Edgar M. Janney, resigned. Committee on police.

PAVING PROPOSITION.

The Culmer-Jennings Paving Company sent in this:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent that we believe ourselves the lowest responsible bidders who have fully complied with the specifications and instructions to bidders for the contract about to be awarded, and believing that the best interests of the taxed district and of the city will be promoted thereby, hereby waive our rights and petition your honorable body to award to us the contract for curbing and asphaltum work on which bids were not a question but that we were lowest. The blocking contract to be awarded to the parties who offer to do it for a less price than we do. This will effect a saving to the city on the whole job of \$9195.

Laid on the table temporarily.

The city engineer sent in a lengthy communication on the Main and First and Second South street paving, in which he called attention to the fact that the paving was a matter of men and materials, and not a question of location. He doubted the value of any tests of materials except that of long use. Authorities agreed, he said, that a fair test of asphaltum pavement was its continued use for a period of five years. The claim that shorter tests were conclusive, he said, only showed the claimants' lack of knowledge on the subject or else a willingness to mislead. He says that men, like materials, are not equally competent. In ordinary business, he says, men purchase the articles of tried and standard value in preference to articles of doubtful worth, although the latter may be less costly. He also suggests that men do not often employ a blacksmith to do their carpenter work. Unless all other things are equal, the lowest bid is not necessarily the most acceptable. Another question to which he calls attention is the ability of the contractor to execute the work in the shortest time, and winds up by saying: "It is not material which one of the several bidders the city shall serve, but which of them will be most able to serve the city."

The report was filed.

WALKER SUCCEEDS EWING.

Evans moved that the question of appointing a successor to Mr. Ewing be considered, and nominated S. F. Walker for that position.

J. S. Durgin was nominated by Councilman Heils.

Tellers were appointed by the chair and the vote was found to be:

Durgin.....	5
Walker.....	5

Moran moved that Mr. Walker be declared elected.

Beardsley said that he believed that the election was irregular and conse-

quently illegal. He was of the opinion that the mayor should appoint Mr. Ewing's successor and the Council should confirm.

Wantland inquired if it did not require a two-thirds majority to make the election legal.

Horn (telling quickly)—No, it does not.

Mr. Horn was rapped to his seat by the clerk, whereupon Horn said sotto voce, "A man has no more right in this Council than a dog."

A MONEYMAKING DOG MAN.

Galleazzi sent in the following:

I herewith submit my report for the month of August as follows:

No. of dogs registered..... 236
Amount collected..... \$675.00
No. of dogs killed..... 144
Collected and deposited with treasurer..... \$2.00
There should be appropriated to me the sum of \$83, being 50 cts for each dog killed or released.

On motion the sum of \$422 was appropriated to Mr. Galleazzi.

DISPOSAL OF THE CITY SEWAGE.

The recorder read the following:

"Your committee appointed to report recommendations concerning the disposal of the city sewage, after careful inspection of the subject are prepared to report as follows: Our present system of pipes (which are well laid and efficient, collects the sewage and conducts it by gravitation into a pump on the banks of the Jordan at the foot of Fifth South street, from where it is pumped through a 12-inch main to a higher elevation about two miles west of the river, and there discharged into an open canal and left to take care of itself. Although no serious consequences have resulted so far through this indifferent method, your committee consider it a question of but a short time when this open canal will have become foul to such a degree that its abandonment for this purpose will be necessary, when suitable and permanent means of disposal will have to be substituted. The city owns no land at or near the point of discharge into the canal and objection on the part of those who own the ground may at any time be the cause of great trouble and expense. The pump is so situated that it cannot be drained by gravitation and hence the necessity for pumps. Already the volume of sewage that flows into the pump is greater than the present pump can handle, and the excess flows into the river. This cannot be long permitted without evil results. Additional pumps would prevent this overflow into the river, but would at the same time increase to an equal extent the discharge into the canal, which is a little less desirable and would also hasten the time when the canal would have to be abandoned. The addition of more pumps from time to time would require more pipe capacity for discharging beyond the river, and each of such additions would increase correspondingly the cost of operation and maintenance until the ultimate expense would become a great burden.

For these reasons your committee conclude that the present means of disposal is insufficient to meet existing requirements and that the scheme of disposal is poorly adapted to serve the future needs. Practically all of the area now covered and perhaps that of nine-tenths of the entire city is so situated that the sewerage can be carried off by gravitation and a failure to recognize this fact is, we think, when the mistake was made in planning the present system which contemplated the collection of all the sewage of the city at the present pump and its subsequent elevation and removal from there by means of pumps

to the canal beyond, and involves what seems to us an unreasonable and unnecessary expense. It is our opinion that instead of allowing this great volume of sewage to flow down into a hole only to be pumped out again it should be arrested by the construction of a main intercepting sewer of suitable size and proper location to insure its disposal by gravitation. The sewage from a comparatively small portion of the city which lies so low as to be impossible of disposal by gravitation should be collected into one or more sumps and from them or otherwise elevated into the main intercepting sewer from where it would flow off with that from the higher lands. This would reduce the cost of pumps and of their operation to the minimum, by avoiding the expense of pumping any of the sewage which it is possible to dispose of by granulation and which the present pump is now almost exclusively engaged in handling. A third plan, if the city should own sufficient land upon which to utilize the entire ultimate sewage of the city for purposes of irrigation. A system on the plan suggested would combine the greatest possible economy in transporting and the most efficient means of utilizing our sewage and in view of that something has been done to relieve the present condition, and notwithstanding the great original cost that must attend the undertaking, your committee are of opinion that a proper regard for the health and growth of our city and of economy in the end will justify the starting of work on this plan. We therefore recommend that the city engineer be instructed to proceed at once with such surveys and other matters as may be necessary to determine the extent and cost of the work, and submit a report of the same to this Council at the earliest possible time.

Having pursued the subject further since the date of the above, we are enabled to add the following: After having gone over the general route and satisfied ourselves of its practicability we secured an option on a piece of land that will serve the present requirements, and which is most favorably situated and well adapted for a sewage farm, and we recommend that the same be purchased at once.

We also recommend, most earnestly, the necessity for executing immediately the work contemplated in this report, in order to effectually dispose of the constantly increasing sewage of the city.

HARDY,
EVANS,
HEISE,
DORMUS.

Bearseley made a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the report. Something must be done at once. He wanted the work to be pushed.

Lawson objected to giving the committee power to act. The question involved the expenditure of at least \$250,000 or \$300,000, and for this reason he objected to the power being given to the committee.

Bearseley—Make it \$500,000.

Lawson—We do not want to do this time as we did in the crematory business, and make a serious mistake. It is a matter that should be discussed thoroughly before any action was taken. The jump that had already been asked for would cost now not less than \$5000 or \$9000, and this expense would guarantee the removal of 2,500,000 gallons of sewage daily. I move that the report be accepted also filed.

Folland seconded the motion. Hardy said the report merely asked the city engineer to make the necessary estimates as to the cost of this

complete plan. Something must be done at once. The expending of money on the present plan simply meant ducts being thrown away. The present method was all wrong and should be remedied. The city is a growing one and it would not be long ere the sewage would amount to at least 7,000,000 gallons a day.

Bearseley thought it was the duty of the City Council to adopt the report of the special committee. "You," he said to Lawson, "will have the ache worse in two years than you have got it now—when the cholera gets here." [Laughter.]

Moran wanted the report laid over for one week.

Wantland did not think that the rule applied to a special committee.

Horn—Oh, I suppose the gentlemen would prefer to have the matter referred to the city attorney, but I want it to go over for one week. [Laughter.]

Lawson said that Bearseley had either misunderstood him or else misquoted him. He was heartily in favor of something being done, but he did not believe in giving the committee power to act.

The motion to go over for one week carried.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The City auditor filed the following report for the month of August.

Receipts:	
Water main extension tax.....	\$ 9706 10
Sprinkling.....	495 78
Liquor license.....	1700 00
General license.....	4933 34
Paving tax.....	3100 04
City tax.....	280 00
Fines.....	1027 00
Dog tax.....	700 00
Post sales.....	386 75
Police tax.....	360 00
Engineering department.....	334 73
Waterworks.....	215 75
Street dep. riment.....	125 00
Water tax.....	106 33
Rent.....	100 00
Sewerage.....	84 35
Interest.....	23 25
Liberty Park.....	11 00
Sidewalk tax.....	10 84

Total..... \$37,372 67

Disbursements—	
Waterworks.....	\$21,239 92
Street department.....	12,527 50
Interest on bonds.....	12,560 00
State street paving.....	11,193 35
City and county building.....	11,030 33
Salary department.....	5,354 18
Police department.....	4,900 98
Street sprinkling.....	3,614 84
Fire department.....	3,586 78
Street lighting.....	2,340 00
Health department.....	2,461 87
Watermaster.....	2,207 25
Jordan Lake Canal.....	1,690 00
Idem's tax.....	1,444 61
Cemetery.....	1,200 39
Mayor's contingent fund.....	1,204 00
Parl. department.....	841 00
Printing and advertising.....	1,078 79
Assessor and Collector's office.....	1,032 28
Prison department.....	728 00
Sewerage.....	728 00
Expense.....	71 39
Claims and damages.....	600 00
Liberty Park.....	500 00
Parley canal.....	469 91
Dog tax.....	317 50
City tax, 1-91.....	314 24
Engineering department.....	306 75
Rent.....	280 00
Retaining walls.....	185 33
Hospital.....	160 00
Gark.....	14 00
Donation.....	57 00
Fines.....	12 50
Surplus Cash.....	108 00 31

Total..... \$108,100 31

Balance in treasury..... \$311,065 91

Additional receipts..... \$ 37,372 67

Total..... \$348,438 58

Deduct disbursements..... 108,100 31

Balance in treasury..... \$240,338 27

NATIVE CEMENT.

Mr. Simondl offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works, with the city engineer added:

Whereas, The City Council has expressed a desire to use native materials in public construction as far as practicable; and

Whereas, The standard of tests on natural cement has been fixed at twenty pounds tensile strength per square inch for two parts sand and one part cement, and

Whereas, Two tests have been made as follows: Neat standing per square inch, eighty-one pounds and four briquets sand and cement as follows: Fifteen pounds, twenty-five pounds, seventeen pounds, thirteen pounds, an average of seventeen and one-half pounds. Second test—Neat seventy-three pounds, seven briquets sand and cement, fifteen, fourteen, ten, twenty-two, twenty-three and nineteen pounds each, averaging eighteen pounds. Showing good results excepting in very few instances where perhaps the briquets were defective. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the city engineer be permitted to use natural cement if the test does not fall more than 15 per cent. below the standard, provided the proportions of cement be increased to bring the tensile strength up to the required standard.

A BAD SEWER.

The superintendent of sewers reported that he had uncovered a block of the sewer on Fifth South street between Second and Third East streets. The sewer was paid for by the Troy Laundry Company and is used exclusively by them, while the work was performed by the city. The sewer for the block, he says, is in a very bad condition, it having been laid without regard to grade or line and that the joints are imperfectly made and he suggests the construction of a sewer with regular connections for one block between Second East and Third East streets. Referred to the committee on sewerage and superintendent of sewers with power to act.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Hesse offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Whereas, The committee on water works has so far taken no action to secure pipe to complete water main extensions on which the assessments have been paid. Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor be authorized to proceed at once to purchase pipe for said extensions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Wantland a recess of fifteen minutes' duration was taken. The Council went into executive session to consider the paving bids. On reconvening Simondl moved that a committee of five, one from each precinct, be appointed to wait upon the board of public works and investigate the bids and report back their findings to the Council.

Beardsley moved to amend by referring it to the board of public works. Lost.

The vote then recurred on the original motion, which carried.

WATER PIPE DISCUSSION.

The report of the committee on waterworks regarding the purchase of 850 tons of 16 inch water pipe from Rhodes Brothers, \$38.50 per ton, that from being the lowest bidder, then came up.

Hesse submitted his resolution au

thorizing the purchase of the pipe, owing to the function of the committee.

A personal tilt occurred here between Hesse and Rich, whereupon Rich was called to order by the Chair. Hesse continued to speak, whereupon Loofbourrow struck the table a terrific blow with his gavel and said warmly:

I called Mr. Rich to order, sir, and a all have to do the same with you. This personal matter has got to be stopped."

Hesse—Well, it ought to be.

Moran wanted the report referred to the Mayor with authority to make the purchase.

Wantland wanted it merely referred, but Moran's motion was carried.

ANOTHER TILT.

Then came up the amendment to the franchise of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway company, when Rich moved to adjourn. This failed and the amendment allowing the company to convert its road into a regular railway was read.

THE CITY PRISON.

Folland then moved to reconsider the vote by which the city recorder was authorized to advertise for bids for plans for a city jail. This was carried, when the whole matter was referred to the committee on prisons.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mrs. William Gilbert.....	\$ 27 50
Emma Madison.....	30 75
E. D. Hoge.....	31 40
Parrott Bros.....	57 70
Joseph Lipman.....	49 00
Stonham Bros.....	41 00
H. W. Williams.....	41 60
J. H. Bowman.....	95 60
Stonham Bros.....	31 20
Samuel Gallenzy.....	339 00
C. E. Stanton.....	83 00
H. O. Heath.....	450 00

An adjourned session of the City Council was held last night. President Loofbourrow was in the chair. The members present were: Hesse, Wantland, Rich, Folland, Harly, Karrik, Beardsley, Bell, Simondl, Evans, Moran, Lawson and Horn.

In the absence of Recorder Stanton, Deputy Ellsworth acted as clerk.

After some discussion the committee on streets was authorized to raise the cross walks on East South Temple street. There are eight of these walks and the cost of doing the work will amount to about \$150.

CURB LINE PROTEST.

George M. Scott, F. Auerbach & Bro. and fourteen others submitted the following, which was referred to the board of public works and city engineer:

"We, the undersigned, property owners on the west side of Main street, between First and Second South streets, respectfully protest against the curb line as lately established, as it reduces the width of the sidewalk to 18 1/2 feet, instead of 20 feet as heretofore, and which is the rule throughout the city. The traffic and travel on this block is greater than on any other block in the city, and the assessed valuation and taxes paid are higher also. In view of these facts we consider it a wrong to the public and ourselves to reduce the sidewalk in width as is done by the newly established line, and we respectfully ask that you restore the 20 feet curb line.

HIS HONOR OBJECTS.

The following communication from

the Mayor was received and filed without discussion:

In regard to the matter of the purchase of 850 tons of six-inch cast-iron pipe, referred to me on motion of Councilman Moran, I beg to report that the facts in the premises are as follows:

In the latter part of July last the waterworks committee, contrary to the methods heretofore pursued in the purchase of pipe, without authority invited bids from several of the large pipe manufacturing institutions of the country, and upon receiving such bids made a report recommending the acceptance of the bid of Rhodes Bros. This report was made August 9th. No action was taken upon this resolution (because, as I presume, the methods pursued were unusual and unauthorized) until the 6th day of the present month, at which date the Council adopted the report of the waterworks committee, and passed a motion referring the matter to the "Mayor for purchase."

The adoption of the report recommending the acceptance of the bid of Rhodes Bros. in connection with the motion referring the matter to me to make the purchase is susceptible of no other construction than that I am to make the purchase on the Rhodes Bros.' bid, and am not authorized to act in the premises beyond this. To any such requirement I decline with emphasis to yield. The bids were made a month since, without any consultation with me, nor has it been charged with me with inquiring into their validity or reasonableness. The Council by its action in the premises simply calls upon me to do a clerical act, giving validity to a transaction which in the regular course of business I should have participated in, and in regard to the validity of which I am not required to investigate.

In the former purchase of pipe, which was made by myself in conjunction with the waterworks committee, the prices paid to Rhodes Bros. was much lower than the bid upon which I am required now to purchase. For the 850 tons of six-inch pipe purchased May 30th, from Rhodes Bros., their bid per ton was \$33.66 2/3.

The bid in the present case is \$38.50 per ton, a difference of \$2.83, or on the 850 tons directed to be purchased, \$2,422.50. Even if the transaction was in the best of course, this difference would of itself be sufficient to arrest further action until explained.

SEWER TAX LEVIES.

The ordinances levying the taxes for the four sewer extensions were read and under suspension of the rules finally passed. These provide assessments as follows:

On the south side of First South street from Second East to Fifth East; \$3 per front foot.

On the north side of Fifth South street from East Temple street to West Temple street; \$4 per front foot.

On both sides of Fifth East street from South Temple to First South streets; \$3 per front foot.

On the north side of First South street from Second East to Fifth East streets; \$3 per front foot.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

Beardsley reported that the special committee on paving contracts had so far been unable to come to an understanding, but would probably be able to submit the results to the council on Tuesday next.

THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE.

Beardsley presented the new garbage ordinance, "revised and improved." It was read the first time and a motion

to suspend the rules was made, when Moran said he was opposed to rushing the ordinance through in one night.

"We had the other ordinance," he said, "before us for a month, and then we found there was some mistake about it."

Beardsley—I'd like to correct the gentleman. We had it before us six months.

Moran—Well, it is a very important ordinance and should not be rushed through in a hurry.

The rules were suspended and the bill read the second time, and then laid over until the next regular meeting of the Council.

THE AMENDED FRANCHISE.

The bill for an ordinance amending the franchise of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway Company was called up by Simond, Rich voting no.

The resolution allows the company to convert its line into a regular steam railway, providing it commences the construction of a railway to the west within four months.

The bill was read the second time, when Simond moved a suspension of the rules that it might be read the third time.

Rich wanted all the protests against the mending of the franchise read. There was no reason, he said, why the bill should be rushed through over the heads of two hundred or three hundred citizens, without fully hearing and considering their wants and desires in the matter.

Moran also demanded that the protests be read.

The rules were, however, suspended and the bill read the third time.

Hardy moved to amend by making the time for actual construction of a railway to the west within sixty days instead of four months.

Evans wanted to know at which point the railway to the west was to be started. There might be a pin in it somewhere.

No one answered the gentleman, however, when Rich made an attack upon the railway company. He did not believe there was any man in the Council who knew what the bill meant. Such action was not right or proper. The bill was giving away a franchise worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, for which the city did not get one cent.

Wantland could not answer Evans' question, he said, but there was no doubt but the railway company would have to start from some point, of course. The road might be started west from several points.

Evans said the company should state to the council just what point it proposed to start from. The council was left in the dark on the question. If the city council could not let them go in the direction the railway men wanted to, why they could refuse to build at the end of sixty days, or at all. They would then have all they wanted, and the road to the west would never be built.

Folland supported Evans' idea. "The west" was a very indefinite term. A half dozen franchisees had been granted for roads "to the west," and none of them had ever materialized. Besides sixty days would not give the company time enough to do anything.

Loofbourough thought the whole bill should be drafted anew. He was in favor of allowing the company to have a steam franchise, but the franchise now held by it allowed the building of a road to the Templeton corner, and certainly no steam railway should be allowed to come there.

Hardy moved to lay the matter over until the next meeting in order that some further light should be had on it. The road as now run and operated was a nuisance. The men who were anxious for the passage of the amendment did not live in the railway districts, or they would not be so anxious to have it passed. There was not a railroad in the city that lived up to their franchise, not one. It was high time that the railways were brought upstanding. The motion carried.

INDIANA GAS FRANCHISE.

Beardsley called up the bill for an ordinance granting a franchise to the Indiana Natural Gas and Pipe Line company. The matter had been referred to the committee on municipal laws, and from it came a report in favor of the franchise signed by Loofbourough and Horn, and a report against the granting of the franchise signed by Simond and Hardy. The latter did not believe a franchise should be granted.

The City Council met last night as a board of equalization and review to dispose of some unfinished business. The following members were in attendance: Chairman Loofbourough, Wantland, Evans, Horn, Hardy, Hulse, Simond, Lawson, Folland, Rich, Beardsley, Bell and Moran.

THE TIME HAS PAST.

Charles Sanborn, 318 Second South, sent in a protest against the assessment on his property as being too high. He was taxed, he stated, for a mortgage of \$2,000. A discussion then arose as to whether the protest was in time, the Council having finished its regular session as a board of equalization.

Rich favored considering the application.

Lawson said it was as proper for consideration as any of the cases they had met specially to consider.

Simond said that the time had gone by for taking it up.

The chairman held that the application was out of order and could not be considered.

NOT ALLOWED.

The complaints of over-assessment of Laron Pratt, 239 West North Temple street, and Ann Sproat, 85 Apple street, which had been referred to a special committee, were reported on unfavorably and no abatement recommended. Adopted.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

complained that the time allowed was short for them to appear and show cause why their assessment should not be raised to \$124,250 from \$102,040, and stated briefly that they had lived their cars and other property at their full value. Horn wanted to know on what grounds the assessment was proposed to be raised.

Lawson said the assessment was made on a basis of half the assessment of the Salt Lake City Railroad company. Thought the property of the Rapid Transit company was worth about that. The Salt Lake City Railroad company had returned their forty cars at \$2500

each, while the Rapid Transit company returned their twenty-four at \$1950, and the cars of the one company were as good as those of the other.

Rich said the Salt Lake City Railroad company had thirty-five miles of road and the other company had a little over half that mileage. Thought it was only right that they should pay the same rate as the city railroad.

Rich moved that the assessment be raised as recommended by the committee.

Horn thought as the company was unrepresented at this meeting that the assessment should not be raised without giving them a hearing. Motion carried, Horn voting no.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

In the case of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, the committee recommended raising the assessment from \$3,000 to \$100,000. The report states that the company had returned the value of their plant at the price of the raw material. Parley L. Williams appeared on behalf of the company and stated that the committee must have gained their information in some incomprehensible manner as it was far from correct. Only one third of the companies property was in the Territory of Utah, the balance being in Idaho and Montana; said wires had to be charged so often that it was a fair and proper proceeding to value the wires when in position at less than their original cost. The great cost of running a telephone system was in its maintenance. The company could not be assessed on its capital stock but on the value of its property taken at a fair valuation; held that the company had made a generous return. It might be that the city needed more taxes and the committee had therefore raised valuations, but if more taxes were required it was necessary for the city to have more property. Rich said the committee had great difficulty in getting any definite statement on which to base the valuation of the Salt Lake plant—could get no information of a reliable character from the manager. The value of a business block was not estimated on the basis of the value of the unburnt stone in the quarry and he did not see why a telephone pole should be valued at its cost in the forests of Oregon. The telephone company had made large net profits for years and a great deal of money had been expended on the plant. The shares of the company should be 50 per cent above par.

Mr. Williams (interrupting): "Take the actual value of the shares if the truth is what you want to arrive at."

Rich did not propose being interrupted in his statement. He had not interrupted Mr. Williams.

Lawson called for order. Chairman ruled that Rich be allowed to proceed.

Rich continuing said the earnings of the company was 12 1/2 per cent on their capital of \$400,000. Mr. Williams had said that it took a great deal of money to maintain the plant and on that head the company had returned the values at the cost in the rough, but said never a word about the vast sums expended on it and the \$48,000 net earnings for the last year. Wantland said he thought \$100,000 too high and \$50,000 too low. The golden mean was the thing. Mr. Williams said the price of the stock had nothing to do

with the case, but as a matter of fact the stock was worth \$40 a share and not \$150 as Mr. Rich said it ought to be.

Mr. Murray, of the company, said the net earnings of the company for 1891 was \$16,890 and not \$48,000. Owing to some peculiarity in their bookkeeping the \$48,000 appeared as net earnings when in reality it was not so, but was gross earnings.

Simondi asked Mr. Williams if telephone stock could not be bought at \$40 a share in large blocks.

Williams—I don't know.

Assessor Leonard said the company was a hard one to get a fair statement from. Their net earnings were nearly \$48,000, the gross being about \$150,000.

Folland thought it was quite clear the company had undervalued their property. It was also possible that the committee had gone too far on the other way and valued it too high. He had a telephone which lasted twelve years and not six only, as the company had stated was the life of an instrument. On a previous year's assessment the company had returned \$8,000 and afterwards stood a raise of \$30,000. Thought it should be raised this year to \$65,000.

Lawson said the company could not be induced to give an honest statement of the value of their Salt Lake plant. They always dodged the issue when questioned by the committee. Held that money spent in extending the plant was not earnings. All that was wanted was an honest return and that the company would not make. Had been told, by a party whose name he had promised not to divulge, that the shares were purposely kept at a low figure to freeze some people out.

Hardy moved that the assessment be fixed at \$80,000.

Farley Williams said they would just as soon be assessed at \$100,000 as \$80,000.

The motion carried; assessment raised to \$60,000.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKERS REPORTED

as follows:

The committee appointed to consider the objections of various banks of this city in regard to assessments beg leave to report that we recommend that all real estate be deducted from the capital stock and be assessed at a fair cash valuation or on the same basis that real estate has been valued at generally.

Second, that we recommend that the assessment on the capital stock and surplus be reduced twenty per cent.

F. O. HORN,
H. F. EVANS,
ELI A. FOLLAND,
A. L. SIMONDI,
C. E. WANTLAND.

Rich asked if it was the intention of the committee to reduce the value of a gold dollar to 80c.

Horn, as chairman of the committee, said he had no statement to make beyond the report. It was made on the advice of the attorney and after careful consideration by the committee.

Hardy moved to lay the report on the table. Motion lost.

Report adopted.

The railroad cases were then taken up, the committee's report read as follows on the Oregon Shore Line & Utah Northern Railway company: "That we raise the assessment on buildings and machinery \$34,770 and on appurtenment of rolling

stock we raise to territorial assessment, viz., to \$1,100 per mile on seven miles, making a raise of \$4,920, making a total raise of \$30,000."

J. L. LAWSON,
E. E. RICH,
J. A. HEISS.

Mr. Patterson appeared for the railroad.

Rich moved that the assessment on the coal chute be reduced from \$5000 to \$4000.

Lawson said lots of things were not assessed at all, and he thought it small business for a railroad to come and ask for such petty reductions.

Motion to reduce lost.

Moran asked Rich if the committee had guessed at the valuations.

Rich—No; we used our best judgment in making the valuations.

Lawson moved the adoption of the report.

Moran favored the railroad; thought their return was about right. The company knew nothing of the value of tools and machinery. Moved that \$35,000 be changed to \$11,350. Bell amended to \$15,000.

Lawson thought the assessment by the committee was just. A poor widow's property was assessed at its full value, and a railroad company should be treated in the same way.

Moran rose to a point of order. Said

WIDOWS HAD NOTHING TO DO with the valuation of machinery.

Chairman held the objection not well taken.

Folland said the valuation returned by the company was a low one. His machinery and tools were valued higher than the railroad's.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion to substitute \$15,000 for \$35,000 prevailed.

Rich moved that the amount returned by the assessor be adopted on all the terms. Motion lost.

The report of the council as amended was carried.

Report of the committee on the RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

recommended a raise on building and machinery of \$57,700. In the matter of rolling stock apportionment raised the assessment of the territorial standard of \$1100 per mile of seven miles, making a total raise of \$59,870.

Rich moved that the report be laid on the table indefinitely. Motion lost.

Lawson moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Harkness appeared for the railroad and presented affidavits from Architect Fred A. Hale and others as to the value of the property.

Rich moved that the assessment be made in accordance with the demand of the company. Motion lost.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city School Board met in regular session last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The trustees present were Duke, Young, Pratt, Pike, Newman, Dooly, Raybould and Baldwin.

NO LONGER FREE OF CHARGE.

The ladies of the Fourth Ward Relief Society sent in a communication stating that the board had been using a building belonging to the association for school purposes in the Fourth ward

free of charge and if the board desired to continue its use it would have to pay a rental of \$4 a month for it. Committee on sites and buildings.

STEAM HEATING.

The committee on sites and buildings reported on the resolution of the board adopting the plans of George C. Spohr, architect, for the Hamilton school, and on the recommendation of the committee the board had decided to heat and ventilate the said building with furnace heat and natural ventilation. The same system was adopted on the Franklin school. On August 31st the committee opened bids for said heating and ventilation, one from the Smead Warming and Ventilating company for \$2,750 for each building, and the other from Bennett & Peck of \$2,735, both bids exclusive of changes in the flues. The cost of the changes in the Hamilton school being so great and the flues already in being better arranged for steam, induced the committee to solicit bids for heating by indirect steam. The bid of James, Spencer, Bateman & Co., for the sum of \$2,650, is the result. Other necessary repairs would add \$1,200 to \$1,500 to this bid. The committee, therefore, recommended that the contract be entered into with James, Spencer, Bateman & Co. for the heating and ventilating of this building.

Duke wanted to know if the committee had power to advertise for said bids and thus practically reverse the previous action of the board.

Raybould said this was an exceptional case and the committee saw by adopting the change as recommended it would effect a great saving to the board and also expedite the business.

Pike favored the change and thought the work of putting in the apparatus should be expedited as much as possible. The report of the committee was adopted.

THE HAMILTON SCHOOL.

The same committee also reported recommending that the Smead Warming and Ventilating company's system be placed in the Hamilton school, providing that the cost of installing the same shall not exceed \$2750, and that any necessary changes in the pipes be made before the contract is entered into. Adopted.

THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

The same committee further reported that the bid of the Bennett & Peck Heating and Ventilating Company for heating and ventilating the Franklin school building is \$2,735, to which should be added about \$650 for cost of changing the flues, etc., necessary to install the system, making a total of \$3,400 for heating, ventilating and dry crematory closets. The committee recommended that the bid of the Bennett & Peck Company be accepted and the clerk and president authorized to execute the contract. Adopted.

THE LOWELL AND WASHINGTON SCHOOLS.

The committee also recommended that the contract for heating and ventilating the Lowell school in the Twentieth ward, and the Washington school in the Nineteenth ward, be awarded to Midgley & Sons Company for the sum of \$5,500 each. The company have filed an agreement that they will furnish everything necessary to properly heat and ventilate said buildings even

to direct radiation if found to be necessary, also any changes that there may be required in the brick flues to properly and successfully install their system. Further, that the attorney of the board be instructed to prepare the contract, and that the president and clerk be authorized to sign same.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Dooley offers a minority report recommending that the contract be not awarded to Midgley & Sons for the sum of \$5500 for each school, for the reason that a former report of the committee recommended that the contract be awarded to the Hendy & Meyers company for \$3500. The said company guaranteed the successful operation of the plant and agreed in it to ask any consideration for their labor until the plant was completed and accepted by the board. The report stated there was no reason for expending \$4000 for the purpose of making an experiment. The additional cost to the board is unnecessary and should not be incurred, and for this reason recommended that the contract be awarded to the Hendy & Meyer company at \$3300 for each building.

Mr. Duke moved as an amendment to the minority report that the name of P. J. Moran be substituted for that of Hendy & Meyer for the Nineteenth Ward, and that the name of Midgley be substituted for Hendy & Meyer for the Twentieth Ward building. Amendment carried, and the minority report as amended was adopted, thus awarding the contract for heating the Nineteenth Ward school to P. J. Moran, and the Twentieth Ward school to Midgley & Son.

Mr. Pike moved to reconsider the report of the committee. Motion lost, and the minority report as amended sustained.

TEACHERS APPOINTED.

The committee on teachers reported that there are vacancies in the corps of teachers in the following situations: Primary departments of Sixth school and of Eighteenth school, and intermediate department of the Sixteenth school, and recommended the appointment of the following persons to fill the vacancies, Miss Chadwick, Eighteenth school, at \$60 per month; Miss Batt, Sixth school, at \$75 per month, until the completion of the new building, after which new arrangements will be made; Miss McFall, Sixteenth school, at \$66 per month. Adopted.

The committee asked power to appoint a teacher for North Salt Lake. Granted.

Baldwin moved that the superintendent of schools be authorized to alter the course of study in the high school to conform to changes in text books. Adopted.

Baldwin moved that the committee on school work be empowered to employ terms and the necessary help to distribute the new books. Carried.

Mr. Young moved that the committee on sites and buildings be authorized to enter into a contract for the removal of the surplus dirt from the Lowell school. Carried.

Newman moved that the committee be authorized to rent a school building from the Church authorities of the Eleventh ward. Carried.

Board adjourned for one week.

THE PLAGUE PROSPECT.

The situation in relation to cholera is becoming more and more serious owing to the arrival of infected ships at New York. If this source of danger continues, President Harrison intends to take steps that will lead to the prohibition of the landing of emigrants from infected ports.

Professor Virchow, an eminent Frenchman, insists that cholera in action can only be communicated by actual contact, and that it cannot be carried in the air. We do not believe this is correct. This and other epidemic diseases are liable to break out where actual contact with persons or articles exposed to surroundings where cases of the particular malady have occurred has been apparently impossible. This can be said of instances of outbreaks of diphtheria in isolated places in the mountains of this region.

During the last visitation of cholera to Great Britain the idea was general that the infection was carried about at that time in the air. In those days when travel even between towns, was exceedingly limited for want of facilities, the circumstances connected with the spread of the plague, apart from scientific investigation, seemed to warrant the inference that the infection was conveyed by aerial transit. Numbers of simple experiments were made to test this theory. One of them, applied in a village which was badly infected, is remembered by the writer. A fresh leg of mutton was hoisted on a high pole in one of the sections where the disease was raging. The mutton was only exposed for a few hours, yet when taken down it was so positively putrid. This test may not be considered actual proof, but it showed the presence of disease germs of some kind in the atmosphere, and if they could be held there they could certainly be carried about by every current.

The cholera germ is so small that its diminutiveness can hardly be described by comparison. Each of these germs, when it culminates, breaks and two complete cells are the result, and so the production goes on by this rapid process of multiplication. The indescribable smallness of the germs adapts them for conveyance by atmospheric motion. We believe Dr. Cyrus Edson to be right when he says, in his article in the current number of the North American "Review," that "each person infected becomes in turn a centre of infection for others, and the disease would therefore move from country to country like the wandering circles in water, were there no travel whatever." If this theory be correct—it seems indisputable—then New York is in imminent danger, aside from any and all precautions that may be taken. A gale from seaward might easily nullify all measures to prevent the introduction of the dreaded disease.

Dr. Edson gives some advice in advance of an outbreak in this country. He says:

"Should the cholera come here we must then see to it that all germs are destroyed by heat before taking them into our bodies. It is necessary, too, that the most absolute cleanliness, especially of the hands, be observed and particularly for those who handle food. The germs may easily be found on such things as

straps in cars, balusters on public stairways, door knobs, money and the like. I cannot too strongly state the fact that the chances of infection, were the cholera to break out to any extent, would be almost intumescible and that no amount of precaution, therefore, can be too great."

"Fortunately for us, when we are in health we can strongly state the fact that if they are taken into the system. The care for ourselves during a cholera outbreak is, therefore, merely that care we should properly take at all times. We must take plenty of sleep, a fair amount of exercise, eat very plain food thoroughly cooked, drink water that has been boiled and allowed to cool in bottles on ice, let raw fruit alone, wear light flannels, and in general lead as rational a life as we may."

The dispatches bring information of a suspected case of cholera in Chicago, the victim being a Swedish immigrant. Two doctors who examined her condition before death state that the cholera symptoms were very strong, while another says that it was a case of heat disease.

DEATHS.

LYVELL.—At Eatonston, Wyoming, August 27, James Lyvell, late of Scotland; aged 81 years.

DUFFIN.—In Salt Lake City, September 7th, 1892, of old age, Abraham Duff, in the eighty-second year of his age.

BOGHT.—At his residence in Farmers ward September 6, 1892, Seth Boght, aged 72 years, 4 months and 11 days.

RASMUSSEN.—At Castle Dale, September 4th, of cholera infantum, Caroline C., daughter of Annie U. and Andrew Rasmussen, born October 3rd, 1891.

Biketon, please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Ashley, Uintah County, Utah, August 25, 1892, of Bright's disease, Alfred S. Johnson, aged 37 years.

Deceased came to Utah in 1855, and for many years resided in St. Charles, Idaho. He was a faithful church member up to the time of his death.

CHAUTERON.—Sept. 1st, at Round Spring Ranch, White Pine County, Nevada (a white oval, oval throat), of malnutrition of the bowels, Nora May, youngest daughter of Jacob and Katie Guiver Chauteron; aged 3 years and 9 months. Deceased was born in the Twenty-first ward in this city.

EDWARDS.—At Meadow, Millard Co., Sept. 1st, 1892, of diphtheria, Mrs. Margaret Edwards; aged 52 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

She was the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Greenleaf, now deceased at Meadow, Sept. 1890. She leaves a family husband and six children (the oldest now twenty years of age) to mourn her loss. May Rhea take a peace.

PICKETT.—At Tooele City, Utah, August 21st, Mathias Pickett, aged 65, after a lingering illness of eleven months. Deceased was born in Caradoc, Berkshire County; joined the Church in 1847, and emigrated to Utah in 1847, crossing the ocean on the ship "The Indian." He was the pioneer settler in A. Canfield's trail. He went direct to Tooele City, where he was ever a most respected. He died with the assurance of a glorious resurrection.

Millennial Star, please copy.

SWAIN.—July 29, 1892, at 11 p. m., of inflammation of the bowels, John Swain.

Deceased was born April 4, 1821 at Coatesburg, Pa. He was a member of the LDS Church. He was married to a sister of the late President Brigham Young in 1847, and of the following year was married in Eldon. He emigrated to Utah with his family in 1847, settled in Sevier, Utah county; moved in 1855 to Alton (now Monroe, Sevier county), and lived there two years, when the settlement was broken up by the Indians. He then moved to Ganado, where they lived till the fall of 1858, when he settled in Fayette, and resided in that place till his death. He died a full faith of the gospel, leaving a widow, three children, eighteen grandchildren and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 14.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

THE BRITISH MISSION.

I am now in South Wales, having come to Cardiff to attend the Welsh Conference, which will be held here tomorrow. There are but few Saints in this part, but through the energetic labors of the missionaries there are a number of investigators who seem anxious to test our witness of the restoration of the Gospel, and I have no doubt that some fruit will be borne in the way of a slight increase in the membership of the Church here; but as you are aware from your recent observation in the mission field, there are few people who care to treat us with other than contempt or indifference. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of this land have made up their minds to abide by a "gospel" that does not occupy too much of their time. They are content with a "faith that worketh" not, and are satisfied to believe that the Lord has performed all the labor necessary for their salvation—possibly so they can have more time to devote to worldly matters, as these lie nearest their hearts. The class of people—limited in number—whose desire is to work righteousness are so hedged about by the traditions of men that it is next to impossible to obtain a hearing from them.

The great sorrow, from which I took my departure yesterday for a few days, is not exactly "the same old Liverpool" that those whose business frequently calls them there usually find it, in one respect at least, for there is an unusual amount of excitement over the cholera, of which there are four cases in the Parkhill hospital, at the South End. The affected persons are Russian Jews, and two of the four are pronounced by the medical officers as beyond recovery. The papers first announced them as "mild cases of bowel complaint," but the hurrying them off to the hospital, and the hasty removal of a dozen patients of the institution, suffering from other diseases, to give the whole place up to the few new comers was a contradiction of the "mild" feature. There were no local cases in Liverpool.

The activity of the health officers is commensurate with the uneasiness of the public, and immigrants, both for Great Britain and those en route to the United States and Canada, are subjected to rigorous sanitary regulations. German and Russian Jews and Dutch and Italians are given a thorough soaking and scrubbing that is doubtless a

great surprise to them, judging by their usually untidy appearance. All their old and badly worn underclothing is burned, and in necessary cases new articles of apparel are furnished.

The baggage that is embarked on vessels leaving here for American ports is thoroughly disinfected by various chemicals, and is subjected to the "steaming process." For this purpose one of the Cunard company's large freight ships has been enclosed in the river, and there the steaming is going on day and night. By the method used, all baggage goes through an operation of turning and shaking, and heating to a temperature of 230 degrees Fahrenheit, by means of steam boilers especially provided for the work, and is then packed in boxes and sent aboard the outgoing vessel without again going to shore. Each trunk or box for a United States port must have the "disinfected" label of the American consul before the officers of the transatlantic boats will receive it. By this means it is hoped that an extension of the epidemic will not be caused by the Liverpool steamship companies.

The town of Bridgend, through which I passed on my journey today, is a few miles west of here. It is the scene of the Park Ship colliery disaster which occurred this week, and of which the dispatches have probably given you the awful details. Out of the 145 men in the mine, 110 were killed. The cause of the catastrophe is now admitted to be a neglect to properly ventilate some old workings. The dead bodies are still being brought to the surface, but they are so blackened and distorted that identification is almost impossible except by some particular article of clothing they might have worn. One feature connected with the frequent recurrence of disasters of various kinds is the increased callousness of the people not immediately affected. What formerly would have shocked the whole community for weeks is now looked upon as an event to be expected in the natural course of things, and excites but passing comment. The mass of the people seem blinded to the signs of the times, among which calamities are enumerated, and familiarity with them, if it does not breed contempt, at least leads to indifference.

As a body the people of Wales are probably more averse to the distribution of the printed word and the preaching of the Gospel by the Latter-day Saints than are the inhabitants of

either England or Scotland. In Wales the Elders are being almost constantly molested in one way or another, and instances of violence, though fortunately without serious effect, have been quite numerous the past eighteen months. No particular section more than another is given to this, but here in South Wales, in Mid-Wales, and in North Wales the bitterness and hostility to the Latter-day Saints and their teachings are about the same.

An outbreak from this cause, in which the treatment of the missionaries was rather more severe than usual, owing to the mob having better opportunities to engage in their lawlessness, occurred in Denbighshire on the evening of August 24th, and two days later the same brethren were ordered out of their lodgings. Elders Thomas D. Roberts, of Logan, Levi John, of Portage, Box Elder County, and Tallies Evans, of Scofield, Emery County, have been laboring in the Denbighshire district. The following is an extract from a letter written by them to the President of the Conference here, Elder Thomas B. Evans, of Ogden, describing what took place:

"We have been trying to do our duty, but find it is getting warm. We have had opposition in every meeting but one, and very bitter at that, but last night is the worst we have witnessed in Wales. We went up to Cefn, an most of those in attendance listened very good while we spoke; but after the meeting they brought forward an old copy of the *Star*, and also some of the words of our leading men, teaching that God has a body. The man who read this thought that God had no body. He then called out and asked the crowd if He had. They all shouted, 'No!' They would not be reasoned with, so we tried to withdraw from them; but that would not do, and we held our own for half an hour. About this time the crowd began shouting, 'A way with them!'

"Then the mob started on us, and roughly pushed and kicked us about. Brother Roberts was thrown down several times, as was also Brother John. It was only after a very painful experience that they succeeded in getting away from the crowd and reaching their place of lodging. Brother Evans managed to slip through an alley and escaped unharmed. We have tracted all this district once, and had partially gone over it a second time, intending to complete the work next week. They warned us not to

come back again. This morning it is all Brother Roberts can do to use one hand, and both he and Brother John are quite sore from the bruising they received."

Notwithstanding experiences that are sometimes decidedly unpleasant, the Elders laboring in Wales, and those in other parts of the mission as well, are filled with an earnest determination to do their duty. They are diligently calling on the people to repent, and are seeking to thoroughly warn them. The inhabitants of this part of the country will not be able to find an excuse for not receiving the Gospel in any neglect of the few missionaries now in the field to disseminate the truth wherever they have opportunity. The offer is marked with unflinching diligence, and is being as persistently rejected.

The weather is fair today. This subject may be a topic of common conversation, but it is not a common thing to have many successive days of fine weather along the west coast of Britain. However, we hope for sunshine tomorrow, so that none may be unwillingly detained from hearing the word of the Lord preached.

JAMES H. ANDERSON.
CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 3, 1892.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

Perhaps a few words from this part of the Lord's vineyard may be of interest to your readers. Many of our people in Utah are somewhat acquainted with the geographical location of this valley, or canyon, as we would call it at home—among the Norwegians at least. Its greatest width at any place does not exceed probably an American mile. Its entire length we have not yet learned.

From Christiania to Lillehammer, a distance of about 100 American miles, the journey is by rail over Osbanen to Hamer, where we visited the ruins of the old Catholic cathedral, said to have been built in 1665 and afterwards destroyed by the Swedes. The remainder of the distance to Lillehammer was covered by boat over a long, narrow lake called Moser. While at Lillehammer we lodged at Johnsen's Hotel, so fitted as to suit almost any one's pocket. At this place and on its east side is a large stream of slough-stained water, making perhaps a dozen or more very pretty falls over its cliffy bed. In its descent down the mountain side. In the city there are a couple of small pleasure gardens containing seats and walks—one of the latter affording a fine view of the city and lake.

From here to our present headquarters (a distance of about seventy-five miles) we traveled on foot. The people along the way were exceedingly hospitable, a condition undoubtedly due to the constant stream of tourists from other countries as well as the wealthy from various parts of Norway through this valley every summer. The roads are excellent, being built on a light but uniform base with medium curves and deep cuts much like that of an American railroad.

At Lillehammer is the beginning of Gudbrandsdalen proper, and all along the mountain on either side is dotted with farms or forest—neither elevation nor incline being any consideration—

where some earth yet remains, even in small spots on the outcropping rocks.

About four days' travel up the valley (canyon) we passed the tombstone of the renowned Scotch general, George Slinklar, who was killed August 26th, 1812, by the old farmer-men of Gudbrandsdalen. The slab, nine feet square, has the following inscription on it:

"Her bleo Skott-arnes Anforer Georg Slinklar, begravet efter at han var falden ved Kringen den 26 August, 1812."

According to history, Sweden and Norway were at war over a matter perhaps not yet settled, and while the young men of the latter country, composing its army, were holding the former at bay on their dividing line at Konges Vinger, Sweden hired Slinklar to enter Norway from the west and thus hoping to enter unnoticed and take the country by storm; but they were defeated by the staunch "old men."

A walk of a few steps above the "tomb stone" and we reached the spot where stands an old log stable, still used for storing hay, in which it is said five of Slinklar's men who escaped the massacre were caught and imprisoned for some time and afterwards taken out one by one and shot. Next day we reached the spot known as Kringel, where "the deed was done." It is a narrow place with simply the road between the mountain and the river where it has been cut through the cliff. Here, it is said, huge stones and timbers were thundered down upon the army at the signal from an old woman at the top of a prominent peak on the opposite side of the canyon, where a monument to her memory now stands and marks the spot and is also known by the name of "Pilegruik."

Hundreds of tourists visit this valley yearly and admire its rugged mountain, a fresh water stream filled with the finny tribe including the speckled trout and other varieties; yet we understand that the number of tourists is decreasing. Such sights are of but little interest to a Utah boy, as his own "dear country" presents them in a more picturesque form.

The old churches and mode of farming are of more curiosity to us. One church, that we visited, said to have been built in 1114, (in Catholic times) contains many curious objects of carving, including Adam and Eve, the Savior on the cross, and twelve Apostles, etc., very nicely wrought in wood, also pictures of a number of Danish kings. Another old church whose spire is so built as to exhibit a head in it, it mattereth not from which direction the spectator gazes—is also a curiosity.

As the canyon is so extremely narrow, and its bottom covered with the slow-moving waters of the river, the mountain sides are resorted to for farming. According to the extent of the farm, houses are built in size and number.

It would appear, from a local paper, that a few days ago one of these guards some distance north of here, slid from the mountain side, and house, soil, grain land, grass land, everything went down into the river below. All of the mass that could be recognized was simply one log sticking up from

the heap. Fortunately the family was away from home when the mishap occurred. On Monday a huge rock slipped from the mountain side within sight of our lodgings here, but did no damage. These slides are caused by the recent heavy rains.

Delaying on the mountain tops is resorted to in the summer time, but rarely here compared with those in Denmark or at home are only playthings. Nearly all the horses are of a yellow color and a characteristic of this valley.

Hay making is now finished and the farmer is through. Harvest is in full blast. This work is nearly all done by women, with the common sickle. On one farm there were thirty-five women and four men. The men shock the grain. In this country the women as well as the men are glad to get work; it matters little what kind it is; and it makes us feel bad to see the situation. We wonder how these facts sound by the side of the "fabric" that appeared in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 26th, as was furnished by a Salt Lake lady!

Just on the mount here hardly is a large slate-roofing quarry, having either black or brown stone, the stone is of superior quality, said to contain some iron, and is broken with difficulty.

The day before yesterday, on the invitation of the foreman, we were shown through the quarry, where they had just raised a beautiful slab about three-eighths of an inch thick, measuring twenty-four and a half feet long by ten and one-fourth feet wide, and aggregating two hundred and fifty-one and one-eighth shaft.

A railroad is in course of construction to this place, which is its purposed terminus. It is expected to be finished in 1896.

Politics are laid on the shelf until next February, when the question, "Shall Norway paddle her own canoe?" will undoubtedly be settled.

Yesterday the Lutheran or State church held forth; today the "Salvation army" holds its first meeting here, on Sunday both Lutherans and Baptists will hold services, and we have our turn also. Many are studying our doctrine, and it is not an uncommon thing for families to offer us their small homes for holding meeting. We have loaned out a large number of tracts, for the people are too poor to buy, and the loaning process works better results. We hope the Lord will bless us with means to keep up the work. We have borne our testimonies to upwards of six hundred persons who had not heard the Gospel before. Two "Mormon" missionaries held a meeting here about 30 years ago, and that is all that we can learn our missionaries have done here before; therefore our field is comparatively a new one and will furnish room for all our missionaries now in Norway to labor. At the close of some of our meetings the people seem to feel that they could hardly leave us; likewise when we visited some families they regretted to part with us.

In conclusion, permit us to say that Silvert Olson, whom Brother J. M. Sjodahl baptized into the Baptist faith at Trondheim, is the Baptist president here, and desires to be remembered to Brother Sjodahl. The gentleman carries Brother S. in high esteem and

promised to write him asking "why he became a Mormon." The Baptists are now studying how to practice the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

We are well and feel good and extend our regards to friends at home. Your brethren in the Gospel,

JOHN L. JOHNSON.

O. FORBESON, JR.

BREDEBYODEN, Gudbrandsdalen, Sel, Norge, August 26, 1892.

MORGAN CITY AND COUNTY.

A gentleman of the medical profession from Salt Lake city, at a public meeting recently held in Farmington, made the following statement respecting Morgan, its people and their surroundings. He told the people of Davis county assembled there "that Morgan was a dirty little town; that some of them, although a good and kind people, did not know enough to keep clean, and round their dwellings free from filth; that the accumulation of field matter was the cause of the cases of diphtheria that they had every year; the mud around their dwellings was impregnated with the seepage of their corals, and that a white man going once into some of their outbuildings, would not want to go in again."

Now, there may be a few instances of that character, and while I do not claim that Morgan city is a paragon of cleanliness, yet I maintain that it is (and the whole of the county) as clean and healthy as any farming district in the country, or as any that the gentleman has visited, with all due deference to him, his opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The feeling of the people that I have spoken of about this is that Morgan has been unjustly singled out and made to appear worse, from a sanitary point of view, than it really is. I am not a resident of Morgan City, but I reside in the county of Morgan and often visit the county seat, being well posted as regards its sanitary condition, and can say advisedly that it is not behind other rural districts in cleanliness. The gentleman's statements in regard to diphtheria are not correct. The few cases they have had were contracted by some of the people visiting in localities infected with the disease and by strangers and friends coming amongst them, bringing the disease in its incipient stage, but fully developed after being there a few days. In the little town where I reside, there has never been a case of diphtheria. Some of the people feel indignant, and wonder why Morgan should have been spoken of so disparagingly in a public meeting, not with any intent to injure the people, they suppose, but the effect produced, has a tendency that way. The people have long struggled under very adverse circumstances, perhaps more so than those of any other county in Utah, and are still laboring to build up and beautify this little valley. They have long raised the stock which produced the milk, and are now in earnest as regards the honey, and they only need encouragement instead of unwise statements respecting them to make the valley a veritable "Land of milk and honey." God has blessed them in their labors.

The land now yields more abundantly; the climate has become more

temperate; the mountain streams have increased; and they acknowledge His hand in all these things, and by His help, they will yet raise this lovely little valley, in the estimation of those, whose lot has apparently been cast in more pleasant places, and who in times past have spoken of it very indifferently as only one of the "back valleys." But a change has come over it; valence cars run through and the Union Pacific Railroad company bring thousands from Salt Lake and Ogden, on pleasure bent, to enjoy themselves in the groves and resorts, and on the banks of the Weber river that so beautifully threads its winding way by fields, rich with golden grain, the reward of the husbandman's toil. The valley looks lovely at this time, showing signs of the autumn season, and the near approach of winter, when it will again put on its mantle of snow and be lovely even in its sternest aspect.

I remember visiting a friend in Davis County about fifteen years ago and amongst the good things with which I was regaled were strawberries. The lady of the house said to me, "They will be quite a treat to you, I have no doubt, for you cannot raise fruit of that kind in your valley." But the good people of Morgan now raise strawberries, and fine ones, too; also apples, plums, tomatoes, raspberries, currants, and other products of that character. This at one time was thought impossible. Instead of mud, some have nice, green lawns around their homes, and the rattle of the lawn mower can be heard as you pass along some portions of the town. I do not think the municipal authorities will neglect to enforce sanitary measures necessary for the welfare of the inhabitants, and cleanse the town from impurities as much as in their power lies.

I hope this letter will be considered a temperate and respectful reply to the statement about Morgan and its people, as I "nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice." CRENDENA.

ENTERPRISE, Morgan Co., Sept. 14.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

ST. GEORGE.

Our quarterly conference has just closed. The preliminary meetings were held on Saturday, 10th inst. The regular conference, which convened Sunday and Monday, the 11th and 12th, was well attended. Among those present were Apostles Francis M. Lyman and Anton H. Lund, President Jesse W. Crosby, Jun., of Panguitch Stake, and Counselor Daniel Segmiller of Kanab Stake, all of whom ministered the word of the Lord to our edification.

The customary business of presenting reports and presenting the authorities of the Church was transacted. There was not a dissenting voice.

The reports of the condition of the Stake were very gratifying. The speakers were listened to with the closest attention.

JAMES G. BLEAK, Clerk.

KANAB.

This quarterly conference was held in the basement of the Academy of Kanab, on Saturday and Sunday, September 3rd and 4th, 1892. Present

on the stand, Apostles F. M. Lyman and Anton H. Lund, President Jesse W. Crosby of Panguitch Stake, and other visiting brethren, the Kanab Stake Presidency, several of the High Council and the Bishops of the several wards.

President Edwin D. Woolley reported the Kanab Stake as improving spiritually. Our financial condition was very gratifying. On account of the drought a great many cattle, etc., would perish this coming winter. We lacked accommodations for the education of our young. He reported favorably the Indians in this Stake.

Reports were read from the Bishops of the respective wards, after which Apostle Lyman spoke on the subject of education, and the course we should pursue in every avocation of life.

Remarks were also made by President Jesse W. Crosby of Panguitch Stake and Counselor Thomas Chamberlain of Kanab Stake.

Apostle Anton H. Lund dwelt on the subjects of education, sacrifice, obedience to the commandments of God and the requirements made of us.

Counselor Daniel Segmiller touched upon the subject of emigration, and this concluded the services for the first day.

The Y. M. M. I. A. conference was held Saturday evening. Apostles Lyman and Lund urged the young men to be faithful and seek earnestly to improve in all good works.

On Sunday, at 10 a.m., after the usual exercises, Elder Joseph Jolley of Sanpete Stake, addressed the Saints on the subject of tithes and offerings and the principle of sacrifice.

Apostle Lyman presented the general and local authorities, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Bishop Henry B. M. Jolley of Mount Carmel ward, having resigned on account of old age and ill health, Elder Haskell S. Jolley was sustained as Bishop of the Mount Carmel ward, with Robert Moncur as first and Wm. J. Jolly, Jr. as second counselors.

Henry B. M. Jolley was sustained as Patriarch in the Stake, and Henry E. Bowman as a member of the High Council.

Apostle Anton H. Lund addressed the Saints on the subject of faith, sacrifice, etc., and the evil effects of infidelity.

In the afternoon, after the sacrament, Apostle Lyman occupied the remainder of the time; advised the Saints to improve their public buildings and surroundings by setting out shade trees, etc.

The Y. L. M. I. A. Conference was held directly after the Quarterly Conference adjourned, and the Sunday School Conference took place in the evening. The Apostles and visiting brethren, etc., were present on these occasions.

Apostles Lyman and Lund, with the Kanab Stake Presidency, held meetings with the Saints in Graham, Glendale, Orderville and Mt. Carmel wards on their way to our Quarterly Conference.

FRANCIS L. PORTER,
Stake Clerk.

GETTYSBURG, Sept. 17.—The old officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Battlefield memorial association.

THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - September 24, 1892.

CONFERENCE NOTICE

The Sixty-third Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, October 6th, 1892.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE "REVIVAL" MEETINGS.

So far we have heard of no unseemly excitement, no religious gymnastics, no spiritual inebrity attending the "revival" meetings now in progress in this city. The gentlemen conducting it appear very much in earnest and sincerely desirous of drawing public attention to the necessity of a religious life. We mention this because the common "revival" is or has been simply a holocaust and often crazy effort to create an enthusiasm which has no more religion in it than the feelings aroused at a horse race.

Anything that will draw the minds of men and women from that which will perb with the using, and arouse in them a desire for a higher life, which will make them think of God, their duty to Him and the responsibility which rests upon them as eternal entities, who must give an account to their Creator of their deeds and words in mortality, is an agency for good and therefore commendable.

The services in the tent, so far as we can learn, have been of this character and tendency. Therefore, while we may differ from those who conduct them on important questions of theology, we can yet wish success and God-speed to all such endeavors to turn the wicked from sin, to uphold morality and to induce humanity to seek after truth and righteousness.

A VILE BUT COMMON HABIT.

If some influence could be brought to bear upon men who move in business circles and congregate in the business portions of the city to drop the use of profane language, we think it would be a vast improvement upon our beautiful city. There is more or less of profanity in other localities, of course, but

where the saloons and other places of resort abound there may be heard language that is distasteful to persons of ordinary Christian culture, and positively shocking and repulsive to people of a religious character.

If the revival meetings now being held could be used in this direction, so as to wake up men and boys who use vile expressions, to the vice and evil effects of this habit and its indication of a vulgar mind, we would think the great efforts put forth in the big tent would not be in vain.

We are aware that a great many persons who swear do not desire to cure or say anything particularly disagreeable, but they have contracted a bad habit. They are like the sailors on board a certain ship commanded by Admiral Goldsborough. The chaplain of the vessel was asked on his return voyage about his success. He answered, "the result has been in the main most satisfactory. The only serious impediment to progress with the sailors has been that it is impossible to prevent their swearing when they hear the officers guilty of the very fault for which I correct them." "Tut, tut, man, that is not to be helped; the officers also swear," replied the Admiral; "I do it myself, sometimes, but I don't mean anything—not a bit more than you do by your praying."

Men use bad language from habit. But it is a vile habit which they ought to overcome. Gentlemen avoid it in presence of ladies. They might just as well drop it for good and all, everywhere. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." This being true, what kind of hearts must some men have whose language almost makes the air around them smell of sulphur! "Swear not at all!" is a Christian law, and the civil law here at one time supported it. Let it be made a rule in civil life and this city as well as others would be much the better for it.

A LIVING SOUL.

ONE of our contemporaries, speaking of an explosion of twenty tons of gunpowder on a vessel, expressed surprise that "not a soul on board was killed." The astonishment was very natural, the expression of it correct. But another contemporary, noted for its lack of logic and persistent misrepresentation of its opponents, says: "The question is, how much gunpowder does it take to kill a soul? But may be our contemporary does not believe that men have immortal souls."

The dishonesty which runs through nearly all the alleged arguments of the paper that manufactures this query, is seen in the addition of the word "immortal" to the language of its adversary. That is its common method. It either adds to or takes from the position of its antagonist, and then proceeds to demolish it with more or less exultation.

Nobody pretends that any amount of gunpowder would kill "an immortal soul." But it does take much gunpowder to kill a man. And the dictionary informs us that the word soul means "a man; a human being." It was certainly marvellous that so vast a quantity of explosive matter was fired, on a vessel containing many hu-

man beings, and yet not a soul on board was killed.

The spirit of man is sometimes called the soul of man. In that sense the terms are synonymous. The spirit, however, is the more proper term, because it is not confounded with the soul, used to designate the whole person. We are told in the good Book that in the beginning God made man of the dust of the earth, that He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became "a living soul." It was the whole man, body, breath and spirit that was "a living soul."

In latter-day revelations it is stated that the spirit and the body form the soul of man, and the resurrection from the dead is the redemption of the soul. This is in harmony with the teachings of the Old and the New Testaments, and yet not discordant with the use of the word soul as equivalent to spirit when used to designate the personal spirit of man.

When we read accounts of the loss, or preservation, or danger of so many "souls," every person of common sense and common understanding of language knows that the word means individuals, and not merely their immortal spirits. When there came out of Egypt under Moses so many hundred thousand souls, the sacred record that gives the number does not mean that their spirits came out, but their entire personalities.

Perhaps, however, the carrying critic who added the word "immortal" so as to raise a dispute, intended the whole thing for a joke. If so he ought to have labelled it. For like others of his similar efforts it contains not the faintest spark of humor and is only noticeable because of its dishonesty; and if it is meant to be funny, it ought to have either a head or a tail to it to let the reader know he is expected to laugh instead of feel disgusted.

AN HISTORICAL HOMESTEAD.

We find in several Eastern papers allusion to the sale of the old homestead where it is said the Prophet Joseph Smith was born. As it will be of interest to some of our readers at least, we clip the following from the Boston Globe:

"SOUTH ROYALTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—The old farm upon which Joseph Smith, the founder of the so-called Mormon Church, was born has been sold to J. H. Kent, a wealthy New Yorker, who is to move from his city home to the farm at once.

"There are many historical reminiscences clinging to the old farm, which is very pleasantly located among some of the prettiest of New England scenery. Old Uncle Solomon Mack, grandfather of the Mormon Prophet, was the earliest settler upon that part of the farm where stood the house in which Joseph Smith was born. He was liked by all his neighbors, but was a man who had odd ways.

"There were only bridle paths through the forest in the early days, and Mr. Mack used to make his journeys about the town upon an old joggins man, using an outside saddle instead of sitting astride the mare. This was a necessity, his legs having been injured by a tree falling across them. Reaching a neighbor's house he would sing out, 'Who keeps the house?' It he accepted an invitation to alight and enter the house he was always given a hearty welcome by the inmates.

"In the early days the line separating this town from Sharon was not marked, and for some time Solomon Mack was supposed to live in and paid tax to the town of Sharon, and hence the statement that Joseph Smith was born in Sharon. The line, when established, was found to be several rods south of the Mack homestead, which bordered upon a road running north from Sharon to the hills of Royall to Tunbridge and the towns beyond. This was the principal thoroughfare of this vicinity in the early days, but a large part of the road has been abandoned for many years."

MOB RULE AND LAW RULE.

WE have already referred to the forcible expulsion of "Mormon" Elders from Hanover County, Virginia, by seventy-five alleged "Christians," who declared by public resolution that they would not tolerate "Mormonism," because they were determined that they would only have a "Christian community." A number of papers endorsed this action and we took occasion to express our opinion of their Christianity and their tolerance. Now we find the following in the Richmond, Virginia, *Times*, and we take pleasure in noting that one influential paper, at least, takes a rational American and civilized position in regard to "Christian" mobocracy. The *Times* gives a brief account of the expulsion, expresses its disapprobation of "Mormonism" and especially of polygamy, and presumes that the objection to the Elders was their preaching of polygamous doctrines. It goes on to say:

"But even though they were engaged in preaching Mormonism in its most polygamous and odious form, the *Times* intends to record its most solemn protest against the method by which the preachers were silenced. If there is no law of this State forbidding persons to preach Mormonism, even in its most offensive form, then every person has a natural right to preach it and those who undertake to prevent that right by physical force are performing an act in no respect different in its nature from any other unlawful combination intended to enforce an individual opinion or execute the decree of a mob. If there is no law against the preaching of such doctrines and the good people of Hanover want one they should come to the legislature and ask that one be enacted.

"If there is a law against it, then the way to have that law enforced is to have the parties indicted, tried and punished for violating the law. But no man or set of men has the right to take the law into his or their own hands and administer it according to his or their will, and the people of Hanover citizens who drove the Mormon preachers away were themselves as much violators of the law as those preachers could have been.

"The distinction between the rule of the mob and the rule of the law lies exactly at this point.

"These gentlemen had a perfect right to tell the Mormon preachers that their doctrines were offensive to the good people of Hanover and that those good people would be glad never to hear or see them again, and so peacefully urge them to depart. That is one thing, but a threat of violence and force is quite another. Our Hanover friends, however, may claim that their demonstration was no more in effect than this. But when seventy-five men go in a body on horseback to two persons, and in that array tell their views in a matter of

this kind, the logic of the occasion is very much what operated on the mind of Goliath in a certain event.

"That voracious and immortal chronicler tells us that as he was one day riding along the road he came upon a man who looked like 'a kind of soldier.' He was sitting on the side of the road with a long gun resting upon two crossed sticks, 'a hitch,' says Gil, 'he seemed to be pointing at me.' This 'kind of a soldier,' in pious tones, prayed Gil. 'For the love of God give a poor soldier a penny,' and Gil immediately produced and left with him his entire purse.

"A request from seventy-five gentlemen under such circumstances is as near to a command as the 'kind of a soldier's' will, and it is to be regretted that in a country governed by law they did not pursue a different course."

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

DISPATCHES from New York and Washington contain significant particulars in relation to Venezuela. Admiral Walker, on board the man-of-war "Chicago," is on the way to that country, armed with plenipotentiary power to represent the United States. It is said that he will make a formal demand for the return of the six political refugees taken from the steamer "Caracas," a vessel flying the American flag, about two weeks ago. These were Venezuelans, and members of Congress under Palacios. Their forces were vanquished by Crespo and they sought this vessel then in the harbor, and engaged passage to New York. Shortly after their embarkation Crespo's soldiers boarded the "Caracas" and took the Venezuelans away by force and against the protest of the American captain.

Venezuela has been the scene of civil war since March last. It is difficult to trace the real origin of political troubles in these South American countries, but as near as can be ascertained the present disorder originated somewhat as follows: Anduraz Palacios was President of the republic. Last March his term of office expired, but he refused to vacate his office. He was a man of large wealth and personal influence. He succeeded in preventing the assembling of a legal quorum in Congress, and thereby brought on a deadlock. Finally a majority of the Congress was brought together. It denounced Palacios, and ordered a dissolution. Crespo was then a member of the Senate chamber. He opposed Palacios's methods from the first. He became head of a party calling themselves Legalists, and organized an army. He succeeded in driving Palacios and many of his leading adherents from the country. The six refugees mentioned were Palacios men. It looks as if Crespo had the law and the Constitution on his side. And the fact that he called himself a Legalist shows that he believes himself right.

Though Admiral Walker is said to be under instructions to demand the return of the refugees, yet it is thought that the matter will be settled amicably. There is another little trouble on the tapis in that country. Ever since 1887 a misunderstanding has existed as to the boundary lines of British Guiana. England claims that its possession comprehends what is now regarded by Venezuelans as a large tract

of their country. Shortly before Mr. Blaine retired he was asked to help Venezuela in its controversy with England. Owing to the disturbed state of the country for the past six months England has been preparing to absorb what she claims is here, and it is thought she is behind Palacios in some of his schemes. Admiral Walker will acquaint himself of the real situation, and act accordingly.

In 1884 Guiana produced 250 ounces of gold, that is the Venezuelan frontier of it. This year over 125,000 ounces have been taken out, and the indications are that very rich mines exist further in on the Venezuelan territory.

THE TAX RAISE.

THE County Court has instructed the County Attorney to take legal proceedings for the purpose of preventing the ten per cent addition to the county assessment, proposed by the Territorial Board of Equalization. That is quite proper. Everything that is legal and necessary should be done to prevent the contemplated injustice. But we do not think the additional assessment can be lawfully made. Not only have a great many taxpayers obtained receipts in full for their territorial, county and school taxes and could therefore resist payment of the extra levy, but, as we have pointed out in these columns, the Board of Equalization have left their action until it is too late. The law of 1892 provides:

"Sec. 11. That the county court of any county in which it is proposed to increase the assessed valuation as a whole, or of any class of property, shall have ten days' notice to appear by representative and resist such increase.

"Sec. 12. That said Board shall file a full and complete report of all the changes made by it with the Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, on or before the first day of September, of each year, and immediately after any change is ordered, the secretary of the Board shall notify the county court of the county affected by said change, of the same."

There is, however, what the Board may consider a saving clause in another section of the same law, which says:

"Sec. 17. No act of the Board shall be invalid for any irregularity not affecting the merits or justice of the act, or for a failure to do some act which may be required, if it can be and is done later without injuriously affecting substantial rights."

The question is, taking all these sections and the facts we have named into consideration, whether at this late date the additional tax can be collected without unjustly affecting substantial rights. Can the tax be collected of those who have evidence that they have paid in full for the year 1892? If not, can it be collected of those who have not yet paid their county taxes, thus making the tax unequal?

We think the County has good grounds for resisting the proposed change, and we hope the Board of Equalization will not be blind to the disadvantages that will arise if they insist upon this addition.

"MORMONS" AND "NON-MORMON."

We have received the following letter of inquiry:

"Editor Deseret News:

"Can you explain the object in having the words 'Mormon' and 'non-Mormon' applied to the school children in this Territory?"

"Granting the object is a proper one, is it right to use the slang term 'Mormon' when Latter-day Saint should be used, and require paren's or guardians to endorse the term on the scholar's certificate?"

"Supposing the party who originated the printed forms, were a member of the Roman Catholic Church, how do you think he would relish the question, 'Is your child a Papist or a non-Papist?'"

"We do not know what object was in view in the insertion of the words 'Mormon' and 'non-Mormon' in the forms which have to be filled up for school statistics in this Territory, other than the desire of certain government officials to learn the relative numbers of each class in the school population."

We are of the opinion that the term "Mormon" should not have been used, and that the term Latter-day Saint would have been far better, if the design had been to show the religious attachments of the school children and the parents. But this was not contemplated. Only two classes of people were recognized, namely, "Mormons" and "Gentiles," and these not particularly in a sectarian sense but rather as distinct orders of citizens.

The party who originated the printed forms was not acting in a religious capacity and therefore the query in relation to the "Papist" or "non-Papist" will not apply.

No individual is responsible for this unpleasant discrimination. It is a provision of the Edmunds-Tucker Act. The Territorial Commissioner of Schools, who furnishes the blanks, has to conform to the act of Congress which created the office. Section 25 of the act provides that

"Said superintendent shall collect and classify statistics and other information respecting the district and other schools in said Territory, showing their progress, the whole number of children of school age, the number who attend school in each year in the respective counties, the average length of time of their attendance, the number of teachers and the compensation paid to the same, the number of teachers who are Mormons, the number who are so-called Gentiles, the number of children of Mormon parents, and the number of children of so-called Gentile parents, and their respective average attendance at school; all of which statistics and information shall be annually reported to Congress, through the Governor of said Territory and the Department of the Interior."

It will be observed that the word Gentiles is used in the statute, but "non-Mormons" is substituted in the forms prepared. This, we suppose, is considered a softer term, but it does not comply with the letter of law. It accomplishes the intent, however, and is perhaps less objectionable to many people.

There are quite a number of our citizens of both classes who regard this provision with disfavor. The fault must not be laid upon the Commissioner nor upon any other school officer in the Territory. And while we object to

the offensive discrimination in the law, we can afford to put up with it for the present, with the sure and certain hope that statehood will, before many years, relegate it to the oblivion which ought to cover a great many disagreeable things connected with the treatment of the so called "Mormon problem."

MRS. HARRISON'S ILLNESS.

THE people of the country, without regard to party, will be pained to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, who has the reputation of being a most estimable lady. It is evident from the nature of the latest information as to her condition, that her situation is critical. The sympathy of the nation will also be directed to Gen. Harrison. The illness of his wife will be doubly distressing to him under existing circumstances, the country being on the verge of a heated campaign in which he is one of the two principals. The political conflict requires all the nerve and mental concentration that a man in his position can give to it. And in such a struggle, happy is he who can turn from the turmoil of political tumult to the sweet repose of the domestic circle. If a man does not find peace there he has it not at all. In the case of President Harrison, the chief figure in his domestic abode is prostrated with a dangerous illness, and when his mind reverts from his onerous and important duties to the affairs of his home, it is necessarily with deep concern. Indeed, in such a condition it is difficult, if not impossible, for a man to centre his mental powers to their fullest extent upon matters of the greatest moment outside his domestic hearth when there is serious trouble within that charmed circle. We hope to hear of the early recovery of Mrs. Harrison, although the reports of her situation give that sentiment but slight encouragement.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.

WE had no desire to throw even the shadow of a straw in the way of the partial holiday, given by the bankers and business houses to their employees today, that they might have an opportunity of going to the big tent to hear the revivalist and the singer, who have appeared before large audiences during several days and evenings past. The holiday will be over before what we have to say appears in print.

But we are of the opinion that the whole proceeding is extraordinary and at the same time somewhat inconsistent. And the proclamation of the Mayor is still more so. It looks to us entirely out of place. The civic authority which he represents should be kept entirely separate from ecclesiastical affairs. If it had been a "Mormon" Mayor who had issued such a proclamation, cries of "Church and State" would have stirred the country from the Rocky Mountains, east and west to the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In about three weeks there will be in this city a great conference of the Latter-day Saints from all parts of the country. Will the stores and banks

and trading houses be closed on a week day on that occasion? Not very likely. And yet there would be more probabilities of a larger attendance in the Tabernacle of persons thus released from ordinary duty than there has been of similar persons in the big tent.

Before the "revival" was commenced here, one of the statements made to boom the revivalist was, that so great was the attraction, "magnetism" and what not of the preacher, that merchants and bankers in a certain California city closed their business places to flock to hear the great revivalist. The impression conveyed was that it was a spontaneous rush of people aroused to religious impulses.

We hope this will not be said of the closing movement in Salt Lake City. It was worked up by the resident preachers and the whole thing, proclamation included, was done at their earnest solicitation.

As to the results of the tent services we do not pretend to give any estimate. From what we have seen and heard we are of the opinion that they will not be of any great profit, either in numbers added to the churches or in a financial sense. We believe the preacher to be very much in earnest, and we hope some permanent good to the cause of morality will accrue from his energetic efforts. But the closing movement we look upon as very much of a farce, and the Mayor's proclamation as exceedingly absurd.

HOME AND THE BALLOT.

A GREAT deal is said by the opponents of equal suffrage about "the protection of the home." It is made to appear as though the home would be deserted if women took part in public affairs sufficiently to cast a ballot at the polls. How this desecration is to be the inevitable result of such a change in the laws that govern elections is not made very clear. The Rev. Anna Shaw, a lady preacher of note and of great forensic and intellectual ability, takes up this phase of the woman suffrage question in the *American Journal of Politics* for the present month. After eloquently expressing her opinion of the holiness of home, the primal duties of wifehood and motherhood, and the absolute necessity to woman of not merely a home but a home, she shows that as there is nothing that should come between a woman and her husband and children, so there is nothing that should come between a father and his duties to his children and his home. Also that a woman as well as a man may be able to do a great deal outside of the house as well as inside for the home. And she goes on to say, with good reason, we think:

"Believe in the ballot for women if for nothing but the protection of the home itself. If anyone ought to have the right to vote it surely is the mothers of our country. I believe that peace and responsibility go together. Woman has the responsibility of rearing her children. Why take from her the power by which she may rear her children? In order to bring up her children as they ought to be, she must have some way of controlling them after they get out on the street, and the only way for her to do this is to have some con-

trol over the street, and the only way she can do this is through the ballot. The men have not done it. What good are her prayers? Do you tell me of the power of a mother's prayer. I believe in a mother's prayer. Believe in the silent influence of the mother. I believe in the hand that rocks the cradle. But I would have a great deal more faith in the full cure of the immoral conditions of this country, if while the mother prayed that her boy be saved, the legalized gambling traffic might be overthrown and gambling dens and dens of vice might be destroyed; if while she prayed she held in her hand the ballot, which Henry Ward Beecher says is the symbol of all civil rights, and, therefore, of all human rights."

ALL WELL ON FIRE ISLAND.

The people of the country at large, being greatly interested in the recent mobocratic doings on Fire Island, are doubtless gratified at the fact that the "Normania" passengers are safely landed and comfortably housed in the hotel. This result was inevitable from the beginning. The gang who opposed the landing of the passengers and treated them with unmitigated inhumanity showed themselves to be arrant cowards; consequently, when they were confronted with anything like formidable opposition they must act in accord with their nature and succumb at once.

The prompt and uncompromising action of the Governor throughout will be sustained by the country, and there will be no great show of dissent from his assertion to the effect that the conduct of the mob was a disgrace to the commonwealth.

A gush of sympathy went out from the nation at large toward the "Normania" passengers who were so cruelly treated. The turning of the tables in their favor causes the sympathetic feeling to be supplanted by one of pleasure and relief. The joy of these people occasioned by their release from their distress and imprisonment was almost as dramatic as their grief at the treatment they received at the hands of the unfeeling mob. The opponents of the selection of Fire Island are now proceeding in the courts against the action of the authorities in using that piece of land as a quarantine station. That is all right. There is order and civilization in a recoulation of that character, but the application of mob violence and brute force against unoffending, unfortunate and suffering people is anarchy, and unworthy of American people.

It has lately been an occasion for deep regret with every patriot that the necessity has existed for the calling out of troops in various parts of the country on account of labor troubles. No one imagined that such a step would be necessary, however, under such circumstances as those which have occurred in connection with the Fire Island affair. Such an incident would be deemed a matter of course in a country like Russia, but is foreign to the genius of this nation. But, as usual here, law and order secured a speedy triumph so soon as the authoritative machinery was set in motion.

WHAT IRRIGATION HAS DONE.

THE Reading Pa., Times has taken up the subject of irrigation and shows how it has transformed the region west of the 100th meridian, where at least nineteen millions of acres of land has been redeemed through its agency. As to the relative value of artesian wells and ditch irrigation it sagely concludes that the former method is best for some regions and the latter for others. How any lands can be watered without ditches is not made to appear. But the Times gives eastern farmers ought to adopt western methods, and gives the following credit to the people who first brought practical irrigation to the notice of the American agriculturist:

"It is to the Mormons we owe the idea of reclaiming arid land through irrigation. Their success in Utah showed the American mind what might be done elsewhere. Salt Lake City itself is at the geographical center of the arid region of the United States. Here the Mormons began their irrigating operations in 1847. In a few years they had transformed a desert into a teeming garden. The same operation is being repeated today over millions of acres. The farmers of the East will in time take up the irrigation idea and put themselves beyond risk of crop failure through drought."

CHOLERA INOCULATION.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes a lengthy special, alleged to have been sent from Paris, describing the Pasteur process of inoculation with cholera germs for the prevention of that disease. The correspondent claims to have undergone the ordeal, having had his body filled with the microbes which cause the malady. In selecting the germs the operator must be careful that there are no other microbes in the dose, which is injected into the flesh of the victim by means of a syringe. If this is not well guarded the treatment is dangerous. We presume that this bad result would accrue from the genuine specks of life getting into a dispute with interloping bacteria and having an all-round rough and tumble, causing the patient to feel as if he were a South American republic during a political revolution. This intelligent correspondent claims that the virus is genuine, having been procured from cholera corpses in Sarcos, Asia.

The dispatch goes on to state that the inoculation in the case of science and humanity took his temperature at intervals after the microbes began to caper about in his corpus, and describes, in detail, the gripes, lassitude and general all-overness from which he suffered. While his sensations were on the verge of a restaurant to ascertain if he could eat something.

We presume that people can be found who will actually believe the statements in the dispatch to be true. The mass of rubbish it embodies may lead some to consider the fellow who made up the journalistic hotch-pot to be enterprising, while he is nothing but an unmitigated falsifier, who deals in a species of journalism that requires but little brains and no conscience. He is only fit to manufacture such impossible stories as are used in connection with some of the prominent patent medicinal specifics.

COLORADO POLITICS.

COLORADO may be still counted as a Republican State. We gave this as our opinion after the Weaver movement first started there, and we are more than ever convinced of this, now that the latest Democratic mistake has been made. There was some slight chance of turning the tide of politics in Colorado when the silver czar seized the Republicans of that State and affected their heads so remarkably. But now that the Democrats have divided on the same issue they have lost their chances of success, and neither the People's party nor the Democratic party can rationally hope for victory there. In all probability Colorado will vote the Republican ticket, national and local, and may be considered as moved out of the list of the doubtful States back into its original column.

A LABOR STRIKE.

In the lumber region of Wisconsin there is in progress a formidable strike. On the 9th inst every saw mill in Marinette was closed down. The strikers marched from one mill to another, until the whole circle was embraced, and 3,000 men marched in line, hurrahing for the rights of labor. The demand of the workmen is to the effect that all employees of lumber mills and yards receiving less than \$1.50 a day should have their wages increased to that figure. All men receiving \$1.50 to \$2 a day demand an increase of 15 per cent. So far nothing of a riotous character has occurred. The Mayor of the town ordered the closing of all saloons in the place and around the works.

THE EPIDEMIC IN 1848.

In giving a number of suggestions he deems necessary for the benefit of the country in cholera time, Dr. Alsdorf insists that the safety of Gotham and the whole nation is jeopardized by the presence of the plague in New York harbor. In proof of his statement he reproduces the following by Prof. Alsdorf Clark relating to the introduction of cholera in 1848:

"Two ships left Havre, one on October 31, the other on November 9, 1848. The latter ship, the 'New York,' was bound for the city of New York; the former, the 'Swanton,' was bound for New Orleans. The passengers of these two ships were of the same character, mostly German immigrants; they had been taken up in both instances at Havre, which port was at that time said to be free from cholera. They had come to Havre for the purpose of finding a ship for this country. One report states that a portion of them had left infected places in Germany. The ships came out with a clean bill of health. The 'New York' had been at sea sixteen days when the cholera appeared—that is, on November 25; the 'Swanton' had been at sea twenty-seven days when the first case occurred, it being on November 26. They were 1000 miles apart. They were both off the coast of the United States, one in latitude 25 deg. 47 min., and the other in the parallel of 42 degrees. The outbreak on the 'New York' is, by the captain of the vessel, ascribed to the following fact:

A very cold, chilly wind came up on the 24th, and the passengers found themselves in want of warm garments; in his own phrase, "there was a general overhauling of baggage for warm clothing." Then the next day became exceedingly hot, and on that day the first case of cholera appeared. It has been found that on board the ship "New York" there was an immigrant who had clothing belonging to an individual who had died in Germany of cholera. During the day of intense cold some articles of clothing were taken from the chest and were worn by several of the passengers, and these passengers were the first taken on the ship. The two ships go on their voyage. One arrives in the harbor of New York on December 1st, six days after the outbreak, having lost seven of her passengers; the other goes into the Mississippi River and up to New Orleans, having lost several passengers, reaching the city December 11th. On the arrival of the vessel at New York, on December 2nd, eleven cholera patients were sent to the quarantine hospital. The "Swanton" reached the city of New Orleans on December 11th, and the day of her arrival one cholera case was sent to the hospital. Two days after her arrival the first case in the city was announced. This was also an emigrant from the "Swanton." This was followed by a rapid increase of the disease until the following June, in which month it culminated in more than 2,000 deaths."

NURSERIES OF CRIMES.

THE Denver papers are quite exercised over a statement by a local clergyman named Denn Hart. This gentleman asserts that the public schools are responsible for the large increase of crime during the past decade or two, and also for the multiplication of saloons. His theory is that in the absence of moral and religious teaching in the schools the children grow up virtually criminal, inasmuch as no training has been given them in the practice of restraining appetites, passions and evil tendencies.

In reply to the clergymen the Denver News contends that the increase in crime is due to unrestricted immigration. The census statistics show to some extent the ratio of crime between alien and native born persons. The figures when handled in a certain way make a showing unfavorable to the foreign element, but when handled in another way the contrary is exhibited. For instance, North Dakota has a rate of foreign population of 80,449 to 100,000 natives. In 1890 it had a rate of 192 paupers and 366 convicts to each million, but its assessed value increased during the decade 797 per cent. This shows that where the foreign element most abounds, wealth increases more rapidly. The wealth of South Dakota increased 1,040 per cent. in ten years, of Montana, 671 per cent., and so on in other States where aliens most abound.

The question as to what causes and is causing the large increase of crime in this country is a timely and appropriate one. Foreign immigration may be a source of crime, but it must be acknowledged that this does not meet the issue. It was shown in a recent magazine article that of 25,000 legal voters in Connecticut fully 67 per cent. were of the pure American stock. The writer, an American himself, admitted the accuracy of his figures with a sigh for

the degeneracy of the Puritan. Corrupt voting is as much a crime as sheep stealing, and the situation in Connecticut is instructive in a discussion of this kind. Of course other statistics prove conclusively that a very large proportion of the worst criminals in this country are educated so far as book learning may be considered education. That the lack of moral and religious training in our public school system is one cause of the increase of crime is coming to be acknowledged by the most thoughtful people of the age.

BREWERY DEVELOPMENTS.

CHICAGO is once more to the front in a scheme which will surprise the opponents of the liquor traffic in this country. The big breweries of that city have instituted a fund of \$8,000,000 to be used exclusively in the purchase of real estate for saloon purposes. In European cities the plan projected here is nothing new. It simply means the ownership and control of saloons, or at least enough of them to give the breweries the power to dictate terms. Under present arrangements competition enters largely into the trade. The saloonkeeper buys of the brewer who gives the most favorable terms. This begets competition, and beer wars are often the result. At one time a war of this kind became so fierce that beer was sold to the saloons at \$2 per barrel.

Under the new scheme the breweries organize themselves into a sort of trust. Property available for saloon purposes will be purchased, and saloons established thereon. They will then be rented to tenants who must accept the conditions of the brewery combine. Saloons already established will be bought and placed on the same basis as those owned by the brewers. In this manner, it is contemplated to obtain control of the retail liquor trade in a few years.

From a political point of view the operation of this scheme will place municipal governments virtually in the hands of the brewery syndicate. Chicago has 7,000 saloons; with one-half of these wielded as one, their influence as a factor in city politics can well be estimated. The poorest place in any city can always command from three to five votes, hence the power of 7,000 resorts of this kind must be powerful.

TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

SPEAKING of the probable dissolution of the Transcontinental Association, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific have given notice of withdrawal, and that the end of the association can not be delayed much longer.

The dissolution means the abandonment of the subsidy paid to Pacific Mail steamers to maintain rates between the Atlantic and Pacific ports. It means the entrance of the Canadian Pacific into competition with American transcontinental lines. It also means a scramble for the Asiatic trade between San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Vancouver. It means a general reorganization, in

all probability, of the rate-making for transcontinental business, and the overthrow of the control which the Southern Pacific company has for so long maintained for its own advantage."

The fight for the Asiatic trade will be between the northern systems, comprising the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific, and the southern systems, comprising the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. The battle will be fiercely contested, but the Press thinks the northern systems will triumph, because they traverse a fertile belt of country, and can draw a more local business, whereas the southern systems traverse deserts or arid lands, and depend almost entirely on through traffic.

A NATION'S SYMPATHY.

THE whole nation will sympathize with President Benjamin Harrison in the affliction which has overtaken him, in the serious illness of his beloved wife. Just at this juncture, when he needs all the physical and mental strength of his nature to meet the political contest that is at hand, he is weakened by the sufferings of his other self and the dread of her passing away from his presence and his life.

Mrs. Harrison is known to the people of the United States as a loving wife and mother, a lady of culture, a shining light in the home circle. Not as a dashing, brilliant leader in "society," but an exemplary matron and housewife whose influence is peaceful and maternal. Every indication points to her departure from this world's trials and joys, and the cloud of the coming bereavement hovers over and weighs down the soul of the nation's Chief, calling for the deep commiseration of the multitude. Party and class and personal differences all fade in the approach of his impending sorrow, and the country waits with apprehension for the sad tidings expected. We sympathize with the President in his hour of trial.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

THE plague is spreading. Late information is to the effect that more cases have occurred in New York. The malady has appeared in Brooklyn, while two cases having strong symptoms of cholera have developed in New Haven, Conn. It is almost certain that, providing shipping companies continue to bring emigrants from infected ports, President Harrison will issue a proclamation that will put a stop to the business. Attorney-General Miller advises him that he has the necessary power, under the law, to take this step.

Chicago is expecting a visit from the plague, and the authorities are preparing for it. Had it not been for the prospect of the interruption and spread of the cholera epidemic many of the large cities would have continued in their filthy condition. In some parts of New York and Chicago the air has been, for years, disgustingly noxious; now the authorities are bestirring themselves to improve the condition by removing the causes of offensive disease-breeding vapors.

CHOLERA IN THE COUNTRY.

CHOLERA has been in New York City for over a week. Five deaths from the plague occurred there nine days ago, but were only officially reported yesterday. There have been other cases upon which reports have not been made. The failure to make this information known until now shows how great is the anxiety to put the best side of the subject out to the public.

This official reticence will cause thinking people to receive authoritative statements about the cholera with a good deal of allowance. The distrust will necessarily be heightened by the fact that alleged medical experts are constantly making statements that are directly opposed to each other.

For instance, Dr. Jenkins says he is certain that the cases which have appeared in New York have not been caused by a break in the quarantine. Dr. Edison, on the other hand, insists to the contrary. It does not appear that either has any proof for the respective positions taken. Either may or may not be correct. The fact that the cases broke out in localities widely separated from each other is rather against Dr. Edison's assertion and in favor of the theory that the germs can be carried about in the atmosphere, and that an attack is not dependent upon actual contact with infected persons or articles.

It is asserted that the physicians have great confidence in their ability to stamp out the disease. This is open to question. Obliteration of the plague after it gains an entrance to a great, densely populated and filthy city is perhaps a much more difficult task than preventing its initial inroad. In the latter labor the physicians have been unsuccessful. It now looks as if the disease had begun what is likely to be—despite human effort—a disastrous raid upon the country. The best that can be done is to take all precautions possible, both as communities and individuals, against the spread of the plague, and trust in God to do the balance. The latter recourse only refers to those who have any belief in the operations of the Almighty in human affairs. Those who do not possess this faith will have to rely solely upon what can be done by the creature without reference to any beneficent intervention on the part of the Creator. We believe that before the world is much older it will be shown that Omnipotence takes constant cognizance of the affairs and conditions of men and nations.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN SCOTLAND

THE compulsory eight hour day does not find favor among Scotch workmen. At the Trades Union Congress held in Glasgow last week 400 delegates were present. A resolution in favor of an eight hour day to be enforced by statute law was lost, that is if the law applied indiscriminately to all trades. But it favored a resolution allowing such trades as objected to eight hours to be exempt from the operation of the law, by a majority of fifty. That is, they favored what might be termed in this country a

local option law as applied to trade organizations. However, the action of the congress indicates that the Scotch workmen look at this issue in a conservative light, and yet are not opposed to reform where it would prove beneficial and practicable.

RECIPROCITY IN EUROPE.

EUROPEAN nations begin to realize the beauty and benefits of reciprocity. It is reported that a treaty of this kind is now in process of negotiation between Italy and Russia. Russia will make large concessions for Italian wines and productions, while Italy will make corresponding allowances for Russian grain. Italy this year has a short wheat crop, and the treaty with Russia is almost a national necessity. It is thought that this reciprocity scheme may also embrace some political developments.

Germany is also looking for reciprocal fields to conquer. That country has just informed the Bureau of American Republics that a treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded with Uruguay. By the terms of the treaty both countries become virtually one. Citizens and subjects of each are given all the rights and privileges in the territory of the other that belong to the citizens of that country. The most favorable national privileges will be extended to German vessels in Uruguayan ports and vice versa. The same rule will apply to all articles of commerce in trading between both countries. The treaty will continue in force for three years from date of ratification, and for one year longer in case neither of the contracting parties gives notice to the other of its desire to withdraw from the agreement one year before the date of termination. It is thought this is but the entering wedge on the part of Germany to South American trade, and that similar treaties will be entered into with other republics. Next to England, Germany has the most important trade interests in South America, and she will endeavor to maintain these, in order to circumvent our reciprocity arrangements with these countries.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, the well known English poet and journalist, is now in this country on his way home to Britain from Japan. He is best known, perhaps, as author of "The Light of Asia," a very fine poem dealing with oriental affairs. But his poem "The Light of the World" has rendered his name more familiar to English and American readers than any other of his works. An edition of it was published here by Funk and Wagnalls of New York. It was dedicated "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," and for the American edition a laudatory introduction was written by Richard Henry Stoddard.

By "The Light of the World" Sir Edwin means Christ. According to his own introduction a Sovereign Voice commanded him to write "a song unstained by any tear." He was

then commanded to sing of "The Crucified," and to "Wash the Lips Clean."

The poem begins with a description of Bethlehem, then dwells on the birth of Christ, God the Father, the wise men from the east bearing gifts, the scene of the story, the dream of Claudia, Pilate and Mary, and so on to the end of the sacred drama. The poem is accepted as an eloquent expression of Christian ethics, morality and humanity, and commands the admiration of readers of sacred literature.

Sir Edward finds in Japan a congenial soil for the nurture of his poetic gifts. Much of his best poetry was written there, and he has now a poem ready for publication entitled "Japanesism." But if the charges preferred against him by a Congregational minister in Chicago a day or two since be true, it will detract much from the popular estimation of Sir Edwin's verse. He is charged with living a riotous, immoral and licentious life while in Japan, and by his example doing much to frustrate the efforts of Christian missionaries in that country. Sir Edwin knows the missionaries, and will say nothing in reply, except that the Japanese are too moral and philosophical to accept the dry crumbs administered by the average preacher.

The charge was made before an assemblage of Congregational ministers and is now before the public in thousands of newspapers in Europe and America. If the charge is without foundation and malicious it is something fiendish, if there be any truth in it then Sir Edwin must be a hypocrite. The charitable will not accept the charges as true.

JOSEPH A. GOSKER, an Australian artist of repute, arrived in San Francisco from Japan recently. He was interviewed by a *Chronicle* reporter in relation to the charges made by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett against Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist. Mr. Gosker has been a resident of Tokio for the past fourteen months. Of Sir Edwin he says:

"While in Tokio the poet resided at the Hotel Imperial, but the comforts of the hotel could not successfully compete with the charms of the Japanese dancing girls, and the consequence was that he spent his days, and nights, too, in riotous living. His prominent position, his age and the fact that he had a family, made his open violation of propriety doubly distasteful. He was speedily tabooed in the best English and American families, and he did not been for his prestige as a writer of the glories of Japan, even the natives would have ostracized him. The charges made by Rev. Mr. Bartlett are not overdrawn and he can substantiate them by the evidence of a hundred people of good repute living in Tokio."

A NOTED WOMAN REFORMER.

ONE of the noted women of the age passed away recently at Brighton, England, in the eighty-third year of her age. It was Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose. Her maiden name was Slesmund Potolski, for she was born in Poland, and she became a Jewess in religion, from choice and conviction. This subjected her to great persecu-

tion, but she stood up nobly for her religious rights and became a strong advocate of the liberties of the Polish Hebrews. This brought her into prominence and the acquaintance of eminent men and women in all the European countries, and in 1834 she was chosen to preside at the formation of a cosmopolitan association of all classes and parties and conditions, for the amelioration of mankind.

She was married in England in 1836 to William E. Rose, and afterwards lectured in the British Isles and the United States. She appeared before various legislative bodies in this country as an able advocate of equal rights to women, in person and property and politics. For thirty years Mrs. Rose worked in this country in the interest of her sex and then returned to Europe.

Once when speaking on women's rights in South Carolina she was denounced as an abolitionist, and was asked by a slave owner whether she understood what was done in that region to folks who meddled with slave labor. She confessed her ignorance and asked for information. The planter replied: "We tar and feather them." Mrs. Rose said: "I did not come here to speak against slavery, but you have shown me my duty. I shall now do so. You Southern gentlemen are too idle; you have not enough to do; I will give you some some work; get your tar and feathers ready." She then delivered an oration against slavery and followed it up with other abolition speeches but was not disturbed.

On the suffrage question she once said:

"I have sometimes been asked, even by sensible men, 'If woman had the elective franchise, would she go to the polls to mix with rude men?' Well, would I go to church to mix with rude men? And should not the ballot-box be as respectable, and as respected, and as sacred as the church? Aye, infinitely more so, because it is of greater importance. Men can pray in secret, but must vote in public. Hence the ballot-box, of the two, ought to be the most respected, and it would be if women were once there, but it never will be until they are there."

On the question of the equal rights of women with men to hold property Mrs. Rose said:

"Educate women, to enable her to promote her independence, and she will not be obliged to marry for a home and a subsistence. Give the wife an equal right with her husband in the property acquired after marriage, and it will be a bond of union between them. Diamond cement, applied on both sides of a fractured vase, re-unites the parts, and prevents them from falling asunder. A gold band is more efficacious than iron law. Until now the gold has all been on one side, and the iron law on the other. Remove it; place the golden band of justice and mutual interest around both husband and wife, and it will hide the little fractures which may have occurred, even from their own perception, and allow them effectually to re-unite. A union of interests helps to preserve a union of hearts."

This, for that early day was advanced thought, and there is no doubt that the able efforts of that gifted woman helped to bring about the reforms that have since been accomplished in this direction.

On the anniversary of American Independence in the year 1876, Mrs. Rose wrote a letter from which the following is an extract:

"The glorious day upon which human equality was first proclaimed ought to be commemorated, not only every hundred years, or every year, but it ought to be constantly held before the public mind until its grand principles are carried into practice. The declaration that 'All men (which means all human beings irrespective of sex) have an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is enough for woman as for man. We need no other; but we must reassert in 1876 what 1776 so gloriously proclaimed, and call upon the law-makers and the law-breakers to carry that declaration to its logical consistency by giving woman the right of representation in the government which she helps to maintain; a voice in the laws by which she is governed, and all the rights and privileges society can bestow, the same as to man, or disprove its validity. We need no other declaration. All we ask is to be based on the same foundation upon which that declaration rests, viz.: Upon equal justice, and not upon sex. Whenever the rights of the man are claimed, moral consistency points to the equal rights of woman."

These are striking words, and the excerpts we have given show the quality of mind of the able woman who has departed. She was buried in the grave of her husband, who died ten years before, and has left a record which should be prized by the reformers of her sex in both hemispheres.

ESCAPED FROM QUARANTINE.

TODAY'S dispatches contain a statement affecting the efficiency of the New York harbor quarantine that will perhaps startle a good many people. It has been discovered that two Jewish immigrants—both women—were brought over on the "Moravia" have been discovered on Long Island. The manner of their escape from the quarantined ship—one of the most plague infected vessels that have yet reached the harbor—is not given. The bare fact of the incident having occurred is, however, suggestive of a strong probability that quite a number of other people have escaped quarantine from the "Moravia" and perhaps other vessels. If those two presumed ignorant and uneducated women could get ashore and join their relatives and friends, how other people could surely accomplish the same feat. So it appears the quarantine has been very far from tight after all the blow that has been made about. The facilities for spreading the plague infection seems to have been quite ample.

A RABBI ON THE "REVIVAL."

The following letter has been sent to the *Tribune* of this city, and as it comes from one who has been incidentally attacked by the Presbyterian preacher who thinks Hebrews and "Mormons" have not the same rights as orthodox sectarians, we copy it verbatim.

"Editor *Tribune*:—The reply of a Presbyterian minister to the most lenient comments of your editorial on the matter of Wednesday's closing justifies some re-

marks from me, which would have appeared long before this were it not that my own promptings are very often hampered by the timidity of some of those whom I represent. But timidity would now be poltroquery in the light of the superciliousness of Mr. McNiece's article. His dragging in of the Mormons and Jews is done, I suppose, to the delicious little article in Tuesday's *Times* signed 'Hebrew.' It is a pity that the writer did not sign his name. I should like to pay him my acknowledgements. Would that I could write so calmly and collectedly upon this subject.

"Mr. McNiece states that the converts have decided that this is a Christian country. With all respect to Justice Story, to which I presume this most logical divine has reference, I fail to see how any judge can go beyond the powers of the charter that gives authority. Amendment I to the Constitution of the United States is done. I suppose the Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. But even if this is a Christian country, has it anywhere been decided that it is Protestant? It may be Catholic, Episcopal, Unitarian or Spiritually. I have in my pocket a list of several prominent Christians in this city, and one most highly respected, who is a Spiritualist, denouncing the entire attitude, methods and presumption of revivalism. His opinion is entitled to deference even from those who do not believe as he does. If the gratuitous intrusion of one's peculiarities of views and methods is at all times unmanly, it becomes emphatically so when churches are guilty of it, since they especially should be distinguished in the virtues of modesty, humility and good manners. As the Mayor, he is as much the Mayor of Catholic, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Spiritualists, etc., even if with humble deference to the broad-minded Presbyterian divine, we deny that he is the Mayor of the Jews and the Mormons. I should be apt for my part to exclaim if he is not: 'Thank God that he isn't!' What right has he, therefore, by official proclamation, to pronounce himself distinctively on the aide of the Evangelical Churches?

About the glory of God being revealed in this mid-week Sunday, let me tell your readers a few things. One prominent Mormon representing the largest firm in this city tells me that he signed to close because he was told the whole thing hinged upon his house, and he consented in apprehension that if the matter were so and refused, these Christian ministers would denounce him and his people as fanatically anti-Christian. Evidently God then works through intimidation, or as modern parlance would call it, "by bulldozing." I have, on reliable statement, that one gentleman, a Christian, was so incensed at the overbearing manner in which the Wednesday-closing committee addressed him that he ordered them to get more forcibly than politely. The list of closers, in order to make a good showing, was inflated with names of lawyers and offices; in one case, at least, I can say positively, even with a flimsy firm. I should be sorry were I to think that God's methods adopted such misrepresentations.

The moral good effected by these methods I must deny. They may exert a certain hypnotic influence for the time, not over the morally but the mentally weak, and must inevitably suffer reaction. If one criminal came out and confessed Christianity here in this city as the result of these meetings, I should say that there may be some good flowing from them after all. But as it is, I shall fear for my slender purse on dark nights as much as I ever did last winter, and shall even maintain that this city should

support an efficient police force. My saloon friends tell me that on Wednesday their trade was exceptionally brisk. The spiritual good no man, as a mere citizen, has any concern in. We, as citizens, are trying to boom the population of Salt Lake City, and not that of the several quarters and galleries of heaven; for this latter we have churches. For the former it is business and politics to look out. And as business and politics do not intermeddle with the church, we would scarce tolerate church intermeddling with them.

"I am afraid that when it comes to church prejudice the ordinary man ought to be defined as a creature without backbone. If the protests and angry comments upon this matter of Wednesday's closing were bravely given and before the event, a most proper rebuke to such high presumption so have been given that no other city would ever again have been imposed upon in such a manner. But all owing to our lack of backbone Salt Lake has lost probably the opportunity of its days of gaining for itself the name of Independent courage, and like its frail sisters of the Coast it will become another white feather in the cap of a man who, while earnest and capable, is in no way remarkable. Respectfully,

Moses P. Jacobson.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 15, 1892.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF CHEAP FICTION.

SOME appropriate and pungent remarks were lately made upon the pernicious effects of cheap works of fiction by Judge Depew, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The occasion was the conviction of a sixteen-year-old boy named Robert Fales of murder in the first degree. After referring to the nature of the literature the boy had been accustomed to read, the Judge said:

"I never saw a copy of one of these novels until I saw it during the trial of the case, when several were produced. It is apparent that it is the most pernicious literature that can possibly get into the hands of children. I am not aware of any law that would warrant the indictment of any of the books that I have seen, but at the next term, if I can find any of those books that come within the scope of the law, I shall ask the grand jury to indict. I find from information that upward of twenty persons in this city are engaged in the sale of this sort of literature. It is sold to boys and girls—schoolboys and schoolgirls. And I have also obtained an estimate from a very authoritative source of the relative ages of persons who are brought before our police courts for offenses involving attempts to rob, steal, and crimes of that character, and I will take the opportunity of mentioning the figures now. Persons charged with larceny combined with breaking and entering, or entering with intent (that is high crime), under the age of 10 years, 30 per cent.; between 18 and 23 years, 60 per cent.—making 10 per cent.; over 23, 10 per cent. For simple larceny, which involves the same grade of crime, being petty or grand larceny according to the amount, under 18, 60 per cent.; between 18 and 23, 30 per cent.; over 23, 10 per cent.—cases of a simple larceny being considerably the most numerous. It is safe to say that of the persons charged with some form of stealing, over 60 per cent. are under the age of 18 years."

Every intelligent and upright citizen in the country shares the views of Judge Depew on this important subject.

SILVER IN INDIA.

THE International Monetary Conference is still an unknown quantity. London and Dresden are now talked of as probable places for holding it. In the former city the discussion of the silver problem is earnestly carried on in the financial press. The situation in British India is also engaging attention. It is admitted that disastrous effects are being produced by the depreciation of silver and the irregularity of Indian exchange upon trade between England and the East.

In India public opinion is clamoring loudly for reform. Native merchants and traders are joining the European residents in the agitation for reform. Sir David Barbour, who is the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Indian government, says:

"I have no hesitation in saying that a common standard of value for England and India is absolutely essential to the well being of this country; and that by far the best and safest method of attaining so desirable a result is, to the best of my judgment, the adoption of the system of double legal tender by international agreement. The continuance of the present state of things is ruinous to Indian interests; the fluctuations in exchange affect our trade most injuriously; the theory that the evil effects of such fluctuations can be eliminated by the exchange banks is not supported by facts. For example, a merchant in Calcutta may simultaneously buy piece goods in Manchester, sell them in India, and fix his exchange; if exchange rises any 20 per cent. before the goods are paid for in India, the Indian purchaser finds that others can import the same goods 20 per cent. cheaper and undersell him to that extent. In such case the Indian trader either suffers a ruinous loss or he breaks his engagement and refuses to take delivery."

He goes on to say that fluctuations of exchange under the present system are causing immense injury to the country. The progress of road-building is retarded, and general distrust prevails among capitalists as to embarking on any enterprises, and all because of the fear of further depreciation of silver. He states that almost any ratio between gold and silver would be gladly accepted if it were only permanent and stable.

"Bradstreet's" remarks that this statement coming from such a source has made quite an impression in England. But the organs of the bankers and money changers still insist that the clamor in India comes from a few European merchants and opposes any reform in the present currency system of India. Public opinion there begins to take a different view, and the question is raised whether by a union of natives and Europeans on this issue a political awakening may not take place which ultimately would assume the shape of a pronouncement for autonomy.

BRITISH PREMIERS.

THE recent political change in England revives interest in similar events which have occurred in that country during a century or so. The following is a list of the changes in the responsible heads of administration of the government since 1773:

1. Dec. 23, 1783, William Pitt, Conservative.
2. March 17, 1801, Henry Addington, Conservative.
3. May 15, 1804, William Pitt, Conservative.
4. Feb. 11, 1806, Lord Greenville, Liberal.
5. March 31, 1807, Duke of Portland, Conservative.
6. Dec. 2, 1809, Spencer Perceval, Conservative.
7. June 9, 1812, Earl of Liverpool, Conservative.
8. April 24, 1827, George Canning, Liberal.
9. Sept. 5, 1827, Viscount Goderich, Liberal.
10. Jan. 25, 1828, Duke of Wellington, Conservative.
11. Nov. 22, 1830, Earl Grey, Liberal.
12. July 18, 1834, Viscount Melbourne, Liberal.
13. Dec. 24, 1834, Sir Robert Peel, Conservative.
14. April 18, 1835, Viscount Melbourne, Liberal.
15. Sept. 6, 1841, Sir Robert Peel, Conservative.
16. July 6, 1846, Lord John Russell, Liberal.
17. Feb. 27, 1852, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
18. Dec. 28, 1852, Earl of Aberdeen, Liberal.
19. Feb. 10, 1855, Lord Palmerston, Liberal.
20. Feb. 25, 1859, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
21. June 18, 1859, Lord Palmerston, Liberal.
22. Nov. 6, 1865, Earl Russell, Liberal.
23. July 9, 1866, Earl of Derby, Conservative.
24. Feb. 27, 1868, Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative.
25. Dec. 9, 1868, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
26. Feb. 21, 1874, Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative.
27. April 28, 1880, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
28. June 24, 1885, Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative.
29. Feb. 1, 1886, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.
30. July 24, 1886, Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative.
31. Aug. 15, 1892, William E. Gladstone, Liberal.

It will be observed by the foregoing that there have been thirty-one different administrations in a trifling over 108 years. Sixteen of them have been Conservative and fourteen Liberal. The Conservatives have held office sixty-seven years and the Liberals forty-one years. Mr. Gladstone, as we stated a few days ago, has held office three times previous to his present incumbency and Pitt, Melbourne, Peel, Russell, Derby, Palmerston, Disraeli and Salisbury twice each. William Pitt was Prime Minister nearly nine years, the Earl of Liverpool nearly fifteen years, Mr. Gladstone something over ten years and Lord Palmerston a trifle over nine years. Neither of the others reached seven years, while two of them held the office less than one year each.

We have lately received inquiries on the subject, and we believe the foregoing fully answers them.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 20.—Arguments were begun in the supreme court in the gerrymander case today, Colonel Bird and George Green presenting the arguments against its constitutionality. Ex-Senator Spooner will be heard tomorrow.

THE SANITARY ORDINANCE.

THE garbage ordinance is passed again at last. The Mayor will do well to take time in critically examining it. Two garbage districts are organized, which may be perfectly right. From one of them—the business district, the removal of garbage and ashes is to be at the expense of the city. From the other it is to be at the expense of the owner, agent or occupant. Is this an equitable provision? Or does it not give special privileges to one class of the population? Why should not the city remove the ashes and garbage from the whole city as well as from the part that is specially designated?

"No house slops, rubbish, ashes or garbage shall be deposited," within these garbage districts "except as hereinafter provided for," says the ordinance. But while it provides for a metallic vessel with handles, for receiving ashes, etc., in the business district, it provides none whatever for the other and much larger district. Therefore, in all that extensive district ashes cannot be deposited at all. What, then, is to be done with them?

But a suitable vessel, free from leakage, is to be provided for "every building" in the larger district, as a receptacle for all garbage and liquid refuse that accumulate on the premises, to be emptied not less than once a week, except in winter, when it is to be emptied every two weeks. As no other deposit than this is lawful, slops and garbage are to be kept to stink in this "vessel," whatever it may be, till it is removed to a place designated by the Board of Health.

A person may haul away garbage and refuse with his own team, provided he gets a permit from the Board of Health, but cannot hire a neighbor or friend to do it, unless that person is engaged in the business of such removal, and has the word Scavenger and the number of his permit painted on black ground, in white letters, on each side of his wagon bed.

These are some of the notions in the ordinance that we hope will be scanned by the Mayor before he affixes to it his official signature. There has been considerable improvement over the first draft of the bill, which was an ungrammatical absurdity. A measure of so much importance ought to be made as specific and understandable as possible, and there should be in it no class legislation.

SOCIETY AS IT IS.

A SORT of apology for some of the ways of society which rigid moralists denounce, is made by a lady in the columns of the September *North American Review*. We will not quote at any great length from the article, but merely give the annexed extract:

"Society never pretends to be a teacher of morality. That is the office of religion and of law. Society contents itself with making scapegoats of such of its members as outrage public opinion by being found out. An obvious example is the case of any woman known to have broken the law of purity. Religion forgives her. Society never forgives her.

It forgives her partner in sin, without even requiring that he shall sin no more; but for her it has no pardon and no palliation. For socially it is not a question of relative guilt; it is one entirely of social consideration; and Society's verdict is in accordance therewith. There is a redundancy of women: they are less important than men; they are more easily hit and are not liable to strike back; therefore, through the women, society makes testimony to the fact that it wishes to recognize the moralities it has been powerless to enforce. It cannot always be virtuous, but it can occasionally sacrifice a young kid, or send some poor scapegoat into the wilderness of its oblivion. This, truly is not the code of the Holy Scriptures; but then the social code is not divine, it is human. And it is perhaps well that the two differ, else the lower might debase the higher; and it is better for humanity to have some ideally high standard, though they never reach it, than one so low that it may be reached every day."

The rank injustice that runs through this frank explanation of the moral code of "Society" must be evident to every reader. There is something foully rotten in a social order that is regulated by such a standard. Suppose it is a good thing to reject that which religion condones. Should not that rule work both ways? Is not the male libertine at least as vile as the woman who shared his guilt? If she is to be cast out as unclean, why should he be welcomed into the inner circles when known to be equally contaminated?

It is right for society to set a high value on female purity. Even though it be only in appearance, it is good as far as it goes. But the hypocrisy that winks at sin which is known but not exposed, is less contemptible than the villainy which embraces lechery that is found out, when it is blazoned on the male transgressor in as glaring lines as mark his weaker victim.

The society that "never forgives a woman," is not Christian society. It is not truly civilized. It is barbaric in this thing, and is shocking in its savage and unrelenting vindictiveness. And this is exhibited brutally in the recognition of the "redundancy of woman;" in the idea that "they are less important than men;" and that they are "not as liable to strike back." If this is not barbarism what can it be justly called?

It is better, no doubt, "for humanity to have some ideally high standard," than so low a standard that common people can reach it without effort. But is that a high standard which tramples on an erring woman and exalts the vicious man who caused her to err? Even if the coward's plea "the woman tempted me" is accepted in palliation, is not the fallen man on as low a level as the partner of his fault? And if so, what sort of a high standard is that which makes him fit for the most select society of both sexes, and casts her away never even to be forgiven?

Society governed by such a moral code is a dirty thing, to be despised by the pure and condemned by the just. No apology for it, even from a pen of a gifted woman, can clear it from the foul stains which are acknowledged blotch it, and the mockery of virtue with which it welcomes vice, provided it is personified in the male, and not the female sinner. Such society is built on a corrupt foundation and is therefore doomed to fall.

THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR.

THE "Life of John Taylor" has just been published by the firm of George Q. Cannon and Sons, and fills a gap in "Mormon" literature. It is a handsome volume of four hundred and sixty-eight pages, beautifully bound and lettered, and containing ten illustrations finely executed, and the portrait of President John Taylor as the frontispiece. These are all well executed, and the steel engraving of the subject of the work is a striking and pleasing likeness. The letter press is first class and the whole mechanical work deserving of praise.

The literary ability displayed in the book is also to be highly commended. The volume is from the pen of Elder B. H. Roberts and he has treated his theme in an able manner. The interest of the reader is maintained throughout. The life of President Taylor abounded with incidents of uncommon import. They are presented in forcible and pleasant style. The language is simple yet eloquent, and not overladen with rhetoric. The early connection of Brother Taylor with the Church, his ordination to the Apostleship, his missions to England and France, the tragic scenes at Carthage when he was so severely wounded while the Prophet and the Patriarch were slain, his journalistic labors, his championship of truth and liberty in various ways, his legislative work, his travels in various regions, his accession to the Presidency, his sufferings during the crusade, culminating in his death, are all related in a manner that enchains the reader's attention and fixes in the mind the character of this man of God who lived and died in His service.

There are so many remarkable events and circumstances in the life of President John Taylor that we cannot even allude to them in this brief review of the work. But we recommend it to the Latter-day Saints and all who take any interest in "Mormon" affairs or the history of Utah. A chart of the entire family of President Taylor closes the volume. It is an excellent work, and we congratulate Elder Roberts on his success as a biographer and historian.

A PECULIAR CONTROVERSY.

A PRESS dispatch announces that Charles H. Peck, commissioner of the New York State bureau of labor and statistics, has been placed under arrest. He is charged with having removed from his office and destroyed circulars and statistics supplied him by manufacturers and others from which to compile a report, the object of which was to exhibit the effect of the McKinley bill upon trade. The report showed unfavorably for the McKinley bill. An exchange says on this point:

"The period covered by the commissioner's investigation included the year immediately prior to the enactment of the McKinley law and the year immediately following its going into operation. The statistics upon which his conclusions are based were supplied by over six thousand representative and leading business firms of the State. The facts show that there was a net

increase in wages of \$6,377,925 in the year 1891 as compared with 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,315,190 in the same period. An analysis of his table further demonstrates that of the sixty-seven industries covered, seventy-seven per cent. show an increase either of wages or product, or both, "and there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increase of wages during the same year" (1891). Speaking of another table the commissioner says: "Of the sixty-eight industries included, seventy-five per cent. of them show an increased average yearly earning in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employees was \$23.11." He adds: "The average increase of yearly earnings of the employees in the fifty-one trades was \$43.96 in 1891 as compared with 1890."

Mr. Peck remarks, in his report, relative to New York being a State whose condition may be taken as reflecting the situation of the country at large, as follows:

"No State in the Union offers a field so varied or so extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurance of intelligent success than is presented by the State of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries, and the largest number of individual employers and wage-earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that, whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove relative to the effects of 'protection' on labor and wages in New York, may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country."

Of course, the Republicans have not been slow to make use of Mr. Peck's report for party purposes, it being especially useful for that object on account of the Commissioner being himself a Democrat. The Democracy are necessarily greatly exercised on the subject, and numerous articles have appeared which present the matter in a totally different light, and action has been taken resulting in the arrest of Mr. Peck. The latter is accused by leading Democrats of making a false report and of burning or otherwise disposing of the tables and circulars upon which his exhibit ought to have been based. This alleged crime with which the men of figures is charged is said to be a part of a conspiracy, in which he is one of the chief participants. The inciting cause of the plot is said to be rooted in Hill movements and Mugwumpism and its object the defeat of Grover Cleveland.

The Republicans state, on the other hand, that Peck's report is an honest one, made up from the materials obtained by him from manufacturers and others.

The subject is one of conspicuous interest at present, and we have therefore given a brief statement of the claim of each of the great parties in relation to it. Having done this, the reader is left to make up his own conclusion as to which of the two positions is correct.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sweden says that there are now thousands of Jews in Finland and the Russian Baltic provinces who are ready to immigrate to America. Since they cannot now pass through Germany they are endeavoring to travel via Sweden, but it is doubted that they can obtain permission to do so.

WORKINGMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cholera alarms there seems to be no abatement in the prosecution of the World's Fair work in Chicago.

All the details have been completed for the grandest civic display that ever took place on this continent on October 21, next, when the ceremony of dedication will be performed. President Harrison and the members of his cabinet, Grover Cleveland, the members of the diplomatic corps, the governors of the States, and a host of distinguished personages, civil, military and religious, are to be present. Col. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will deliver the dedicatory oration. This gentleman voted against the appropriation in Congress, and on this account a great deal of ill-feeling was manifested against him. But that matter has been all settled, and the gallant Colonel, who is said to be one of the great orators of our time, is now unanimously chosen as the speaker of the day.

Eastern papers are discussing ways and means whereby the working men and women of this country can see the great fair next summer. The New York *Mail* and *Express* is taking an aggressive stand on the proposition that from May 1, 1893, to November 30, 1893, railroad fares from all points in the United States should be placed at a uniform scale of \$1.00 per head to bona fide working men. The laws of Congress now governing railroad fares need in no way be infringed by the contemplated scheme. These laws now recognize a dozen or more classes. They recognize first, second, third, immigrant, tourist, excursionist, family ticket passengers, drawing room, mileage passengers, sleeping car, dining room, clergyman, editorial, crews, commuter, private cars, free passes, separate cars for colored people, and several other grades. For each of these classes the national law demands a uniform rate. But among all these various grades the working men are not mentioned, and the companies may institute a class of this kind.

The plan proposed is that at certain periods special trains should be run for workingmen. In order that existing laws be not interfered with, the Union Pacific for instance could offer to run a train of ten coaches from Salt Lake City to Chicago for \$500. These cars could accommodate 600 passengers, which at \$1 each would defray operating expenses. And the *Mail* and *Express* suggests that Salt Lake City be made the Western terminus of the radius over which the dollar rate would extend. But roads westward of this would be expected to make excursion rates to enable the Pacific coast people to reach here cheaply, and to have one day in Salt Lake. After arrangements of this kind have been completed then let the Exposition Directors make one day weekly "workingmen's day," and the admission fee be placed at 10 cents each.

It is estimated that by this plan 40,000,000 people would visit the Fair who would not visit it under existing circumstances. And it is held to be only proper that every man, woman and child, over 10 years of age, in the United States, should see the Fair, and receive an impression of the greatness

and grandeur of our country. To the railroad managers of the United States, who are accorded a first rank in the solution of transportation problems, the movement of vast masses will be no difficulty.

SHOEMAKERS OF HISTORY.

THE death of John Greenleaf Whittier, who in early life was a shoemaker, has prompted enterprising literary persons to search the volumes of universal history for other distinguished cobblers. This trade has been called ever since the days of the Romans "the gentle craft." And whatever there is about it that conduces to intellectually, the shoemaking trade has furnished more distinguished learned men than any other of the crafts. The story of St. Crispin is more or less familiar to all readers of newspapers. He lived in the time of Diocletian the Roman Emperor. He embraced Christianity, and had to fly from Rome to France. He settled in the town now called Soissons, as a shoemaker, and at the same time became an ardent preacher of Christianity. The legendary stories relating to him state that he used to steal leather from the rich to make shoes for the poor. By reason of his aggressiveness, as a Christian he suffered death on October 25, 289 A. D., and on this date falls annually, as Whittier calls it, "Gay St. Crispin's Day."

Hans Sachs, a German cobbler, is characterized as "the nightingale of the Lutheran reformation." His songs idyl as much as Luther's sermons to spread the new religion. He died at the age of eighty-two, and left a reputation as an excellent shoemaker and a great poet.

William Carey, the distinguished Oriental scholar, began life as a shoemaker. He was the first to carry the Bible into the East Indies. He translated it into Bengali and several other dialects. He even compiled grammars of those languages which are considered reliable today.

Robert Bloomfield, "the shoemaker poet," composed his "Farmer's Boy" while working with five others at the trade in a garret. This poem brought him recognition from the nobility of England. Samuel Drew was another eminent cobbler, who attained celebrity by his reply to "Paine's Age of Reason."

Perhaps the most eminent cobbler of all the craft is St. Cloudesley Shovel. This Norfolk lad began life as a shoemaker's apprentice in 1662. His monument in Westminster Abbey now bears the inscription, "Knight, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet."

Samuel Bradburn, "a poor cobbler," was for forty years known as the Demosthenes of Methoslam. Thomas Cooper, the famous leader of the English Chartist movement, worked eight years on the cobbler's bench. He spent two years in Stafford jail. While there he wrote "The Purgatory of Souls." His works comprise a dozen bulky volumes.

James Lackington, a cobbler, became owner of "the biggest book shop in the world," in Finsbury Square, London. William Gifford, who be-

came editor of the *London Quarterly Review*, began life as a cobbler.

Among the American cobblers who achieved fame as literary men are John Whittier, Noah Worcester, Roger Sherman, the friend of Thomas Jefferson, Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States, and later, Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist, whose remarkable life and achievements have been made the theme of one of the most attractive works written by Mr. Samuel Smiles, the noted English author.

IN FULL BLAST AGAIN.

WHEN the Mayor made his assault on the Sunday saloon business, we added our applause to the voluminous praise of his action by the law-and-order promoting people of the city. We also warned him, when success appeared to be crowning his efforts, that after while the closing down would be only in appearance unless extraordinary vigilance was used. We have reliable information now, to the effect that a very lively trade in liquor is carried on in many places in this city every Sunday.

We do not wish to find fault with any of the officials, big or little, whose duty it is to suppress the evil. We only mention the facts as directed to us. It is said that, notwithstanding the pleasant reports made every Monday through a morning paper, the Sunday liquor traffic is in full swing and the pretended enforcement of the ordinance is very much of a farce.

We are not surprised. While there is a demand there will be found a supply. The thirsty public will have drink. The question is how much of a really strict execution of the law is going on? We accuse no one of dereliction of duty. We made no charge of political winking at certain things out of supposed political necessity. We do not want to stir up anything unpleasant to stir up the bile of any person or party. We only ask the Mayor to take measures to find out whether it is not a fact, that the Sunday liquor business is in full blast again even though saloon doors are apparently kept closed.

SOME BLUNDERS OF THE "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT."

THE *Globe-Democrat*, which most people know is a leading paper in St. Louis, is very stupid sometimes in relation to the "Mormon" question. It often displays ignorance concerning it that is not justified at this late date when there have been so many opportunities for years to obtain correct information. Its latest exhibition of denseness on this matter is the following, in answer to questions from a correspondent:

"It is a mistake to suppose that polygamy is taught by the Book of Mormon. This book, which was really nothing but a romance, written by one Spaulding, teaches nothing of the sort. It was printed in 1830, but after Smith discovered that his new religion was about to attract a number of adherents, he went extensively into the work of having special revelations on various subjects connected with his new faith. . . .

"The polygamy features were subsequently incorporated into the Book of Mormon, but that they were not a part of the original scope of the work is proved by the earlier editions, which do not contain the special revelations made to the grand Apostle at a later day."

That the Book of Mormon was not written by Solomon Spaulding; that it was not written from the manuscript which Solomon Spaulding wrote and which was alleged for years to have been its basis; that it is not in any way or manner connected with or similar to anything that Spaulding was ever known to write, has been established so clearly and for so long that the repetition of the musty canard by such a paper as the *Globe-Democrat* is humiliating to respectable journalism. "The Manuscript Found" was the title of the romance that old acquaintances of Spaulding thought somewhat similar to the Book of Mormon. They depended upon their memory, which evidently was very faulty. They thought some of the names in the Book of Mormon such as Lehi, Nephi, Laman, etc., were used in Spaulding's story. They remembered that it purported to have been written on rolls of parchment in the Latin language and hidden in a cave.

The Book of Mormon was engraved on metallic plates in reformed Egyptian hieroglyphics, and buried in a stone receptacle with instruments prepared to aid in its translation. It does not purport to give a history in any way comparable to the account said to have been given in the Spaulding manuscript.

As a matter of fact, the "Manuscript Found" has been actually a manuscript found for many years. It is in Oberlin College, Ohio, where the *Globe-Democrat* can have it inspected and contrasted with the Book of Mormon of which we will be happy to furnish it a copy.

It will be found totally dissimilar in bulk and contents. There is no point of resemblance between the two works. The story, the language, the theme, the purport and everything else connected with the Spaulding manuscript are utterly and entirely unlike the Book of Mormon, and no sane person who sees the two works will venture the opinion that there is or ever was anything in common between them. Both are published and are open to comparison by the general public.

The *Globe-Democrat* is equally mistaken as to any additions, whether on polygamy or any other subject, to the original Book of Mormon. The present edition is substantially the same as the first, except that it has been put into chapter and verse with reference notes.

We have no objection to criticism of the Book of Mormon from any of our contemporaries if they will but write from some knowledge of the subject. The writer in the *Globe-Democrat* has never read the book. He did not understand anything of what he was writing about. He only displayed astonishing ignorance or else a wilful intention to misrepresent. We prefer to believe the former of these two propositions.

If the *Globe-Democrat* will kindly correct the mistakes it has made on this matter we shall be both pleased and surprised, because like other influential journals which have been set

right on just such questions, it has usually let the falsehood go and refrained from telling a truth which would place it in the light of having made a blunder. But it is nobler to acknowledge an error than to persist in a falsification, even if it be at the expense of an unpopular body like the "Mormons."

A RESERVATION TO BE OPENED.

It is likely that the Northwest will be the scene in the near future of one of those land excitement which created such a furore in Oklahoma and the Dakotas recently. According to the *Hienna Journal*, that part of the Crow reserve ceded to the United States two years ago will be opened for settlement this fall. A new treaty has been concluded with the tribe.

The reservation begins at the Yellowstone river, nine miles east of Billings, and runs southwest between Clark's Ford and Pryor Creek, to the foot of the Pryor mountains. Thence it runs east to the Big Horn river. The land is rich in mineral, and much of it well adapted for agriculture. Irrigation can be practiced there with little of capital.

In 1855 allotments of land in severalty were made to the Crows. The tribe numbers about 2,300 at present. They are said to be doing well. The government is constructing a system of irrigation for them. But it is thought that when government patronage is withdrawn they can not stand against the advancing white man. Disease is making serious inroads among the tribe, and it is only a matter of time when the whole reservation will be occupied by white people.

REV. B. F. CLAY.

Rev. B. F. CLAY is the name of a person who has cut a small figure in Salt Lake, sectarian circles, and who is now taking his rounds, as so many persons of similar calibre have done before him, to make as much as he can out of the business of maligning the "Mormons." At Leavenworth, Kansas, lately, he delivered a lecture in the First Presbyterian church to an audience of about two hundred persons, on the misdeeds of "Mormons." He is called in the *Times* of that city "The pastor of the Christian Church at Salt Lake City." This would convey the idea that he was the only Christian church in the place. How do his fellow preachers here like the insinuation? We do not propose to follow this person through all his sinuous course, but will give an extract from the *Times* which shows that there are people abroad who know something about the people of Utah and will not swallow down all the doses of "Christian" slander which are dealt out in this kind of Clay. The Leavenworth *Times* says:

"He made it appear that the persecution of the Mormons in Kirtland, O., Jackson County, Mo., and Nauvoo, Ill., was the result of their own misdeeds."

"He drew a true and ghastly picture of the evils of polygamy, but he gave his auditors the idea that polygamy was the natural and prevalent custom among the

Mormons. This is a mistake. One-third at least of Mormons openly repudiate the practice and at no time in Utah where he gave the impression that polygamy was universal, has one man in ten had a plurality of wives.

"The writer of this lived among the Mormons for more than ten years and while he found much to pity and much to condemn he also found much to praise and much to admire. Laying aside their peculiar religious opinions, the wondrous changing of an arid plain to a heaven of fertility, and a treeless waste to a blooming paradise by a few thousand naked Indians, is proof positive of their zeal, their industry, courage and faith."

We are of the opinion that Clay will not make as much out of the "Mormon" question as many of his predecessors have. He is too late in the day. Where the truth is known falsehood is not likely to prevail.

REFORM IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

THE Roman Catholic Church in Illinois is operating aggressively with regard to education and religion. It announces itself as prepared for the evangelization of the great Northwest. It has always had an ably conducted church organ in Chicago, but it was a private enterprise. A reform has been instituted in this line, and on Saturday, the 10th inst., the first number of a new paper entitled the *New World* was issued. It is the organ of the church, and published directly under supervision of Archbishop Peenan and his assistants. It is owned by the church. Everything that appears in it the church will be responsible for. A pastoral has been issued to the faithful in relation to this paper. On Sunday last announcements were made from all the pulpits advertising it, and the faithful instructed to patronize it.

The first issue contains an address "to the clergy and Catholic people of the ecclesiastical province of Chicago." It is very voluminous, but the following, which pertains to education, is worthy of perusal:

"We urge you, therefore, dear brethren, to cherish the cause of Christian education as the cause of God and our country. In building, maintaining and perfecting our Catholic schools we are doing the most beneficent work American citizens can do; a work which, like tripiety, is useful both for the life that now is and for that which is to come. We call the attention of all pastors to the legislation of the last session of the Illinois council on parochial schools. A pastor without a school is like a general without a commissariat. The spiritual life of his people will perish of inanition. A pastor who neglects his school is guilty of the sin of omission in a most grave manner. Few of the priests of Illinois can be accused of lack of zeal for Catholic education, and the Catholic people of this great state are ever ready to respond to appeals made to them in behalf of religious schools. Nor are they content merely to have schools, but they are laboring with intelligence and earnestness to make them good, and we do not hesitate to assert in our parochial schools the various branches of learning are taught as effectively as in the better class of public schools. We have, indeed, far less money than these, but from an educational point of view one enlightened and devoted teacher is more than equal to buildings and rich endowments. When we consider what we have done and are doing to educate Catholic children while

we also contribute to the public schools, it seems incredible to us that the Legislature of Illinois should have enacted what is known as the Edwards law—an invidious and an unjust law, which under pretext of a zeal for popular education is really a violation of our most sacred rights as men and citizens.

"Freedom of worship implies and involves freedom of education. If the State may dictate to us what kind of school we shall have, it may make it a penal offense not to frequent the church it may select. We denounce this law as a violation of our constitutional rights and hold that those who favor it are unworthy of the support of enlightened and fair minded voters. Let us use all right and honorable means to have it repealed, and let the designing and bigoted be taught that the west is not a field in which their labor will bear fruit."

FINANCIAL PANIC IMMINENT IN EUROPE.

INDUSTRIAL depression, labor troubles and financial irregularities are increasing in England. In the Preston cotton district the manufactures and their operatives are at war. The former, owing to stagnation of the cotton industry, are trying to pull down wages, while the latter are in favor of maintaining the present wage rate, but advocate curtailment in production. The workmen, knowing that depression really exists, would rather work half-time and live in ease of improvement than submit to a reduction which would be maintained should a business reaction occur.

No doubt the embarrassment in the business affairs of the Birkbeck bank is attributable to the hard times among the working classes. The building societies of England, and the financial establishments connected with them, are the outgrowth of the work of the famous Dr. Birkbeck, of Yorkshire, who took a prominent part in the advancement of the wage-earners of England.

These associations were admirably conducted, and until this recent crash were looked upon as being as safe as the Bank of England. The thrifty and economical members—working men and small traders—were almost exclusively the patrons. For the past two years the manufacturing interests of England have been going down. Curtailment in production, disemployment, strikes, and falling wages have reduced the incomes of wage-earners. This depression acted on the small storekeepers and tradesmen who were dependent on the wage-workers. Stocks in building associations could not be retained, and the result is the collapse which came a week ago and strayed the large towns and cities of the country with the ruins of once flourishing building and loan societies. Of course this disaster is preliminary to still greater calamities. Whatever affects the worker soon overtakes the capitalist.

England's exports are falling off while her imports are increasing. For seven months of this year her increase in grain alone was \$20,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1891. The wheat bill for July last was \$5,000,000. In live animals, meat, butter, cheese and eggs the imports for the current year in England show large increases over those of last year.

DR. ILIFF'S PREDICAMENT.

The *Herald* of Sunday, September 17th, exposed one of the most flagrant instances of plagiarism on record. The gentleman whose deceptive conduct was exhibited is the Rev. Dr. Iliff. He delivered, on the 21st of last March, in the Salt Lake Theatre, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, an address which was notable for its excellence. At the conclusion of its delivery the manuscript was handed to a reporter of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, in which journal it was published in full. Nearly the whole of the address was taken from a book containing "lectures and addresses delivered by the Rev. Thomas Guard, D. D."

The effect of the delivery of this purloined material by Dr. Iliff and its publication in a newspaper was to place him before the community as a brilliant and intellectual pulpit orator, which he really is not. A person who enjoys that distinction cannot maintain it by the use of other men's brains, a recourse of that nature indicating that he himself does not possess them.

The *Tribune*, while admitting that a newspaper with such facts before it as were in possession of the *Herald*, was justified in making the exposure, but it also attempts to make an explanation in behalf of Dr. Iliff. The substance of the apology is that the Rev. gentleman was given such brief notice that he would be expected to deliver the address that he did not have time to prepare one; that he informed the audience that he would have to draw largely from the ideas of others; that after the publication of the burrowed address in the *Tribune* as original, the Doctor called the clergymen together and explained the matter to them.

Unfortunately there does not appear to be anyone who listened to the address who heard Dr. Iliff explain that he had drawn largely from other people's ideas. If he had made the statement even that would not be a sufficient excuse for such wholesale plagiarisms as were perpetrated by him on the occasion. It appears also that he did not explain the matter to his fellow clergymen immediately after the publication in the *Tribune*. The address was delivered in March, and he made no mention of the subject to his brethren until the present month. The cause of his finally taking this step was on account of exposure being imminent, he having been informed that the article which appeared in the *Herald* of last Sunday, had been offered for publication. But even if he had confided in his brother clergymen, what had that to do with the deception of the people at large by the publication of Mr. Guard's lecture as the product of the brains of Dr. Iliff? The public were allowed to believe that the address was original and to submit in vain to the brilliancy of the Doctor's intellectual brilliancy. The excuse that he did not have sufficient time to prepare an address of his own seems remarkable—he was notified the day before delivery was required. He seems to have had plenty of time to copy, in writing, from Mr. Guard.

In scanning the matter which Dr. Iliff took from Mr. Guard, one notable feature connected with its use by the

former bears strong evidence of plagiaristic intent. We refer to slight verbal alterations at the beginning and ending of paragraphs. This manipulation shows an evident purpose to avoid giving credit to the sources from which the quotations were made. This point applies also to the effort made by the plagiarist to make Dr. Guard's language and ideas conform to the occasion upon which they were used by Dr. Iliff.

It is clear enough that Dr. Iliff has been seeking to build up a professional and intellectual reputation on other people's brains. The exposure to which he has been subjected is not surprising. Men let things escape them that are keys by which their calibre can be understood. This gentleman, evidently for the purpose of posing as a patriot, in one of a series of anti-"Mormon" meetings, improvised to stuff the members of the G. A. R., on their way to encampment at San Francisco, stated, in a speech, that he placed the cross under the national flag. However, we probably would not have treated at all upon the subject of the terrible exposure to which he is now subjected, had it not been for the flimsy explanations made in attempting to cover up the flagrant plagiarisms which he has clearly been guilty of. If nothing of that kind had been attempted, and a frank acknowledgment been made, charity would have stepped in and suggested that the subject be allowed to slide past, so far as we were concerned.

THE sensation created by the exposure of Dr. Iliff's great plagiaristic feat causes considerable interest to be attached to any information as to who were the persons who worked it up. We have learned that this part of the subject shows that so far as relatives to the brethren of the M. E. Presbytery, the millennium is still a considerable distance away. All is not peaceful within the ranks of the local clergy of that denomination. The Smear Hill fight is still within the local memory. The plagiaristic scandal is a development of another fight among clericals.

A few days ago a Methodist minister was hunting all over town for a copy of the Salt Lake *Tribune* containing the address alleged to be Dr. Iliff's. He sent several men to the office of that paper, at different times during the day, to procure it, but failed. He called at this office in the hope that it could be got here. We could not accommodate him. He succeeded in borrowing it elsewhere. The gentleman who loaned it did so with the understanding that it should be returned. Another M. E. minister—not the one who was hunting for the paper—put a sum of money into the hands of a hotel manager as security for the return of the particular copy of the *Tribune* in question.

Although these circumstances indicate a conspiracy to overthrow Dr. Iliff, but that does not relieve him from the unenviable position in which the exposure places him. It looks as if some of the Doctor's clerical associates were imbued with an unchristian grudge against him, or that one or the other of them is actuated with a desire to possess his ecclesiastical shoes. The publication this morning, in the *Herald*, of the details

connected with the meeting of the Methodist clergymen held to consider the subject of Dr. Iliff's wholesale draft of language and ideas from Mr. Guard's address, confirms the nature of the plot. That report must have been supplied by someone who was present. No credit is due the conspirators, as their motives were evidently ulterior and sinister.

AN INSUFFERABLE NUISANCE.

We would like to write something strong on the subject of the sewer man-hole opposite the west gate of the Tilgh office premises. We may as well speak mildly on this theme, however, as there is not sufficient strength in the whole English vocabulary to equal that of the horrible stench emitted from the opening in question. The sewer gas which escapes from it has been growing gradually more dense and noisome for over a week, until it has reached a point when the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity is insufferable. It is a standing invitation to an outbreak of cholera, and a disgrace to the municipal government. We have been compelled several times to direct official attention to this unbearable nuisance, but all the relief obtained is an irregular flushing of the sewer with hydrant water at wide intervals. It is time somebody's official head dropped into the basket.

THE SOUVENIR COINS.

THE managers of the World's Fair sought an appropriation of \$5,000,000 during the last session of Congress. This was refused, but a gift of 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars was given on condition that the Fair be closed on Sundays. These souvenir coins will be made from uncurrent subsidiary coin now in the treasury. A large number of the proposed souvenirs have been contracted for at one dollar each. And it is supposed that the whole amount can easily be sold by the World's Fair managers at that price, thus realizing the full extent of the original appropriation asked for.

The souvenir half dollars, unlike medals of the commemorative order, will be legal tender of their face value, the same as the ordinary half dollars. There are now \$14,000,000 of uncurrent subsidiary coin in the Treasury. From these will be coined the souvenir half dollars, and given to the World's Fair without expense, the government paying for the coinage. Before they are turned over the Fair managers must stipulate in writing that the gates must not be opened on the Sabbath day.

PARTY GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL.

GOLDWIN SMITH, formerly professor of history at Oxford University, England, now of Canada, has an article in *The Nineteenth Century* entitled, "The Contest for the Presidency" in the United States. It is a philosophical disquisition of American politics, with incidental allusion to Canadian and British politics.

The professor does not indorse the frequency of elections in the United States, and the quadrennial contest for the Presidency he likens to a periodical civil war. The system of electioneering in this country he does not approve, because it awakens questions for partisan purposes which had better be left at rest. This state of affairs can not always go on without a crash. Burning issues placed before the people when frenzied by party strife are sure, sooner or later, to produce disastrous results. Party leaders can hardly be eviled for the anomalous positions they occupy. However willing they may be to serve the interests of public morality, yet they must make that desire secondary to the machine section of the party to which they belong.

The gist of Professor Smith's article is to show that pure party government is now on trial in this country and in Great Britain, and that unless some way can be found out of it the next generation will find itself confronting serious problems as to the perpetuation of free and popular institutions.

CARDINAL HOWARD DEAD.

SHOULD an election for Pope take place in the near future England would be unrepresented in the College of Cardinals. Cardinal Howard, a few days ago, followed his brethren Manning and Newman. Unlike the two latter, he was not a convert from another faith, nor was he distinguished in church affairs. However, he was a trusted and devoted servant of the Pope and of the church for some time in Rome.

Cardinal Howard was born in Nottingham, England, in 1829. He was grandson of the younger brother of Bernard Edward 15th Duke of Norfolk. In youth he was an officer of Her Majesty's Second Life Guards. At the age of twenty-six he became a priest, and consecrated himself entirely to the service of the Pope. He was made archbishop in 1872, and cardinal in 1877. In 1878 he was given charge of the English college in Rome. He excelled as an Arabic, American and Russian scholar. He was troubled during the past few years with a brain affection, but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, contracted in Brighton, England, where he died.

WHERE DOES THE GOLD TO?

WHAT becomes of the gold? This is a question which an exchange puts and at the same time attempts to reply to it. Since the discovery of the metal in California to the present time the United States has produced \$1,900,000,000 in gold. These are the figures of the Superintendent of the Mint. According to his report the total amount in coin and bars, on December 31st, 1891, in the United States was \$688,665,211. This latter amount was known to be in the country in the shape of coin and bars in the mint, in the treasury and in possession of banks. Gold exports to the amount of \$57,000,000 can be accounted for, and so can \$3,500,000 turned into plate, jewelry, gold leaf, dentists' foil and so on. But

all this only aggregates about \$740,000,000, which subtracted from \$1,900,000,000 leaves over \$1,100,000,000 unaccounted for. Trade returns between the United States and Europe from 1843 to 1891 inclusive, show an excess of exports from Europe to this country over exports from here to Europe of \$473,000,000. This sum, it is supposed, was paid in gold, but still about \$700,000,000 remain unaccounted for. How much is hidden away by thrifty persons who are their own bankers can never be accurately ascertained. Vast quantities of gold have been buried and, perhaps, lost forever. Some has been sunk in the seas with lost vessels and so on. But still the interesting problem comes up, what becomes of the gold? In round figures the United States produced up to the present nineteen hundred millions of dollars in gold. She has now in her banks, mints and treasuries, only about seven hundred millions. For plate and jewelry she used about four millions, and paid four hundred and seventy-three millions for foreign goods. That leaves about as much gold unaccounted for as there is now known to be in the form of bullion and currency in the country.

THE OGDEN BOND ELECTION.

On Monday the taxpayers of Ogden decided in favor of public improvements and by their ballots gave the board of education the legal right to issue \$35,000, five per cent, twenty year bonds, the money to be derived from the sale to be devoted to the purchase of one or more sites for school buildings, the completion of the buildings now in course of construction, and funding any outstanding indebtedness of the board.

But little interest was taken in the election and the voters did not turn out in any considerable number. Throughout the city but 822 votes were cast and of those 489 were in favor of bonding and 134 against, giving a majority for bonds of 355.

The vote by precincts is as follows:

	Yes	No	Total
First Ward.....	68	56	124
Second Ward.....	82	16	98
Third Ward.....	75	12	87
Fourth Ward.....	128	32	160
Fifth Ward.....	114	31	145
Grand Total.....	467	134	603

Majority in favor.....355.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

This has been a busy day with Republicans. Delegations from outside counties commenced arriving yesterday afternoon and every train up to noon today continued to bring in representatives from all parts of the Territory. The Republican headquarters have been thronged all day, and the greatest interest and enthusiasm have prevailed. Patriotic strains of music, played by numerous bands, have filled the air, and shouts of "Long live Republicanism," "We are a growing party any will elect our Delegate to Congress in November next," were loud and frequent.

The convention met in the Theatre which had been elaborately draped in

national colors for the occasion. The back of the stage was entirely covered with the stars and stripes. In front and upon these hung steel engravings of Lincoln, Grant and Harrison. Pictures of Whitelaw Reid, McKinley and other Republican leaders adorned the first circle. The main auditorium was set apart for the exclusive use of the delegates from the various counties, while the galleries were reserved for visitors.

The convention was for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress and for electing a Republican Territorial committee and for the transaction of such other business as shall be considered necessary. The convention consisted of 444 delegates allotted to the several counties as follows:

County.	County.	No.
Beaver.....	Box Elder.....	16
Benjamin.....	Butte.....	8
Boone.....	Garfield.....	7
Emery.....	Idaho.....	4
Grand.....	Iron.....	4
Juab.....	Kane.....	4
Millard.....	Morgan.....	7
Piute.....	Rich.....	5
Salt Lake.....	Sanpete.....	36
Summit.....	San Juan.....	1
Sevier.....	Tooele.....	13
Utah.....	Utah.....	18
Washington.....	Wasatch.....	14
Wayne.....	Weber.....	8

The Ogden band with twenty-two pieces, led R. W. Emmett played the opening selection in splendid style and was awarded with a hearty round of applause and responded with the rendition of a variety of character pieces which were well received.

The convention should have been called to order at twelve o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later when Judge Bennett advanced to the front and called the gathering to order. He was glad to call the first convention to order that was ever held in this Territory in touch with the national Republican party. He introduced Colonel Bowers who read the call heretofore referred to.

Judge Bennett said he had been instructed to nominate George Sutherland, of Utah county as temporary chairman and John M. Hanson, of Millard, temporary secretary.

Mr. Sutherland said it was always a pleasure to preside over a Republican meeting, but to preside over the first Republican convention that should nominate a delegate that should be elected and seated in the halls of Congress was more than a pleasure.

He had read in a Democratic newspaper this morning that this convention was to be torn asunder with dissection. He denied it. There was a truth that heaven did about us in our infancy and the Democrats did the same thing later on.

He then proceeded to pay an eloquent tribute to the Republican party and made the statement that when ever mills and manufactures were erected, they were the result of Republican industry.

TELEGRAM OF GREETING.

The following telegram was read by Chairman Sutherland:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1892.

The chairman of the Republican Territorial convention, care Hoyt Sherman, the Fifth annual convention of the National Republican League convention assembled at Buffalo, New York, sends you hearty greeting.

J. S. CLARKSON, Chairman.
A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

RESPONSE.

The secretary was instructed to respond as follows:

S. J. Kenyon, the Republicans of Utah, in convention assembled extend to the National Republican League their best wishes and applaud your efforts for the maintenance of protection and reciprocity.

Several motions to adjourn until three o'clock were voted down.

George M. Cannon moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock to give the committees time to report. Lost.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On motion the following committees were then appointed:

Committee on credentials—The following committee on credentials were appointed:

Davis county, E. P. Ellison; Sanpete, Lewis Anderson; Juab, J. A. Hyde; Rich, John Nebeker; Utah, Grant Simons; Tooele, George F. Richards; Garfield, A. P. Schow; Weber, J. E. Bagley; Millard, Orville Thompson; Kane, John L. Nuttall; Salt Lake, George M. Cannon; Summit, William Archibald; Washington, W. G. Nebeker; Cache, Joel Rickes; Davis, E. A. Box; Beaver, W. W. Huldin, Jr.; Morgan, W. H. Croft; Sevier, W. H. Clark.

Permanent organization and order of business—Juab, J. W. Morehouse; Beaver, W. B. Smith; Box Elder, W. A. Wade; Sanpete, H. B. Kerr; Davis, J. Call; Rich, D. B. Marshall; Utah, Ira D. Wine; Washington, Barlow Ferguson; Summit, W. J. Snyder; Salt Lake, Joseph Geoborg; Kane, Arthur Winter; Tooele, C. A. Herman; Emery, Orin Seeley; Garfield, J. F. Chidister; Millard, John M. Hanson.

Committee on platform—Beaver, C. F. Brigham; Box Elder, B. H. Jones; Cache, Jos. Howell; Davis, E. P. Ellison; Emery, W. J. Tidwell; Garfield, J. M. Zare; Juab, Charles Foot; Kane, Arthur Winter; Millard, G. M. Vell; Morgan, T. R. G. Welsh; Rich, W. R. Walton; Salt Lake, S. J. Kenyon; Sanpete, W. D. Candland; Sevier, J. M. Peterson; Summit, Alma Eldridge; Tooele, J. W. Covey; Utah, J. D. Jones; Washington, Arthur Pratt; Weber, O. R. Leonard.

Committee on Literature—C. W. Bennett, J. H. Smith, John Lowrey, J. M. Hansen, C. C. Goodwin.

The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The afternoon session of the Republican convention was called to order at 4:30 Thursday. The Theatre was well filled with visitors.

George M. Cannon reported a list of a few more than four hundred delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

Mr. Bagley of Weber moved to adopt the report except as to such counties where proxies were given, and that such proxies only be recognized when they lived in the counties they purported to represent.

Isadore Morris moved as a substitute that the report be adopted and the committee discharged.

Bagley again took the floor and spoke in favor of his motion. He said the convention should be careful not to establish a dangerous precedent, especially at this time. He wanted to know if the proposed proxies represented Salt Lake or some other county. He did not say there was anything wrong, but it looked suspicious.

George M. Cannon, in behalf of the committee, stated that in cases where the county conventions had named the men they should be recognized here though not residents of the county they purported to represent.

Judge Boreman said he was opposed to the motion. If there was any justice in the motion made by his friend Mr. Bagley, why should they be cut off? He knew that Box Elder county had applied during the day for three or four proxies from Weber county and they were promised them, too.

"Name them! name them!" yelled a score of delegates from different parts of the building.

B. remains—cannot, but I know that it was done.

Booth—From this side of the house we hurl the insult and insinuation of jobbery. He declared there was no motion before the house and was sustained.

Devine said that this was the first formal Republican convention ever held in Utah. Precedents established now would have great weight upon conventions to come. Every part of the Territory should be represented.

Col. Allen Miller said he had been chosen as proxy for Morgan county and he wanted to be recognized.

Col. Sells said that this was not the first formal Republican convention. The party had held a convention every four of the twenty years he had lived here.

Frank R. Stevens was in favor of giving representation to every county in the Territory.

More discussion followed and finally the chair held that alternates would be recognized.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization, by its chairman, Charles Herman, submitted a report which named Hon. Elias Sells for chairman, J. M. Henderson, secretary, and announced as an order of business:

1. Report of the committee on credentials. 2. Organization. 3. Installation of officers. 4. Prayer by John Henry Smith. 5. Report of committee on resolutions. 6. Nomination of delegate. 7. Selection of territorial committee. 8. That the rules of the Fifty-first Congress should govern this body; and recommended, that a majority of all the votes cast be necessary for a choice of delegate; that the territorial committee consist of one from each county and have authority to select an executive committee of five.

A number of the Salt Lake delegation moved that three vice-presidents be named, one each from Utah, Weber and Cache.

COLONEL SELLS

came forward and made a speech, after which the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain John Henry Smith, after which a Republican quartette, consisting of Messrs. James, Spencer, Bry and Burleigh, sang with spirit a protection campaign song which was applauded to the echo.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolution of sympathy was read by S. J. Kenyon:

We extend to President Harrison our sympathy in this time of his affliction

with the heartfelt hope that Mrs. Harrison, who has for four years made the White House a model American home, may long be spared to share the honors and responsibilities of her husband's public and domestic life.

Adopted by a quiet rising vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

This delegate convention, representing a constituency now fully recognized as a component part of the great Republican party of the nation, congratulates the people of Utah upon the glorious outlook for a continuance in power of this great party which has made the "American home" the longed for goal of the oppressed of all nations of the earth.

A system of protection of American labor, by taxing the competing products of the poor and pauper labor of other countries; its upbuilding of home industries; its fostering care of home markets; and by wise reciprocal relations the gradual but sure extension of foreign markets for the products of this country, commands our endorsement and will receive our undivided support.

We believe in the protective principle of the American Republican tariff laws. We have seen the result of this principle in the cheapened cost to the customer of every article of the domestic production of which has received adequate encouragement at the hands of Congress. The McKinley bill has stimulated manufacturing, lowered the price of hoards of articles, raised the standard of wages, lowered the price of living and put against the entire working force of the country in position to earn good wages.

We endorse the principles of this great national party, as enunciated in its platform adopted at its Minneapolis convention in June last, and hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the party and pledge thereof our best efforts and devotion.

We congratulate the people of the nation at the final manifestation by the Democratic party of the courage of its convictions, in its advocacy of free trade, so long hidden and sheltered under its former hypocritical cloak of "tariff reform." Its true position upon this great economic question, now thoroughly known, may safely be left to the intelligent discernment of the American citizen.

The contest between the two great parties at the present time involves the maintenance of American wages, American homes and general prosperity on the one hand, as against their destructive downfall to the level of foreign wages, foreign homes and prevalent poverty on the other. The policy of the Democratic party, should it become dominant in this country, is destined to impel measureless ruin upon our domestic industries, throw a vast number of men and women out of profitable employment, retard our progress and blight our prosperity.

The song of aindies and looms, of hammers, anvils, saws and of every industrial machine; the hum of the mower, the reaper and thresher; the rumble of the railroad train as it passes through towns and villages, passes forges, rolling mills, factories, mines and smelters, in its grand mission of the interchange of products, are all pregnant with the musical inspiration to maintain the protective system of the Republican tariff.

We unqualifiedly denounce the un-American course of the late Democratic legislative assembly of this Territory in attempting to strike down the great sheep industry, for its failure to further encourage the production of Utah sugar, for the open hostility it displayed to the policy of developing the manufacturing industries of the Territory for its despicable attempt to divert the money appropriated for the use of the Logan agri-

cultural college to partisan uses and purposes, and for its utter failure to legislate intelligently upon questions of vital interest to the people.

We denounce the free wool bill as passed by the late Democratic Congress and demand that the wool schedule be now adjusted by the McKinley bill be maintained in such a way as the increased production will meet the demands of home consumption.

The people of Utah are particularly interested in the maintenance of Republican institutions and Republican principles. Their principal productions, wool, lead, silver and farm products, are probably produced here because of Republican protection. And yet these same productions receive the special, open and malignant hostility of the Democracy.

We are unalterably opposed to the removal of the Indians from Colorado to Utah, but we favor the giving of sufficient lands of the several reservations to the Indians thereof in severalty, and that the balance be made subject to settlement under the homestead laws, and particularly the Uintah reservation in Utah.

We are in favor of the cession of the arid lands of the several States and Territories to such States and Territories respectively.

We are also in favor of such amendments of the land laws as will enable resident citizens of the Territory to take from the public lands the timber so necessary for all domestic purposes.

We endorse the administration of President Harrison, and particularly commend the course pursued by him and his advisers in maintaining the dignity of America and American institutions, both at home and abroad. We particularly commend the President's efforts to enhance the value of silver, and to extend its use as money of ultimate redemption, through the agency of an international monetary conference.

We favor free and unrestricted coinage of American silver, and demand that it be restored to the position it held prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

We reaffirm our loyal attachment to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to build up the American merchant marine and the American navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

We assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interest; that home laborers and producers, who contribute to the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works; that Utah work should go to Utah workmen, and that the public works of Utah material and Utah products shall be used, if procurable. We condemn the attempt of the board of public works of Salt Lake City to give the contract of street paving to a foreign corporation using imported material.

We favor the eight hour system of day's work upon all public works.

The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people; that national authority is derived from the people of all the States and State authority from the people of the particular State; that the government of the United States possesses the power named in the constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the people of the State possess the power not so conferred or derived from any instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as remain with its people as they have

have not in their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further believe in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "in a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and that all matters of public concern should be submitted to the people when it can be done.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into the United States of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor alien to our civilization and to our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We again affirm our opposition to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations who do not obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We recall the policy of the National Republican party that "The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, we declare that the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union."

We again deny that the Republican party in Utah was organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah was not immediately involved in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines, but in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge ourselves to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

We regret that in our efforts to redeem the people of this Territory from the yoke of Democratic bondage, and to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a Republican State, we have been hampered and beset by the active hostility of certain Republican officials, acting in their capacity of appointees of a Republican administration.

This convention respectfully counsels the President that all future appointments to office in this Territory should be of recognized members of this party. We believe such action by the President will prove beneficial to the party, both Territorial and national.

Jones of Provo arose and offered a minority report amending the original resolutions by inserting the following:

But in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst, affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of the people of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah, and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

GOVERNOR THOMAS ENDORSED.

Crane of Millard offered the following, which was adopted:

That this convention heartily endorses the action of Governor Arthur L. Thomas in his efforts to protect and further the interests of the Territory in his recommendations and by his exercise of the veto power.

ARTHUR BROWN.

The question of statehood is an important one. A year ago we pledged ourselves that we would not ask for immediate statehood. Has anything occurred since that time that justifies us to ask for it now? We should be consistent. A little more than two years ago a handful of men went down to Washington asking for statehood with a disfranchisement clause in it. They would disfranchise a majority of the best citizens of this Territory. With the menace of a "Liberal" victory and "Liberal" party in power, a party that resorts to every subterfuge to gain votes and hiremen to work on the street and in dark alleys, and even declare all the week long to Sunday; am I in favor of statehood? Yes, when conditions are ripe for it, not before.

JAMES DEVINE.

I desire to speak against the minority report. I do so because I believe it is cowardly. I do not attribute such feeling, however, to my friend Brown because it does not apply to him. I oppose it because it is contradictory to actions taken by the Republican party in the past and will therefore favor the majority report.

The previous question was called for and voted down, after which S. J. Kenyon was recognized by the chair. He presumed that he belonged to a party of honor. He believed that he was associating with honest men. The so-called minority report was only a motion which embraced the ideas of Mr. Jones. He advised the Republicans to stand by their colors and not advertise themselves as a body of deceptive, dishonest rogues. The enabling act introduced into Congress by the Republicans of Utah last winter should be conformed to.

Jones said he wished to correct a statement that had gone forth that his ideas alone were embodied in the resolution. One other, a gentleman from Millard, agreed with him. It was the Democratic party that first broke the faith made a year ago with reference to not asking for immediate statehood.

Isadore Norris offered an amendment, which carried, calling upon the President to take speedy action on the amnesty measure.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The committee on campaign literature reported that the national committee and tariff league published a number of books, but that but few of them treated in detail on Utah products that needed protection, and recommended that some works on the subjects of wool, lead ores, sugar, etc., be selected by the Territorial committee. The committee also highly recommended a "Handbook of Republicanism," edited by Calvin Reasoner.

The platform and amendments noted then carried.

NOMINATIONS BEGUN.

A Beaver delegate nominated Presley Denny.

A Sanpete delegate nominated Jacob Johnson.

JAMES DEVINE.

said he presumed that he was living in the year 1892. He rose to nominate a man who was destined to represent the Republican party of Utah in the next Congress of the United States. He knew that he had chosen wisely and well. He had not gone over the Wasatch in the East, nor the Sierras in the West. He had found in the fastnesses of these mountains a man who was a shining jewel, the brightest gem in the crown of young Utah. He first saw the light of this life in this city, thirty-three years ago. He was a bright child and is an able man. At the early age of thirteen by his own industry he left the district school and entered the University of Utah, where he graduated with high honors. Next we find him at the printer's case and then an able and fearless editor; the chief of the greatest Republican paper in Utah. He was the first to come out of the old People's party. He was the diplomat the statesman and orator that should represent Utah. He was the Napoleon of the Republican party, the Moses who would lead the Republican party to victory. His name was Frank J. Cannon. (Applause.)

ARTHUR BROWN.

said the question that confronted the convention was an important one. It was one that should be discussed carefully, calmly, dispassionately. Neither friendship nor hatred should cut any figure in the selection of a delegate who should represent the loyal people of the territory in the councils of the nation. A man should be nominated who would represent all of Utah. A man who could draw heavily from the "Liberal" party was preferable. It seemed to him that a man who could reach out and capture that vote should be chosen. It was not difficult to find such a man. He should be a man that could command influence at Washington, with the Republican influence in the East. If such a man was not selected the appointments would go to "Liberals." The Salt Lake delegation had instructed him to nominate an old man, an able lawyer and wise jurist, a veteran that was with Grant when he was elected to the presidency. He had a national reputation—the noblest Roman of them all. (Great applause.) He has fought for us; should we not fight for him? He has not applied for the office, for he is not an office seeker. It made no difference from whence he came as long as he was a resident of the Territory and a representative of the people of Utah. The speaker nominated Judge C. W. Bennett.

COLONEL BELLS.

said he did not think anyone would question his right to speak because he occupied the chair. He seconded the nomination of Judge Bennett.

HON. JOHN E. BOOTH.

of Provo, made a characteristic speech in which he nominated George Sutherland of Provo.

Hulenki and others of Weber County seconded Cannon's nomination.

BEN E. RICH.

said he would be ashamed to return to his home without paying a tribute to a man whose name would arouse a whirlwind of enthusiasm in this Terri-

tory. With the brilliancy and energy of genius he had climbed to the utmost round of the ladder. He was an unconquerable brain worker. His name was Cannon.

JOHN HENRY SMITH said it was not his purpose to reflect upon any candidate whose name had been presented to the convention, but the crisis had arisen when the right man should be selected. He seconded the nomination of Judge Bennett.

Ram Kenyon moved that the first ballot be an informal one. It was, and the first ballot was ordered, each chairman announcing the vote of his county.

THE BALLOT.

COUNTY.	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
Beaver	1	1	1	1
Box Elder	4	1	1	1
Cache	4	3	1	1
Davis	2	5	1	1
Emery	1	1	1	1
Garfield	1	1	1	1
Grand (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Iron (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Jaab	8	2	9	1
Kane	17	1	1	1
Millard	17	1	1	1
Morgan	17	1	1	1
Pine (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Rich	24	3	1	1
Salt Lake	34	3	1	1
Sanpete	1	1	36	1
Sevier	8	11	1	1
San Juan (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Summit	1	1	1	1
Tooele	13	1	1	1
Utah (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Wasatch (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1
Weber	67	1	1	1
Wayne (not reported)	1	1	1	1
Totals	157	139	90	36

Total number of votes, 412. Necessary to choice, 207.

When the result of the ballot was announced the wildest scene imaginable occurred. Many of the delegates sprang over chairs and yelled themselves hoarse. It was a veritable pandemonium. Cries of fraud filled the building and after the noise had subsided a second ballot was ordered and resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

COUNTY.	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
Beaver	1	1	1	1
Box Elder	7	1	1	1
Cache	4	3	1	1
Davis	2	5	1	1
Emery	1	1	1	1
Garfield	1	1	1	1
Grand	1	1	1	1
Iron	1	1	1	1
Jaab	8	2	9	1
Kane	17	1	1	1
Millard	17	1	1	1
Morgan	17	1	1	1
Pine	1	1	1	1
Rich	23	3	1	1
Salt Lake	23	3	1	1
Sanpete	1	1	36	1
Sevier	8	11	1	1
San Juan	1	1	1	1
Summit	1	1	1	1
Tooele	13	1	1	1
Utah	9	4	1	1
Wasatch	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1
Weber	67	1	1	1
Totals	176	100	91	37

Total vote, 413. Necessary to a choice, 207.

It was now midnight and cries of escaping gas caused the convention to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

Friday's Proceedings.

The convention re-assembled at 10

o'clock this morning and a quarter of an hour later was called to order by Chairman Sells.

Charles Crane, of Millard, arose and asked the indulgence of the convention. He said that he had introduced a resolution last evening in regard to the veto power of Governor Thomas. He now believed it should be withdrawn.

On motion the action whereby the resolution was adopted was reconsidered and the resolution withdrawn, only one negative vote being cast.

THIRD BALLOT.

The chair now announced that the third ballot would be commenced. It resulted as follows:

COUNTY	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
Beaver	1	1	1	1
Box Elder	14	2	1	1
Cache	25	11	1	1
Davis	5	3	1	1
Emery	1	1	1	1
Garfield	1	1	1	1
Grand	1	1	1	1
Iron	1	1	1	1
Jaab	17	2	8	1
Millard	17	1	1	1
Morgan	17	1	1	1
Pine	1	1	1	1
Rich	10	3	1	1
Salt Lake	10	3	1	1
Sanpete	1	1	36	1
Sevier	11	8	1	1
San Juan	1	1	1	1
Summit	1	1	1	1
Tooele	10	3	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1
Wasatch	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1
Weber	67	1	1	1
Totals	186	151	77	37

Great excitement now prevailed. The fight between the Utah and Weber county delegations raged long and loud and in vain the chairman tried to restore order.

A FOURTH BALLOT

was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

COUNTY	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
Beaver	1	1	1	1
Box Elder	20	20	1	1
Cache	20	20	1	1
Davis	1	1	1	1
Emery	1	1	1	1
Garfield	1	1	1	1
Grand	1	1	1	1
Iron	1	1	1	1
Jaab	17	2	11	1
Kane	17	1	1	1
Millard	17	1	1	1
Morgan	17	1	1	1
Rich	16	3	1	1
Salt Lake	16	3	1	1
Sanpete	10	16	1	1
Sevier	12	9	1	1
Tooele	10	12	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1
Wasatch	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1
Weber	67	1	1	1
Totals	199	130	93	37

Necessary nomination, 207.

"NO CHOICE."

cried the chairman, and again disputes were furious and Colonel Sells became impatient and said that he would declare the convention adjourned unless order was observed.

BENNETT WITHDRAWS.

Arthur Brown took the platform and said that he had been instructed by Judge Bennett to withdraw his name and ask his friends to support George Sutherland. (Deafening cheers for five minutes.)

FIFTH BALLOT.

COUNTY.	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
Beaver	1	1	1	1
Box Elder	16	1	1	1
Cache	21	1	1	1
Davis	6	1	1	1
Emery	1	1	1	1
Garfield	1	1	1	1
Jaab	17	1	1	1
Millard	17	1	1	1
Kane	17	1	1	1
Morgan	17	1	1	1
Rich	6	1	1	1
Salt Lake	22	1	1	1
Sanpete	11	1	1	1
Sevier	11	1	1	1
Summit	11	1	1	1
Tooele	12	1	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1
Wasatch	1	1	1	1
Weber	67	1	1	1
Total	211	2	10	37

The chair announced that Cannon was elected, and the Weber County delegates fairly yelled themselves hoarse while they distributed Cannon badges among the other delegations.

Will L. Stuart of Salt Lake succeeded in being recognized by the chair after an effort of several minutes' duration. He moved that Cannon's nomination be made unanimous. The motion was put and carried amid cheers for Cannon, Republicanism and Utah.

Booth—In behalf of Utah County we claim the right to make the motion just carried.

The motion was accordingly repeated and again carried.

The Weber delegation then gave three cheers for Utah county and a like number for Sutherland. Provo then gave three cheers and a tiger for Cannon.

TO WAIT UPON CANNON.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Crane and Booth, was appointed to wait on Mr. Cannon and inform him of his nomination.

COLONEL SELLS PROTESTS.

C. O. Whittemore offered the following as having been written by Colonel Sells:

I hereby protest against committing the Territorial Republican party in favor of immediate statehood. Coming events will take care of this question. I do not believe that this is the time or the occasion to urge statehood for Utah Territory. I must respectfully ask that this protest against statehood may be made a part of the records of the proceedings of this convention.

Colonel Ferguson—I am proxy for Colonel Sells in this convention. While he has occupied the chair I have earnestly sought to discharge my duties before this convention in an honest and manly way, but I certainly cannot agree with the sentiments of Colonel Sells' protest. We, as Republicans, boast of the education and intelligence we possess. That being the case, we should know how to govern ourselves.

A year ago a distinguished Southern writer, George W. Cable, in an able article stated that Utah had appropriated that year three and a half times as much money per capita as the two Carolinas. (Applause.) Yet would any one dare make the assertion that those States should be made to withdraw and be kept out of the union? No. They belong there and so does Utah. (Great applause.) I am opposed to the protest.

There were numerous cries of "vote it down." When Colonel Sells explained that there was no necessity for a vote either favoring its adoption or rejection. He asked that it be simply filed as a portion of the record of the proceedings of the convention. Parliament was given.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

The following were then elected members of the Territorial committee:

Beaver—John N. Murdock.
Box Elder—E. A. Box.
Caches—W. H. Snelling.
Davis—Joseph T. Mabey.
Emery—H. A. Nelson.
Garfield—John F. Childster.
Juab—Alma Hague.
Kane—James Lewis.
Millard—Charles Crane.
Morgan—F. R. G. Welsh.
Rich—Wesley K. Walton.
Salt Lake—James Devine.
Sanpete—Anton H. Lund.
Sevier—William H. Clark.
Summit—Alma Eldredge.
Tocoele—A. C. Sheldis.
Utah—L. Holbrook.
Washington—Martin Slack.
Weber—Abbot H. Heywood.

LAND COMMISSIONERS.

James Peterson of Richfield, Joseph T. Jones of Provo and Joseph Howells of Logan were chosen as commissioners to locate university lands.

CANNON AFFAIRS.

At this juncture the committee returned accompanied by Cannon. The latter was given a warm welcome and was introduced to the audience by Colonel Sells.

MR. CANNON

said: This is the first convention of re-constructed Utah to nominate a delegate to Congress. It is eminently fitting and proper that the Republican party should be the pioneer. Gentlemen of the convention, I meet you in the same spirit that you have nominated me. I may be poor in some of the qualities that should go to make up your delegates. But I do not lack in these—love for Utah and Republicanism. (Prolonged applause.) This magnificent convention is only a preface of Republican success. If our hearts and best efforts end this coming campaign as they did this convention, we will sweep this Territory with victory from Logan to Dixie. (Applause.) One thing is certain, Utah will see political truth. The inevitability of Republicanism will be made manifest. Young Utah has been honored; old Utah must not be forgotten. Veterans of Republicanism, when the day for a larger political faith dawned on this Territory, you will not be neglected. You have heard the pledge, and it will not be broken. Republicanism offers no intangible dream. Freedom of thought and ballot and reward for toil are its prizes. It says that it is

the duty of the government to provide and protect labor so far as possible. Americans by birth and adoption are best fitted for carrying out these ideas. Republicanism is no longer a mysterious uncertainty in Utah, but a living, moving, progressive and beneficial power. Its destiny is to direct our land until she is politically free. Gentlemen again I thank you.

TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.

Three cheers were again given for Cannon, and the latter proposed a similar number for President Harrison and Republicanism. This was responded to with alacrity and the old structure of Thespian art fairly shook. The convention then adjourned.

MALAD STAKE CONFERENCE.

A quarterly conference of the Malad Stake of Zion was held at Portage, Box Elder county, Utah, commencing September 11th, at 10 a. m. and continuing during that and following day.

During conference the stand was occupied by Dr. Karl G. Maeser of Provo, President of Seventies C. D. Fjeldsted of Ogden, and Brother Crandel Dunn of Beaver Dam, as special visitors, and the Stake Presidency, together with a goodly number of Stake officers and Bishops. President O. C. Hoskins presided.

First Stake Counselor John M. McCrary made some appropriate opening remarks, in which he expressed a conviction that the people of the Malad Stake were on the improve in the performance of their duties. Brother Crandel Dunn spoke of the feeling of satisfaction experienced by those who lived up to the requirements of the Gospel, and enjoyed its gifts and blessings.

Principal George Cole, of the Malad Stake Academy, showed that God will hold us responsible for the use we make of our time and talent. President of Seventies C. D. Fjeldsted spoke of the diversified conditions of the human family. He advised all to remember that we are worshipping a God who will reward us according to the deeds done in the body, and to act accordingly. Second Stake Counselor William H. Gibbs dwelt upon the manner in which God had blessed us in our last harvest. Dr. Karl G. Maeser advocated our giving to the youth of Zion a true education. He advised us to teach by example, and to do all in a spirit of kindness. He predicted that many of the youth of Zion who attended the Church academies would become good and brilliant men and women, and showed that a higher education would turn the minds of Zion's youth toward their forefathers by giving them a desire to officiate for them in the Houses of God. Thus would the hearts of the fathers be turned toward them in gratitude, as a fulfillment of prophecy.

The conference was a great success. The house was filled to overflowing. Prof. D. P. Jones' Stake choir rendered excellent service.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
Stake Secretary.

The only woman in England who is proprietor, editor and manager of a newspaper is Mrs. Comyns, of the *Feathered World*, the circulation of which is 20,000 weekly.

THE CHOLERA.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A great bustle followed the arrival of passengers from the "Normania" and "Rugia" at the hotel today. Considering the fact that 500 guests arrived within five minutes it was natural that some confusion should result. Such progress was made by the temporary hotel clerk that inside of two hours all were comfortably located. Gray-haired men jumped about on the sand like boys. The second cabin passengers were put in the westerly end and the first class in the easterly. At 8:30 supper was served. It would be difficult to find a happier crowd than that which filled the dining-room. Conventionalities were cast aside and every one knew every one else and congratulations showered from every quarter of the room. No strict quarantine was maintained and all the passengers were thankful that they were not on the "Cepheus" tonight. In reply to an offer of men from Islip to withdraw the injunction if the governor would promise to sell the hotel, Governor Flower sent the following telegram:

"S. A. Jennings:

Your dispatch received and your proposition declined. The conduct of the people of Islip in refusing to shelter the passengers of the "Normania" is a disgrace to our commonwealth. The State accepts no terms from the law-breakers except submission to its authority. Your proposition is an insult to the executive and State.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER."

In conversation with Mr. Palmer tonight, that gentleman said:

"One thing I want to say is that the American public has gone crazy on cholera. Not one American has yet died on any of the infected ships. The disease only takes hold of underfed and unclean persons. I have lived with it for eighteen days and I know."

Late tonight men were circulating among the passengers in the hotel offering to run them across to the main shore for \$50 a head.

S. S. Sammls, late proprietor of the hotel, said the trouble was a tempest in a teapot. Some of the Bay men, excited by people who had political measures to serve, became impressed more or less with the idea that the establishment of quarantine at Fire Island would injure their business. This is all both, and they know it is so, and practically admit it. The "Normania's" passengers were all landed and will be made as comfortable as possible. The Sheriff informed Governor Flower that there was no further use for the troops. It is expected that the military will be withdrawn tomorrow, and they will go to Fire Island.

An Associated Press correspondent subsequently interviewed a number of leading men, all classes of residents, Bay men and hotel men, and all join in saying that the views expressed by Sammls are undoubtedly correct in all main particulars. One fact became evident to the correspondent, and that was that the quarantine of people on Fire Island is a farce of the very worst description. At least a dozen boats came from the island to the main land and there landed loads of people whom it seemed from the

conversation generally and from the admissions, several had been in close communication and conversation with the "Normania's" detained cabin passengers. The sheriff assured Governor Flower that the people would abide by the law and there was no further need of troops or a posse.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The evening of this day which started with anxiety, troubles and alarming rumors of likely flights and bloodshed concluded with everything calm. No new cases of cholera are on board the steamers not on the island, and the only present worry of Health Officer Jenkins is his summons to appear before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and Judge Bernard, to show cause by what right he detains the cabin passengers of the "Normania" on Fire Island; by what right he, as Health Officer of the port of New York, detained them when they were out of his jurisdiction in the State of New Jersey on board the "Stonington" or on the "Cepheus" lying in the waters of Suffolk county; by what right he placed them on an unworthy vessel like the "Stonington" and sent them to sea in the "Cepheus" without proper accommodation or provisions and in a vessel unfit and unsafe for the purpose.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Dr. Proust has reported to the Hygienic Committee of France that the epidemic in Hamburg has surpassed in intensity anything of the kind that ever has occurred. Up to the present time the number of deaths has been far above the published figures. The wards of the cholera hospital, he says, are always full of patients, and hundreds of bodies are daily removed. A large insurance company has suspended operations owing to the heavy mortality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The law officers of the government are looking up the legal powers of the President in the matter of a temporary suspension or prohibition of immigration. Nothing, however, has yet been done on the subject.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—The city council has adopted a resolution directing the mayor, in view of the impending danger of an invasion of the Asiatic cholera, to request the President of the United States to prohibit foreign and Canadian immigration for at least 90 days.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—There were eleven new cases and seven deaths of cholera reported here yesterday. This is an increase of one new case and a decrease of six deaths, compared with the previous day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Now that Asiatic cholera has developed among the dwellers in this city, each may ask his neighbor: "Well, what of it?" This expression implies no overconfidence. It lies within each individual's power to assure his own personal safety almost beyond peradventure. He has but to drink no water and milk except such as has been thoroughly boiled, and to eat no food that has not been thoroughly and fully cooked, and to abstain from butter and cheese, and he may then possess his soul in serenity. Cholera will pass him by.

Ever since the "Moravia" arrived in port, State and local officials have been straining every nerve to prevent cholera gaining a foothold in this city

and being spread by various channels to the country at large, but while they were all looking seaward, cholera quietly made its presence felt in our midst and five corpses today mark its advent.

How did it get in? The question is on every one's lips. The health officers are puzzled, but stringent precautions are being taken to prevent its spread. At each of the houses where the patients lived, two doctors have been stationed, to remain constantly on duty, enforcing the most rigid rules of cleanliness, seeing to disinfection, etc. No family must move out of the houses without a written permit. The idea is to overwhelm and stamp out the disease in each house, as was done with typhus upon its first appearance. That this could be done was successfully demonstrated in the cholera outbreak of 1866. The doctors on duty in each infected house will remain there until danger of further outbreak is finally passed. The health officers fully believe this will be before long. Other cases are expected to develop from the scattered centers of contagion, but none in the same building.

That is the way health officers purpose to drive cholera from the city now that it has gotten in, and if the citizens will use reason and not get into

FOOLISH AND NEEDLESS PANIC

they are sure they will succeed, though they by no means under-estimate the danger. Every possibility, every feature of cholera epidemic has been discounted and provided against. It is hard for the department to trace the cases so far reported, because all of the victims are dead.

The situation is identical with that of 1866, when cholera suddenly appeared in three or four widely separated places in this city after it had been successfully quarantined out the previous fall.

The first case this year was Chas. M. Cavo, a plasterer by trade, who lived on Tenth avenue. The only possible clue was that he may have been working on a wharf, yet none of the pest ships come to wharf. McCavo was seized with cramps Monday evening and the next morning took to bed, dying Tuesday evening. They diagnosed the case as Asiatic cholera, and the house was disinfectant as a measure of precaution. Dr. Biggs, who made the autopsy, declared, however, that its result was "not at all suggestive of Asiatic cholera, while showing familiar signs of cholera morbus." In spite of this statement, however, some of the intestinal fluid was given to sanitary headquarters and cultivated in jellatine produced a crop of cholera bacilli, and the nature of the disease is no longer open to question. Eight days have elapsed since McCavo's death. What caused the long delay in ascertaining the exact facts is not stated.

THE OTHER VICTIMS

were William Wigman and wife of 721 E'venth avenue, Charlotte Beck of 1764 Second avenue, and Minnie Levinger of 411 East Forty-sixth street. There have been other cases of which the board has not yet made an official report.

It was said at police headquarters this evening that the disease was

brought into the city by butchers taking meat to quarantined ships, but this could not be supported. There was the greatest excitement in the station tonight when the report was made of the five cases of cholera which had taken place in New York. Dr. Jenkins expressed himself as confident that it did not pass quarantine.

He said the best authorities in the world held that a stringent and complete quarantine could only claim to prevent 70 per cent. of the possibilities of the introduction of cholera into a place. The other 30 per cent. of the possibilities of cholera invading a seaport were open to other means over which quarantine had no control. He said it was quite possible for a person on visiting a cholera patient or hospital to transmit a germ from the first to a third party without feeling any of the effects himself.

He saw no reason why cholera should not be effectually stamped out in New York. The fact that cholera had succeeded in preventing itself in the city, would not, the doctor said, interfere with the restriction now prevailing at Quarantine.

President Wilson said this evening there was no occasion for any excitement in this city. The health department has taken every possible measure to prevent the spread of infection. Sanitary Superintendent Edson said there was no danger of cholera becoming epidemic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—This morning opens bright and frosty and New York is enjoying just the kind of weather to prevent the spread of the cholera.

The few cases which have appeared here and which were concealed by the board of health have in no way alarmed the authorities or citizens. People here have become educated up to a point of having little or no fear of the formerly dreaded disease.

Immigrant passengers of the steamer "Friesland" which arrived here on August 29th, seem to have brought the disease to little Minnie Levinger, who died September 11th. They are traced back to Antwerp which they reached from other cities of Europe, doubtless infected with cholera. When they reached Quarantine there was no illness reported aboard, and after few hours of attention and so-called fumigation they were allowed to proceed. From the steamship pier the passengers scattered over the city and country.

"Four young women went to the house where little Minnie lived. The infection was probably in their clothing, as they escaped attack themselves."

New York, Sept. 16.—The *Herald* this (Friday) morning says: Another plague ship is in port with another story of disease and death on its voyage. Two more victims are added to the long list of those who have died of cholera between Hamburg and New York. This is the story of the steamship "Bohemia," which reached New York last night and anchored in lower Quarantine. The *Herald* tug, which had been waiting for her inside of the Hook, drew up alongside as she steamed in and Captain Schroeder came to the rail to tell about the voyage. He admitted the essential facts of the misfortune that had befallen the company.

"We had eleven deaths on board," said the captain, "all little children. There is no sickness on board at present."

"Of what did the children die?"

"Diarrrhea."

"Was it cholera?"

"I can't tell. The last death was five days ago. Nobody has been ill on board since then."

"How long after you left port did the first death occur?"

"About the fourth day. No adult passengers have died or have been sick."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—About 7 o'clock this morning an Italian was found writhing in terrible agony in a field on the outskirts of the city. The police were at once notified and when the ambulance arrived, the Italian, evidently a laborer, was exhibiting all the symptoms of cholera. He was removed to a hospital and isolated. The man's name is Romero Rooney, a farm laborer, and this afternoon his brother, Natalie Rooney, who lived with him, was stricken with the same symptoms. He was also taken to a hospital and isolated. The health officer and hospital authorities maintain rigid discipline as to the case.

At the hospital tonight it was stated that the men were not suffering from cholera. The hospital authorities seem to be inclined to reticence, but it is thought that the illness are suffering from a combination of acute mania and colic.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Secretary Reilly of the State board of health had a lengthy conference with the city health commissioner today. Plans have been made to meet any emergency, and everything possible is being done to ward off the epidemic of cholera. The authorities are proceeding on the theory that cholera will, in all probability, reach Chicago. Dr. Reilly, however, does not believe it will become epidemic.

A municipal cholera hospital has been established near the Bridewell, and thirty patients can be cared for there alone. The most rigid inspection of all incoming trains is being made by inspectors, who board them beyond the State line. If a case of cholera is found on any train, the train will be run on a branch line at once to the State refuge camp, which has already been established near the State line. Five hundred tents are already there, and everything is in readiness for the reception of patients. The railway companies have notified the health department that no passengers will be accepted at Eastern points for the West unless each bears a clean bill of health.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Commissioner Allen has just stated on his return from Lower Bay that Dr. Sanborn now believes Mrs. Pearson poisoned her two children, who died at upper quarantine on the "Wyoming" and then committed suicide herself in the same way. She appears to have been married to the man who passed as her husband.

The commissioner reports the death of one child from croup on the "Wyoming." No deaths or new cases of cholera today.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 15.—J. W. Roth, mining superintendent, arrived here from Monclova, Mexico, today. He says a telegraph operator there died

from cholera Tuesday. The town was immediately quarantined, and now no one is permitted to enter or leave. It is reported that others have been attacked by the disease there, and it is further reported that cholera is epidemic in San Luis, Potosi and Vera Cruz.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Dr. Byron telegraphs that he has visited the "Bohemia." There are 633 steerage passengers, 10 cabin passengers and a crew of 77 aboard the vessel, all apparently well. The condition of the vessel as regards cleanliness is first-rate. The dead are Sara Dister, twenty-five years old, died September 6th; Peshe Dister, age three, died on the 6th; Rewke Wessell, age twenty-five, died on the 7th; Jankel Fawkochnik, age one year, died on the 7th; Marianne Rodonsk, two years, died on the 7th; Bohance Friedman, aged five years, died on the 8th; Schrendall Bass, age one year, died on the 8th; Mosche Bass, age four years, died on the 12th; Seilig Lipshon, age one year, died on the 15th; Taube Mendelsohn, age three years, died on the 16th; Lieb Mendelsohn, age five years, died on the 15th.

The "Bohemia" is another "Scandia." The eleven deaths on the voyage are given as due to gastro-intestinal trouble by the director, but according to all appearances they are due to genuine Asiatic cholera. She left the plague stricken city of Hamburg on Sept. 8rd and three days later Sara Dister was taken ill. It was no case of infantile disease as the woman in question was 25 years of age and her little child Peshe was taken off the same day. Rewke Wessell, a grown woman, and two children also succumbed.

So it went on day by day. There were two on the eighth and then a stay of four days, when again a case was recorded. The twelfth day saw only one death, and the pest rested until the day of her arrival, when three children, aged from one to eight years, died within a few miles of port. On her arrival there were four sick on board, and they have been removed to Swinbourne Island by Dr. Byron.

HAYRE, Sept. 16.—There were fifteen new cases of cholera here yesterday, two more than Wednesday, and three deaths, four less than Wednesday.

VRULENT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Fifty-nine new cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday as against fifty-five on the previous day. The deaths were nine less than the previous day. The epidemic is still virulent in the provinces of Saratoff, Samara, Simbirsk, Tambof, Kazan, Voronezh, Lublin and Don Territory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—During the last twenty-four hours not fewer than thirty cases of suspected cholera have been reported at the health department.

Mrs. Mary Sposetti, who was reported last night to be suffering from cholera, was examined and found free from the disease.

Dr. Laboucher reported this morning that an Italian in Sullivan street last night was taken with diarrhea and died in two hours. The case will be investigated.

Dr. Edson says there is little doubt

that Mary Connelly, taken from 692 Second avenue yesterday, has cholera. She is sinking rapidly.

John McAvary, a street sweeper, was found suffering with cramp today. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. His case is being investigated.

The health department bulletin reports that the bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents of the body of Charlotte Beck, who died September 13th, revealed the presence of spirillum Asiatic cholera. So far the board of health has been unable to trace the origin of the cholera cases which have occurred in this city.

The people of Green Point, L. I., are needlessly alarmed over the report that two Russian women escaped from the pest ship "Moravia" and went to join their husbands at Green Point. A search of the records at Ellis Island today revealed the fact that the women came here on the "Gallia" on September 4th.

The health board has appointed twenty-five more physicians as sanitary inspectors and increased the disinfecting corps by six more men. They also asked for a detail of policemen at all houses where there are suspected cases of cholera.

The medical staff of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island deny the story that one of the convicts is sick with the cholera. They say the prisoner is only suffering from colic with merely dysenteric symptoms.

The chamber of Commerce cholera emergency fund today reached a total of \$180,771.94. According to the health board, there have been no cases of cholera in Brooklyn yet. The case of the Polish girl, Josephine Eiker, who died under suspicious circumstances yesterday, is officially announced to have been cholera morbus only.

Thousands of men and women were on the Hamburg company's pier at Hoboken when the "Cepheus" hove in sight with the "Normanna's" passengers today. The vessel was soon tied, and as the passengers ran down the gangplank they were welcomed by friends in waiting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The second cabin and steerage passengers of the steamship "Wyoming," which has been held in quarantine since Sept. 6th, have issued appeals to the public. They protest against the detention of seven hundred persons cramped in the unwholesome quarters aboard the ship, when the vessel came in with a clean bill of health, save the indisposition of a baby who had been delicate since its birth. They state that the detention resulted in the death of four children and a serious shock to the mother; that many other children aboard were threatened with sickness, due to foul air of the ship; that though no cases of cholera have appeared since the ship left Liverpool, twenty days ago, yet, the close proximity to the infected ship is a constant menace to the health of the passengers. In view of the above facts, the signers to the appeal demand immediate release of the ship from quarantine.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 17.—The passengers of the steamer "Wyoming" positively refuse to be transferred to Fire Island this morning, stating that the vessel was not infected.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Dr. Sanborn, who returned from Lower

Quarantine tonight, reports that a new case has developed on board the "Scapdia." The patient, Regina Weleskoop, is 65 years of age, and Dr. Byron transferred her to Swinburne Island today. She was very sick with cholera and unlikely to live through the night.

Dr. Byron has received news of a case of cholera on board the "Bohemnia." The patient's name is Jeanette Chalmowilkey, 28 years old. She was removed today from the steamer and taken to Swinburne Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The United States minister to Norway and Sweden cables that Sweden declares United States ports on the east coast to be infected. It is presumed this means a quarantine.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 17.—Sept. 17.—The steamer "America" has arrived at Buenos Ayres from Genoa. She had on the voyage twenty-four deaths from cholera and has been quarantined.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Not the slightest opposition was offered by the health authorities or Baymen to the landing of the "Wyoming" passengers today. Dr. Voight and Manager P. B. Wall had arrangements so complete for quietly and pleasantly locating the new arrivals that within an hour after landing every one had possession of a room and had dined. No sickness among the passengers is reported.

CAMP LOW, N. J., Sept. 18.—The unfortunate steerage passengers of the steamers "Normania" and "Rugia" were landed here today. No sooner were the passengers landed than General Hamilton, on hearing that they had had nothing to eat today, ordered dinner served to them. That the poor emigrants were hungry was plainly evidenced by the rush they made for food. Women and children were looked after by a corps of women attendants.

Nearly all the passengers were loud in their denunciation of the officials on the Hamburg-American line on account of the treatment they received on the steamers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Sept. 18.—James Carr, a canal boat captain, was stricken with cholera this morning and this evening is very low. The case is pronounced Asiatic cholera by Baldwin, inspector of the board of health.

Later—Carr died this evening. He suffered little during the four hours he lived. Dr. Eason of New York will make an examination of the body. By order of the mayor the body was wrapped in antiseptic blankets and deposited in a six-foot grave. A guard was placed at the pethouse, where Carr died, because of threats to burn it. Tomorrow six inmates of the house where Carr was taken sick will be sent to the pethouse and kept isolated.

CAMP LOW, Sandy Hook, Sept. 20.—12:15 a.m.—It is officially announced that at this late hour Asiatic cholera has broken out here. Francisco Morenzi, a "Normania" passenger who was landed here Sunday morning, died of the disease in the tent where he has been isolated, at 10 p.m. The body will be cremated at Swinburne Island.

A widow, name unknown, accompanied by her four children, was taken ill with every symptom of the disease shortly after 11 p.m. and Dr. Rauch, the cholera expert, immediately had the family removed to an isolate tent. The man's death is said to be due to the excess in which he indulged on Monday night. Great excitement prevails among the officials of the camp, and fears are entertained of a stampede of people here from fear, when the fact is made public. The dead man and the infected family were passengers on the "Normania," and had been in quarantine for eighteen days past. Mrs. Scheldt, who was ill from the effects of premature confinement on Hoffman's Island, died tonight in the hospital outside of camp.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Louis Wein-hagel, a coachman, was removed tonight by the health authorities from the boarding house at 4-6 Exeter Place to the receiving hospital at the foot of West Sixteen street. He is believed to be suffering from an attack of Asiatic cholera, and the physician in attendance passed the opinion that Wein-hagel could not live through the night. The houses, which contained over two hundred other boarders, were quarantined.

THE "FURNESSE"

arrived here today from Glasgow with 828 passengers on board; 221 in the first cabin and 408 in the second. There is a report down town that the "Furnesse" is carrying steerage passengers as cabin passengers in order to avert the twenty days' quarantine regulations. It is said that many of the 408 supposed second cabin are really steerage passengers, and when the lists were examined the names of eighty-two were missing. At the office of the company it was denied that steerage passengers had come over in the cabin. The authorities will likely investigate the matter. The steamer is still quarantined.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19.—Dr. Irving A. Watson, chairman of the International Quarantine Committee, recently appointed by the International conference of the board of health, who has just returned, said in an interview today that there was not a single port on the North Atlantic coast supplied with all the requisite means and methods of modern maritime sanitary science. At no single port was there found a suitable plant for quickly and efficiently disinfecting a plague-stricken ship. Antiquated methods are strictly employed.

"While many of our ports are deficient as regards quarantine stations cholera is not very likely to be admitted through those ports during the coming year although danger is ever present of its introduction and all immigration from cholera-infected countries should be absolutely suspended for a year or more. The commission found the port of Philadelphia the best equipped of any port examined. Thus far there has been no reason for alarming this country, nothing that should interfere with domestic travel.

"The lateness of the season is in our favor for this year, and Congress and other legislative bodies should furnish the necessary means to strengthen the weak points in the defenses required to prevent the introduction of cholera or any other disease."

SCANDINAVIAN CONFERENCE.

On the 18th of September, 1850, the first branch in Scandinavia of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized by Apostle Erastus Snow, at Copenhagen, Denmark. The conference celebration of this auspicious event was this morning commenced in this city.

Hundreds of Scandinavian Saints from various parts of the Territory arrived last night and this morning via the railroads. Those who came on this morning's trains were welcomed at the depot by the Provo military band.

At 10 a. m. the Scandinavian Saints assembled at the Tabernacle, which has been neatly decorated with flowers and evergreens in honor of the occasion. On the stand were seated President Fieldstad, of the first seven presidents of Seventies, Patriarch O. N. Liljenquist, Bishop J. P. R. Johnson of this city, Elder C. C. Christensen of M. Pleasant, Elder Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake City, Elder O. H. Berg and others.

Bishop J. P. R. Johnson, by virtue of a letter received from Apostle A. H. Lund, presided. All the veterans of the Church in the congregation were invited to take seats on the stand. The invitation was quite generally complied with.

A letter regretting his absence was received from Apostle Lund. The letter was dated at St. George, and gave as a reason for his inability to attend conference the fact that he, in company with Apostle Lyman, still had several of the southern States to visit before returning.

A brief historical sketch of the Church, special attention being paid to the Scandinavian mission, was given by Elder Andrew Jensen. He gave as the date of the first baptism in Scandinavia, July 19th, 1850, in Sweden; and on August 12th fifteen persons were baptized at Copenhagen, Denmark. The speaker gave many other interesting Church historical data.

Elder Fjølster, a veteran of seventy-seven years, and one of the fifteen baptized at Copenhagen, bore a strong testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and felt to thank God for having been permitted to embrace it.

The meeting closed with singing by the Scandinavian glee club of Logan, and benediction by Elder Jens Hanson.

A number of interesting speeches were made in the afternoon.

Elder N. Isaacson, of Mantli, Elder Martin Christofferson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder O. H. Berg, of Provo, who had received the Gospel many years since, in Norway, spoke briefly, all bearing firm testimonies.

Elders Lovendahl and Johnson, of Salt Lake county, gave interesting accounts of their conversion to the truth.

Patriarch O. N. Liljenquist related the incident of his first acquaintance with the Gospel message in Copenhagen. He spoke of the great responsibility resting on the Saints in doing work in the Temples for their dead kindred, and admonished all to faithfully perform their portion of this important work.

The choir sang and benediction was pronounced by Bishop Peter Madsen, of Lake View.

INTOLERANT DISCRIMINATION.

THE Rev. R. G. McNeice is greatly exercised over the criticisms on the movement for the closing of business houses on Wednesday to boom the "revival" now in progress in this city. He has written a long letter to the *Tribune* which that paper prints, but describes it as childish and some of it "absolutely infelicitous in its bigotry and littleness."

We do not care to elip the effusion, as it is too frivolous for these columns, but we will notice one of its closing paragraphs because it contains a vicious, untruthful and unchristian fling at the "Mormons." As to the most of the other parts of the letter, they are simply a petulant and puerile attempt to draw a parallel between the alleged "revival" with the funeral services of a nation's fallen hero, a national Thanksgiving, Christmas and other general public observance. No argument is necessary to show the immense difference between them and a preaching meeting in a tent, so we offer none.

But Mr. McNeice says the Hebrews and the "Mormons" would have "no just grounds to ask or expect such a proclamation" as that issued in this instance by the Mayor, "for the sufficient reason that the United States Supreme Court has decided by unanimous decision that this is not a Hebrew, nor a 'Mormon,' nor a Mohammedan, but a 'Christian nation.' Hence it is entirely legitimate for Presidents and Governors and Mayor to issue proclamations in promotion of the Christian morality and Christian institutions on which our nation is founded."

The insinuation in this is to the effect that a "Mormon" is not a Christian, and the "Mormon" religion is not a Christian religion, and further that the Supreme Court of the United States has virtually so decided. We are not much surprised at anything that a man will say who has been proven to have deliberately misrepresented both the "Mormon" people and the "Mormon" religion. But we would like to see the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which contains the assertion made by this minister, so that it may be shown how much truth there is in his words and how much he has drawn upon his imagination.

The Supreme Court of the United States has never rendered any decision concerning the religious character of this nation. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and it utterly forbids the enactment of anything that would tend in that direction. That body has rendered decisions to the contrary of the preacher's assertion. If it has used the term Christian in any way, it has been in a social and not a religious sense. It has upheld in several opinions, notably in the Reynolds case, the Jeffersonian doctrine which in terms excluded the use of the word "Christian religion" in law and constitution. It was opposed also by Madison, who maintained that "religion, or the duty we owe the Creator, is not within the cognizance of civil government;" the Supreme Court also endorsed this. And further, it approved of the action of the Virginia Assembly, which repudiated in the State bill of rights, all

reference to the Christian religion attempted to be endorsed, and adopted that which, as explained by Jefferson, "meant to comprehend within the mantle of its protection the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Mohammedan, the Hindoo and Infidel of every denomination."

Therefore the proclamations of Presidents and other public officers for Thanksgiving days and other public holidays, while recognizing Almighty God, do not have any special reference to a particular religion. If they did they would be out of place and contrary to the genius of our national government, and insulting alike to the Hebrew and the Mohammedan, the Infidel and Hindoo who may be citizens of our country.

But if a "Mormon" is not a Christian then there are no Christians in America. This is not meant to draw a comparison between the life of any individual and that of another, though we would not shrink from that, if it meant the course of the Rev. Presbyterian and that of "Mormon" men in this community. But it refers to the religion classed as "Mormon" and any of the so-called Christian sects of the age. A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is at least as fairly entitled to the appellation of a Christian as a member of the Presbyterian Church. The organization, doctrines, ordinances, discipline and general characteristics of the former can be shown to compare closely with those of the primitive Christian Church, where the comparison with the other would demonstrate a great dissimilarity.

Therefore the "Mormons" on the supposition that only Christians have any right to recognition in such proclamations as that issued by the Mayor, stand on the same plane with the Presbyterians and the Baptists, the Methodists and the Congregationalists and all the rest of the multifarious sectaries of modern Christendom.

But the term "Christian" as designating a special form of religion, has no right to a place in a public proclamation from President or Governor, Mayor or other civil officer. The Hebrews have just as much right to call for a closing of the stores on any occasion connected with their efforts to smelt-rate mankind, as have the Christians of any particular creed. And the "Mormons" have as much rights either to ask for a general suspension of business during their general conference, when the general public are invited to attend for their moral and spiritual welfare.

Bigotry and intolerance, narrow discrimination and sectarian spleen are anachronisms in the nineteenth century. We have nothing to say against Mr. Mills nor his efforts to awaken religious interest and moral sensibility here or elsewhere, and wish him only good things and success in his legitimate ministry. But we think he will agree with us that such efforts as these put forth by a self-constituted champion in today's *Tribune*, will only tend to damage him and the work he is endeavoring to perform.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14.—There was a death from Cholera yesterday in Maasland, South Holland. One case of the disease was reported at Elburg on the Zuider Zee.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

The long-continued drouth has ended at last, to the joy of people and range stock; many of the latter have died for want of grass during the past season. For two years there has been but little rain, causing small streams and springs to dry up and rendering the prairies brown and bare. But in spite of all this the people raised some grain near Casas Grandes, and we in Juarez have produced quite an amount of peaches, apples, plums and other fruit. I never saw finer peaches, apples and grapes in any country. Arrangements are being made to establish a fruit cancery here, and a small beginning will be made this season. There is but little land in this settlement suitable for grain, but considerable that is adapted to fruit culture, and we hope to build up quite an extensive fruit and canning industry here.

Our quarterly conference just closed was largely attended by people from Diaz, Dublin, Juarez, Pacheco and Cave valley, also by some from the new settlement in Sonora; and it was a time of rejoicing with all. The instructions given were wise and comforting; and the Juarez choir, under the able leadership of Brother Walser, added greatly to the enjoyment of all. We learn by brethren from our new settlement in Sonora that Colonel Kosterlitzky, military commandant in northern Sonora, had lately returned from the City of Mexico with very generous concessions of government for the settlers in Sonora. He stated that President Diaz was much interested in the welfare of the Sonora colony, and that he gave it the name of Oaxaca, in honor of his birthplace. He also gave great concessions to the settlers in Sonora, in addition to those granted in the general colonization law, as follows:

Authority to import, free of duty, for one year, corn, 15,000 pounds; barley, 5,000 pounds; wheat, 5,000 pounds; beans, 10,000 pounds; flour, 30,000 pounds; meal, 5,000 pounds; alfalfa seed, 3,000 pounds; garden seed, 50 pounds; rice, 2,000 pounds; potatoes, 5,000 pounds; coffee, 1,000 pounds; tea, 75 pounds; salt, 30,000 pounds.

The Sonora colonists are exempt for ten years from all military service, State duties (import and export); expense for consular papers and legalization of papers; all kinds of contributions and taxes except man/gel and stamps; the right to import free of duty all breeding and work animals, farm tools, machinery, building materials, and furniture. And the government gives premiums on all notable or new industries.

The new settlement of Oaxaca was granted a full civil organization of our brethren, as follows:

President, John U. Rencher; Judge, J. H. Larcford; Recorder, Peter A. Dillman; Constable, M. H. Martineau; Stamps, William Maxwell.

A professed Latter-day Saint (whose name is known here) took a letter some time previous to President Diaz, hoping to injure the new settlers of Oaxaca, saying they had already obtained colonization rights in Chihuahua and were now trying to do the same in Sonora. But President Diaz, said to Colonel Kosterlitzky, "The Mormons have not had their rights as colonists in Chihuahua, but they shall

have their rights in Sonora," so this intended shaft of malice fell short of its mark, even if it does not finally pierce its sender.

We who dwell in peaceful Mexico, where freedom and liberty of conscience exist, where mobs, strikes and lynchings are almost unknown, view with deep interest and concern the prevalence of mob law and anarchy in the United States, once the home of liberty and equal rights; and pray that heaven may bless this republic, so generous to the stranger, and preserve it from similar evils for many years to come.

J. H. MARTINEAU.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, September 23, 1892.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday, September 13th, President Looftrow in the chair. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Moran, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Wantland, Karriek, Simondi, Helm.

STILL UNOCCUPIED.

Roll called showed that S. F. Walker, Ewing's successor, was not present, to fill the councilman's chair recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ewing.

The competing paving companies and a large number of friends and sympathizers and curious spectators occupied every available inch of room in the auditorium of the council chamber.

The minutes of the previous session were read, amended and approved, after which the recorder read the account of the proceedings of the recent board of equalization and review meetings. These were also approved.

TAX ROLL APPROVED.

On motion of Folland the city tax roll, as returned by Assessor and Collector Leonard and passed upon by the City Council sitting as a board of equalization and review, was accepted and the board adjourned sine die.

Regular Proceedings.

It was 8:30 when the regular business of the evening commenced.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

The Ladies' Literary Club asked that the Council appropriate \$135 per month to the Pioneer Library instead of \$38 a month—the amount already paid to that institution by the city.

Wantland moved that the request be granted.

Horn said he wanted further light on the matter.

Rich said that originally \$300 per annum only was applied for, but the Council felt generous and gave \$1000 to the literary people. He moved to amend by referring it to the committee on claims.

Wantland spoke in favor of the petition.

The motion to refer carried.

PITTS' RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Policeman Pitts was accepted.

S. A. McDowell asked to be reimbursed for taxes paid in 1891. Committee on claims.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Lewis M. Cannon, who has paid \$500, and A. H. Cannon, who has paid

\$2371.70 for watermain extensions which have not yet been made, sent in the following communication which was referred to the committee on waterworks:

We, your petitioners, beg to represent that we did on the 14th day of July, 1892, pay to Collector F. L. Leonard the sums set opposite our names in consideration of a promise that the watermain would immediately be extended from Seventh to Tenth South streets on Eighth West, the petition for such extension having been favorably acted upon by your honorable body. The tax for the said extension of mains was to be levied without delay upon the property to be thus benefited, and there was to be refunded to us from such collections an amount equal to that which we had paid, less the amount of tax due on our property on the street named. Since this payment was made no effort has been made to collect the watermain tax, nor have the mains been laid; we therefore ask that you refund to us the amounts we have paid into the city and for which we hold receipts. We still hold ourselves in readiness to pay our proportion of the expense for the extensions of the mains, but we do desire to have our money placed where we receive no benefit therefrom. We therefore ask for your early and favorable action on our request for the return of our money.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

B. Pettit asked that a nuisance in the shape of Union Pacific cars, loaded with freight, standing in front of his premises, be abated. Folland moved that it be referred to the mayor. The chair was of the opinion that such action would be eminently proper. The chief executive should go down there with his organized army of policemen and abate the nuisance. The question was a serious one and required heroic measures. It should be handled without gloves.

Folland said the matter had once before been considered.

On motion of Horn it was referred to the mayor with power to act.

REDUCED ASSESSMENT.

A petition was received from 1112 property owners, asking that a reduction of 25 per cent. be made in the city assessment. The assessment, they claim, is that much higher than the fair cash value of the property. The lines they complain are hard and money scarce and the high tax a great burden. Laid on the table.

PAVING PETITIONS.

A petition signed by 110 names, representing 680 feet on Main and First and Second South streets, abutting the district to be paved, was read, asking that the paving contracts on said streets be awarded the Culmer-Jennings Company. Laid over until paving contract comes up.

A petition signed by 300 citizens was read, praying that the contract for paving Main and First and Second South streets be awarded to some of the home companies instead of the Barber Company, and that the home companies be instructed to employ citizens of Salt Lake, and that home asphaltum be used. Laid on the table until the paving question comes up.

G. E. Ellerbeck asked that he be reimbursed for damages done to his property on North State street by public grading. Committee on streets.

William Thompson asked for \$500 damages on account of manure pile on his property. Committee on streets.

MORE EXECUTIVE VETOES.

Mayor Baskin sent in the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13, 1892.

To C. E. Stanton, Esq., City Recorder:

Sir—I herewith return unapproved ordinances number 224, 225, 226 and 227, for the following reasons:

Section 11 of the act of the legislature relating to municipal charters, page 63 of statute of 1890, provides that the board of public works shall superintend such work and the erection of such improvements, except the city halls, market houses, jails or other public buildings, as may be ordered by the City Council.

This authority of the board applies as well to work on improvements done by workmen employed directly by the city, as to work on improvements let by contract. This authority can not be limited or taken away except by the body which grants it, to the board and any ordinance or other act of the city which attempts to do this is negatory and void. Each of the ordinances in question contains a clause to the effect that the construction of the sewer and the making of the improvements respectively authorized and directed in said ordinances, shall be under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of sewers. This duty being imposed by a statute of the Territory upon the board of public works it cannot be conferred by ordinance upon any other person. With the clauses conferring upon the superintendent of sewers the direction and supervision of the proposed improvements stricken out, these ordinances meet my approval.

Moran—I move that the communication be laid on the table until next meeting. Carried.

FROM THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The board of public works reported favorably on the cancellation of special sidewalk taxes against Joslin and Park and Charles Crane. Adopted.

THE ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The city attorney sent in a favorable report of the proposed annexation scheme which was received and filed.

GARNISHMENT QUESTION.

The city also reported adversely on the garnishment resolution recently introduced by Councilman Rich. Adopted.

PROPERTY TRANSFER.

The same official reported favorably on the Brigham Young company's transfer of property for street purposes. Adopted.

ROAD TO MORGAN.

The city engineer submitted a report stating that it would cost from \$4500 to \$5000 to construct a wagon road up City Creek canyon as far as the city lands extend, a distance of about three miles. He also suggested that the purity of the city water supply be taken into consideration before the Council act on the matter. Laid on the table until later in the evening.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The committee on police reported favorably on the appointment by the Mayor of Patrolmen Estes, Hills and Walker; also the appointment by the same official of Chief Paul as city marshal. The appointments were confirmed. In the matter of the appointment of Mr. Davenport as Liberty Park policeman, the committee also reported favorably, with the exception of Mr. Folland, who had been informed that Mr. Davenport was a non-resident. Adopted.

HE DON'T WANT IT.

On request of Patrolman Caution his appointment was not confirmed. Adopted.

CROSS WALKS.

The committee on streets recommended that cross walks be repaved on East South Temple streets, where said thoroughfare connects with North State, B, C, D, E, F and G streets. Adopted.

GAS COMPANY FRANCHISE.

The committee on municipal law submitted two reports on the request of the Indiana Natural Gas & Pipe company. The majority report signed by Messrs. Looftbourrow, Horn and Hele, recommended that the franchise be granted. The minority report signed by Messrs. Hardy and Simondt, recommended that the franchise be denied until such time as the company had gas in commercial quantities. Both reports were laid on the table.

TO EMPLOY "LIBERAL" VOTERS.

The committee on streets recommended that sidewalks be constructed on both sides of East South Temple, First and Second South streets as far east as Twelfth. The estimates of the engineer accompanied the report. They were:

Brigham street—	
Abutters' proportion.....	\$6782 00
City's proportion.....	816 00
Total.....	\$7598 00
First South street—	
Abutters' proportion.....	\$692 60
City's proportion.....	412 80
Total.....	\$1105 40
Second South street—	
Abutters' proportion.....	\$2256 10
City's proportion.....	412 80
Total.....	\$2668 90

Folland said he understood that property owners on East South Temple street were willing to have sidewalks constructed. But as to the First and Second South street that was simply a suggestion of the committee. It was an ominous move. He was not prepared to act favorably on the committee's recommendation.

Considerable discussion followed and that portion of the report referring to the first named street was adopted. The remainder was the cause of considerable discussion.

Wantland objected strenuously to the mutilation of his report. So did Lawson who said some people preferred to walk in the mud. It was more in harmony with their natures than cement sidewalks.

Horn also made a moonshine talk about the mud, dust, mosebackism, non-progression and a miscellaneous lot of synonymous questions.

Moran was not in sympathy with Wantland's scheme. The property owners should be consulted.

Folland raised the point that the unadopted portion of the report was out of order. On his motion the matter went over until miscellaneous business was reached.

SEWERAGE MATTERS.

The committee on sewerage reported as follows: That the Folland resolution relative to boiler and engine was being carried out; that sewer improvements and repairs were going on on Fifth West street; that the Hardy resolution with reference to the purchase of pipe was being complied with. Adopted.

THE MAYOR "ROASTED."

The committee on waterworks sent in the following on the water pipe purchasing question, which has been a bone of contention between the committee and the Mayor:

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13, 1892.
To the Honorable President and City Council, Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—Your committee to whom was referred the communication of Superintendent Ryan relative to the purchase of 850 tons of 6-inch pipe for the extension of water mains, would report as follows:

Your committee had this matter before them some time in the latter part of July and fully investigated the same, saw the necessity of the purchase being made, and, to facilitate business, sent letters and telegrams to thirteen leading manufacturers and dealers in the United States, requesting bids from parties as follows:

D. Long.....	per ton \$39 50
Howard Harrison.....	37 50
Detroit Pipe company.....	41 25
Adyston Pipe company.....	38 00
Utah Montana Machinery Co.....	43 50
Lake shore.....	40 75
Rhodes Bros.....	49 10
George M. Scott.....	No bid

The above prices were to be, for 6 inch standard pipe, 34 to the foot, each and every piece placed under hydraulic pressure, guaranteed, F. O. B. cars, Salt Lake City. The above prices will show that the Rhodes Brothers were \$350 lower in their bid than the next lowest bidder, and \$404.75 lower than the highest bidder.

These bids with all communications from the above parties were pinned to your committee's report and placed before the Council for their action on August 9th.

Through some misunderstanding, either relative to the powers of this Council, or to the power placed in the hands of your committee, it was not acted upon until September 6th, when the said report was adopted and forwarded to the mayor for his approval and with authority to purchase the pipe from the lowest bidder, which he positively declined to do, stating that the committee had pursued unusual and unauthorized methods in procuring the said bids without first asking his authority, also declining to sign for those bids as by so doing he would place his honor to perform a mere clerical act, he also stating that to a certain extent your committee had withheld from him his duty of inquiring into the validity or the reasonableness of the above contract.

We, your committee understand that said matters referred to the Mayor, either for his approval or rejection, give him full power to inquire into, and investigate the validity and proper expenditure, not requiring any resolution or motion of this council for him to act upon in each individual transaction; we take it that as a salaried officer he is hired for that and not to be the advocate or vanguard of the department by petty and frivolous excuses. The clerical act which his honor objects to, is what the law demands of him, after his proper and judicious judgment is used, for the welfare of the city government.

It would seem to be a misunderstanding in this matter as your committee believes that all business pertaining to the building up and the welfare of the city, first originates and emanates from this Council; to facilitate its workings, committees are formed to oversee the several departments of the city government, to see to its wants and requirements, for its successful operation, with powers to bring the matters to as near a consummation as possible, that it may then be referred to this council for its final action. This, your committee did, in connection with the requirements of the water department for the 850 tons of

6-inch pipe so that there would be no delay in the workings of the water department, knowing full well that the citizens who had petitioned for the extension of mains had already paid the amount into the hands of the assessor and collector for the purchase of said pipe.

To show you that we have not been misled as to the high prices placed on pipe, we herewith submit your report of pipe purchased in 1891 and 1892, showing to you conclusively that we have done far better than was done heretofore:

May 18, 1892, Harrison & Howard, 5-inch pipe.....	\$39 00 per ton
June 17, 1891, Harrison & Howard, 4-inch pipe.....	37 75 "
June 16, 1891, Rhodes Bros., 12 & 6-inch pipe.....	37 85 "
September, 1891, Harrison & Howard, 6-inch pipe.....	37 75 "
October, 1891, Rhodes Bros., 12-inch pipe.....	36 40 "
November 9, 1891, Harrison & Howard, 4-inch pipe.....	4 84 "
December 15, 1891, Rhodes Bros., 6-inch pipe.....	42 25 "

In 1892 purchases were made as follows:

January, 1892, Harrison & Howard, 5-inch pipe.....	\$38 00 per ton
January, 1892, Harrison & Howard, 4-inch pipe.....	35 01 "
April 1, 1892, Rhodes Bros., 3-inch pipe.....	35 00 "
July 4, 1892, Rhodes Bros., 8-inch pipe.....	81 85 "

In the same month (July) 16 and 18-inch pipe was bought at \$2.17 per foot laid in the ground, or \$33.65 per foot F. O. B. cars, Salt Lake City.

We would wish to call your attention to the report of the executive of this city, in which he says: "In the former purchase of pipe which was made by myself, in conjunction with the water works committee, the prices paid to Rhodes Bros. was much lower than the bid upon which I am now required to purchase. For the 585 tons of 16-inch pipe purchased on May 30th from Rhodes Bros., their bid per ton was \$33.65, or \$2.17 per foot laid in the ground; this included digging, trenching, laying, back filling, and everything pertaining to that work."

As this price is much lower than any pipe has been heretofore purchased at, during the years of 1891 and 1892, we, your committee, wish to lay before you the reason why such low prices were obtained for the above pipe: Nearly all amount of pipe that was purchased by this city at that time, was pipe that had been sold to the People's Water Works company of the city of Denver, who, we understood, had gone into bankruptcy and the pipe was in the hands of the receiver. The 16-inch pipe being very much sized and could not readily be disposed of in Denver, it was, figuratively speaking, a dead loss upon the hands of Rhodes Bros., the interest on the principal being a great item, the above firm did deliver this pipe in Salt Lake City at less than the original cost with freight added; also, allowed the city that would not pass the inspection of the superintendent of water works when it arrived here, should be cut off, thrown out, or culled and deducted. How many pieces were cut or thrown out, your committee is unable to state, but we believed that Rhodes Bros. allowed the city all amount of pipe that was needed, to the extra expense of the extra joints, filling and tamping. The price of the pipe, if bought and ordered direct (instead of as above), would have been from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per ton.

Your committee would also respectfully submit that at all times the extra charge at rate of \$1.00 per ton more for small 6-inch pipe than the 10 or 16 or 18-inch, as the difference in the manufacturing of the article would amount to that much.

So far as the present bid was \$36.50, we have nothing to say, but that we used the

best judgment at our command for the best interest of the taxpayers of this city, as the above bids will easily show.

Relative to the farther matter of his honor that there would be a difference of \$2,422.50 in the price under the present market, and the covert insinuations of the Mayor that this would be sufficient to arrest further action until this was explained, we can fully say that it is a matter too contemptible for your committee to answer; such a communication should never have emanated from the Executive of this city to cause the public press to believe that your committee was not honest and honorable in their transactions. We wish to do everything that is right in this and all transactions working for the welfare of our city and the constituents that we represent, and do not wish to take away any rights or prerogatives of the executive department, but as the gentleman has so positively stated that he declined, with emphasis to yield, we feel that this matter, in connection with others, as to the rights of the Council and the rights of its committees, and the rights of the executive should be at once defined if possible, so there will be no clash in the municipal government of our city.

We again recommend that the 850 tons of 6-inch iron pipe be purchased as quick as possible.

Respect fully submitted,

P. J. MORAN,
J. L. LAWSON,
H. F. EVANS,
E. E. RICH.

Moran—I move that the report be adopted.

Hesse moved to amend by referring the matter to a special committee with the Mayor associated.

Horn moved as a substitute that it be received and filed. Carried.

THE PAYING QUESTION.

The special committee on paving reported that the bids for the Main, First and Second South streets paving were all right, and the committee recommended that the whole matter be with petitions and protests referred back to the board of public works until Friday night. Adopted.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The Mayor's veto of the sewer ordinance was then taken up.

Lawson—I am sorry that we have such a mayor as Mr. Baskin. He is like an iron or a steel beam. His reputation has been known for years. He is a hard biter and while he talks about non-progression he takes delight in blocking the wheels of improvement, public and otherwise. I regret that we cannot remould or recast him and rather than thwart or prevent sewer construction it was better to yield, even though right, to the mandates of a notorious autocrat.

Hardy—I take it that the mayor is right on this proposition. The city ordinances on this matter are in conformity with the Territorial statutes.

Moran—If the Council is wrong on this matter now it has been wrong for two years.

Horn (interrupting)—That is no reason why we should continue in error.

Karrick—I move that the ordinance in relation to the question be amended to conform to the Territorial statute.

The chair now ruled all of the motions out of order, and said the question now returned on the question of whether or not the ordinance should be passed over the mayor's veto.

Lawson—I am unalterably opposed

to further postponement. If it is necessary to pass it over the mayor's veto, then let us do it.

Horn concurred with Lawson. He was opposed to readvertising.

Bell—I agree with Hardy and Lawson. Let us do right. We cannot break the "iron beam" or the gust of wind. (Laughter.) The motion to pass over the mayor's head was defeated on the following vote:

Noes—Beardsley, Bell, Evans, Folland, Hardy, Karrick, Loo burrow, Simondi,—8.

Ayes—Hesse, Horn, Lawson, Moran, Rich and Wantland,—8.

On motion of Karrick the ordinances were amended in accordance with the suggestion of the mayor.

Moran moved to adjourn.

Beardsley sprang to his feet in defense of the garbage ordinance saying that a custom had been established by the council to at least bring that matter up once every session. He thought this should be no exception.

The recorder then proceeded to read the sewer ordinances when Bell fancied that Moran was not listening, and he thought that when a member was so persistent he should be compelled to pay his attention.

This aroused all of the characteristic combativeness of the gentleman from the Fourth precinct, and he almost yelled, "I am listening sir, and with all of the ears I have got. I can recite the measure backwards, and that is more than any conceited colleague can." (Laughter.)

Considerable bombastic parliamentary talk was indulged in, and innumerable motions to adjourn put and defeated.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Dr. H. D. Niles.....	\$ 20 00
Mout & Giff.....	3 719 12
W. C. G. land.....	465 00
James Berry.....	267 00
Ben Ilger.....	220 00
Frevert & Co.....	17 55
J. V. Schoppe.....	385 00
H. J. Jones.....	370 00
Tribune job company.....	6 90
Tribune Publishing company.....	54 00
William Hanks.....	1,01 74
Fred J. Leonard (from mayor's contingent fund).....	65 98
Mountain Stone company.....	120 00
Utah Central Railway company.....	6 45
W. L. Pickens.....	3 60
Remington, Johnson & Co.....	27 00
Walker, Berry & Co.....	9 55
G. M. Scott & Co.....	626 90
G. E. Coffin.....	165 30
Walker, Berry & Fyler company.....	24 10
Cunningham and Co.....	269 92
Cunningham & Co.....	46 27
P. J. O'Mahoney.....	2 10
J. W. Farrell & Co.....	17 75
DeBanks & Co.....	22 25
Utah and Montana Machine company.....	5 45
Sierra Nevada Lumber company.....	20 21
J. C. Elliott & Co.....	31 14
Bridge, Kirk & Co.....	144 01
J. D. Morse & Co.....	42 50
P. V. Carl company.....	153 24
Wincomb & Co.....	292 25

Hesse moved that a special committee be appointed to associate themselves with the mayor in purchasing water pipe. Lost.

The Council then adjourned.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held Sept. 18th, President Loo burrow in the chair. The following councilmen were in attendance: Folland, Rich, Hardy, Karrick, Horn, Moran, Beardsley, Hesse, Lawson, Bell, Wantland, Simondi, Evans, Representatives of the contending

paving companies were again in attendance.

WALKER STILL UNQUALIFIED.

Councilman Ewing's chair in the council chamber is still unoccupied, his successor, Mr. Walker, not having qualified. His failure to do so is attributed to the serious illness of his wife.

The Proceedings.

The minutes of Tuesday night's session were read, amended and approved, after which Hesse moved the appointment of a special committee to be associated with the Mayor to purchase 850 tons of water pipe.

Moran moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

MORAN'S METHOD.

Moran introduced a resolution providing that the City Council purchase 850 tons of 16-inch water pipe from Rhodes Bros. as per their bid of August 30th, at \$36.50 per ton.

Wantland said the resolution showed bad faith on the part of someone. He wanted an explanation. It looked like ten votes had been secured to carry it over the Mayor's head.

Lawson said inasmuch as the Mayor did not want to perform the clerical labor the committee had decided to relieve the gentleman of what he was paid \$2500 per year for.

Hesse—I call the gentleman to order. The Chair—State your point of order.

Hesse—Well, he is constantly abusing the Mayor. I think the chief executive of this city should be given some consideration.

The Chair—State your point of order, I again state, Mr. Hesse.

Hesse—That is my point of order.

Lawson—This gentleman has a peculiar understanding. He grasps blindly at everything. The people's money has been laying idle for some time and we should act at once.

Horn spoke in favor of the resolution.

Moran said he had introduced the resolution in good faith.

Rich—A good deal has been said in regard to this matter pro and con. And a good deal has been said that is not and never has been true. Some one has a splendid adaptability for tattling and carrying tales to the mayor and telling him that the committee was constantly ignoring him. That is not true. The committee has been ignored by the mayor. It is true that a great indifference has existed, but it is not the committee's fault. The committee has been honest. For one he did not propose to have insinuations cast against him or any of his acts. The committee had labored openly and above board at all times. It had not gone out three or four miles to gravel and grade streets for their individual benefit.

Hesse—If the gentleman means me, I would like to know it.

Rich—if he hat fits, put it on.

The Chair—Come, come, gentlemen; these personalities must cease.

The resolution was defeated.

THIS ONE CARRIES.

Moran then offered a resolution empowering the Mayor to purchase 850 tons of 6-inch water pipe, the same to be delivered within thirty days from time of order. Carried on the following vote:

Ayes—Bell, Evans, Hesse, Horn,

Karrick, Looftourow, Moran, Simondt, Westland.

Noes—Beardsley, Folland, Hardy, Lawson, Rich.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

The board of public works sent in the following communication in relation to the paving question:

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 16, 1892.

Hon. President and City Council:

Gentlemen: In the matter of awarding the contract for paving Main, First and Second South streets, under bids opened by this board on the 29th day of August last, which was referred back to us for further consideration, we herewith return you all petitions and papers in connection therewith and beg to represent:

That an act of the legislature creating the board of public works clearly defines its duties, which are simple and easily understood. The law contains no provision prescribing the use of any material or the employment of any particular contractor upon the work. The duty of determining the same is imposed by law upon the City Council. The Council also has power, in conjunction with the Mayor, to appoint the members of this board and to remove them for cause as well as to enact all ordinances relating to the paving of streets, sidewalks, &c. It is also within its power to restrict the use of materials to home products and to award the work to local companies if such a course is by them deemed best. They also have the power to hear and grant petitions. The board possesses none of these powers but is restricted by law to advertising for and receiving bids, making specifications for the work, letting contracts and submitting the same for your approval or rejection.

In the case in question, the board has exercised all its lawful powers and performed all its duties and the result is that the bid of the Barber Asphaltum Paving company has been accepted by us and all other bids rejected, and we again recommend that the contract we have made be confirmed, believing, as we do, that our action is in the best interests of the property owner, who have voted to pay for the work.

The advertisement as published boldly invites all to participate and to now exclude anyone upon the grounds not indicated in the invitation to the bidders would reflect upon the reputation and honesty of our fair city and would be disreputable and dishonest.

Our reasons for rejecting the lowest bid are made to appear in the questions and answers which were asked by the board and answered by the bidder, and which are as follows, to-wit:

[Extract from minutes of board of public works.]

Q.—Mr. Griffin, have you ever done any kind of work?

A.—I have done almost all kinds of work; we are general contractors.

Q.—Have you ever done any work like this?

A.—Yes, I have done rock pavement but never did any asphaltum work. I have paved blocks quite extensively.

Q.—Where do you expect to get your asphaltum from?

A.—I offer three kinds here.

Q.—You say you have three kinds here. I think there is only one kind here.

A.—Yes, I have three kinds of samples, one of Utah and one of California.

Q.—What is the large slab?

A.—That is California.

Q.—Is that manufactured—was that disintegrated and then pressed?

A.—Yes sir, that is a sample of the manufactured form, not the sample but a sample.

Q.—Was that made from the refined asphaltum?

A.—From the refined asphaltum, yes sir.

Q.—Is that the material that the Stradman people used here?

A.—I think it is that same material, yes sir.

Q.—It comes from the same vicinity?

A.—Yes, it is from the same vicinity. Our bid is such that it is optional with the city engineer and the board of public works, what they want us to do.

Q.—What facilities have you, Mr. Griffin, for doing this work?

A.—Everything that is necessary, including one hundred odd head of mules, wagons, grader, for grading and hauling and all other things.

Q.—What facilities have you for treating asphaltum?

A.—The asphaltum plant is the same plant that probably you folks have noticed the Culmer Brothers have been using, and we are only men, Mr. Haines.

Q.—What is the capacity of it?

A.—Why, it is—in fact I don't know what the exact capacity of it is.

Q.—Well, approximately; is it the one they had on Richards street?

A.—Yes, sir; the same one that is up there. I will furnish you with that in full tomorrow, by receiving our man, Mr. Haines, early enough to take that into consideration. As I have here stated, I have not given much attention to the asphaltum portion of it.

Q.—That is the most important part.

A.—I will say further that our plant is set upon the ground. It is all here. Twenty-four hours' notice is sufficient to get it on the street.

Q.—To get it on the street?

A.—Yes, sir; that is, the portion that has got to go first; all that precedes the material.

Q.—Have you looked up the matter sufficiently to know that you can get your asphaltum?

A.—Yes, sir. If we have to obtain it from old sources, we can get it. Yes, sir.

Q.—Has this man of yours, Mr. Griffin, had any experience with California asphaltum?

A.—Yes, sir; that is his principal experience.

Q.—Has he ever laid any Trinidad asphaltum?

A.—I don't know. He has laid asphaltum in the east and has been recommended by California parties to us and his recommendation was forwarded by good responsible parties to us.

Q.—You think his experience has been principally with the California product?

A.—Yes, sir; that is all right.

Q.—You say that cake you sent here is manufactured?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is not the natural bluish-grey rock?

A.—No, sir; that is a manufactured form; I will say that it is a compressed form; it is not manufactured from any special formula; it is put up so as to show what it is when compressed.

Q.—Is it manufactured after the formula of the Stradman?

A.—Generally, yes sir.

Q.—Our experience with the Stradman has been very unsatisfactory?

A.—Well, while I brought that in as a sample, I did not bring it in as the only one—I brought it in as a sample of the stuff. As I said before, we let the persons buying the article suit themselves. We claim to be able to supply any form of it that is generally used. We are in the business because we are general contractors.

The above is taken from the record of this board and was taken down by our short hand reporter.

In conclusion we desire to submit that we are in favor of the use of home material, whenever consistent with the public good, and have and will at all times encourage it in public works. At the

same time it is our opinion that the designation of home material to the exclusion of all others will be attended with some danger, inasmuch as a restriction of bidders or materials to a particular locality would leave the taxpayers at the mercy of a monopoly, although it might have the distinction of being a home company.

Awaiting your final action in the matter, we are,

Respectfully,

L. C. HAINES,

Chairman;

J. C. CONKLIN,

GEORGE M. DOWNEY,

SPENCER CLAWSON,

Board of Public Works.

Lawson, Evans, Moran, Folland and Rich spoke at length in favor of letting the contract to a home company, providing they could comply with all of the requirements.

Lawson said that some months ago they were elected to office. Their constituents wanted them to do their duty. For one, he was for Utah, first, last and all the time.

The Chair—The board of public works cannot let the contract without the consent of the City Council, neither can the City Council let any contract without it emanates from the board of public works.

Wantland said if the contract was rejected as contemplated in the motion made by Mr. Folland at the last session of the City Council, and which was still pending, no paving would be done this year. He moved to postpone further action until Tuesday night next. The proposition that confronted the council now was to pave or not to pave this fall. Eight blocks at least should be paved before winter. A campaign was coming on and there would be three members who would take particular delight in showing up the broken pledges of the "Liberal" party. The cry that there was a thousand men out of employment and a quarter of a million dollars in the treasury will be heralded abroad.

Moran—I object to the gentleman making political speeches.

Wantland—I am not making political speeches. As to what Mr. Lawson said about pleasing his constituents I want to reply that many of them are hard up and hungry. I know whereof I speak.

Moran—How many men are there idle in this city?

Wantland—More than you wish to give employment to.

Moran—I am opposed to giving this contract to the Barber Company. I want to call attention to Mr. Wantland's attention to his wonderful mathematical calculations. He says that one thousand men will be thrown out of employment for ninety days if this contract is not let tonight. Now one thousand men at \$2 per day means \$180,000. The contract calls for \$140,000. The labor portion of it is estimated at \$36,000 which would only employ two hundred men for sixty days. I tell you this Council is sinking lower and lower into insignificance every day.

Rich (with fine sarcasm)—"Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen." (Laughter.) There has been a good deal of galley talk about this matter.

Moran—The gentleman means me. I object to this galley talk business.

Rich—The question is between the three companies. The board of pub-

lie works have done the best they can in the premier. The Barber Company will only bring in three per cent. of material and perhaps a dozen men all told. Remember gentlemen ninety-seven per cent. of Utah material and Utah workmen is all we can consistently ask.

Folland—I move to reject this contract on account of the many complications that have arisen. The contract cannot be carried out this fall.

Folland's motion carried on the following vote:

Aye—Evans, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Carrick, Lawson, Moran, Simpson—8.

Noes—Beardsley, Bell, Helsa, Leofbourn, Rich, Wantland—6.

WAIVER OF GARNISHMENT.

The city attorney sent in unsolicited an opinion on the resolution of Mr. Rich, providing that the city could waive its right of garnishment between itself and employees. Hoge held that the resolution was legal, but advised that it be not adopted and that the matter be left to himself and the Mayor.

Lawson—I move to adopt the resolution. The city attorney has given very liberal advice. It is generally very difficult to get an opinion from him, but in this case he volunteers his advice, which is not worth much any way. I would like to tell him that he had better not to give his advice until called upon.

Rich spoke in favor of his resolution. It would injure no honest man.

Wantland said he was in favor of the theory but not the letter of the resolution.

Leofbourn offered the following, which Rich accepted as a substitute for his resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That in all cases where garnishments are sought to be laid upon lands in the hands of the city officer on whom such garnishment process is served be requested to at once report such attempted garnishment with all the facts in his possession bearing on the same to this Council for the determination of the Council as to whether the city will submit itself to such garnishment process.

Adopted.

THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE.

The new garbage ordinance came upon its final reading and caused the regulation discussion, after which it passed. The measure will go to the mayor, who, it is said, will veto it. It now stands:

A bill for an ordinance establishing garbage districts, providing receptacles for and the removal of garbage and ashes; for the protection of gutters and ditches; for the disposition of night-soil and manure, and for regulating scavenger service; also for the removal of all privy vaults and cesspools within Sewer District No. 1, and requiring all owners or agents to connect their premises with the sewer within said sewer district.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that there shall be established within the limits of Salt Lake City, two garbage districts, said districts to be known and designated as Garbage District No. 1 and Garbage District No. 2.

Sec. 2. Garbage District No. 1 shall be within that portion of the limits of Salt Lake City bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of South Temple street and First West street, and run-

ning thence due east along both sides of South Temple street to a point midway between First East (State) street and Second East street, and running thence due south along an imaginary line drawn through the centre of blocks 74, 71 and 56, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, to a point in the centre of block 53, said plat and survey; and running thence due west along an imaginary line drawn through the centre of blocks 53, 52, 51 and 50, said plat and survey, to the east side of First West street, and running thence due north along said east side of First West street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. Garbage District No. Two (2) shall be within that portion of Salt Lake City, outside of the limits of Garbage District No. One (1), bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by Eighth North street and the northern boundary of the city, on the east by the reservoir, and on the south by Ninth South street, and on the west by Tenth West street.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent or occupant of any and every building or place of business within the business garbage district described in section 3 of this ordinance, to provide and cause to be provided and kept within such building or place of business, a metallic vessel, with handles, for receiving and holding all ashes, sweepings and other non-combustible rubbish that may accumulate on said premises. Said receptacle shall be emptied promptly when the same shall be placed in a position easily accessible to the scavenger.

Sec. 5. A separate suitable vessel shall be provided for garbage and liquid refuse, said vessel to be free from leakage and provided with handles. All receptacles for garbage and liquid refuse shall be placed in a position easily accessible to the scavenger and emptied daily. When placed in front of the premises, they shall be deposited before the hour of 8 a. m., and removed as soon as emptied.

Sec. 6. Within the residence garbage district, described in section 3 of this ordinance and outside the said business garbage district, there shall be provided and kept by the owner, agent or occupant of any and every building, a suitable vessel, free from leakage, in which shall be placed all garbage and liquid refuse that accumulate in said building or on the premises. Said receptacle shall be emptied not less than once during each week in spring, summer and fall, and not less than once in two (2) weeks in winter, in each case often or as directed by the health department.

Sec. 7. Within the garbage district described in section 3 of this ordinance, ashes and non-combustible rubbish shall not be deposited in the same vessel or receptacles with garbage or liquid substances.

Sec. 8. No house slops, rubbish, ashes or garbage, shall be deposited within the garbage districts described in sections two and three of this ordinance, except as herein provided for.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, to sweep or deposit any paper or other rubbish in any gutters or ditches within the city limits, or to empty into said gutters or ditches, any house slops or the contents of spittoons.

Sec. 10. All sidewalks in front of place of business shall be swept before the hour of 8 a. m., Sundays excepted.

Sec. 11. No manure shall be allowed to accumulate in or on any premises within the garbage districts, described in sections two and three of this ordinance, to any quantity greater than two (2) cubic yards, and shall be removed as provided in the ordinance.

Sec. 12. No night soil shall be deposited

or buried in or on any premises within the garbage districts, described in sections two and three of this ordinance.

Sec. 13. All garbage, manure, night soil, ashes and other refuse and shall be removed to a place directed by the health department, provided that all cars and vehicles for carrying any such refuse or offensive substances shall be strong and tight, and that the sides shall be made so high above the load or contents, that no part of such contents shall fall, leak or spill therefrom, and either the vessel or vehicles carried by it, shall be so covered as to be inoffensive. Provided, further, that no part of the contents of any privy, vault or cesspool, except substances other than excrement, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets of this Salt Lake City, except by means of an air-tight vessel, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape or offensive or offensive odors therefrom. All dead animals shall be removed in such a manner that they shall be covered from view during the process of removal.

Sec. 14. The removal of all garbage and ashes, from places of business in garbage district No. 1, shall be at the expense of the city. The removal of ashes, garbage, manure, night soil and other refuse matter, within garbage district No. 2 described in Section 3 of this ordinance and outside of district No. 1, shall be at the expense of the owner, agent, or occupant.

Sec. 15. All privy vaults and cesspools on property abutting the sewer system embraced within the limits of sewer district No. 1, shall be removed, filled up and connections made with sewer system within thirty days after the date of the approval of this ordinance.

Sec. 16. No person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, privy, sink or cesspool within the garbage districts except pursuant to a permit therefor received from the board of health.

Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person or persons other than persons, companies or corporations holding a permit from the health department, to engage in the business of hauling garbage, manure or other refuse, providing this condition does not apply to persons hauling their own garbage with their own teams.

Sec. 18. All persons engaged in the removal of garbage, manure or other offensive refuse, shall have the word scavenger and the number of the permit in large white letters on black ground, attached on each side of the wagon bed.

Sec. 19. Any person engaged in hauling garbage, rubbish or decaying matter of any kind, through the streets of this Salt Lake City, from the overloading of any wagon, cart or vehicle, or through carelessness or negligence, allows or causes any of said matter to fall and remain in the streets of this city, shall upon conviction be fined as provided in section 21 of this ordinance.

Sec. 20. All persons, companies or corporations, holding permits, shall be entitled to charge and collect not to exceed the following fees for the removal of garbage and refuse matters contemplated in this ordinance, to-wit:

For all portions of Garbage District Number Two (2) as follows:
For each load of manure of 2 cubic yards, \$0.75
For each barrel of refuse (not more than 2 gallons) 0.25
For vessels of less capacity than 30 gallons, 0.15
For each load of garbage 0.75
For ash, per load 0.15
For quantities less than one load, shall charge for each basket thereof 0.10

Sec. 21. Any person or persons failing to comply with, or who violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this ordinance, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than fifty (\$50.00), and shall, in addition

to such punishment, be fined the further sum of Five (\$5.00) Dollars for every twenty-four (24) hours of failure or refusal to comply with said ordinance.

Sec. 22. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its passage and approval.

TO CLEAN A WATER COURSE.

Rich offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the street department be authorized in place of superintendent of irrigating department to clean out and repair the creek on North Temple street from Sixth to Ninth West streets, as per resolution passed and adopted by this Council about three weeks ago, and that the superintendent of the street department be requested to commence work at once, keep a strict account of the expenditure thereof and have the same charged back to the irrigating department.

THAT CONTRACT AGAIN.

Simonds offered a resolution recommending the board of public works to let the paving contract of Main, First and Second South streets to the Ryan-Griffin company, as they were the lowest bidders.

Fland said he was opposed to the resolution. It was a breach of good judgment. The board of public works had practically said that the Ryan-Griffin company was irresponsible.

Wantland said the resolution was the veriest kind of folly.

Rich was in favor of paving, but the bids of Ryan & Griffin and the Culmer-Jennings company were as dead as if they had been killed a year ago.

Hardy offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the papers and bids sent to this council be returned to the board of public works and they take immediate steps to advertise for new bids at once for the paving of Main street and First and Second South streets.

Moran asked Wantland if he was really in favor of Utah material. The gentleman would not reply, but said through the stupidity of some of the members a big mistake had been made. Moran called him to order and said he was willing to be called a chump, but he was opposed to the insinuation used.

The Chair called Wantland to order and told him he must observe decorum.

GRADE EXTENSIONS.

Evans offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city engineer be authorized and instructed to extend the street and sidewalk grades over all that portion of the city lying between Ninth South and Sixth North streets, and from Sixth to Eleventh West streets, and to submit profiles of all streets in said described districts to this council for its approval.

Adjourned until Tuesday night.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-President Nelson presided at the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, and there were also present Trustees Duke, Pratt, Baldwin, Newman and Young.

"BADLY OVERCROWDED."

Superintendent Millsbaugh was requested to make a verbal report concerning the conditions of the schools in the Fourteenth building. He stated

that the building was badly overcrowded. The High school room was so thronged that the recitation room had to be used for children for a study room. The basement rooms were overcrowded, over eighty pupils being seated in one room and sixty in another. The schools in the surrounding districts were also overcrowded, and there is no prospect for putting children from the Fourteenth in any of them. It was similar all over the city. It was thought that by removing the High school it would greatly relieve all pressure.

The following proposition for renting a building was read to the board:

I will lease you the second and third stories of my building on South Temple street for a period of two years at the annual rental of \$1200 for the first year and \$1500 for the second year. Respectfully, ISAAC A. CLAYTON.

Mr. Duke moved to accept.

Mr. Young thought the building would not be needed more than for one year and nine months. He therefore moved to amend as follows: That the committee on school work be authorized to close negotiations with Mr. I. A. Clayton for the lease of his building on South Temple street for two years or such shorter time as the committee may deem expedient. Adopted.

AS JANITRESS.

An application was made by Miss M. Graves for the post of janitress at the Ontario school. The applicant was endorsed by Mr. A. B. Martin. Referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

OFFER OF A ROOM.

Mrs. Tollet offered to rent a building on the corner of O and Third streets for \$15 per month. The room is 19 1/2 x 24 feet and was originally built for a schoolroom. Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

ANOTHER OFFER.

The following was received from the Tenth ward ecclesiastical corporation:

To the Board of Education:

We, a committee authorized by the Tenth ward ecclesiastical board of Salt Lake City, do, upon the representation of the principal, that you are sadly deficient in school accommodations for the children of the Tenth district, and at the earnest suggestion of Mr. McKay, agree to rent for school purposes, for the current school year, the rectory, consisting of two floors, at the monthly rental of \$50 per month, subject to the following conditions:

The benches to be large for senior pupils.

The library case to be left in lower room, with access for us to the rear.

The janitor whom you hire to attend to these rooms to be of our selection.

That we have full and free access to said rooms for evening and Sabbath school meetings.

That you furnish the heat for school.

That extra care be paid in keeping these rooms from being damaged.

That in making this proposition we desire to state that the general feeling is that the board of education has not given the attention to our wants which we all think they deserve. At the present time the schoolrooms which our people so strongly cherish themselves to erect and provide for their children, are being occupied by pupils from other school districts, and some of ours are compelled to be content with only half educational rations. We hope by the commencement of another school year that your honor-

able body will make provisions for our wants in this direction.

We do not desire to extend this lease over the present school year.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM FULLER,

C. W. SYMONS.

Superintendent Millsbaugh said that last year three rooms in the Exposition building were rented and that gave a great deal of school facilities, but those rooms could not now be secured. In the present crowded condition it was impossible to make any headway at all. A motion to accept the offer was carried unanimously.

THIS WAS ACCEPTED.

An offer was made by N. S. Larsen to sell lot 2, block 4, Plat G, Salt Lake City survey, payment to be made on delivery of deed after approval of title by the attorney of the board.

The offer was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Young was authorized to close the contract with Mr. Larsen for the above property.

A COMMITTEE SPECIALLY REPORTS.

The committee on sites and buildings made the following report:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, the only member of the committee on sites and buildings now in the city, reports that to accommodate in part the children of the Twentieth school, a building has been rented on Sixth street from Mr. Jennings, and is now in use by children of first and second grade. The terms of renting are as follows: \$20 per month until the completion of the new building, and the putting of the building in the same condition as that in which it was found. This latter will be at a cost of perhaps \$10 for replastering the partition, which has been removed.

We wish also to report the need of four closets for use at the following buildings: One on Fourth South and Tenth East; one on Sixth street, at the building just rented, and two at the Presbyterian chapel in the Fifth ward.

ANTHUR PRATT.

The report was adopted.

MUSICAL BOOKS AND CHARTS.

The committee on school work recommended the purchase of the following musical books and charts needed for the school at this time:

30 First series of charts at \$6.25 each.....	\$ 202 50
25 Second series of charts at \$6.75 each.....	169 75
115 Pitch pipes, one for each teacher, at twenty cents each.....	23 50
70 Mason's first readers at twenty-one cents each.....	14 70
70 Mason's second readers at thirty-three cents each.....	23 10
100 Independent National Readers for the teachers and pupils of High school.....	55 00
30 Tilden's Hand Book of Music Lessons at twenty-five cents each.....	7 50
Total.....	\$ 497 55

The following drawings are also required:

80 Elementary Drawing at sixty cents each.....	\$ 48 00
50 Drawing Simplified at sixty-five cents each.....	32 50
Total.....	\$ 80 50

The committee announced that the high school pupils are short as follows: Ten Collier's Beginning Latin; twenty Milne's Reduction Algebra; ten English Composition—Lockwood.

The report was adopted and the committee instructed to purchase the books.

PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS.

The committee on finance reported that in accordance with the resolution of the board it had audited the fol-

lowing bills and directed the issuance of warrants for payment to contractors for the erection of the following buildings:

Crawford Bros. & Bryan, Hamilton school.....	3,320 20
Salma U. Watson, Lincoln school.....	4,950 00
F. M. Wright, Washington.....	2,570 00
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Co., Lowell.....	9,301 00
Telfer & Hunsacker, Franklin.....	3,056 80
W. H. J. J. Bryant.....	5,322 00
Total.....	\$29,118 00

The report was received and filed.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

The following list of bills were reported by the finance committee for payment and appropriations made accordingly:

Messrs. Stant & Droge, removing soil from Bryant school.....	\$ 9 00
Utah National Bank, rent.....	60 00
George Forrester, services.....	20 25
Salt Telephone Company.....	2 10
A. Stiefel, freight prepaid.....	1 60

PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Mr. Young moved that a set of plans and specifications be obtained from the architects for the erection of an eight class room school building on South Temple street, corner of R, the lot just purchased, at a cost not to exceed 12 per cent. of the contract price, and that the clerk be authorized to advertise for bids for the erection of said building. Adopted.

TREASURER DUKE'S REPORT.

Treasurer Duke presented the following monthly report of the receipts and disbursements:

Receipts—	
Balance.....	\$192,549 08
Received from D. E. Allen, Territory.....	2,447 92
Received from sale of old house, Jackson site.....	60 00
Received from E. E. Clute, city tax.....	214 24
Total.....	\$215,871 24
Disbursements—	
Paid clerk's warrants.....	\$38,998 37
Balance on hand.....	\$176,872 87

The report was referred to the finance committee.

HEATING AND VENTILATING PLANTS.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. Nelson, Young and Baldwin, was appointed to approve the contracts with firms for heating and ventilating plants for the school buildings.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

On the 10th and 11th inst., the Virginia Conference was again held at Batesville, Albemarle Co., Va.

The attendance was not large, but the saints certainly manifested that they appreciated the good resulting from a number of Elders meeting together and preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The following names and addresses of Elders may be of interest to their friends:

Elder Richard C. Harvey, of Heber, Wasatch Co., Utah, president of the conference, still has his postoffice address, Batesville, Albemarle Co., Va. Elder Ephraim Peterson, of Mink Creek, Idaho, and Elder Duncan Gillies, of Beaver, Boxer Co., Utah, are to labor in Rabanahock, Fauquier, and Prince William counties, whose postoffice address is Flint Hill, Rabanahock Co., Va.

Elder W. W. Richards, of Farmington, Davis Co., Utah, and Elder James Vance, of Mariopa Co.,

Arizona, are to labor in Spottsylvania, Stafford and Caroline Counties. Post-office address is Andrews Tavern, Spottsylvania Co., Va.

Elders John Curtis, of Orangeville, Emery Co., Utah, and George A. Smith, of Farmington, Davis Co., Utah, will go to Louisa and Goodland Counties, with postoffice address at Dabney, Louisa Co., Va.

Elder Chas. R. Clark, of Morgan, Morgan Co., Utah, and Elder John P. Cardon, of Logan, Cache Co., Utah, go to Orange, Culpepper and Madison Counties, with their postoffice address at Madison Run, Orange Co., Va.

The Elders feel encouraged in reporting their labors of the past and in contemplating the work of the future.

LITTLE GRAND VALLEY.

Feeling that our little valley is worthy of some consideration by the outside world, I cannot resist offering a few facts in regard to it, its people and its general products.

Little Grand Valley, Utah, is located at the west side of the Sierra Lasal mountains, averaging 12 miles about one and a half mile and about fifteen miles in length, well watered by mountain streams of pure water that assist us in producing excellent crops of alfalfa (lucerne), corn, some small grain, and, in advance of all, our delicious fruits that are quite well known throughout a portion of our western country.

The excellent fruit productive qualities of our little valley, we ask the privilege to claim, are above the average.

Mr. W. W. Warner and others wish a determination to test the orchard qualities of our soil are now obtaining results very much beyond their expectations and are getting largely repaid for the energy displayed in planting fruit trees several years ago.

Fruit growers here are removing inferior trees and replacing them with a good standard fruit from some of the leading nurseries.

Our summers, as a general rule, are not very warm. Located, as our little valley is, at the base of a range of mountains, the warm days in midsummer are followed by pleasant nights.

The people here are beginning to realize that our valley is no longer a tract of desolate sagebrush and greasewood, but a pleasant home, surrounded by orchards, meadows and gardens that help to make life worth living and the most of them are taking advantage of the encouragement presented to them, and are doing what they can to make our little place pleasing to the eye of those who may pass our way.

In the past month our people have donated labor on a mountain road that will give us access to a vast amount of fencing and building material, and also sawed material that is going to generally improve our homes. The outlay on the road will only be a few hundred dollars, while the income can not well be calculated.

The financial condition of our county is excellent, and there is no reason why it should not remain thus.

As to our schools, we again ask the privilege of claiming that they are all we can expect of a small colony.

Instead of a small log room in an old dwelling about two years ago, we

are now proud of a neat, substantial, well finished abode building about twenty by fifty feet, fourteen feet ceiling, consisting of a ward school room, a hall or a porch room together with a primary department.

We do not wish to cover our country up from view, but always leave it open to inspection for those desiring a quiet home. Any information concerning our country desired can be obtained by addressing

A CAREFUL OBSERVER.

DEATHS.

SYMES.—September 13, at Moroni, George W., son of William and Betsy Morley 5 mo; born March 31, 1895.

CUTLER.—At Idaho Falls, September 11, 1895, of convulsions Susan Mary Cutler, daughter of John and Susan A. Cutler, aged 14 months.

CLAYTON.—At Ogden, Levi, son of William and Annie Clayton, aged 16 years. Funeral will be announced hereafter.

WELLS.—In the sixth ward of this city, September 17th, Corliss Middemoes Wells, wife of Rufus H. Wells; born March 12, 1874.

HARDING.—In this city, September 14, at 7 o'clock a. m. of cancer in the stomach, William Harding, aged 63 years, 8 months and 29 days.

MCGREGOR.—Died in Salt Lake City, September 10th, 1895, of general debility, Wm. McGregor, in the seventy seventh year of his age.

KLEIMAN.—At Toquerville, Washington Co., Utah, August 29th, of cholera morbus, Henry O., son of Henry and S. V. Spilbury Kleiman, aged one year, ten months and fourteen days.

WOELFEL.—In South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock p. m., Elizabeth Bath Woelfel, of child and fever. The deceased was 63 years of age and was born in the same hospital three years ago, came next November, of typhoid fever. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

LARSEN.—August 26th, at Moroni, Utah, Pernella Larsen, widow of the late Lars N. Larsen, of convulsions and paralytic stroke; born January 27th, 1835, in Sweden.

Also on August 31st, of old age, Anna J. Larsen; born December 21st, 1810.

FARNER.—At the Holy Cross Hospital, Aug. 2, 1895, of acute nephritis, John F. Farnes, aged 23 years. He was the brother of Edwin J. Farnes, who died in the same hospital three years ago, came next November, of typhoid fever, in the 24th year of his age.

SCOTT.—September 9th, at Moroni, Ann Reid wife of Edwin Scott and daughter of Thomas Reid and Alice Middleton; born December 29, 1819, in Ireland. She embraced the Gospel in the city of Manchester, England, on the 23rd of August, 1847, and emigrated to Utah in 1862. She lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

TAYLOR.—At Beaver City, September 2nd, of asthma, Isaiah Wakefield Taylor, son of John and Lydia Taylor, of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was born June 25th, 1816. He deceased joined the Church at an early day, emigrated to Utah in 1857, married Agnes Reid in Salt Lake City November 12, 1861, and removed to Beaver in 1868, where he dwelt until his death.

MORRILL.—At her residence, at Junction, Platte County, Utah, September 6th, 1895, Permelia, wife of Laban Morrill, aged seventy-one years and seventeen days. Her death was the result of an accident. She was the daughter of Joel and Turziah Drury, and was born in Wendell, Franklin County, Massachusetts. She was a consistent and faithful Latter-day Saint. She leaves an aged husband and seven children, with numerous grandchildren and friends to mourn her loss.

WALTERS.—At Weville, Aug. 5th, of dyspepsia and diabetes, Edward W. Walters, son of William and Margaret Williams Walters. Deceased was born in Sandy, Cambridgeshire, South Wales, June 12, 1820. He came to this country with his parents, who settled 1868 in Cache County, where he resided until the time of his death. The deceased has always been a faithful Latter-day saint and an earnest worker in the cause of truth. He leaves a widow, six children, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.—[COM.]

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

JUNE 1850.

NO. 15.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by President Geo. Q. Cannon, on Sunday, September 18th, 1892, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read a portion of the 4th chapter of the First Epistle of John:

"Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world. Hereby know ye the Spirit of God: Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus is come in the flesh is of God: And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God; and this is that spirit of antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world. Ye are of God, little children, and have overcome them: because greater is he that is in you than he that is in the world. They are of the world: therefore speak they of the world, and the world heareth them. We are of God: he that knoweth God heareth us; he that is not of God heareth not us. Hereby know we the spirit of truth and the spirit of error. Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love. In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we love God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another."

The Apostle says further:

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

In standing up to address you, I do so with a desire that I shall have the assistance of your faith and prayers. As we are often told, it is our privilege when we come together as we have done this afternoon to have the presence and the assistance of the Spirit of God, that the very things may be given unto us that are adapted to our various conditions and circumstances. I do not know your thoughts, nor your wants, nor the condition of your minds, nor your temptations or trials; but God knows them, and therefore He asks His servants, when they speak to the people, to rely upon Him, and he has promised if we will do so in faith that He will give

us that which shall be appropriate for the instruction and benefit of the people. Therefore, it is not necessary that we should prepare our discourses beforehand, because if we did that we would thwart the purpose of God and prevent the free flow of His Holy Spirit. We are commanded, however, to ponder upon the things of His kingdom, and he will give unto us at the very time that we need that which is adapted to the circumstances and conditions of the people; and we are also commanded not to speak unless we do so by His Spirit. It is a grave responsibility to stand up as a teacher of a congregation like this, and one naturally shrinks from it. But when we come together as we should do, then our minds are filled with light, and there is no one who has come to meeting in that spirit that will go away without being satisfied.

There is a great desire expressed by many when they hear the testimony of the servants of God, to know whether that which they testify to is true or not. The Latter-day Saints bear a very remarkable testimony when they address the world. Their Elders who go forth to preach the Gospel utter a good many sayings that are very hard for the people to believe, and therefore they frequently meet with great opposition. This is an age of enlightenment. I suppose there never was a generation which prided itself more upon its progress in every direction than does ours. We are the heirs of all the ages. All the truth that has ever been known to man is supposed to be concentrated in the breasts of living men in our day, not only religious truths, but truths of every character. It is therefore looked upon as a very hard saying, especially by the religious world, that God has again spoken from the heavens and restored to the earth the everlasting Gospel, and that the churches which are organized among men have departed, in many respects, from the ancient pattern. This wounds the self-love and pride of the world. They feel very much hurt at such expressions, and anger is aroused frequently in their minds because, as I have said, a great many believe that we are living in a very progressive age and in the full blaze of Gospel light. But the truth nevertheless requires that the statements which are made by the Latter-day Saints should be told.

Then the inquiry arises, How are

we to know that that which you tell us is true?

Some do not take the trouble to make such an inquiry as this, because they treat with contempt the message that they hear. They consider it unworthy of their attention. They look upon those who make these statements as almost crazy, and pass them by as utterly unworthy of their notice. But there are those in whom this inquiry arises, "If this be true, how are we to know it?"

All the churches that are now organized proclaim that they are true. Each sect claims to be the Church of Christ, and its ministers claim to be the servants of Christ. They claim that by entering their church in a proper manner salvation may be secured. And their effort is to make everyone believe this, and to throw aside all doubts concerning the efficacy of the plan of salvation as they teach it. We have in this city at the present time—I did not intend to allude to this in the commencement, but it comes to mind as appropriate—meetings to which the public are invited, and they are appealed to to forsake sin and to turn to godliness, and they are asked, as I understand, which church they wish to join—that is, those who are converted to the necessity of forsaking sin and becoming religious.

Now, according to our view, this is all wrong. There can be but one Church of Christ. There can be but one plan of salvation. As Paul expressed it, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism,"—not many Lords, not many forms of faith, not many forms of baptism. If we had the truth as it is in Jesus there would be but one plan of salvation, and but one path in which men and women would be required to walk in order to obtain salvation; and that path Jesus described as a straight and narrow path. That was the path in which He expected His followers would walk. If men have the authority to point out different paths, and to frame different plans and different ordinances, and to submit different requirements to the children of men in order that they may be disciples of Christ, then there is something needed to authorize these men more than is found in the Bible. Certainly, the Bible, which is the Word of God, does not warrant any such thing, and I believe Christians generally deny that there has been any revelation from God since

the Bible was finished, or since the writers of the different books in the Bible have passed away.

It was evidently the design of our Lord in revealing the plan of salvation and in commanding His servants to go forth and proclaim it, to have but one form of doctrine. It would bring the character of our God into a certain degree, I might say, of contempt if He were to leave so important a matter as the salvation of His children to the judgment and imagination of men; if He were to leave men to say this doctrine is essential and this doctrine is non-essential; to say if you obey this you shall have salvation, or you need not obey that, for it is not necessary to salvation. If it was necessary in the days of Jesus and of His Apostles that men should believe in Jesus and repent of their sins, it is necessary today; and no human judgment, nor no human council can do away with that necessity. God is the Being to grant salvation, and He is the Being to withhold salvation, and He is the Being to pronounce the terms upon which salvation shall be obtained. Therefore, as God did make faith in Jesus a doctrine that was necessary for man's salvation, it is still necessary. Though ages may have passed, this has not changed. It cannot be changed. It takes as much to save a man in this generation as it did eighteen hundred years ago. There may be any amount of enlightenment, of wisdom and of knowledge, but however great this may be, it does not affect in the slightest degree the principle that men must believe in Jesus as the foundation of their faith and of their salvation. They must also repent of their sins. No sophistry, no human wisdom, no human device can remove from the plan of salvation the necessity of the repentance of sin; for the Gospel of Jesus Christ demands absolutely that sin must be forsaken, and in order for it to be forsaken it must be repented of. Therefore, if men say that you can be saved without faith and without repentance, or if the whole world should say this, would it affect in the least degree the salvation of men? Would men be saved because the whole world said they could be without these vital principles? Certainly not. God, who grants salvation, and who is the Author of salvation, has placed these principles in His Gospel as essential to salvation.

I believe, however, that Christendom generally admits that faith in Jesus and repentance of sin are essential. But there are thousands and perhaps millions of professed believers in Jesus who say that anything beyond this is non-essential to salvation. Of course, there are differences of opinion upon these matters. Still, there are many who pronounce other things unnecessary.

But the Apostles of Jesus not only taught faith in the Lord and repentance of sin, but they said that it was necessary for men to be baptized. I need only allude to one case to show how important some of the Apostles thought this ordinance to be. You remember the visit of Peter to Cornelius, the Gentile, and the miraculous manner in which Peter was led to comply with the request which Cornelius had sent to him. It was contrary to

the custom of the Jews and considered a very improper thing for an orthodox Jew to associate with Gentiles. But Peter, having received a vision in which he was shown that he should not call anything unclean that the Lord had made clean, complied with the request that was sent to him, and went with the messengers to the house of Cornelius. Cornelius and his household, under the preaching of Peter, received the Holy Ghost, and Peter and his companions were compelled to admit that the Gentiles had received the Holy Ghost as well as the Jews, and after he witnessed this remarkable and unexpected manifestation, he said to his companions, "Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"

Now, I submit that if such a manifestation was witnessed on our day, and by many who call themselves ministers of Christ, according to their teachings they would have said it was entirely unnecessary to use water, or to have the ordinance of baptism administered unto these people, because they had received the Holy Ghost, and that was all sufficient. The very thing that Peter cited as a reason why they should be baptized would now be cited by some modern ministers as a reason why they should not be baptized. It is evident from this that this great Apostle and his companions deemed the ordinance of baptism essential, even though the persons had received the Holy Ghost. If he had not taken this view of this ordinance he would not have required Cornelius and his household to be baptized. But he considered it necessary, and he baptized them.

Suppose a concave of ministers, calling themselves servants of Jesus Christ, should say to their fellow men, "We consider faith in Jesus and repentance of sins essential to salvation, but we do not believe baptism essential to salvation; people can be baptized if they wish, but there is no particular efficacy in it. If you will only come to the cross and cast your sins at the foot of the cross, they will be washed away by the blood of Jesus; and therefore the ordinance of baptism is not essential." Would that decision of theirs change the plan of salvation framed in heaven and taught by the Son of God? Can mortal men prescribe the terms upon which mankind shall be saved and depart from those required by the Lord?

There are many, however, who have done this and who teach the people in something like the language I have quoted, while others say, "Yes, you might as well be baptized, but what way do you wish to be baptized? Would you like to be sprinkled; would you like to have water poured upon you, or would you prefer being immersed?" I have heard it stated that there are many ministers who offer to the converts their choice as to the manner of their baptism. This is not the way that God intended, according to the Scriptures. This is not the plan of salvation as taught by His servants. There was but one form of baptism, and there is but one now. Jesus, the greatest Being that ever stood upon the earth, a Being without sin, went unto

John to be baptized. But John did not say to him, How will you be baptized, my Lord? Shall I sprinkle you, or pour some water upon your head, or shall I immerse you?" John did not propound any such question to the Savior. Neither did the Savior suggest any such performance to John. But He came to be baptized, and John, realizing his own unworthiness to perform that sacred ordinance on behalf of the Son of God, hesitated; but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." That was the Savior's expression. He looked upon it as essential. If there was any being that was ever born on the earth that could have dispensed with this holy ordinance, it certainly was the Son of God, the Redeemer of the world. But He offered Himself as an example to all the rest of us; offered Himself as a candidate for this holy ordinance to a man to whom God had given the authority to baptize. John had received that priesthood from his fathers by virtue of which that holy ordinance could be administered and its administration be recognized by God the Eternal Father. Therefore, Jesus submitted to the ordinance, and testified to all the children of men that should follow afterwards that it was an ordinance essential to salvation. His disciples taught the same doctrine, and administered the same ordinance unto all who received the Gospel and were willing to enter into the Church of Christ.

After this there was another ordinance that they looked upon as essential in those days. You remember that one of the disciples went to Samaria, and he preached the Gospel there, and it seems that he had authority to baptize, for he baptized the converts; but for some reason he did not administer any other ordinance. John the Baptist did not either. He said: "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire." When the Apostles heard that Samaria had received the word, they sent two of the Apostles there, who, when they came to Samaria, and met with the men and women who had been baptized, laid their hands upon them and they received the Holy Ghost. This was an ordinance in the ancient Church, and considered essential to salvation by the Apostles; for if they had not so considered it, they certainly would not have put the Apostles to the trouble of going there to visit the Saints and administer that ordinance to them.

So that we have here, not only faith, not only repentance, but we have baptism, and the laying on of hands, as ordinances in the Church of Christ.

Now, let me ask this of all of you. How can it be expiated that where a succession of generations lay aside these important ordinances and say they are not essential to salvation, that the spirit and power and blessing of God and the gift of the Holy Ghost will rest down upon them? It seems to me that any one who would reflect upon this subject would be forced to admit that such a departure from the plan of salvation would inevitably forfeit the blessings that the Lord should accompany

the administration of these ordinances. How can men expect the Holy Ghost to rest upon them when they do not obey the ordinances which bring that precious gift? How can they expect any other result than that the Lord will withhold the gift of the Holy Ghost when they refuse to obey the ordinances necessary to obtain it?

I have alluded to these ordinances to show that there is some ground for the testimony of the Latter-day Saints that the everlasting Gospel needed to be restored to the earth; that unless something were done to restore it there could be no enjoyment of the gifts that characterized the ancient Church. Hence, if a man were to ask me, "How shall I know which of these various sects is true?" I should tell him that he must look around for a church corresponding in its organization, in its teachings, in its claims, in its gifts and blessings with the ancient Church which Jesus founded.

There is a great diversity of sects at the present time, each one claiming to be the Church of Christ. There is confusion in the world, and men are distracted almost by the claims that are set up by various organizations. It is no wonder that men throw aside religion entirely and say they want none of it, and that thinking men should feel disgusted, so to speak, with the claims that are set forth in behalf of these various denominations. Here in this city of ours we have already quite a number of organizations of this character, each one claiming to be the Church of Christ. Suppose our young men and young women were to go around, if they had not accepted the Gospel as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and ask which one of these is correct, what confusion would necessarily follow the inquiry! Here is a church organized that deifies the divinity of the Savior and the atoning power of His blood. Others believe that His blood is all that is necessary to salvation. One believes that one form of organization is correct; another says that a different form is the correct one. They are known as churches not by the name of Jesus Christ, but by the names of the founders. These zealous men, believing that reforms were necessary, left the bodies with which they were connected and formed new organizations and they were called after their names. And these have multiplied in the earth until there is no end of confusion, strife and contention concerning the plan of salvation and the true path for men and women to walk in to obtain eternal life.

In the words that I have read in your hearing the Apostle had this condition of things in mind. He advised the people to whom he wrote to try the spirits, whether they were of God or not; and one of the signs—a most important one in that day—was whether the spirit would confess that Jesus was the Christ. That was the crucial test in those days, because Jesus had been born a little while before and had been crucified, and He was denounced as an impostor and a man worthy of death. Therefore, the Apostle could well say, "Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God." But that rule would not apply today with the same force that it did then, because

the belief in Jesus is almost universal. Times have changed. Jesus is now accepted, and there are comparatively few men who will openly avow their unbelief in Jesus. But the same reasons exist now for trying the spirits that did then, to see whether they are of God or not. I hope no one will think I am sacrilegious, or that I am lowering my Savior, when I say that when I hear a man confess that Joseph Smith is a Prophet I think he has some of the Spirit of God within him, because it is a good deal of a test nowadays. A man who will admit that a man who lived such a life as Joseph Smith is reported to have lived, and died such a death as he did, is a Prophet of God satisfies me as to whether he is speaking by the Spirit of God or not. Tests vary according to times and circumstances. That which might have been a very excellent test 1800 years ago might not be so much of a test now. Yet when a man today confesses Jesus he does speak by the Spirit of God. There is no doubt about that. That has not changed. It is the Spirit of God that prompts men to acknowledge Jesus, just as much now as it ever did. But it is not such a test now as it was in ancient days. There were very few then that dare do it; and whenever they did it, they did it, it may be said, almost with the fear of their lives before them, because the whole world was arrayed against the Savior, and ready to pounce upon any man who acknowledged Him to be the Son of God.

But we can test the spirits now. Everything that is good cometh from God, I care not where it may be. Do other churches have good in them as well as the Church of Christ? Certainly. The Greeks had good among them. They had truths among them when Paul and the other servants of God proclaimed the Gospel at Athens. When they preached in Rome there was good among the Romans. It would be folly to say that the servants of Jesus were the sole possessors of all the truth there was in the world, as it would be for us, claiming to be the Church of Christ, to say all the truth of the world is in our possession alone. This would be a preposterous and absurd claim that could not be sustained by facts. There is truth throughout the earth. Men are possessed of it everywhere. Even the pagans possess it, and according to the light which they have and their lives being in accordance with that light, they are accepted of God. Every sincere man who lives up to the light that he has is accepted of God to that extent. Before God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, revealed the everlasting Gospel in this dispensation, there were great numbers of faithful men and women living on the earth, and according to the light they had, lived acceptably to God. You have known them, doubtless. I have heard of them. Among my own ancestors, among your ancestors, among the ancestors of all the members of this Church, there were people of this description, living up to the light that they had, worshiping God to the best of their knowledge, receiving from God a portion of His Holy Spirit, filled with good thoughts and holy aspirations, leading moral lives, and doing unto their neighbors

what they would have their neighbors do unto them. The earth had many, many such people in it, and the various sects had these people in them. And so it is today. Our Elders are commanded to go out and find these people; to find the honest, the meek, the humble, and the people who want to know about God. We are sent out with this message to the inhabitants of the earth—to proclaim the glad tidings that the silence which has been unbroken for so many centuries has at last been broken and that God has revealed Himself; that He has restored the everlasting Gospel in its perfection, with the Holy Priesthood; that He has organized His Church according to the ancient pattern. Our Elders constantly bear this message and this testimony to the inhabitants of the earth.

John, in this chapter that I have read, makes a remarkable statement. It was reminded while reading it of a similar statement that is made in one of the revelations that the Prophet Joseph received. John says, "We are of God?" [no question about that in my mind; he says this in no doubtful tone, but in the most positive terms] "he that knoweth God heareth us; he that is not of God heareth not us. Hereby know we the spirit of truth and the spirit of error." In section 84 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants the Lord, in speaking through the Prophet Joseph, says:

For the word of the Lord is truth, and whatsoever is truth is light, and whatsoever is light is spirit, even the Spirit of Jesus Christ. And the spirit giveth light to every man that cometh into the world; and the spirit enlighteneth every man through the world, that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit; and every one that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit cometh unto God, even the Father; And the Father teacheth him of the covenant which he has renewed and confirmed upon you, which is confirmed upon you for your sakes, and not for your sakes only, but for the sake of the whole world.

And the whole world lieth in sin, and groweth under darkness and under the bondage of sin;

And by this you may know they are under the bondage of sin, because they come not unto me.

For whose cometh not unto me is under the bondage of sin;

And whose reveleth not my voice is not acquainted with my voice, and is not of me;

Now here is the expression:

And by this you may know the righteous from the wicked, and that the whole world groweth under sin and darkness even now.

This corresponds exactly with what John said. The two Apostles received the same ideas, through inspiration from God, and both have recorded those ideas, one upwards of 1800 years ago, the other within sixty years. This is the rule by which we may know that the world groweth under the bondage of sin.

There is this that every human being who has joined this Church knows: that when he heard the testimony of the servants of God there was a spirit in his heart that bore testimony to him that that was of God, that that voice was of the True Shepherd. Thousands have testified that feeling within them. I believe there have been thousands who have visited this tabernacle

and have heard the words of God from His servants, borne testimony by the powers of His Holy Spirit, whose hearts have been touched by that testimony, and who would, if they had listened to the voice of the Spirit, have sought to know more, and not gone away rejecting the message they heard. But the love of the world and the fear that they might become converted to what is called Mormonism deterred them from cherishing that Spirit and following its guidance; and they have become under condemnation because of this. By this we know, that the whole world is under bondage of sin, and the power of the adversary is so great that, apparently, they cannot break through that bondage. But there are humble, honest souls who listen to the voice of the Spirit of God; when they hear the testimony of the servants of God their hearts are touched, and they know as well as they can know at that time that it is of God. Not content with listening to the mere statements of the Elders, they go unto God and ask Him, in the name of Jesus, for a testimony for themselves, that they may know whether this is true or not. And no man or woman ever did this in the proper spirit that did not receive a testimony from God that it was true. This is the reason why the Gospel has always been successful, in all ages, among the poor and the lowly and those who had little popularity or this world's goods to sacrifice; among those who were not the pets of the world, and had not such affluent surroundings that they could not throw them aside for the sake of truth. The poor among men have always rejoiced in the Gospel. It is a blessing, therefore, under some circumstances, to be poor. It is a blessing for men and women when they hear the truth. Jesus was born in poverty. His disciples were poor—the poorest of the poor; and He preached the Gospel to the poor. This is one of the evidences that He gave to the disciples of John when they came to Him to make inquiries concerning whether He was the one for whom they should look, or should they look for another. Said He, "The poor have the Gospel preached to them." The rich had the Gospel preached to them in the synagogues. They had their seats and their pews as they now have. They could get preached to, because they had the money to pay the preacher. So it is in our day. The rich have such gospel as is preached by the world preached to them. But the poor among men go untaught, to a certain extent. When the servants of God have gone forth in this generation they have gone like fishers and hunters, among the poor and the lowly, seeking for souls of men which are just as precious in the sight of our God as the souls of the rich, and the learned, and the noble, as they are called. They are the ones that the Gospel net has gathered, because they have been willing to listen to the truth. They have been willing to sacrifice that which they had for the sake of the truth. They loved the truth, and they obeyed it. This is one of the reasons why the Latter-day Saints are despised. We are not rich. We are not popular. We do not swim with the tide, but we breast the current, and contend against the errors of ages and the false doc-

trines that are taught, and stand up for God and for His eternal truth as it has been revealed by Him.

This is the Gospel of salvation that we proclaim, and we say to every soul, "If you do these things that God has commanded us to teach, you shall know for yourself; you need not depend upon human testimony, but go to God yourself, without the intervention of any priest or preacher, only through the Great Mediator, our Lord and Savior, Jesus, who died for us, and plead His merits, and asked in His name for knowledge concerning these things, and we pledge you that you shall receive for yourself." We cannot deceive you, then, if you take this course. We cannot mis-lead you. We cannot pretend to be that which we are not; for God would expose our false claims if we were to make any. This is the beauty and the strength of the Gospel. Men are not dependent upon their fellow men concerning it, but God bears witness to His children, by the outpouring of His Holy Spirit, that these men who profess to be His servants, and who administer these ordinances of salvation, are His servants. What higher testimony can you desire? And this is the distinguishing feature between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other churches. Other churches may have truth; other churches may have many principles that are godlike; but this is the only Church of the Lamb of God. I do not say this boastfully, nor arrogantly. I do not say this to set the members of our Church above all other people. I say it in humility, because everyone is invited to come into this Church and be Latter-day Saints. But the distinguishing feature is that God has chosen His servants, and has placed upon them the authority to preach His Gospel. He has said to them, "If you will go forth and carry this message, and administer these ordinances, I will confirm your acts by pouring out the Holy Ghost upon those whom you baptize." This makes this people different from any other, because they have the authority from God. The Church is organized as it was in ancient days, with all the officers; and the Gospel, when administered, is attended with the same gifts. This constitutes the great difference between us and the rest of the world. We do not claim, as I have said, to have all truth; but we know this: that God has given to us His truth, and that these principles are from Him.

God help you, my brethren and sisters, and my friends, and all of us, to be true to our God and to the truths that He reveals, and to walk uprightly before Him, in my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

THE JORDAN RIVER.

The following has been handed to us for publication:
(Dictated.) Sept. 15, 1892.
Dr. Seymour B. Young, City:

My dear Doctor—I take pleasure in replying to your request to furnish you a statement of results in my examination of samples of water taken from the Jordan River. You will doubtless remember that on the occasion of our visiting the city sewer pump, August 18th last, we found a large

flow of foul matter entering the river from a pipe which the attendant designated as the sewer overflow pipe. You will also remember that at that time I took from the river two samples of water, one which I designated "A," from a place about 150 yards above the sewer pipe, and the other, "B," from a position about the same distance below the outflow. These were submitted to analysis and microscopical examination with the following results:

1. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample "A" (taken above the sewer outlet) contained, after filtration:
(1) Chlorine (as soluble chlorides) 1.410 grains per gallon.
(2) Organic matter, (determined as free ammonia) .48 parts per million.
(3) Organic matter, (as albuminoid ammonia) .44 parts per million.
Total organic matter, (as ammonia) .92 parts per million.
Sample "B" (taken below the sewer outlet) contained, when filtered:
(1) Chlorine 1.599 grains per gallon.
(2) Free ammonia 1.53 parts per million.
(3) Albuminoid ammonia .023 parts per million.
Total organic matter (as ammonia) 1.562 parts per million.
(Dr. Seymour B. Young, 2.)

2—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample "A" shows:
(1) Inorganic debris (sand, mud, etc.)
(2) Vegetable debris (algae, leaf tissue, etc.)
(3) Fresh water animalcules.
Sample "B" shows:
(1) Inorganic debris (sand, mud, etc.)
(2) Vegetable debris, abundant.
(3) Animal debris (epithelial cells, hairs, etc.)
(4) Fat globules.
(5) Living organisms, very abundant.

These results showed such a very great contrast between the sample taken above the sewer and that collected below, that I determined to make other tests; so on the 10th of the present month I visited the sewer a second time for the purpose of examining again the sewer outflow, and of taking additional samples. I found, as on the former visit, a large flow of foul matter entering the river. Six samples of water were taken as follows:

"A"—Fully 150 yards above the sewer pipe.
"B"—About 150 yards below sewer.

You will observe that these samples correspond, as to place of collection, to samples "A" and "B" already described.

"C"—At Second South street, bridge, about half a mile below the sewer.

"D"—At North Temple street, bridge, about a mile below the sewer.

"E"—Near Petit's Farm, taken by people on the place, about 2½ miles below the sewer pump.

"F"—About 8½ miles below the sewer.

These samples were submitted to analysis and examination, with the following results:

1. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The filtered waters contained:
(1) Chlorine (as soluble chlorides).
Sample "A" 1.400 grains per gallon
"B" 1.599 " "
"C" 1.562 " "
"D" 1.5 " "
"E" 1.562 " "
"F" 1.562 " "
(2) Organic matter (as free ammonia).
Sample "A"488 parts per million
"B"524 " "
"C"524 " "
"D"524 " "
"E"516 " "
"F"516 " "

(3) Organic matter (as albuminoid ammonia).
Sample "A"044 parts per million
"B"054 " "
"C"054 " "
"D"054 " "
"E"054 " "
"F"054 " "

(4) The total organic matter present (determined as ammonia) is shown as follows:

Sample "A A"	0.928 parts per million
" "B B"	2.044 " " "
" "C C"	2.044 " " "
" "D D"	2.044 " " "
" "E E"	2.044 " " "
" "F F"	2.044 " " "
" "G G"	2.044 " " "
" "H H"	2.044 " " "
" "I I"	2.044 " " "
" "J J"	2.044 " " "
" "K K"	2.044 " " "
" "L L"	2.044 " " "
" "M M"	2.044 " " "
" "N N"	2.044 " " "
" "O O"	2.044 " " "
" "P P"	2.044 " " "
" "Q Q"	2.044 " " "
" "R R"	2.044 " " "
" "S S"	2.044 " " "
" "T T"	2.044 " " "
" "U U"	2.044 " " "
" "V V"	2.044 " " "
" "W W"	2.044 " " "
" "X X"	2.044 " " "
" "Y Y"	2.044 " " "
" "Z Z"	2.044 " " "

2. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

- (1.) Sample "A A" showed:—
Mineral matter, (sand,) mud and the like.
Vegetable tissue (diatoms, etc., etc.).
Some fresh water animalcules.
- (2.) Sample "B B" showed same matters as "A A" and in addition:—
Animal debris, consisting of bits of hair and wool, epithelial cells, and oily matters.
- (3.) Samples "C C," "D D," "E E," "F F," "G G," "H H," "I I," "J J," "K K," "L L," "M M," "N N," "O O," "P P," "Q Q," "R R," "S S," "T T," "U U," "V V," "W W," "X X," "Y Y," "Z Z," showed the same suspended substances as "A A," with some of the matters enumerated under "B B," though in constantly diminishing quantities. The samples taken far down the stream show the suspended matters in a more fully disintegrated condition.

REMARKS CONCERNING RESULTS.

The analyses show that the Jordan River, even above the place of pollution from the sewer pipe, is a very impure stream; such a condition might be expected, however, from the kind of land through which the river flows and from its origin in stagnant waters.

The chlorine present in the water is excessive; but large contents of chlorine are characteristic of most Utah waters, spring, well, river, and artesian. This is doubtless due to the abundance of alkaline chlorides, particularly common salt, in our soils. Chlorine in potable waters, existing, as is usually the case, in combination with alkaline metals as soluble chlorides, is not of itself a source of danger, unless it be derived from decomposing matters. There is a difference of .198 grain of chlorine per gallon of water between sample "A A," taken above the sewer and sample "B B," taken below. This amount is seen to be derived from the sewer itself; and is therefore of very much greater danger than are the 1.4 grains of chlorine per gallon existing in the water above the sewer, and presumably derived mostly from the saline constituents of the soil.

Organic matter is present in excessive quantity. The large amount of free ammonia in the water results from the decomposition of nitrogenous matter; and the albuminoid ammonia indicates nitrogenous refuse still undecomposed.

As to the degree of organic contamination allowable in potable waters, Mr. Wanklyn, an English specialist in water analysis, has said, "It should be inclined to regard with some suspicion a water yielding a considerable quantity of free ammonia, along with 0.05 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million. Albuminoid ammonia above 0.10 per million begins to be a very suspicious sign, and over 0.15 ought to condemn a water absolutely." You may compare these amounts with the 1.5 free ammonia, and the .52 albuminoid ammonia per million existing in the river water. You will see also that the slow stream is not appreciably purified in a 3½ miles journey from the place of its great pollution.

Of course it is understood that the water of the Jordan is not used extensively for drinking purposes; and it is very clearly apparent that any human being who would drink from the river, at any place below the sewer, would be running great risks of danger to health and life. The river is heavily charged with organic filth, much of it veritable sewage, and animals drinking the water are endangered. There would seem to be

special danger in the case of milch cows drinking the water. Chemically considered the Jordan water is a fertile composition for the development of bacterial organisms; and germs of contagion entering the water would multiply most rapidly. But many of these points belong to the province of a physician rather than to that of the chemist. Please give me your opinion as to the indications, particularly specifying the dangers or absence of such attending the consumption of the water by milch cattle.

Hoping to see you soon, and converse with you on the matter, I am,
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. E. TALMAGE.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-President Nelson occupied the chair at the meeting of the city school board last night. The members present were Duke, Young, Pike, Dooley, Newman and Baldwin.

FOR DARTINGTON SITE.

The report of the attorney on the title to a lot 10x10 rods for a school in Dartington Place was made, and on motion of Mr. Young the warrant for \$8000 was ordered drawn.

OFFERED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

E. G. Adams offered to rent to the school board the basement of the church building on Third South and Seventh East streets, for school purposes, at a rental of \$40 per month, to be rented for a period of not less than five months, with the privilege of one year if desired. The room is 40x40 feet and could be partitioned off so as to make two good rooms.

Referred to committee on sites and buildings.

NEW SCHOOL WANTED.

A petition from fifty-five residents, representing 125 children of school age, asking for the establishment of a school on Post street was filed. The nearest school is over five blocks from the nearest petitioner. Referred to the same committee.

ANOTHER BUILDING OFFERED.

A. F. Clineburg sent in a communication stating that he had a building 28 x 50 feet on Post street, suitable for a school room, and in case the board needed such a room he would like to rent it to them. The building has city water.

Referred to the committee on school work.

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

Applications were filed by John H. Hurdman for the place of janitor at the Sixth ward school, endorsed by O. W. Powers and seventeen others, and by E. J. Brooke, who resides near the Twentieth ward, asking for a place in any school.

NEW SEATS ORDERED PURCHASED.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported as follows.

To the Board of Education:

Your committee on furniture and supplies report that they have received several bids for school furniture which have been examined by the members of this board, and no selection has yet been made, and the board is badly in need of the furniture, we recommend that the committee be authorized to purchase two carloads of seats immediately.

J. E. DOOLEY, Chairman.
N. J. NEWMAN.

Adopted,

MORE BOOKS ORDERED.

The committee on school work recommended that twelve sets of English and American classics, at a cost of \$50, be secured, and also the necessary chemicals for use of chemistry class, at a cost of \$45, be purchased. Adopted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The committee on finance reported the following bills to be paid by the board:

G. W. McHay, labeling books.....	\$25 00
Mrs. L. Huey, labeling books.....	12 00
Clara Hooper, labeling books.....	9 00
Stout & Page, distributing books.....	24 00

Total.....\$70 00

Adopted.

TO REMOVE THE OLD HEATING PLANT.

Benjamin Johnson applied for the job of removing the steam heating plant in the Nineteenth ward school when the new building is completed. Received and filed.

BRYANT SCHOOL.

Baldwin moved that the stone inscription on the Eleventh district be changed to Bryant school. Adopted.

PREPARING TO OPEN NEW BUILDINGS.

Pike moved that a suitable programme be prepared for the opening of the Eleventh and Sixth district buildings. Carried.

TO USE AN UNFINISHED BUILDING.

It was moved that the committee on sites and buildings be authorized to permit the use of the upper floor of the Eleventh district, providing that such action be not considered by the contracts as a final acceptance of the building. Adopted.

CONTRACTS WITH TEACHERS.

Duke moved that the officers of the board be authorized to execute the contracts with the teachers for the year, subject to changes in location. Carried.

Dooley reported that the heating apparatus of the Fourteenth was out of repair, and moved that the necessary repairs be made. Adopted.

All the schools in the country will observe October 21st, Columbus Day, and on the recommendation of the superintendent, the committee on school work was authorized to prepare a programme for that day.

Adjourned for one week.

TEMPLE NOTICES.

The Manti Temple will be closed on Saturday, October 1st, and re-opened for ordinance work on Monday, October 10th, 1892. A. H. LUND, President.

The Logan Temple will close on Friday evening, September 30th, 1892, and open again on Tuesday morning, October 11th, 1892.

M. W. MERRILL, Preset.

DEATH PETER W. CONNOVER.

We learn that another well known veteran, Colonel Peter W. Connover, of Provo City, departed this life at 6 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his daughter, at Richfield, Sevier County. The deceased was born September 19th, 1807, and therefore reached his eighty-fifth year yesterday. It is expected the remains will be brought to Provo City and the funeral services held there.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. FENBROE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - - - October 1, 1892.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-third Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, October 6th, 1892.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

A HYPOCRITE, FALSIFIER AND TRAITOR.

It is unnecessary to make any introductory explanation to the following correspondence:

HAROLD HORTY County, S. C.,
September 14, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

Copies of a letter have been circulated in this county by a Methodist minister from one of his brethren in Ogden, which is perfectly ridiculous and the cause of much persecution. If you feel as if it will do good to expose his wickedness do so. It has been the cause of some of our Elders being mobbed, and I received a letter giving me ten days to leave the country and it enclosed two charges of ammunition. If there is any way to expose the conspirators and put a stop to such treachery it should be done, for thieves of honest and innocent men are in jeopardy.

I will enclose a copy of the letter, or that portion of it which refers to us, and you can use it as you see fit, it being a public matter. Copies of it have been put in circulation and it has also been read from different pulpits. Yours Respectfully, HENRY S. TANNER.

HILL'S LETTER.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
OGDEN, Utah, July 2, 1892.

J. Wesley Hill, Pastor.

Dear Brother Ferguson:

I mail you a copy of my lecture on the question about which you write. Will furnish you all you want at 20 cents a copy.

Mormonism means ignorance, hostility and blasphemy. It is a foul system, reeking with all that is vile and debauched. Those missionaries should be whipped out of your community as enemies of morality and polluters of purity, but I need say no more for my lecture will give you a perfect photograph of the beast. My prayers are with you. Spare no strength in striking at the monstrosity. If they say polygamy is dead, tell

them they had better return to Utah and bury the putrid abomination. The truth is, it is being practiced all over the Territory and Joseph Smith is the only Savior they know.

There is this consolation, however; none but the low, sensual and senseless, ignorant, idiotic and mentally deformed will fall into the Mormon net.

Sincerely yours,

J. WESLEY HILL.

P. S. You are at liberty to use this letter and lecture in any way you deem necessary. Living in Utah I have buried these hot truths into the old Blue Beards camp for four years. J. W. HILL.

We cheerfully undertake to comply with the request contained in Elder Tanner's letter. This pleasure is enhanced because it involves the performance of a duty—the exposure of an unconscionable hypocrite. The task is one of easy performance, the subject being unusually vulnerable.

Hill designated in Ogden, where he is held in marked contempt, as "the Kid." He has quite a reputation there as a stealer of other people's sermons and palming them off on the public as his own. He also enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most murderous-minded and all round vindictive individual in this intermountain region. This latter trait has been especially but by no means exclusively exhibited toward the "Mormons." He has frequently expressed a wish that they should all be hanged, and fiendishly uttered a desire to take part in the total extinguishing of the Saints by means of assassination. It is needless to say that as a hollow-hearted hypocrite he is a pronounced success.

This unregenerated wretch winds up his slanderous attack upon an unoffending and upright community by saying, with characteristic bravado, "I have buried these hot truths into the old Blue Beards' camp for four years." Everybody here, "Mormon" and non-"Mormon," knows that what he calls "hot truths" are cold-blooded, malicious falsehoods. When uttered here they excite derision and contempt. They are manufactured and used for outside effect, and they are sown abroad in the instance under consideration for this purpose. He wants the Elders "whipped" and no doubt murdered, for the spirit, if not the blood, of Cain is in him. Should assassination by mob violence be the result of his retail falsehoods at "20 cents" a batch, he would be necessary to murder before the fact.

J. Wesley Hill knows he utters an unmitigated slander when he accuses the "Mormons" and their religion with being saturated with corruption. The non-"Mormon" population of Utah and surrounding States know what we say to be correct. Even in the heat of prosecutions under the Edmunds law, those who were engaged in enforcing the statute and who went to extraordinary extremes in doing so, publicly stated in open court that outside of the practice of polygamy, the Latter-day Saints were a chaste people. We cite Mr. W. H. Dickson as having expressed himself to that effect when he was United States District Attorney for Utah. Mr. C. S. Varian, who succeeded Mr. Dickson, made a similar statement in the course of an argument in court—

ing a case. Chief Justice Zane, whose opportunities for observation on the subject have been in some respects unequalled, entertained the same view. Since the abolition of the practice of polygamy, which was obnoxious to the nation, the Saints have not changed in relation to chastity.

As to the unscrupulous assertion about the "Mormons" being "senseless, ignorant, idiotic and mentally deformed," the very use of such an expression from a professed follower of Christ and teacher of His doctrine shows that the mind of him who uttered it is abnormally warped, knarled and impregnated with intellectual and moral pottrefaction.

It is appropriate that we draw from other sources for a portraiture of this small-spined phenomenally inhuman wretch, who has even recently exhibited toward one of his superiors the characteristics of Judas Iscariot. This we will explain further along.

The local public will have some recollection of the disgraceful squabble which broke out among the Methodist clergymen and other officials of that Church over the proposed university of the seat at Ogden early in 1891. The leading contestants in the scandalous quarrel were the Rev. Samuel Small, president of the university, and J. Wesley Hill. The latter made serious charges of embezzlement against Mr. Small while he was in the east obtaining funds for the founding of the educational institution in question. When he heard of the allegations that had been made against him he sent the following telegram, which was published at the time in the Ogden Standard and also in the News:

"Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.—The charges made by Hill and Franklin are the same malicious slanders that Hill retracted by telegram March 28. I am moving for Hill's expulsion from the ministry and this last act by Hill and Franklin is an endeavor to bulldoze me. It does not succeed. I will not quit. I am ready for the fullest investigation of my accounts. I have done no wrong and have nothing to conceal or fear. I have perfect showing for every cent.

Signed, SAM'L W. SMALL."

We now present another and more elaborate portrait of the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, drawn by the same artistic hand. A dispatch dated at Atlanta, Ga., May 5th, 1891, also over the signature of Mr. Small, contained the following:

"Many newspapers continue, from some motive I cannot imagine, to publish the slanderous telegrams concerning me, sent out from Utah by the hands or connivance of that infamous liar, hypocrite, and lewd sham preacher, Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of the first Methodist church at Ogden.

"This is the same thief and swindler who came to Philadelphia, wormed himself into the Methodist pulpit, lifted collections for his church which he pocketed and squandered upon himself, and his family; who sponged upon the hospitality of new made acquaintances and turned their houses and hospitality to ridicule and jeering; who forced a lot of real estate upon benevolent Methodists at inflated prices and with a series of lies that would appal a bunco man; who did this in the name of the church when it was the private anap speculation of himself and a gang of Ogden sharpers; who lives a double life, preaching 'holiness' in the pulpit and indulging his lecherous lusts in private;

who deceived me into accepting the presidency of an alleged university, the scheme of duplicity, chicanery, and land speculation; who induced me to hold on when I would have resigned months ago, and urged me to try to redeem the cause of the college and save the good faith of the church by a new measure to secure a sufficient endowment, which action of mine he is now trying to have the official board repudiate; who has set going all the flood of newspaper slanders upon me because I would not help him swindle a brother minister in Philadelphia, Rev. Merritt Hubbard, or join him in a scheme to use the university and the church for the purpose of getting big money for ourselves.

I here reiterate that this said Rev. J. Wesley Hilt is the most infamous and versatile rascal outside of any penitentiary, false in word and oath to his wife and his God, and a hypocrite in every private relation and public function. I am ready to prove him all this."

Now for further proof of the Judas Iscariot characteristics of J. Wesley Hilt. The local public are familiar with the recent exposure of the plagiaristic feat performed by the Rev. Dr. Hilt. We stated yesterday that the expose was effected by two Methodist clergymen, but we did not give their names. We now present the name of J. Wesley Hilt as the principal of the two traitors to their chief and the interests of their church. He it was who called at this office and asked for a copy of the Salt Lake Tribune of March 21st, which contains the address borrowed and delivered by Dr. Hilt. He stated at the time that he had sent several men to the Tribune office to procure the paper, but he could not get it there. We know the gentleman from whom he borrowed it for the purpose of exposing Dr. Hilt, his superior ecclesiastical officer. He betrayed his chief, as Judas betrayed his Master. We feel assured also that it was he who betrayed the proceedings of the meeting of Methodist clergymen convened for the purpose of considering Dr. Hilt's dilemma and gave them to a local newspaper. His exposure of the Rev. Hilt was doubtless inspired by mingled malice and ambition. In getting in his treacherous work he showed no regard for the injury he inflicted upon the church of which he professes to be a minister and the interests of which it was his duty to protect.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

THE Health Commissioner of this municipality is active in endeavors to improve the sanitary condition of the city. This is to be commended. We believe he receives due support and assistance from the Sanitary Inspector. Both these officers will, no doubt, excite criticism from people who are indifferent to filth, and who cannot understand the effects of seepage, the disease that lurks in decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the fact that clear-looking, cold water may be impregnated with the germs of death, undiscernible to the sharpest naked eye. But the public generally will applaud all genuine, consistent and impartial efforts to keep the city clean. We use these terms because anything that has the appearance of partiality or movements for effect will not meet with public favor. We think

the officials named ought to be supported in their legitimate endeavors to enforce the sanitary ordinances.

The Health Commissioner has submitted to the City Council a plan for a systematic inspection of the sanitary condition of the city. Most of it appears to be proper, and the object in view is certainly praiseworthy. If the threatened approach of any form of disease will prompt a movement in the interest of cleanliness and the purification of the city, the alarm will not be without good results.

However, we suggest to the civic authorities that the catechism prepared by the Commission ought to be carefully revised before it is adopted. It should be brought within the lines of the law. Questions about conditions for which no law has been enacted, may be legally left unanswered. People cannot be compelled to take notice of them. For instance, no person need tell, unless he chooses, whether or not he or his children have been vaccinated. There are other matters of query in the list submitted that are on the same footing. Don't attempt too much and thus make a failure of the whole business.

We have been in favor for years of a strict system of sanitation in this city, and have pointed out what in our opinion ought to be and could be done in this direction. Any system will require a certain amount of official surveillance, and that will of course be obnoxious to many sensitive or ignorant people. Make it as thorough and yet as inoffensive as possible, and the vast majority of our citizens will encourage its adoption and execution.

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE sanitary question should be agitated until something practical is established in the form of a common sense system. A letter from Farmington, which appears in this issue of the DESERET NEWS, brings up the subject again. For this city and other places where people congregate in comparatively large numbers, special and vigorous measures ought to be adopted to establish and maintain cleanliness and prevent accumulations which are the breeding spots for disease. In country places other regulations may be adequate. But everywhere intelligent people ought to be diligent in preserving sanitary conditions that will conduce to health and comfort.

Farmington, it is supposed to be the most healthful, frequently prove to be very deceptive in this particular. People go into the country for health and pleasure, and often bring home sickness and misery. Why? Because no efforts are made to dispose of decaying vegetable matter nor to remove nuisances that would not be tolerated in cities, not even in Salt Lake City. Open cesspools, steaming manure heaps, decaying fruit, rotting vegetable refuse, stinking outhouses, fill the air with odors that are stifling and with germs of destruction which, borne upon the breeze, are carried into houses or are breathed into the lungs of people susceptible to disease, and finding congenial surroundings, fructify and multiply and put in their deadly work. Country places, villages, hamlets,

farming regions, isolated dwellings, everywhere need sanitary care, as well as do the populous towns and cities, which commonly receive it in some degree. Dry earth is the best and most natural deodorizer in existence on this globe. It is so simple of use, so inexpensive and so near at hand everywhere on land, that there is little or no excuse if it is not brought into general requisition.

The world that blows up the dust and scatters it everywhere are often very disagreeable, but they are blessings in disguise, for they help to disinfect many a filthy place, and thus become a great aid to effective and much needed sanitation. People can accomplish much more by the frequent use of the dust than the breeze can do by occasional blasts.

HAMBURG, THE PLAGUE STRICKEN.

EASTERN newspapers are clamoring for the removal of Charles H. Burke, acting consul of the United States at Hamburg, because he gave the vessel "Moravia" a clean bill of health on August 18, on her departure from that city. On September 1st he did the same with the "Bohemia." Mr. Burke's position is awkward. It is admitted that he might have some excuse for his action as to the "Moravia," because the Hamburg authorities tried to conceal, and did so, the first ravages of the pestilence. But for the "Bohemia," which sailed on September 1st, it is considered there was not the same excuse, because telegrams from Hamburg were published in American papers on that date stating that cholera prevailed to the extent of 300 deaths a day. So that Burke must have known about the condition of affairs in that city and his conduct is at present inexplicable and appears to be criminal.

Hamburg is a poorly governed city. It is one of the old free towns of Germany. It was founded by Charlemagne away back in 804. In the thirteenth century it was a great trade center. It is situated on the Elbe, 75 miles from the German ocean, and has had the free navigation of this river, and the right of levying toll on foreign ships. The history of this is largely the history of Western Europe for many centuries. Napoleon the First intended making it the stronghold of Northern Germany. It is now the commercial emporium of Northern Europe. Next to London it has the largest money exchange transactions of any European city. It is perhaps the greatest emigration port in Europe. It is a city of wealth, and its people are so absorbed in money-getting that the government has recently become the synonym for corruption. It is still a free town, though deprived of most of its ancient privileges. It is governed by a Senate of eighteen members, chosen for life. The municipal council consists of 192 members, elected of six years.

The recent outbreak of cholera has aroused public attention in Germany to the defective government of Hamburg. The Emperor is so enraged that he contemplates bringing it under the imperial system of all German municipalities. The police are said to be

the most venal and corrupt in all the world. They levy blackmail, and sell privileges to evildoers. The sanitary inspectors will permit all sorts of nuisances for a trifling bribe. And it was not until cholera had obtained a foothold, reaching 800 cases a day, that its existence was known in other German towns. The steamship companies bought up the city officials, but the emigrant and merchandise traffic should be injured.

It is hardly possible that Mr. Burke was ignorant of the condition of affairs and it is hinted that he was not any better than the city officials. He is to be held responsible for the evils arising from the carrying of cholera germs on the Hamburg vessels to the port of New York, and his official doings ought to be investigated.

A RAILROAD WAR IMMINENT.

THE Transcontinental Association, an organization of the principal overland railroads, is on the point of dissolution. This was a sort of pool, or syndicate or trust for the purpose of maintaining certain rates agreed on, and for paying a subsidy to the Pacific Mail steamers, so that these rates could be sustained. Virtually it was a railroad monopoly, and operated almost on the same plan as if owned by one corporation.

Some time ago the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern gave notice of withdrawal, and now the Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe gives notice of similar action. This means the absolute disruption of the association. The remaining roads cannot remain together with the Santa Fe a competitor. This also means the abandonment of the subsidy to Pacific mail steamers.

The Transcontinental was virtually a department of the Western Traffic Association, and from the latter the Southern Pacific has given notice of withdrawal. This means a war between the Northern and Southern overland railroads, and also general demoralization in rates all over the country during the fall and winter. A cut of nearly \$8 has already been made between Chicago and New York, and the supposition is that before many weeks extensive rate cutting will prevail throughout the country.

The Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern comprise the northern transcontinental systems. They are strong corporations, and in their fight for the Asiatic trade will be supported by Portland, Tacoma, Vancouver and the territory contributory to these towns. They will also be supported by St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all the cities along the northern belt. They traverse a rich country, and can command a good local traffic. The Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Mail comprise the Southern systems. Their disadvantages are many. They traverse sparsely settled Territories. They must depend largely on through traffic for support. But the Santa Fe has good eastern connections, and it is said a branch from some point in Arizona to run into Utah and tap the Union Pacific either at Provo or Salt Lake is contemplated by this system.

San Francisco had better hurry up

and build that projected road to this city, or else when the war commences she will be left desolate and alone in the center. Portland on the north and Los Angeles or San Diego in the south will absorb much of her trade, and reduce her to a much lower grade than she now occupies in the rank of commercial cities.

OPPOSITION IN RELIGION.

DURING the first years of the rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the principal weapons employed in the numerous efforts made to wipe it out of existence were argument, calumny and violence. The first named of the three was the first to be relinquished. Its withdrawal was the result of its proving ineffectual in attaining the object for which it was applied. Those who had recourse to it were, in the majority of instances when it was brought into play, routed by their "Mormon" opponents. The field was then left almost exclusively to falsehood and violence, and the latter has been for many years growing in disfavour, until it also has practically disappeared, except where it has been incited by such infamous professed followers of the meek and lowly Jesus as J. Wesley Hill. Such characters as he have occasionally aroused a spirit of murderous mobocracy among ignorant people by the circulation of the most atrocious falsehoods.

So far as relates to the Church in its gathered capacity another force has been operated to disintegrate the community of Saints. Its nature is such as to recall the advice given by Baal to the King of the Moabites and Midianites regarding the most efficient method of conquering Israel. It was to the effect that if the children of Abraham could be induced to enter into the practices of the surrounding peoples the Israelites would become an easy prey to their enemies. Baalistic views have been expressed and their application advocated with regard to the "Mormon" people, especially the youthful portion of them. The degrading concomitants of modern civilization have been named as desirable and effective means of causing them to break away from the restraints of their religion and the influence of its teachers. All the allurements of sin have been introduced, and while some have fallen a prey to them the Church still remains strong and intact, and doubtless will continue to grow in power and dimensions.

Recourse to calumny and falsehood has been, during late years, becoming gradually less frequent, because its potency has diminished. This is the result of their being no longer effective weapons against "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." The Saints are becoming better known among the intelligent people of the nation and the world at large than formerly. As a consequence, hobgoblin anti-"Mormon" stories are no longer swallowed as formerly, when the people's throats were greased and ready to receive them. Now they make wry faces at them and as a rule regard them for what they are worth. Of course, exceptions to this situation occur where ignorance and malice prevail.

We are by no means displeased to observe a resumption of some of the original means used to wean the "Mormons" from their religion. We refer now to the religious forces that have recently been centered in this city, and which are now operating. They embody religious sentiment and explanation. The recent revival meetings were not strikingly conspicuous for either explanation or argument. They were rather distinguished for emotional or sentimental tendencies, and embodied little or no information. The present exercises in connection with the big tent take on more of an explanatory hue, and have argument associated with them. But neither the one nor the other offers anything new to intelligent Latter-day Saints. Many, perhaps most, of the themes of the discourses of the gentleman who now holds forth north of the Knutsford have been treated by the "Mormon" Elders for half a century past; and besides, the Church has had upon them the additional light of modern revelation.

We presume that the recent and present religious efforts are chiefly pointed in the direction of the conversion of the Saints, seeing they constitute the large majority of the population. Many of them will doubtless attend the meetings now being held. They were present at the Mills revival in large numbers. This is simply indicative of an interest in religious movements, themes and questions. It has no significance with regard to conversions. On the contrary, the effect will be, in our view, to increase with them a desire to adhere more closely and with greater fidelity to their own doctrines and principles. It confirms them in the conviction that "Mormonism," the fulness of the Gospel of Christ, revealed anew in this age, comprehends all there is of power and worth in religion.

No person can reasonably object to religious people and organizations seeking, by proper sentiment, explanation and argument, to gain converts to their views with regard to the most consistent way to serve the Lord. This method is in unison with civilization and the rights of man. And we hope to see the day when the Saints in every part of the world will be given as great freedom from molestation while conducting evangelical work as they have always accorded to religionists of every faith who have come among them. We anticipate a time in the future when falsehood, calumny, mobocracy and murder shall not be employed as weapons for the destruction of religious freedom. We do not think that day is very far distant.

WHY SHE IS A POLITICIAN.

THE Countess of Aberdeen, a lady who is active in British public affairs, tells why she is a politician, as follows: "Friends and foes alike often and often tell us that politics will always mean dirty work, and that fine sentiments and high aims are all very well for public platforms, but that they will not go down in practical, daily life; and that this being so we had better keep clear of what will inevitably coarsen and tend to lower our standards of right and wrong. But we must face it out, and see on what these objections are founded. That they

do point to a possible danger we must admit, and we must beware of it. But, as a rule, I think we may say that we shall find that the objections proceed principally from two sources—(1) a very partial idea of what a woman's life should be; and (2) a low estimate of politics. Let us look at the last first. When we go to political meetings—men's political meetings—we hear often a great deal of what the objections should be; how that the end of all politics is the well-being of the people. Many are the eloquent speeches we hear on this subject. And yet they come home and tell us that politics are not for women; that it would debase and degrade them—these politics, which are to raise the whole people, would contaminate us.

How do we reconcile these two statements? Do those who make the speeches believe in what they are saying publicly, or do they say it only to catch the ear of the people, and do they really believe in their hearts that political life as a matter of fact only means a race between men and between parties for power, and influence, and place, and fame? With such an estimate of political life we can have nothing to do, and we do not wonder that any who incline toward such a view should use their best endeavor to keep us out of it. But we believe that there are sound principles which must stand which should, inspire the government of the people, by the people, for the people; and we believe implicitly in their power, when properly applied, to reform, and enoble and uplift.

"Any of us who know anything of the lives of the poor know how the social questions which we discuss backward and forward are living, pressing realities to them. Questions about education, labor, the sweating system, licensing, the housing of the poor, the work-house system are all sternly real to them, and especially so to the women, and they are affecting their day by day. We must so believe in our politics that we shall both believe and act as if it must deal with these questions."

THE TRICKY UTAH COMMISSION.

We publish today the report of the Utah Commission for the present year, as furnished to its organ in this city, with the exception of documents that have already been printed and do not need to be republished.

It is a characteristic production, dishonest, untruthful, cunning and full of the pettifoggery, special pleading and trickery which are usually found in the later reports of that useless and expensive body. Again we notice the conspicuous absence of the name of that sturdy old warrior, Gen. McClelland, who has proved himself, all along, too honorable to endorse the subtleties of his associate officials. It is signed by all the others.

The first part of the report deals with the political change which has taken place in Utah. It is spoken of as a "sudden" and the sincerity of the people is mentioned in a doubtful way. The writers being too cowardly either to deny or confess their belief in it, but in a shifting way express the doubt that other people are alleged to feel. The "sudden" change—the disorganization of the People's party, had been contemplated and discussed for years, and it is well known was as gradual as anything of the kind could possibly be.

The Commissioners parade their appointment of Judge Zane and Secretary Seals as registration officers, as

proof that the Commission has not appointed irresponsible and disreputable persons for such places. The selection of those gentlemen was everywhere hailed as a new departure, a "sudden change" on the part of the Commission. There is no need here to give a detailed list of persons who were not only irresponsible and disreputable but whose record has demonstrated their dishonesty and chicanery. The appointment of the two gentlemen named is viewed as the exception which proves the rule of improper selections, and that is notorious in the Territory.

The Commissioners deny that they "approved" of changes that were made by the Legislature in the election laws but which were vetoed by the Governor. They resort to the pettifoggery method of playing upon the word "approved," and say they had no authority to approve. Everybody knows they had no official authority in the premises, but every sane person also knows that the Commissioners could express their approval of the changes. And as a matter of fact, they did so, and it was largely because they did so that the Legislature passed the measure making the changes. As to the Governor's part in the matter we have nothing to say. We are dealing now with the tricky Utah Commission.

But it is on the polygamy question that these officials display their malicious and paltry untruthfulness in its vilest form. Referring to the resolution adopted at the General Conference of October, 1891, they enter an evasive and contemptible answer. The Conference denied emphatically a former statement by the Commission to the effect that the Church dominates its members in political matters, and that a number of persons in Utah had entered into polygamous marriages since the issuance of the manifesto against them. The Commissioners now try to make it appear that the first denial amounts to a confession that Church domination in politics did exist in the past. And as to the legal polygamous marriages, say the reports on which their information was founded are on file, and that the officers who furnished it live in and are familiar with the precincts. They further plead that neither they nor these officers can have anything to gain by perverting the truth.

The language used by the Conference signified, as plain as words could make it, that no such domination as charged by the Commission had been exercised by the Church. The case of excommunication referred to in a garbled way by the Commission does not affect the matter one iota, but only shows to what miserable means those officials resort to try and make a point and divert attention from the main issue. The reference by the Conference to the appearance of a union of Church and State in consequence of men holding both ecclesiastical and civil offices, was not any admission of the charge of the Commission, but was cited in explanation of an appearance that was not a reality. The quirk by which the Commission attempt to take advantage of this exposes their pettifoggery proclivities.

What they charged and what the Conference denied was, that a certain number of persons during the year then last past had entered into polygamous marriages. This was also denied by the President of the Church who should know of the facts. The Commissioners now say "Denials and denunciations prove nothing." Perhaps not. Neither do unsupported assertions, particularly when after being challenged, not a scintilla of evidence to substantiate them is offered. This is the situation. Denials and denunciations do prove something under these circumstances. They prove that the Utah Commissioners either dare not bring forward their alleged proofs of information or that they have none to produce. Denials and denunciations, in the face of their failure after a year's challenge, are worth more than their trumped-up assertions for which they offer no proof.

But they dodge again from the question as to the fact of new polygamous marriages being contracted, to the question of belief in the rightfulness of such marriages in the absence of civil law against it. They quote Dr. Faillage and the statements of the Presidency before the Master in Chancery which related to the belief of the Latter-day Saints, to bolster up their own false charges about recent plural marriages. Pettifoggery again in its most despicable shape! What certain persons may possibly believe is one thing, what they are charged with doing is another and different thing. The attack upon President Joseph F. Smith is of the same sort. He denied the truth of the Commissioners' charges. His seclusion and his religious belief had nothing to do with the issue.

The culminating point in the dastardly attempt of the Commission to make it appear that the manifesto was a pretense and that "polygamy still exists" is the assertion that: "The commission has reports of fifteen male persons who are believed to have entered into polygamous marriages during the last year and of more than three hundred persons who are known, or believed to be living in polygamous relations."

Observe the cunning way in which these charges are put, so as to do as much damage as possible and creep out of the responsibility of preferring them. They have "reports." The reports speak of male persons "believed" to have entered into these marriages, or who are "believed to be now living in polygamous relations." Shame on the cowardly officials who make these statements in this non-committal, timorous and misleading manner! If we were to tell all the tales we have had by way of "reports" to us of the doings of some of these same Commissioners here and elsewhere, they would be planting suits for libel or hiding their heads on the "underground."

"It is believed," they say. By whom? No answer. We challenge the Commissioners to produce the names of the accused and the names of their accusers. They have been thus challenged when they bore similar false witness before. But they have been as silent as the grave on this question of proof. They dare not give the names lest their craven and

groundless charges be so clearly disproven that they stand exposed for the miserable liabellers that they are.

As to having "nothing to gain by narrating falsehoods or perverting the truth," who has anything to gain in this matter if it be not the Commissioners who are clearly convicted of this wrong? Have they not been fighting for their places with a desperation pitiable to behold? Have they not been willing to take less than half their former salaries to keep hold of their easy offices? Do they not now plainly plead for continuance by showing the necessity for it? The motive for "narrating falsehoods" is plainly manifest. This is what we now charge them with. They are retailers of scandal. They are mouthers of dirty gossip. They know that they are only circulating reports which are not verified, and they expose their own meanness by the covert manner in which they publish to the world the vile insinuations that they do not attempt to prove. Nothing to gain by it! No, indeed, nothing that anyone but time-servers, place-hunters and official pap-suckers would stoop to secure by such miserable methods.

Their attempt to gain credit for the "changed conditions" in Utah is truly ludicrous. They admit that they have no jurisdiction in the enforcement of penal laws against polygamy, and yet endeavor to make it appear that, by the action of those laws, the "Mormon" Church has been compelled to abandon its practice, and they are "the only agency" by which the Church was induced to issue and adopt the manifesto. The Utah Commission have had no more to do with the actual suppression of polygamy than the clerks in the Department of Justice had to do with the suppression of the Homestead riots.

The Commissioners, with remarkable inconsistency, after reciting the application of leading Church officials for amnesty, express their desire that it may be granted. And thus, after inferentially accusing of deception and falsehood the men who make the application, they insinuate that plural marriages are still solemnized in spite of the manifesto, and that leading "Mormon" officials are living in polygamous relations, and yet endorse the application for amnesty which contains a virtual denial of these accusations!

There are many other things in this contemptible document that ought to be ventilated, but we have not space to-day to enter into their discussion. A more desperate and transparent attempt to retain place by distorting facts, coloring incidents and repeating slanders, was never made before the United States government and the American people.

HILL'S PREDICAMENT.

WE are reliably informed that the Methodist church authorities have determined to request J. Wesley Hill to tender his resignation as pastor of the M. E. Church of Ogden. The exciting cause of this action is the part he played in connection with the recent exposure which has injured the cause of the church in this part of the country. In case Hill shall decline to offer his resignation, a charge of immoral

conduct will be preferred against him. Those having the case in hand are confident of their ability to prove the allegations, and should that point be reached expulsion from the M. E. Church will be the result.

It has been recently stated, in general terms, that J. Wesley Hill is a notorious plagiarist having been guilty of the practice of stealing other people's sermons and delivering them from the pulpit as his own. Yesterday a gentleman drew our attention to an instance in point, when Hill delivered one of Dr. Witt Talmage's best productions as his own. The sermon of the Brooklyn pastor as spoken by its author and as delivered by its purloiner was published in parallel columns, so our informant stated, in the Ogden Standard.

Mr. Hill's clerical career appears to be approaching a collapse. His situation brings vividly to mind the following words of a revelation: "There is a time appointed unto ever man, according as his works shall be."

HE COULD NOT COME IN.

WHITE men and Mongolians are putting their heads together for the purpose of devising an effective method of evading the Geary Chinese exclusion law. The latest attempt in that line is rather ludicrous. A Chinaman has presented himself for admission to the United States on the ground that he is a British subject, and that as such he has a right to enter and leave this country at will.

This case presents a new phase of the question, the United States being under treaty obligations with England to admit the subjects of the latter country untrammelled. This particular Chinaman was not permitted to benefit by this pretext, and it is not likely that the British lion will show his teeth and wish his tail over the action of this country in the premises. He would make himself ridiculous if he did. The Chinaman evidently did not become a naturalized Britisher for the purpose of remaining within the boundaries of Great Britain's territorial dominion, but to escape from it and enter that of the United States. It is not to be supposed that England would permit its naturalization laws to be used as a means of enabling the Chinese to evade the laws of this country.

The agitation aroused by the Geary exclusion statute is becoming daily more intense. A great many white people are opposed to it on the ground that they believe it to be unconstitutional. Steps are being taken to have it constitutionally tested. We hope it will be pushed through that process as speedily as possible. Many prominent men take the ground in these times, however, that the country has virtually no written constitution, the will of the people being superior to it. If it really has come to a point when the tribunal of popular opinion takes precedence of the supreme law of the land, the Geary bill may be reasonably considered valid from that standpoint. Unfortunately the popular will is not infrequently widely separate from that which is right and just.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADDED TAX!

A MEETING of the taxpayers of this city and county is called for this evening, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Second South street west. The purpose of the meeting is to take into consideration the proper means to test the legality of the additional assessment levied by the Territorial Board of Equalization. The call is made by the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of a number of influential citizens.

It is to be regretted that this announcement was not made earlier, so that taxpayers from distant parts in the county as well as those in the city could have been notified in time to attend. As it is there ought to be a large gathering. If any means can be devised to resist this levy it ought to be used. The times are inauspicious for excessive taxation, and the raise comes after many people have, as they supposed, paid their full taxes for the year and obtained their receipts.

It is generally conceded that the county assessor has made, in the main, a fair valuation of the assessable property in the county. Complaints have been but few, and not many mistakes have been made. People have prepared to meet the obligations imposed by the assessment, and now, when many of them are discharged, and as much effort as is possible to others has been put forth to settle in time, this proposed additional burden is not relished by anybody.

We think the Board has done injustice to the taxpayers in this county, in the first place, in raising the assessment ten per cent., or at all, and in the next place, by leaving their action until after many settlements for taxes have been made and after the date mentioned in the law that created the Board and defined its powers.

Let the wise men among the people present their views, and let a protest go up from the taxpayers of this county which will be heard if not heeded. Everybody knows that we are taxed enough already.

THE SEWAGE NUISANCE.

THE complaints about the nuisance near the Jordan river continue, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to belittle them. The difficulty we foresee, and of which we forewarned the municipal authorities when the defective sewer system was first advocated, is a foul and pestilent existing fact. Sewage is emptied into the Jordan river in such quantities as to befoul the stream and become an abiding nuisance. The analyses made by Dr. Talmage are proof positive of this, and they cannot be cried down or ignored. A remedy is loudly called for and there must be some effectual plan devised to dispose of the city's sewage which will not endanger the life and health of the citizens.

But the point of discharge the other side of Jordan, to which place the greater part of the sewage has been pumped, is so vile and fetid from the filth deposited that it is beyond the power of language to describe its nastiness. People who have habitations

anywhere near it are sickened and driven from the spot, and one well known citizen has been compelled to vacate his premises which have in consequence gone to ruin. He has this day entered suit against the city. The following copy of the complaint presents his case clearly and the cause he has for demanding damages:

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Peter F. Goss, Plaintiff,

vs.

Salt Lake City, a Corporation,
Defendant.

Complaint.

The plaintiff complains and alleges:

I. That the defendant is, and at all the times hereafter mentioned was, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of Utah Territory, in the county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah.

II. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner and in possession of the following described land and premises, and of a certain dwelling house, barn and other improvements situated thereon. The said premises being bound and described as follows, to-wit: All of the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32) in township one (1), north of range one (1) west, and lots two (2) and three (3) of section five (5), township one (1) south of range one (1) west, of the Salt Lake meridian, United States survey.

III. That ever since the year 1878 the defendant has been the owner and in the possession of a certain strip of land about four (4) rods wide and forty (40) rods long, running through plaintiff's said premises, and that a certain stream of water known as the "Surplus Canal" is situated thereon; that the plaintiff's dwelling house is located near the bank of said stream and about six (6) rods therefrom, the plaintiff's land lying on both sides of said canal.

IV. That during the spring of 1880, the defendant made and constructed a sewer from Salt Lake City to a point near the plaintiff's said premises, and from about the month of May, 1880 till the present time has conveyed the sewage from said Salt Lake City through said sewer, and discharged the same into the said "surplus canal" at a point near plaintiff's premises and dwelling, and the said sewage matter has been conveyed by said canal onto plaintiff's land. That the said so-called canal is neither a natural stream nor an artificial channel constructed to convey water, but from the place where the sewage is discharged into the canal (through plaintiff's land), the canal consists of a series of natural hollows, which are from ten rods to forty rods in width; that the canal is an open stream and has but little fall, so that the water therein flows very slowly, and the sewer matter discharged therein by said defendant through said sewer has settled in the bottom of said canal where it runs through plaintiff's premises, as well as at other places on each side of his said land, to a depth of several inches, instead of flowing through the canal; that the said canal is, and at all the times mentioned in this complaint was, wholly unsuitable and unfit to receive the said sewage and carry the same away, and that it was and is totally unfit for the said purposes for which it has been used by the defendant, that by reason of the defendant's carelessness and negligence in the construction and maintenance of said sewer and canal, and because of the discharge of said sewage into said unfit and defective canal, the defendant has created and maintained a nuisance and has caused noxious and offensive smells, and has

tainted and corrupted the atmosphere so as to render the dwelling house and premises of the plaintiff unfit for habitation, and has compelled plaintiff to move from and abandon the same, and has thereby prevented him from renting or otherwise receiving any income therefrom, and has greatly depreciated the value of his said premises and caused irreparable injury thereto, besides injuring the live stock and other property of the plaintiff thereon. That by reason of the said acts of the defendant the plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment:

1. That the said nuisance be abated and the defendant restrained by injunction from maintaining or using said canal, to the nuisance of the plaintiff, or permitting it to be so used.

2. That the plaintiff recover from the defendant twenty-five thousand dollars damages and his costs.

We learn from Mr. Goss that the effluvia near his place arising from the sewage is unbearable. He has not only been compelled to vacate the premises, but has had to abandon all cultivation of his land there and all care of the place, for no living being can stand the stench. He and his family had to remove from it. Persons sent to take care of the premises returned and refused to remain. Men employed to work there had to decamp and bring away the teams, for nothing could endure the horrible nuisance.

Mr. Goss is a reliable citizen. He had a valuable place near the surplus canal until the sewer discharge ruined it. During the boom he was offered \$55,000 for it but held it at a higher figure. Today it is comparatively worthless. He has engaged the efficient services of Richards and Moyle, the popular attorneys, and they think he has a very strong case. This refers not so much to the force of the odors around his premises as to the cause he has for legal action.

How many other suits the city will have to meet if the nuisances are not abated, and some efficient means is not soon provided to dispose of the sewage, we are not prepared even to guess at. Something ought to be done to remove the evil and it ought to be done quickly.

A CHOLERA CURE.

In these times of alarm, a simple cure for ailments resembling cholera is more than ordinarily valuable. We do not believe that there is any genuine Asiatic cholera in this mountain region, although some cases have been claimed. But bowel complaints are quite common and they create fear that aggravates the disease. The Sun cholera mixture, which can be obtained at the drug stores, has proved an excellent remedy in such cases. We have found, in many years' experience, a remedy even more simple for cholera morbus and kindred "summer complaints." It is a saturated tincture of camphor, which forms one of the main ingredients in the Sun mixture. For an adult give four drops on a piece of white sugar every fifteen minutes for one hour. Wait an hour. Renew the doses each alternate hour until the purging moderates. One drop for a very young child or less for an infant, either in sugar or water, is sufficient in quantity.

An efficient cure for cholera is said to be a teaspoonful of chloroform in four times as much water. A gentleman who saw it used in Cuba thus speaks of its success: "I went to Cuba to help organize the insurgent army and I had a chance to try the remedy, for a cholera epidemic broke out among the troops. My first experience was on a negro, who was in the last stages. It cured him and hundreds after him. When we marched, the officers carried bottles of chloroform, and if a man fell out, sick with cholera, the remedy was applied, and he was able to resume his place. I have seen men lying by the road side in a state of collapse, almost dead. An officer would ride up, dismount, and apply the remedy, and before the column had passed the man would be in the ranks again."

We have heard that the same remedy has been applied with great benefit in some parts of the Southern States. It may be that chloroform in smaller doses will prove specific in milder stomach diseases than genuine cholera.

FINLAND IN RELATION TO CRIME.

SOME of the public journals are commenting upon the terrible sentence upon a young married woman in Finland. Her chief crime was the murder of her husband. In addition to this she had several times forged his name to papers for the purpose of obtaining money. For the murder she has been sentenced to be beheaded. Before decapitation her right hand will be cut off, as a penalty for forgery. These punishments are inflicted under the provisions of a medieval law, which has never been repealed.

The comments of the press upon this case are mostly confined to condemnation of the judgment on account of its barbarity. The subject is, however, suggestive of some thoughts in another direction. In an inadvertent upon the fact that Finland is behind the times in preserving such a statute on its books, the cause of it not having been repealed ought to be considered. It is evident that that country has not advanced at the same rate as other nations in law reform because statutory changes have not been so necessary there as elsewhere. This particular case indicates that if Finland has not kept abreast with other countries in changing its laws, it has been because she has also been behind in the march toward a criminal vortex in the direction of which the world is hastening. The balance of the nations have been compelled to modify punitive processes in some classes of offenses because of the increase of crime.

The time when stealing and other minor offenses were in Great Britain capital offenses is yet within the memory of men. This was when honesty was more largely the rule than now. As crime increased modifications of the criminal statutes were demanded and conceded. The same development has been going forward in the other nations, Finland being evidently a notable exception to the rule.

As a matter of course the enlargement of population accounts, to an extent, for the appalling increase of

crime, but only to a limited degree. The proportion of criminality to the population of seventy-five years ago and now would, we believe, make an exhibit favorable to the older times. This is a result of the selfishness of modern civilization, which differs in its expression from that of barbarism. The former is, however, the same concentrative unchristianism as the latter exhibited by different methods. One of the most notable tendencies of the times is the decay of human sympathy in the world. This of course is but another way of stating that selfishness is being developed. The symptoms of this situation bubble and boil at every exciting cause, no matter how comparatively small, as, for instance, in the recent brutal resistance to the landing on Fire Island of the "Norman" passengers. The increase of selfishness, which is anti-Christ, must be co-existent with clashing, quarrelling and violence, because it means commotion resulting from men seeking to gain advantage over their fellows.

In view of these considerations it will be well to give Finland its due credit for morality, while commenting on the barbarous character of some of its penal statutes.

EVILS OF CARELESSNESS.

The following excellent hints on the bad results of negligence are clipped from the *Youth's Companion* and are worthy of universal attention:

"Every one knows, in a general way, how fatal habits of carelessness may prove. Yet few mothers—we say mothers, because the training of the young is mainly in their hands—are sufficiently impressed with the importance of vigorously training their children to habits of carefulness.

"An old Latin proverb said, 'The mothers of the timid seldom weep.' We do not wish children trained to timidity, but to thoughtfulness—to considering the probable consequences of their conduct. Certainly, in the transition period from childhood to youth, the formation of right habits in this respect can be begun.

"I didn't think," should not be a full excuse for many little misdeeds, or for a costly piece of carelessness.

"If the habit of negligence is once formed, it will assert itself through life—probably in a disastrous way. A habit of carelessness is formed, it will be a lifelong benefit—probably beyond all that its possessor may realize.

"Stagings are constantly giving way, resulting in death or broken bones, because those who put them up were careless in a dangerous way. A friend of ours, a retired householder, never had an accident of the kind during his long life. He had formed the habit of assuring himself that every stick of timber and every nail was sound, and that every nail was well driven home.

"A gentleman who had gone to watch with a sick friend opened a door which led to the cellar, but from which the stairs had been removed. He fell and was killed. What a wicked neglect to have such a door unbarred in the front hall!

"A mother stopped out for a moment, leaving a tub of boiling water on the floor and a young child in the room. She was detained, somewhat, and returned to find her child scalded to death.

"At a camp-ground last summer a lady intending to do some ironing filled her stove with wood and went to

a neighbor's while the irons were heating. The stove door opened, coals fell out, the cottage and several others were burned, and the utmost exertions barely saved from destruction all the other cottages and public buildings, with many grand and priceless trees.

"A physician left his horse and buggy in a lane a short distance from his patient's house, where he thought he could see them from the window. The horse was well-bred, kind, tractable and accustomed to stand untied for hours. But it quietly backed out of the lane and ran, and killed another horse. The law held it a case of gross neglect, and the physician had to pay for the other horse, besides the cost of the suit."

A NEW KIND OF FUEL.

HERETOFORE the lower grades of molasses caused considerable annoyance to the sugar planters of Louisiana. Last year the article, being unfit for commercial purposes, was dumped in large quantities into the rivers and ponds to get it out of the way. Some planters who entertained the idea that by storing the stuff for a time it would improve, tried the plan, but it only became still more useless.

The molasses could be manufactured into a species of rum which doubtless would command a sale, but would take capital and plant to start rum distilleries, and the planters have enough to do to attend to their sugar making.

The next purpose for which it can be utilized is fuel. It is worth about two cents a gallon, that is, about \$3.33 a ton. It will equal Pittsburg soft coal, and can be used for running the machinery of all the sugar houses. A "sprinkler" has been invented which distributes the molasses on the dried sugar cane, which burns better than most kinds of coal and emits a stronger heat. The planters, having concluded that this is the most profitable way to utilize the waste molasses, have determined to avail themselves of this process and are using it as fuel, and are doing so this season.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

THE World's Fair committee on ceremonies has prepared a magnificent programme for the dedicatory services on the 21st of next month. President Harrison will be present, but the two orators of the day will be Breckenridge and Depew—both splendid speakers. The exercises will take place in the manufacturers' building, the hall of which has a capacity of 125,000 people. And it is expected that it will be crowded on this occasion to its full extent. This means that its capacity is about twelve times that of the Tabernacle in this city. The musical part of the ceremony will be performed by a chorus of 5000 voices, besides instruments in large numbers.

It is rather disheartening to learn that not more than three of the South American countries will be represented at the Fair. It is reported that Mexico's site was forfeited two weeks ago, and that the sites of others of the Latin-Americas will soon be abandoned also. This is peculiarly unfortunate, because the relics and curiosities of ancient America, which are found in

abundance in these countries, would make a most interesting feature of the Fair. The managers should endeavor to obtain, at the expense of the United States, as complete a collection of these remains as possible.

THE SPIRIT OF MAN.

"The spirit and the body are the soul of man." That is the "Mormon" idea of human existence. That there is a spirit in man is one of the oldest inspirational sayings on record, and "Mormon" theology regards it as signifying that there is within the body of man a personal spirit which is the intelligent ego. The account of the creation given in the Book of Abraham, published in the Pearl of Great Price, states that when man was formed from the dust his spirit, (that is the man's spirit,) was put into the body, and the breath of life was breathed into his nostrils and he became a living soul.

The spirit of man was, therefore, a preexistent entity, and the body is formed for a covering to it, a medium by which the spiritual being may be brought in contact with grosser material things. The spirit, having existed before the body which it quickens and animates, can exist after the body has paid the "debt of nature," or, rather, the penalty of sin, and has crumbled back to dust. It is that which thinks, feels, moves and gains experience; what are commonly called the senses being vehicles of communication from the material world to the spiritual being that dwells in the physical body. These two components become so intimately connected that they form one person and are mutually affected by things both temporal and spiritual.

The spirit of life, light, intelligence and wisdom is not the personal spirit of man, but it operates upon him. When it ceases to do this entirely, the spirit and the body separate. The dust "returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit returns to God who gave it." Both return. The body to the elements out of which it was formed, the spirit to the Creator who placed it in the body, the process being ordered according to eternal laws, both in the union and the disunion of the components of the human being.

What becomes of the individual spirit when freed from the flesh, and what its condition was before it was placed in the body, are subjects which we do not wish now to touch upon. It is the fact of a spiritual entity within but different from the body, and capable of a separate existence, that we now desire to draw attention to. There has been a belief in this existence from the earliest ages. The spirit, commonly called the soul, has been regarded as immortal by thinking people among all races.

There have been different opinions, however, as to its origin, substance, location and destiny. The common idea is that it was born with the body and had no anterior existence. Also that it is immaterial in substance. Some have contended that it was located in the brain, some in the heart, others in various vital organs, an old idea being that it was in the pineal gland at the base of the brain.

The doctrine of the "Mormon" Church is that the spirit of man is the offspring of God, and that the body conforms to its contour. That while it is spiritual in its texture it is not immaterial. It is altogether different in many respects from what is commonly called matter, but has some qualities in common with matter, and is therefore not immaterial. It has extension and bulk, it occupies space, it has relation to duration, it can be in but one place at one instant, it can affect and be affected by grosser material things, and in other ways is somewhat similar to the lower forms of substance and therefore it is not immaterial. Indeed the "Mormon" idea is that there is no such thing as immaterial substance, but that the terms are self-contradictory and involve an absurdity.

In many important respects spiritual substance and the grosser forms of matter are widely different. They are governed by different laws. They have their separate spheres. But it is the eternal, inseparable union of the spiritual and the material in perfect harmony that brings a fulness of joy.

That the spirit of man is a separate entity from the body of man is believed by nearly all people who profess the Christian religion. Atheists and Infidels of various schools deny this, and are of the opinion that mind, if not a product of matter, is so connected with it as to be dissolved when the body decays, and that the death of the organism is the end of the individual. Arguments on either side are as a rule a waste of effort when the disputants are tenacious in their views. There have been, however, some experiences that are worthy of notice and that may have some effect on the skeptical mind, while they help to confirm the faith of those who believe in things spiritual.

The Prophet Joseph Smith declared that at the time he was dragged from his house by a mob in the night, beaten, striped, tarred and feathered, a vial of acid fluid broken on his mouth and his face excoerated with the nails of one of the infuriated wretches who assailed him, his spirit left the body and, standing in the air above, he looked down upon his bruised and battered form which he saw distinctly, and to which he was suddenly attracted afterwards. Others have given testimony to very similar experiences. Joseph's statement was made nearly sixty years ago. Recently there have been some interesting testimonies given to the world to the same effect, tending to show that the spirit of man is an entity that can exist as a person outside of the body of man. In the *Review of Reviews* for September, two very interesting cases are reported the particulars having been furnished by the Society of Psychical Research. They are related by Mr. F. W. H. Myers. One is the personal experience of Dr. Witte of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal. The other is that of Mr. Bertrand Huguenot minister. They are both worthy of public attention.

Witte came to the point of death with typhus fever. He was in full possession of his mental faculties but his voice failed, his strength left him, he stiffened and lay for four hours to all appearance dead. He became uncon-

scious, pulseless, a needle was thrust into various parts of his body without effect. He described his own sensations in waking up to consciousness and discovering that his "soul" or spirit was in the body but not of it. He says:

"With all the interest of a physician, I beheld the wonders of my bodily anatomy, intimately interwoven with which, even tissue for tissue, was I, the living soul of that dead body. I learned that the epidermis was the outside boundary of the ultimate tissues, so to speak, of the soul. I realized my condition and reasoned calmly thus: I have died, as men term death, and yet I am as much a man as ever. I am about to get out of the body. I watched the interesting process of the separation of soul and body. By some power, apparently not my own, the Ego was rocked to and fro, laterally, as a cradle is rocked, by which process its connection with the tissues of the body was broken up. After a little time the lateral motion ceased, and along the soles of the feet beginning at the toes, spreading rapidly to the heels, I felt and heard, as it seemed, the snapping of innumerable small cords. When this was accomplished, I began slowly to retreat from the feet toward the head, as a rubber cord shortens. I remember reaching the hips and saying to myself, 'Now, there is no life below the hips.' I can recall no memory of passing through the abdomen and chest but recollect distinctly when my whole self was collected into the head, when I reflected thus: 'I am all in the head now and I shall soon be free.' I passed around the brain as if I were hollow, compressing it and its membranes slightly on all sides towards the center, and peeped out between the flattened edges of the skull, emerging like the flattened edge of a bag of membranes. I recollect distinctly how I appeared to myself something like a jelly-fish as regards color and form. As I emerged from the head I floated up and down and laterally like a soap bubble attached to the bowl of a pipe, until I at last broke loose from the body and felt lightly on the floor, where I slowly rose and expanded into the full stature of man. I seemed to be translucent, of a bluish cast, and perfectly naked. With a painful sense of embarrassment I fled toward the partially opened door to escape the eyes of the two ladies whom I was facing as well as others whom I knew were about me; but upon reaching the door I found myself clothed, and satisfied upon that point I turned and faced the company.

"As I turned, my left elbow came in contact with the arm of one of two gentlemen who were standing in the door. To my surprise, his arm passed through mine without apparent resistance, the several parts closing again without pain, as at reunions. I looked quickly up at his face to see if he had noted the contact, but he gave me no sign—only stood and gazed toward the couch I had just left. I directed my gaze in the direction of his and saw my own dead body.

"I saw a number of persons sitting and standing about the body and particularly noticed two women apparently weeping by my left side, and I knew that they were weeping. I have since learned that they were my wife and my sister, but I had no conception of individuality. Wife, sister or friend were as one to me. I did not remember any condition or relationship; at least I did not think of any. I could distinguish sex, but nothing further. Not one lifted his eyes from my body.

"I turned and passed out at the open door, inclining my head and watching where I set my feet as I stepped down on to the porch.

"I crossed the porch, descended the steps, walked down the path and into the street. There I stopped, and looked about me. I never saw the street more distinctly than I saw it then. I took note of the redness of the soil and of the washes the rain had made. I took a rather pathetic look about me, like one who is about to leave his home for a long time. Then I discovered that I had become larger than I was in earth life and congratulated myself thereupon. I was somewhat smaller in the body than I just liked to be, but in the next life, I thought, I am to be as I desired.

"My clothes, I noticed, had accommodated themselves to my increased stature, and I fell to wondering where they came from and how they got on to me so quickly and without my knowledge. I examined the fabric and judged it to be of some kind of Scotch material—a good suit, I thought, but not handsome; still neat and good enough. The coat fits loosely, too, and that is well for summer. 'How well I feel,' I thought. Only a few minutes ago I was horribly sick and distressed. Then came the change, called death, which I have so much dreaded. It is past now, and here am I still a man, alive and thinking—yes, thinking as clearly as ever, and how well I feel!

The second case is that of Mr. Bertrand, who was traveling in the Alps with some pupils. While ascending the Titile Mountains, becoming wearied, he sent the students up the mountain while he rested. He sat and smoked and viewed the scenery, and suddenly felt himself struck as with apoplexy. His head was perfectly clear but his body was paralyzed. 'It was the sleep of the snow.' Here is his own account of his experience:

"A kind of prayer was sent to God, and then I resolved to study quietly the progress of death. My feet and hands were first frozen, and little by little death reached my knees and elbows. The sensation was not painful, and my mind felt quite easy. But when death had been all over my body my head became unbearably cold, and it seemed to me that scavenger pliers squeezed my heart, so as to extract my life. I never felt such an acute pain, but it lasted only a second or a minute, and my life went out. 'Well,' thought I, 'at last I am what they call a dead man, and here I am, a ball of air in the air, a captive balloon attached to the earth by a kind of elastic string, and going up and always up. How strange! I see better than ever, and I am dead—only a small space in the space without a body!'

Where is my last body? Looking down I was astounded to recognize my own envelope. 'Strange!' said I to myself. 'There is the corpse in which I lived and which I called me, as if the coat were the body and if the body were the soul! What a horrid thing is that body—deadly pale, with a yellowish-blue color, holding a cigar in its mouth and a match in its two burned fingers! Well, I hope that you shall never smoke again, dirty rag! Oh! if only I had a hand and scissors to cut the thread which ties me to it.

"When my companions return they will look at that and exclaim, 'The professor is dead! Poor young friend! They do not know that I never was as alive as I am, and the proof is that I see the guide going up rather by the right, when he promised me to go by the left; W. was to be the last, and he is neither the first nor the last, but alone, away from the rope. Now the guide thinks that I do not see him, because he hides himself behind the young men while drinking at my bottle of Madeira. Well, go on, poor man; I hope that my body will never drink of it again. Ah! there

he is, stealing a leg of my chicken! Go on, old fellow; eat the whole of the chicken if you choose, for I hope that my miserable corpus will never eat or drink again. I felt neither surprise nor vexation; I simply stated facts with indifference. Hello! said I, there is my wife going to Lucerne, and she told me that she would not leave before tomorrow, or after tomorrow. They are five before the hotel of Lungren. Well, wife, I am a dead man. Good-by.

"I must confess that I did not call dear the one who has always been very dear to me, and that I felt neither regret nor joy at leaving her. My only regret was that I could not cut the string. In vain I traveled through so beautiful worlds that earth became insignificant. I had only two wishes: the certitude of not returning to earth and the discovery of my next glorious body, without which I felt powerless. I could not be happy because the thread, though thinner than ever, was not cut, and the wished-for body was still invisible to my searching looks.

"Suddenly a shock stopped my ascension, and I felt that somebody was pulling and pulling the balloon down. My grief was measureless. The fact was that while my young friends threw snowballs at each other our guide had discovered and administered to my body the well-known remedy, rubbing with snow; but as I was cold and stiff as ice, he dared not roll me for fear of breaking my hands still near the cigar. I could neither see nor hear any more, but I could measure my way down, and when I reached my body again I had a last hope—the balloon seemed much too big for the month.

"Suddenly I uttered the awful roar of a wild beast—the corpse swallowed the balloon, and Bertrand was Bertrand again, though for a time worse than before.

"I never felt more violent irritation. At last I could say to my poor guide: 'Because you are a fool you take me for a fool, while my body alone is sick. Ah! if you had simply cut the string.'

"The string? What string? You were nearly dead?

"Dead! I was less dead than you are now, and the proof is, that I saw you going up the Titlis by the right, while you promised me to go by the left."

"The man staggered before replying. 'Because the snow was soft and there was no danger of slipping.'

"You say that because you thought me far away. You went up by the right and allowed two young men to put aside the rope. Who is a fool? You—not I. Now show me my bottle of Madeira, and we will see if it is full."

"The blow was such that his hands left my body and he fell down.

"Oh," said I brutally, "you may fall down and stare at me as much as you please, and give your poor explanations, but you cannot prove that my chicken has two legs, because you stole one."

"This was too much for the good man. He got up, emptied his knapsack while muttering a kind of confession, and then flew away.

"When I arrived in Lucerne I asked my wife why she had left Interlaken sooner than she had told me.

"Because," she was afraid of another accident and wanted to be nearer."

"Were you five in the carriage and did you stop at the Lungren hotel?"

"Yes." And I went away laughing.

These narrations are, to say the least, exceedingly interesting. Coming from such sources, they will occasion much thought in circles where purely theological questions are seldom discussed. They go to prove that the spirit and the body, which are the soul of man, are separate organisms

though joined in mortal life; that the spirit can live when the body is lifeless; that the body without the spirit is dead; that when "the silver cord is loosed," the spirit can return to give an account to the God who gave it, while "the dust returns to the earth as it was."

These experiences, which are not entirely new to many persons, will be treated by the intensely skeptical as dreams or vain imaginations. But they will confirm the faith of those who believe in the Christian religion, and to the Latter-day Saints will be additional evidences of the truth of the doctrines they have received concerning the immortality and eternal life of man.

THE CHINESE WILL NOT GO.

It has already been published that the six companies which control the Chinese element on the Pacific Coast have instructed their subjects to ignore absolutely the provisions of the Geary law. The *San Francisco Chronicle* says that so far only one Chinaman in the whole United States has complied with the law, and he has been boycotted and driven from business by his countrymen. In San Francisco nine persons applied for registration, but afterward withdrew their application. Collector Quinn of San Francisco wrote to the six companies informing them of the provisions of the new law, and the consequence arising from non-compliance. He was informed in reply: That the law is unconstitutional, as it is discriminating against the Chinese and imposes unusual punishment; that it is contrary to treaty agreement and that it lays the Chinese merchants open to blackmail, as they can be arrested at every hamlet in the United States, and subjected to heavy expense.

The Collector has forwarded a copy of the reply to the treasury department. Nothing can be done until May 6th, next, when the penal clauses of the law can be enforced. Then the Collector says he will arrest every Chinaman who has not complied with the law.

THE PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY.

CENTRAL America comprises five political divisions, known as Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Two of these, Salvador and Guatemala, have entered into reciprocity arrangements with the United States. Costa Rica has just completed its treaty in this line, Nicaragua is waiting for its Congress to assemble to enter also, and Honduras, now in a state of political turbulence, is expected when quiet is restored to come in with her sisters.

Costa Rica is a prosperous little republic. The President is elected quadrennially. He is assisted by four ministers whom he appoints himself. He is chosen by an electoral assembly, which body also elects the members of the House of Representatives.

The Supreme Court is composed of eleven judges by Congress every four years. There are also criminal courts and subordinate judges generally called mayors. The country is divided

into five provinces and two territories, each under a governor appointed by the President.

According to the Handbook of American Republics the area of Costa Rica is 23,233 square miles (English), and the population 213,785. The principal city, San Jose, has a population of 25,000. The country is rich in minerals and forests. Coffee and bananas are the chief products, and are largely exported. In 1890, 161½ miles of railroad were in operation, and since then new developments have been made.

Under the new treaty with the United States, the usual reciprocity arrangements have been entered into. Great Britain has been, until the present, the chief commercial trader with Costa Rica. Germany and France had also large interests there. The United States did fairly heretofore, but under this treaty it is believed that she will become the first in trade with that country. The tariff on flour is \$2.50 per 100 pounds, and on cereals of all kinds 35 cents a bushel. These imposts will be removed from United States goods, and also all machinery, agricultural and mining, from this country will be admitted free.

ON THE VERGE OF DISASTER.

"LAND AND WATER," a journal published in London, England, speaking of the recent financial upheavals in that country, says:

"The financial crisis, which first found serious expression in the Baring collapse, is becoming more acute. The situation is rendered worse by the artificial efforts made during the last two years to postpone the inevitable result. Within the last twenty-four hours seven clubs in the West End have been definitely closed. Several London journals are on the verge of disaster, five of the largest and most important estates in England are shortly to be sold, several commercial firms of hitherto good reputation are now discredited, and the number of well known men prominent as society entertainers is vanishing."

THE NEW MARSHAL.

THE appointment of Mr. Irvine A. Benton to the office of United States Marshal for Utah seems to give general satisfaction. Mr. Benton has made an excellent postmaster. In this he has shown good executive ability and has been so painstaking and diligent that his course has recommended him to the notice of the President. Of course, the duties of his new position are altogether different to those which he is about to relinquish. But the ability he has exhibited in the one office will be valuable in the other, and his integrity, which seems to be unquestioned, is a consideration in any office. We congratulate Mr. Benton on the confidence reposed in him by this appointment. We are glad that the choice has been made of a straight Republican rather than a so-called "Liberal," and take it as an indication of the views of the President and his cabinet in regard to this local question.

LET THEM FURNISH THE PROOF.

It was to be expected that the "Liberal" Utah Commission would be applauded by the "Liberal" organ for still further misrepresenting the condition of affairs in Utah. The Commission has been largely governed by that organ and the organ has been ready to defend the Commission. They have worked together for the same end. They have talked the same things. They have scattered the same slanders. And when they have been asked for proofs they have utterly failed to respond, but have demanded that the accused shall prove their own innocence. The organ now wants us to prove a negative.

Is not this the proper mode of procedure: The Commission make the charge, in effect, that fifteen male persons have during the past year entered into polygamous marriages. Let the names of those persons be given. If the Commissioners have them they can produce them. If they have them not, they have no right to make the charge. And, if they do not know these names, they have the names of the persons who make this report to them; let them give the names of the accusers. If they will not do either, why should anybody be expected to attempt to disprove the accusations. But the organ complains that we are engaged, "not in disproving the charges made, but in hurling anathemas at the Commission." No anathemas, however strong, would do justice to the feelings of contempt we feel for men who take the cowardly course that these Commissioners have pursued. But why should we be engaged in "disproving" a bald assertion without a solitary fact or argument or witness to support it, and couched in such language that those who make it dodge from the issue in the most sneaking manner possible?

The Commission are repeating the old slander they have been repeatedly challenged to substantiate. They have never attempted to prove their covert charges. The Presidency and the General Conference of the Church solemnly denied them and the only answer of the official slanderers is, "denials and denunciations prove nothing." It is for the Commission to furnish the proof. All that the other side is required to do is to plead. If no evidence is forthcoming there is no need for anything but the denial. Again we challenge proof that fifteen or any number of male persons have contracted polygamous marriages in Utah during the past year. They are afraid to give the names of the persons alleged to be suspected, because the falsehood of the charge could then be exposed. That is what is the matter.

Their organ rushes to their rescue with the insinuation "they may have gone over the line to be married." They "may" have gone to heaven or some other place. What they may have done is not the point. Give us the names and the proofs. We deny that either in Utah "or over the line," wherever that may be, there have been since the adoption of the manifesto fifteen polygamous marriages solemnized by the "Mormon" Church or any of its authorized ministers.

The Commissioner's organ says: "Any member of the priesthood can

marry a Mormon man to a Mormon woman and by some trick a good many of those marriages have been solemnized." If by "those marriages" is meant plural marriages, the statement is utterly and knowingly false. No member of the priesthood in this Territory is permitted by the Church or its authorities to marry any "Mormon" woman to a "Mormon" man who has a lawful wife living and undivorced. Nor is it true that "any member of the priesthood" is authorized to solemnize a marriage between a "Mormon" man and a "Mormon" woman, even if it be lawful. The Commissioners' organ is dealing in the same kind of deception as the Commissioners are themselves. The civil law permits a recognized minister of any denomination to solemnize a marriage, but the "Mormon" Church does not authorize all the members of its Priesthood to so officiate, and the whole statement to the contrary is manufactured to deceive.

We deny that "by some trick," or in any other way, these polygamous marriages that the Commissioners and their organ are circulating lies about, have occurred during the past year or the year before that. Raking up rumors about alleged occurrences just after the passage of the Edmunds Act will not do. They will not divert attention from the charge that during the present year or two, notwithstanding the manifesto and its adoption, polygamous marriages have continued to be contracted by the "Mormons." That charge is groundless, and we believe no one understands that better than the Commissioners who give it publicity, and the organ that supports them in their duplicity.

As to the belief of the "Mormon" people, thank God neither the Commission nor any other earthly power has any business with that! Our opinions are our own. We ask nobody's consent to entertain them. We are indifferent to the sentiments of such persons as the Commissioners in relation to them. While we submit to the law the law has no issue with us. If we choose to uphold the law, even believing it to be unwise or unjust, we are constitutionally protected in our freedom of faith. And if there were no constitution or declaration of human rights in this respect, the liberty of thought and belief exists and is beyond the power of mortal man to suppress.

We say that the "Mormon" Church and the "Mormon" people have ceased to solemnize and contract plural marriages, out of deference to the law of the land. We say that they have been wonderfully submissive to the acts of Congress in relation to polygamy since they agreed to observe them. And we regard the effort made by the Commission to hold them up as insincere and recreant to their agreements, as one of the most dastardly and cowardly and mercenary attempts to malign a noble people, for the purpose of retaining a petty office, ever perpetrated in a civilized country.

"Denials and denunciations" may be distasteful to persons who engage in such malicious work, but they provoke denials by their assaults and lay themselves open to denunciations by their repeated dissemination of slanders for

which they offer no element of proof. As it is, they are official retailers of stale scandal, and even their greatly reduced salaries are, for such work, a gross imposition upon the government and people of this country.

GENERAL JOHN POPE.

ANOTHER of the historic characters of the civil war passed away in Ohio on the 24th inst. In army annals the name of Pope does not figure as brilliantly as Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and several others. However, it is universally acknowledged that General John Pope was a dashing soldier, but his military career has been so acrimoniously discussed that it is difficult to estimate it accurately.

Pope was born in Illinois in 1823, graduated at West Point 1842, served in Florida 1844, fought at Monterey and Buena Vista 1846-48, was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, commanded the army of the Mississippi in 1862, and later on the army of Virginia. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and placed in command of the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. He published a work entitled "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande," now embodied in the Pacific railroad reports, vol. 3. He also published a history of the campaign in Virginia during July and August, 1862.

DR. ILIFF'S ERROR.

THE Salt Lake public are familiar with the charge of plagiarism against Dr. Iliff, of the M. E. Church. They also understand the explanation, given by the gentleman's friends, of the circumstances under which he made use of some eloquent utterances of Dr. Guard's without giving credit for them. We have exposed the treachery of some of Dr. Iliff's pretended friends and fellow ministers, in hunting up the evidences of this plagiarism and giving them to a daily paper to print. It was a traitorous stab in the back, and the hand that made the cowardly thrust was dyed deep with the stain that it intended to stamp upon Dr. Iliff.

We regard the failure of the gentleman to inform the public of the source of his extracts, when they appeared in print as his own, as an error of judgment which has, no doubt, pained him more than it has injured anybody else. When the address he delivered appeared in a public journal without proper credit, a few lines of explanation would have put the matter right, saved Dr. Iliff much mortification and absolved him from the charge of intentional plagiarism, which some of his co-religionists have been eager to fasten upon him.

On Sunday morning at the close of the services in the Iliff M. E. Church, the following frank and manly statement was read by Dr. Iliff to the congregation:

"It is already known to the public that early in September I asked Presiding Elder J. D. Gillilan to call my brother ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utah together, and proposed to them to take any step that might by

them be deemed desirable in order to prevent or curtail any harm that might otherwise come to the church, or the cause of religion and morality in this community, through the covert knowledge or the open publication of charges affecting my standing as a minister. It is also known that my brethren unanimously resolved that no public statement at present was necessary or desirable, and resolved that no mention be made of the matter outside of ourselves. Now that all has been said by way of accusation that can truthfully be said concerning my use of portions of addresses by Dr. Guard, and now that all the harm has been done to my own reputation and influence, and to the cause of religion and morality, by such publication, my sense of honor and duty suggest that I must speak, notwithstanding the advice of some of my most trusted friends that no good can come of further statement. I wish to perform all my duty toward my God, my church and my fellow men. I do not now write this to palliate or deny my use of the thoughts and words of Dr. Guard and others, although in justice to the truth I do assert, that could all the circumstances be fully understood and be given their full value. It would be seen that this was done rather to great pressure of business, hurry and haste, and to subsequent unpardonable carelessness, than to dishonest forethought. I cannot excuse myself for this, and I do not ask the public to condone it. Any statement by way of palliation, however honestly or humbly made, would probably be regarded by some people as but an attempt to shift blame from my shoulders. I am willing to suffer all the penalty that may come to me personally, in the form of chagrin and mortification, and the loss of prestige or position. I do not desire, therefore, to lay aught at the door of any who may censure or censure me, nor do I make any appeal for lenient judgment on the ground of my past life and conduct. To the consequences of error I humbly bow my head.

But having submitted the above statement, or—if the public chooses so to call it—confession, is it too much to ask of the good people of this city and Territory to grant me charity for past offences, and sufficient probation in the future to enable me to demonstrate by my life and my deeds that I still merit their confidence? T. C. LILLY.

The official board of the church then presented the following resolutions:

"We, the official members of Iliff Church, have heard from Dr. Iliff his statement and explanation concerning his use of the thoughts and words of Dr. Guard and others, and are perfectly satisfied with the same.

"Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the manly and honorable course pursued by Dr. Iliff in bringing the matter before the members of the mission, and especially the Christian spirit which has characterized his conduct throughout with the same.

"Resolved, That we extend to Dr. Iliff our warmest sympathy and assure him of our utmost confidence in his integrity and Christian character.

Resolved, That we pledge him in the future a heartier co-operation and support in all the work committed to his hands.

A. M. JAMES,
MRS. M. N. RATHBONE,
E. G. ROGSON,
C. W. HARVEY, M. D.,
F. A. GRANT,
E. GRIFFITH,
C. M. WOOD,
W. J. HALLINGER,
J. A. DRYDEN,
MRS. H. E. LINCOLN."

After the services were closed, a meeting of the church members was

held, Dr. Iliff not being present, when the following was adopted unanimously.

"Whereas, Rev. T. C. Iliff, D. D., has this day, Sunday, September 23, 1892, made a full statement relative to the publication of an address delivered by him on the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association last March; therefore be it.

"Resolved, That we, the members of Iliff church and congregation, accept his statement and explanation as perfectly satisfactory.

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the members of the official board, and with them assure Dr. Iliff of our sympathy and confidence."

The proper thing for the public to do now, we think, is to endorse the action of the board and the church, and let the matter drop as far as Dr. Iliff is concerned. But the sneaking conduct of his traitorous brother clergy-men ought not to go unrebuked. The chief plotter in the scheme to degrade the preacher is undeserving the fellowship of the church which he disgraces, and is unfit for association with decent people of any society, religious or secular.

A MANUSCRIPT FOUND.

The Chicago Tribune of last Sunday contains particulars of the recent finding of a valuable and interesting document in Egypt. It was submitted by Professor Hechler to the International Oriental Congress in session at Paris, France, on the 17th inst. Mr. Hechler is chaplain to the British embassy at Vienna. He is a well known oriental scholar. The document is a papyrus manuscript, and is supposed to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the Old Testament books of Zachariah and Malachi. The pages are ten inches long and seven wide, each containing twenty-eight lines and written on both sides of the sheet. It is supposed to have been copied from some original Septuagint Bible, translated into Greek about 280 B. C. for the use of Jews in Egypt who had forgotten Hebrew and learned to speak Greek. The papyrus, though apparently copied from another work, bears marks of revision by a writer other than the copyist. The ink of the reviser shows a different color from the other. The manuscript shows that it has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. The subject matter is divided into verses, which was not the case with the original. Follows are six verses from Zachariah xii, 2-8, as translated from the newly found manuscript:

"2. Nations round about, and in Judah there shall be a siege against Jerusalem.

"3. And it shall come to pass in that day that I will make Jerusalem a stone trodden down to all the nations, every one tramples on it, mocking, is mocked, and there shall be gathered together against it all the nations of the earth.

"4. In that day, saith the Lord Almighty, I will smite every horse with amazement and his rider with madness; but upon the house of Judah I will open mine eyes and all the horses of the nations I will smite with blindness.

"5. And the captains of thousands of Judah shall say in their hearts: We shall find for ourselves the inhabitants of

Jerusalem in the Lord Almighty their God.

"6. In that day I will make the captains of thousands of Judah a firebrand among wood and as a torch of fire in stubble and they devour on the right hand and on the left all the nations roundabout; Jerusalem shall dwell again by herself.

"7. And the Lord shall save the tents of Judah as at the beginning, that the house of David may not magnify itself and the pride of the inhabitants of Jerusalem against Judah.

"8. And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall defend the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the weak ones among them in that day shall be as David."

By comparison it will be found that the above text in verses 2 and 3 differ materially from the following as reproduced from the revised version.

"Behold I will make Jerusalem a cup of reeling unto all the peoples round about, and upon Judah also shall it be in the siege against Jerusalem; and it shall come to pass in that day that I will make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all the peoples; all that burden themselves with it shall be sore wounded; and all the nations of the earth shall be gathered together against it."

Prof. Hechler said it was to be hoped that this most valuable papyrus of the Bible, probably the oldest now known to exist, would soon be published in facsimile for the strict examination of biblical scholars. He also said that it was the duty of the British government to institute an organized and scientific search for papyri in Egypt. There were, he thought, great treasures for the modern scholar hidden away in this old cradle of civilization and religion.

PATRICK SANSFIELD GILMORE.

PATRICK SANSFIELD GILMORE, the well known bandmaster, died of heart disease, in St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday evening last. Of his popularity and celebrity as a musician in this country little need be said. In every hamlet, town and city in the United States his name became familiar, and in Salt Lake his friends and admirers were numerous.

Mr. Gilmore was born in the suburbs of Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. While he was an infant his family moved to Galway, in the west of Ireland. At an early age he was placed in a mercantile house in Athlone, but his tastes inclined entirely to music. He joined the Athlone band, and soon acquired local fame as a musician. His employer in the mercantile business released him from his indentures.

At the age of eighteen he left Ireland and came to America. Immediately on his arrival in Boston he became a bandmaster, and before many years had a reputation as a leader all through Massachusetts. He organized Gilmore's band in 1858, in Boston. With this band he attended the famous Charleston Democratic convention of 1860. Ben Butler was a delegate from Massachusetts at this convention. It was one of the stormiest in the political history of the United States. At one period of its sessions, a riot was imminent. The hot-blooded Southerners called for a battle air, and named the "Marseilles," but Gilmore struck up

the "Star Spangled Banner," and notwithstanding the howls and protests of the Southerners he played it until the hall was empty.

At the opening of the war Gilmore and his band accompanied Burnside and served in the Carolinas two years. He moved next to New Orleans, and became a favorite there even with the rebels. At the inauguration of Governor Hahn in March, 1864, Gilmore was given charge of the musical part of the ceremonies. He trained 10,000 children to sing "The Star Spangled Banner," and at the inauguration they sang it, though the fathers of most of them were in rebellion at the time. But not a word of objection was uttered, and Gilmore said he hoped to live to see the North and South join in singing the national anthem, and he did, for it is as much a favorite in Louisiana today as it is in B-ston.

At the close of the war Gilmore directed his attention to the organization of a peace jubilee. It took him two or three years to prepare. He collected \$250,000 for the work, and in 1869 the celebration came off. His grand international jubilee took place in 1872. Johann Strauss and Ferns Abt attended. In 1875 Gilmore visited Europe, and obtained prizes in every large city on that continent.

One notable feature of his war career is now remembered by both sides with pleasure. When in a position that the two armies could hear, he invariably played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie Land" and was cheered on all sides.

For some time he had in preparation a special production entitled "The Voyage of Columbus" for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The composition illustrates the main incidents in the famous voyage. It begins with a farewell to Spain, then a storm, a meeting, Columbus predicting land, and so on until the cry of "land" is raised. The piece concludes with a hymn of thanksgiving and "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Gilmore leaves a wife and one daughter. The latter has published two volumes, one entitled "Pipes from Prairie Land" and another entitled "A Son of Esau." Both works were commendably mentioned in the Eastern press.

THE UTAH COMMISSION REPORT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1892.

To the Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—The Utah Commission respectfully submits the following report of its proceedings for the year ending September 1, 1892, during which time three sessions have been held, one at Chicago, from September 22 to September 29, 1891, and two at Salt Lake City, one from January 11 to March 12, and one from July 21 to August 13, 1892.

POLITICAL.

In its report for 1891 the Commission recorded the abandonment of its organization by the People's party, and the proposed division of its voters upon national party lines. But one general election has been held upon that basis, and it may yet be considered in the light of an experiment, although, in

the opinion of the Commission, a change is apparent in the political situation in Utah, which, if properly fostered and honestly managed, will be productive of good results.

It is hardly to be expected that a people who have been taught for years to hold themselves aloof from, and even in hostile attitude towards, all who differed from them in religious beliefs and political methods, should at once be able to conform themselves to an entirely new order of things, or to familiarize themselves with the great questions upon which the great parties naturally divide. Such a thing would be anomalous in human affairs, and it was for this reason that the Commission expressed no opinion upon the sincerity of the sudden change. It may be said that a large majority of the Gentile population of Utah doubted and still doubts it, although many are beginning to feel that the change must come sooner or later, and that reforms never move backward.

The commission is glad to note the interest that is manifested generally in political questions and the growth of sentiment on party lines. It does not believe, however, that the end is reached. Rather it believes that a beginning has been made which augurs well for the future, and hopes that no hasty or unwise legislation may be enacted, which might retard rather than hasten the desired results.

The Commission has been severely criticised by the

MORMON CHURCH

authorities for asserting that the Church interfered with and directed the politics of its members, and in the general conference of the Church in October, 1891, a series of resolutions were presented and adopted declaring the statement to be false. It may be noticed, however, that the resolutions (which will be set out later in this report) implicitly admit that there has been appearances of such interference and domination in the past, and declares that "there is no foundation or excuse for the statement that church and state are united in Utah, or that the leaders of the Church dictate the members to political matters."

It is noticeable, too, that the statements of the Commission were based upon a case in the Mormon ecclesiastical court at Provo, in which, as late as January, 1890, Joseph D. Jones was tried and excommunicated upon a charge of having joined the Loyal League of Utah, and because "its principles are in direct opposition to some of the principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for instance, the principle of celestial marriage and local self-government," and that, while the conference denied the existence of any interference or dictation, it did not, and never has, denied that such trial, conviction and excommunication occurred just as the Commission stated it.

The official declaration of the Church referred to, if followed out in practice, is a new departure, and cannot but prove to be another important step in advance.

Prior to the municipal election for Salt Lake City held in February last, the Commission appointed Hon. Elijah Sells, secretary of Utah, as chief registration officer. It also re-

quested Chief Justice Zane to hear and determine objections which might be filed to the right of those registered to vote.

This fact should be sufficient answer to the malicious charge that the Commission takes care that only irresponsible, and sometimes disreputable persons are appointed to perform those duties. No complaints were made to the Commission in regard to the registration, and not a single objection was filed against any one registered as a voter. The judges of election for each poll were appointed from each of the three parties—Republican, Democrat and Liberal.

The result of the election was a victory for the Liberal party, it having a clear majority over the Republican and Democratic parties combined.

As the Liberals had a minority representation in the election machinery at each poll, this fact should set at rest the virulent charges which have been so often made—that, in preceding elections, it had only succeeded through fraudulent practices.

Here follows a list of the municipal elections held this year.

CHANGE IN ELECTION LAWS.

In March last, the Legislative Assembly of Utah, by law duly approved by the governor, provided that on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, a general election for Territorial, county and precinct officers shall be held, the term of the officers so elected to begin on the first day of January following, and continue for two years, except in the case of County Collectors, whose terms are to begin on the last day of June.

Also, that on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, an election shall be held in each city, town, village and school district (except in such cities as shall have held an election in 1892 prior to May 31st), for all elective municipal officers, the term of the officers so elected to begin January 1st, 1893, and continue one year, the terms of present incumbents to end at the same time. That on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1893, and biennially thereafter, in each city, town, village and school district, an election shall be held to fill all elective offices therein, the officers so elected to hold their offices for two years from the first of January following.

Also, that an election for members of the Legislative Assembly be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1893, and biennially thereafter.

Henceforth, the Territorial, county and precinct elections have been held in August, and the municipal at times ranging through nearly every month in the year. By the new enactment,

ALL ARE TO BE HELD upon the same date, the Territorial, county and precinct elections occurring in the even numbered years, and the Legislative and municipal in the odd numbered years.

To correspond with this change of holding elections, the registration laws were also changed, so that the registration commences now on the first Monday of August of each year, throughout the Territory, to be completed before the first Monday in September.

Omissions may be corrected during

the week commencing on the last Monday of September, and the completed lists and affidavits are to be delivered to the clerk of the County court on or before the second Monday in October. The filing and hearing of objections to the right to vote is left as before.

To comply with the law will require at least two and perhaps more sessions of the Commission in each year, only the long winter sessions being rendered unnecessary.

Complaint was made before the Congressional committee that after the Commission had suggested changes in the registration law, the legislature enacted a law to remedy the evils, which was approved by the Commission and still was vetoed by the governor.

This is an incorrect statement. The Commission has not "approved" such an enactment. It has no authority so to do. Advice has more than once been asked of individual members of the commission upon such proposed legislation, and their opinions as to the propriety of the proposed reforms have been freely and frankly expressed, but the acts when passed have always contained features which could not be endorsed by the Commission.

The act in question contained features and provisions which seemed objectionable to the governor, who alone has the power of approval or veto, and it failed to receive his approval. With his reasons of failing to approve the act the Commission has nothing to do, but is satisfied that the Governor not only acted conscientiously in the matter, and for what he deemed to be the best interests of the people of the Territory, but that he was right in withholding his approval.

POLYGAMY.

Prior to the last report of the Commission the President of the Mormon Church had issued a manifesto on the subject of polygamy which was claimed by the authorities to have the force and effects of abolishing that institution. But because the Commission pointed out the fact that it was merely an advice to suspend the operation of what the Church authorities still claimed was a divine law, and presented facts which tended at least to show that polygamy and its kindred offenses were still to some extent being practiced, it found itself at once the subject of the most violent denunciations as retailers of falsehoods.

The report was published in but one of the Salt Lake papers on the 6th of October, 1891, its first appearance in print in Utah. On that day the General Conference of the Church was in session, and a committee was appointed and on the same day presented the following preamble and resolutions:

These resolutions have already been published.

If by these resolutions and declarations they mean to say that the Commission states falsely that it has such information, the reports are on file in the archives of the Commission. If they mean that these sworn officers of the government report falsely, it may be answered that these officers live in and are familiar with the precincts, make the house-to-house canvass for registration, and cannot possibly have an interest in reporting anything but the facts, and that common rumor abundantly corroborates their reports.

Denials and denunciations prove nothing. Both have been resorted to by the Church authorities for many years. They denied the existence of polygamy when it did exist, and only ceased to deny when it could no longer be hidden.

The Utah Commission has, and can have, nothing to gain by inventing and narrating falsehoods, or perverting the truth. It aims to "set naught down in malice, and naught extenuate."

How long was it before the formulation of the offending report that Professor Talmage, principal of the Latter-day Saints' College, a school where both sexes are taught, testified under oath in the United States district court at Salt Lake as follows:

"We teach that we have a right to obey all the revelations of God. I believe that the revelation in regard to plural marriages is from God, and believe that if the Constitution was properly administered, the law against plural marriage would never have been passed. I think Congress overstepped his authority in passing that law. . . . We teach pupils that the revelation in regard to celestial marriage is from God, and that it is their duty to obey. All plural marriages are celestial, but all celestial marriages are not plural."

The revelation on plural marriage has not been expunged from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, nor have the countless arguments in its favor been withdrawn from the hands of the people or their teachers. What avails it then to say the doctrine is not taught? Since the report of 1891 was made some of the highest authorities in the Mormon Church have been called upon to testify in the United States District Court in what is known as "the Church Eminent Cases."

Here is given the testimony of Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith and Apostle Lorenzo Snow before the Master in Chancery in the Church cases.

The foregoing is not a statement made by the Commission. It is the sworn statement of the beliefs and teachings of the highest dignitaries of the Mormon Church two weeks after they placed before the General Conference of their Church and had unanimously adopted their denunciation of the Utah Commission as liars, because it said in its report that they believed and taught that doctrine.

It is the testimony of the three dignitaries who affixed their names to the "Declaration of the First Presidency," saying of the Commission's report: "It is utterly without foundation in truth."

It may be added that this Joseph F. Smith who spoke so certainly upon this subject had

NOT BEEN VISIBLE

in the Territory for nearly eight years until the meeting of that conference. During that time he had been a fugitive from justice, in hiding on "the underground," evading the officers of the law, and upon his full confession that he had been guilty of the practice of this very doctrine, and his earnest appeal for clemency, and solemn promise to obey the law in the future, had just received the pardon from the Executive which permitted him to be present and attack and denounce as falsifiers representatives of the government who had

been on the ground from six to eight months of every year of the eight years during which he was a fugitive and in hiding in other parts of the world.

The Utah Commission would call attention to the fact, which it esteems no cause for regret, but rather something to be gratified with, that in all three of the public and official declarations of the church which marks its change of front as to the heretofore cardinal doctrine of its creed, the acts of the Commission are given as the reason for their promulgation. The Commission considers this fact stronger evidence than it could elsewhere adduce to prove that the work it was called upon to perform has been well and thoroughly done.

The Commission credits the church with all that can reasonably be claimed for it from the official declarations it has promulgated.

Much credit has been assumed by the Mormon Church and people for their change of front on the subject of polygamy and their asserted willing submission and obedience to the laws of the general government, and profound reverence for the rulings of the courts of the country. In this connection it may not be unprofitable to recall certain facts which may have had a potent influence in producing that change of front.

It is a matter of history that by reason of their peculiar practices they were

DRIVEN FROM OHIO, MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

When they migrated to the mountains they were left to themselves from 1847 to 1862, and there openly established and practiced polygamy, not then made a crime by statute, but a practice in violation of the common law of the country, and of the sentiment of the civilized world. In 1862 the practice came under the ban of the penal laws of the nation, by the enactment of what is known as the Poland law, but these people openly defied and set that law at naught, and the courts for twenty years found it impossible to enforce it or to punish for its violation, by reason of the united action of the people in preventing the execution of the laws and process of the courts.

The country demanded

MORE STRINGENT LAWS,

and the Edmunds law was passed in 1882, giving the courts more power, adding the penalty of disfranchisement, and authorizing the appointment of the Utah Commission, whose powers are limited to the provisions of one small section of the law. The courts were busy, and became able to make their power felt, and the work of the Commission was progressing, but both were always confronted with the united and determined opposition of the Mormon people acting under shrewd and able leaders. The people of the country were impatient at the slow progress made, and further legislation was had in what is known as the Edmunds-Tucker law of 1887, which strengthened some of the weak points of the former law.

The opposition was still active, united and determined. Hundreds and perhaps thousands were convicted and went to the penitentiary as convicts rather than submit to the law. Thousands submitted to be deprived of

citizenship rather than give up this so-called "divine principle" and sacred right. No spirit of inspiration came upon the minds of their spiritual advisers, to suspend the operation of the practice which was causing all this suffering. No signs of submission to the laws of the land, no reverence for the authority of the government were visible, but in all Utah those laws were denounced as wicked and unconstitutional and their enforcement as persecutions.

At last, in the adjoining Territory of IDAHO,

the legislature passed a measure practically disfranchising all persons who gave adhesion to the Mormon Church. Later, the same, or a similar provision was incorporated into the Constitution under which Idaho was admitted into the Union as a State.

Cases were litigated under one or both of these provisions of disfranchisement, which in due course of time reached the Supreme Court of the United States, where the acts of disfranchisement were held to be valid, and not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution of the United States.

Very soon after this decision of the Supreme court bills were simultaneously introduced in Congress, one in the Senate by Senator Cullom of Illinois, and the other in the House by Representative Struble of Iowa, embodying similar provisions for the disfranchisement of all adhering to such ideas and teachings in any of the Territories of the United States. These bills were considered respectively by the committees on Territories of both houses, and each reported on favorably, and their passage recommended.

Shortly after these reports were made, and when the passage of such a measure was reduced almost to an absolute certainty, the divine impulse began to stir the heart of the First Presidency of the Church, with the result that "inspiration" brought forth the celebrated

MANIFESTO

of September, 1890, wherein this Commission was made the scapegoat for the denunciation of the Church hierarchy, the better to conceal their bitterness towards the government.

That agency of the government which had been most active, persistent and instrumental in exposing the iniquities of its practices, and invoking the powers of the government for their suppression, was selected as the butt for the concentrated wrath of the Church, rather than the government which had created the agency.

Delegate Calne said in Congress that "a great deal of credit had been claimed for the Utah Commission for the wonderful service it had rendered the country by the suppression of polygamy in Utah. Let me ask what these commissioners have done in that regard?"

"I fail to see wherein the Commission can claim any credit for the suppression of polygamy."

Perhaps others can read history to better advantage than he. For thirty-five years polygamy flourished in Utah, and for twenty years of that time in defiance of the penal laws of the land.

THE COMMISSION

was organized, and in eight years time the steady and inflexible enforcement

of the laws, aided, perhaps, by fear of further disfranchisement, compelled the authorities of the Church to abandon their cherished doctrine and openly declare their willingness to obey the laws, and the Utah Commission was the only agency referred to as the reason for leaving the "inspired" manifesto.

Where, before, in the history of the world has been recorded any instance of a powerful church with numerous and devoted followers, giving up an article of faith in their creed, given to them, as they aver, and many doubtless believe, by a direct revelation and as a command of God, upon the advice simply of the head of the church, with perfect unanimity and without even a manifestation of discontent?

Such is the marvelous condition of this important change. It is said by the Church organ that the manifesto when read to the conference was adopted by one unanimous uplifting of hands in the Tabernacle. So far as can be seen by those living among these people the only visible manifestation of discontent or of belief or unbelief in the Divine inspiration of the manifesto, is seen in the continuation of the practice by members of the Church in defiance of law and of the manifesto, as shown by the frequent arrests, indictments and convictions for polygamous offences.

It would seem to clearly demonstrate that the charge made against the Church, that it seeks and exercises temporal as well as spiritual power and through

CHURCH INFLUENCE,

dominates its members and willingly or unwillingly compels compliance with the will of those who govern the Church is well grounded.

That the Church has taken this step only a few months since, while still claiming the doctrine a "Divine command," would seem to be no reason why the government should at once withdraw all the safeguards it has confronted and surround these people with, or deliver over to them the sole and complete political power of the Territory. "Time proves all things."

It should not be forgotten that at one time the military power of the Nation, and for thirty years the most restrictive legislation and its vigorous enforcement has been required to bring about this very condition they claim now to exist. Every step has been gained over an intense and united opposition led by those same men who are so free to denounce others, and so loud in their self praise.

There seems to be a misapprehension in some quarters as to the

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION,

and even Congressmen appear to think it is charged with the enforcement of penal laws against polygamy, and it was lately said on the floor of the House that no convictions had resulted from its work.

The Commission is not a court to prosecute cases of polygamy. It cannot compel witnesses, and might fail to establish the absolute verity of any case. Its functions are confined to the electoral provisions of the law.

That it has reports which indicate that polygamy is not wholly abandoned is the truth. Is it to be wondered at that a people which has

been taught for many years that polygamy is a Divine principle, that the principle is still divine, and merely suspended by an advisory proclamation, should have some members who will prefer the "divine command," which is in accord with their lustful proclivities, rather than comply with the advice which would cut off the source of their highest felicity, not only in this life, but in the kingdom their faith teaches them awaits the devotee who lives up to the "divine command" which enjoins the practice of polygamy?

Is it all a matter of surprise that, in a Territory of many thousands of square miles, whose settlements are in valleys isolated from each other, and many of which are inhabited wholly by Mormons, who, whether polygamists or not, are all firm believers in this tenet of their Church faith, and will neither betray their neighbors nor bear witness against them, but on the contrary, will use every effort to conceal the facts, it is supremely difficult to obtain absolute proof of facts which the whole community may believe exist?

COMMON REPUTE

throughout the Territory, would bring conviction to most minds, but without giving weight to that, the Commission has information which compels it to believe that the practice of polygamy has not yet wholly ceased.

A distinguished Judge of the United States District Court for Utah, making a statement in favor of the claimants for statehood or home rule, before the House committee last February, instanced the case of a young man who had married as his plural wife a young woman whose father did not know of the marriage until it was found that his daughter was pregnant with child, which child was born as late as last July." With such secrecy surrounding such marriages, it is difficult to understand why the Commission is expected to furnish direct, formal and conclusive proof of the cases it reports. That the Church has formally spoken against the further solemnization of such marriages; that a large number of its members apparently accept it as final, and profess a willingness to obey the law, is gratifying, and a fact the Commission is glad to record.

But that polygamy still exists and that there are many cases constantly coming to the public knowledge of association between polygamists and the plural wives they had professed to have put away, is a fact that in the face of the statistics presented, can hardly be converted. The cases of arrest for unlawful cohabitation have of late been very numerous, and men of prominence in the church are found among the number.

Possibly this is due to the weakness common to the majority of mankind, but whatever the cause, the fact remains.

Much stress was laid in the statements before the Congressional Committee upon the fact that

NO CONVICTIONS FOR POLYGAMY

have lately been had, as if that finally disposed of the question.

The convictions for unlawful cohabitation, which means living in polygamy, are numerous, and would doubtless be more numerous were it not for the fact that it is so difficult to con-

vict. Not all the acquittals had upon the ground of innocence, but in many cases because the plural wife and the evidence is spirited away, or can not be produced in court.

The Commission has reported fifteen male persons who are believed to have entered into polygamous marriages during the past year, and of more than three hundred persons who are known or believed to be now living in polygamous relations. Some of these are stated to be high dignitaries in the Church, and none are believed to have lost standing in the Church by reason of their polygamous practices.

Cases that have come to the judicial knowledge of the United States court since last report.

COURTS.	Total.	Formation.	Adultery.
First District, Provo.....	128	38	3
First District, Ogden.....	128	38	3
Second District, Beaver.....	14	3	1
Third District, Salt Lake City.....	14	3	1
Total.....	66	57	116

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

Court.	Total.	Formation.	Adultery.
First District, Provo.....	9	37	4
First District, Ogden.....	16	7	1
Second District, Beaver.....	12	9	1
Third District, Salt Lake City.....	12	9	1
Total.....	49	62	6

CONVICTIONS.

Court.	Total.	Formation.	Adultery.
First District, Provo.....	18	17	1
First District, Ogden.....	18	17	1
Second District, Beaver.....	18	17	1
Third District, Salt Lake City.....	18	17	1
Total.....	72	68	4

ACQUITTALS.

Court.	Total.	Formation.	Adultery.	Polygamy and Bigamy.
First District, Provo.....	57	17	1	1
First District, Ogden.....	40	17	1	1
Second District, Beaver.....	11	9	1	1
Third District, Salt Lake City.....	11	9	1	1
Total.....	119	52	4	4

Cases involving sexual offenses by the United States Commissioners:

Total.	Formation.	Adultery.	Polygamy and Bigamy.
Complaints.....	1179	1179	1179
Held to Answer.....	1179	1179	1179
Dismissed.....	1179	1179	1179
Total.....	1179	1179	1179

ATTACKS UPON THE COMMISSION.

During the HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES of the Senate and House of Represent-

tatives last winter, the Commission were violently assailed, and without opportunity for defense, as no resolution of Congress required an investigation of the acts of the Commission, nor was it invited to appear and answer to the attacks made upon it. In fact, when it addressed a respectfully worded communication, enclosing marked copies of its official reports for the years 1889 and 1890, and asked that the marked portions be brought to the attention of the committee and be made a part of its record, as the answer of the Commission to the wholesale charges which were being made before them, and published to the world, no attention was paid to the request, so far as the record shows.

The marked portions of these reports contain what the Commission deem a complete answer to and refutation of many of the stale and unfounded slanders then being rehearsed before the congressional committee, and need not be repeated here, but a few points thus met are deemed proper to be noticed.

In the memorial of the Utah Legislature to Congress is found the following:

The most vicious interference with the vestige remaining of four local liberties in the maintenance and action of the Utah Commission, who, in the appointment of registration officers, have often selected corrupt and irresponsible persons. These have filled the registration lists with fictitious names and resorted to other devices by which repeating and other brands might be successfully perpetrated at elections.

In the statement of Mr. C. C. Richards before the Senate committee, he said:

In the selection of the deputy registrar for each precinct, care is taken in all the important precincts that an irresponsible, and in many instances, disreputable electors are chosen. Men who would as soon be engaged in fraudulently striking off and adding names to the list of voters as to be employed in some honorable pursuit, are selected to hear and determine objections to the rights of electors to vote. The judges of election are appointed the same way, and to a considerable extent from the same class of people.

[It may be noted that this gentleman has frequently been appointed by the Commission as judge of election. He should know of what he speaks.]

The same gentleman appeared before the House committee and elaborated his charges to a much greater extent than before the committee of the Senate. In one case he becomes specific, and states:

We have often called the attention of the Commissioners to such appointments and protested against them, but to no purpose; they continue the creatures in power. For some time the deputy registrar for the precinct in which I lived in Ogden has been a man who for many years has had a public and notorious reputation of being a gambler, saloon man, and proprietor of low dives. He makes up the list of voters, keeps the affidavits for registration and hears all objections to the right to vote of persons registered. That ward is the key to the political situation locally, as the hotels, boarding-houses, saloons and dives are all in that ward. The opportunities for crime are there, and are utilized. Do you suppose that the Commission are ignorant of the fact? Certainly the people of Ogden do not think they are.

Mr. Franklin S. Richards (a brother

of the last named) was more conservative in his statement before the Senate Committee, but stated as to appointments made by the Commission that they were:

Men who were irresponsible, who could not be made to respond in damages for anything that they might do, and in some instances corrupt men. That is true. * * * I say that class of men has been selected, and in some cases repeatedly.

[After protest? A.—Yes, sir, after protest, I know whereof I speak in this matter. * * * The Commission have appointed men known to be professional gamblers, without any pecuniary responsibility, and whose word would scarcely be taken on oath.

These are

CHARGES OF A VERY SERIOUS NATURE, and were there any truth in them, the Commission would freely admit that its duties had not been well performed. Their weakness lies in their absolute falsity.

It is true that in some instances complaints have been made to the Commission of the acts of its appointees. It is not true that these complaints or protests have been unheeded. In every instance investigation has been promptly made, and if wrong was found, it has been righted as far as the power of the Commission could go. In many instances complaints were, on investigation, found to be unwarranted by the facts. In one notable instance the vice-chairman and secretary of the People's or Mormon party, to which both Messrs. Richard belonged, preferred charges in writing which were of so serious character that the chairman called the Commission to meet in special session in Salt Lake City to investigate them. This was in December, 1889. The Commission sat for nine days hearing evidence upon the charges preferred, and came to the unanimous conclusion that they were

UNFOUNDED AND FRIVOLOUS.

A full report of the charges, hearing and finding was made in the report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior for 1890. It is not true that the Commission has ever selected "a corrupt man," a "known gambler" or a "disreputable character" for registration or election officer knowingly, and if by chance such a person has been appointed, it has not yet been brought to the knowledge of the Commission.

The Commission has, since its organization, acted uniformly upon the rule of selecting for county registrar, one of the best and most intelligent of the citizens of the county who would accept the position. He has always been called upon to nominate for deputy registrars, a competent and reputable elector of the precinct to be registered, and the appointments have generally been appointed on the county registrar's recommendation. The exception has been, when some objection has been made to the person thus recommended, in which case investigation has always been made, and some other person appointed, if the objection proved to be well founded.

Referring to the specific charge of Mr. C. C. Richards that in his precinct in Ogden, "the registrar for many years has had a public and notorious reputation of being a gambler, saloon man, and proprietor of

low dives," and his insinuation that the Commission was not ignorant of the fact, the Commission has to say, that immediately upon the publication of Mr. Richards' statement made before the House committee, the chairman and another member of the Commission proceeded to Ogden and made

INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTS.

They found that the registration officer of the precinct (Second) in which Mr. Richards lived, was one William Tudor. That he had no such reputation as Mr. Richards attributed to him, was not known as a gambler, a saloon man, or proprietor of low dives. That his registration work had always been well done, that no complaints had ever been made to the Commission in regard to him, or the performance of his duties, and that none of the Ogden people of whom they inquired had ever heard of the charges until made by Mr. Richards before the Congressional Committee. The preceding municipal election in Ogden had a "Citizens' or Reform party" in the field, which was successful in obtaining control of the city government, and Mr. C. C. Richards was an active supporter of the candidates of this party. When it got control of the city government it bore testimony to the good character of Mr. Tudor by appointing him to a responsible fiduciary position under the city government—that of

DOG TAX COLLECTOR,

which, it is believed, he still holds. He has again, in August, 1892, been strongly recommended to the Commission for the position of registrar of his precinct. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Richards was misinformed when he made the statement he did before the congressional committee. Another charge of a serious nature is contained in the statement of one

H. W. SMITH

before the same committee. He said:

For every commission issued to any officer appointed in the Territory, the secretary gets the money in the first instance, but who gets it afterwards I do not know. The report of the Utah Commission shows that 744 of these officers were commissioned in 1891. That was the year in which but few officers were elected. During the year 1892 (the gentlemen who are with me and myself have discussed the matter), it is estimated that 1800 additional officers would be commissioned. Take it for the two years and something like 2500 officers would be commissioned and the fees for their commissions would be \$12,500, a right comfortable little sum, more than any this committee gets. And that money is fished out of the pockets of the people without authority of law.

This statement refers directly to registration and election officers appointed by the Utah Commission, and he says "that was the year when but few officers were elected."

Had Mr. Smith desired to state the truth, he could easily have learned that not a cent had ever been charged to or paid by any officer appointed by the Utah Commission for issuing commissions to such officers. Further, that there is but one class of officers who are by law charged a fee of \$5 for their commissions, and they are Commissioners of Deeds for Utah in other States, and that the only other officers to whom is charged a small fee for commissions are those officers who, by

the Territorial laws, are required to be commissioned by the Governor. With these officers the Utah Commission has nothing to do, except such as are elective officers, and these receive their certificates of election from the Commission without charge or fee. Much was said in those Congressional hearings in regard to the members being

NON-RESIDENTS

of the Territory, who only went there "once a year" about two weeks before the election, and sometimes not that early," and packed up and went away, "leaving sometimes while the votes were being counted."

It has seemed to be the policy of the government to appoint non-residents of Utah upon the Commission, probably upon the theory that such a Board would be less imbued with the local prejudices than one formed from the bitterly warring factions of Utah, and that disposes of the first position of the complaint. As to the time spent by the Commission in the performance of its duties, the Commission can hardly conceive how gentlemen like ex-Governor West and ex-Territorial Judge Judd could be induced to make such unfounded statements. At the same time they were making their statements before the congressional committee, and before they left Salt Lake to go to Washington, this Commission was in session in the City of Salt Lake—a session commencing on the 11th of January, 1892, and ending March 12, 1892, a period of sixty-one days. It assembled a month before the election and continued in daily session until after the votes were counted and certified. During the preceding year it held four sessions of 114 days. The average time spent in the performance of its duties annually since the organization of the Commission in 1885, has been about six and one-third months, and some years more than eight months. The sessions have never been held less than three times each year, and generally four times.

Here is inserted a table of the

TRAVELS AND SESSIONS

of the Commission showing:

Total number of days 2008, or 5 1/2 years. Average time each year, 61-3 months, with two sessions necessary to complete the work of this year.

This showing exhibits as much time spent in the performance of its duties as is spent by members of Congress in theirs, if not more; and yet the Commission was attacked on this score by the honorable chairman of the House committee on Territories in a speech delivered in the House on the 8th of July last. He seems to have fallen into the error of taking as true, statements such as have been quoted above. The *Congressional Record* reports him as saying:

"These gentlemen who have composed this Commission during the last ten years have found their duties so congenial, have found a junketing trip to Salt Lake City once a year so pleasant that they have held on with death-like tenacity year after year, and have on an appropriation bill some years since had their salaries increased from \$3000 to \$5000 per annum, and their contingent expenditures have more than equaled the sum paid them as salary."

Sir, the members of this Commission are paid \$800 per annum and traveling expenses, for going once each year to

Utah, where they spend two or three months on a tour of recreation and pleasure. The remainder of the time they are at liberty to spend at their homes in the several States where they reside attending to their private business affairs.

Again, on the 14th day of July, he said: "We pay to five men \$2000 per year and contingent expenses amounting to \$10,000 per annum to go to Utah once in twelve months."

It is presumed the honorable gentleman collected his supposed facts from the statements made before his committee, but, unfortunately, these statements contained a vast amount of misinformation and very little that can be recognized as truth.

The Commission was authorized by act of Congress, approved March 22, 1882, and the members' salaries were fixed by that act at \$3000 per annum. Before appointing the Commission President Arthur requested Congress to increase the salaries to \$5000 on the ground that he could procure a better class of men to serve than at the low rate of compensation fixed. Congress complied with his request before any appointments were made, so it is not true, as charged, that the Commission, by lobbying, had their salaries increased upon an appropriation bill.

It is regretted that the honorable gentleman was misled by the misstatements and perversions of fact contained in the statements made before his committee.

That he had opportunity to hear the other side of the question, and especially to learn that the "junketing trip once a year" was a myth of the imagination, is evidenced by the following letter sent to him during the time the statements were being made and before the hearings were concluded.

A letter from Commissioner Robertson is annexed to the above:

THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH,

in a speech delivered in Congress July 14th, also attacked the Commission, and, in support of his statements, gives what purports to be letters from two prominent "Gentlemen," "one of whom was formerly a member on this floor, and who has lived in Utah over twenty years," and "the other went there some years ago as a Federal Judge." He neither gives their names, nor does he state which of the two is the author of the statement in regard to the Utah Commission:

This communication has appeared in the Delegate's speech.

The statements contained in this anonymous letter are without semblance of truth, and it is difficult to believe that the speaker who presented it was unaware of their untruthful and venomous character.

It is not true that the Commission "has insisted upon exercising legislative, judicial, and executive powers."

On the contrary, nearly every annual report of the Commission has pointed out the want of power to enforce its rulings, and has suggested the propriety of having conferred upon it the powers it was expected and constantly asked to exercise.

It is not true that "by the false and scan-alous representation and lobbying of its members, they have induced Congress to fasten the Commission upon the Territory."

It is not true that "they have persistently maligned the people of Utah."

The reports of the Commission are public documents, and may be left to speak for themselves upon this point.

It is not true that "they have refused to recognize the formation of National parties," or "that they declines to appoint any judge of election from either the Democratic or Republican parties after being requested so to do."

On the contrary, at the only general election held in Utah since the disbanding of the People's party, and when the Republican and Democratic parties made their first appearance and cast their first vote, a representation was awarded both parties on the boards of election, in the following manner: Two judges were appointed from the Liberal party at each poll (except where none but Mormons resided) and the third judge was chosen alternately, as far as practicable, from the Republican and Democratic parties. In the Mormon precincts all the judges of election were professedly Republican and Democratic.

This rule of selection was adopted because there had theretofore been no Republican or Democratic parties holding elections in Utah. Their birth was in expectancy, and it was concluded not to recognize fully, parties which had not yet cast a vote to give evidence of their existence. The only election of importance held since then, was the municipal election held for Salt Lake City in February last. For that election the Commission notified the chairman of each party organization, Democratic, Republican and Liberal, to furnish it with names of proper persons to act as judges of election at the several polling places, and from lists furnished in response of such notice, appointed a judge of election from each of the three parties for each polling place in the city. The result was, that whenever a question arose at the polls, it was invariably decided by the Democratic and Republican judges combining to decide against the Liberal.

It was also noticeable that there was fully as much, if not more, complaints of

UNFAIR METHODS

in this election as ever before.

Mr. Caine, when he made public the letter quoted from, knew these facts as well as any one living in Utah. When he said in the same speech, that "the polygamists of Utah, after the passage of the Edmunds law, neither attempted to register or vote," he knew that large numbers of them did attempt to register, and were only prevented from so doing by the registration officers appointed by and acting under the instructions of the Commission. He knew that out of that number ten cases were selected as representing all the different phases and characteristics of the questions which might be raised for adjudication; that ten test suits for damages were brought against the members of the Commission for refusing to allow them to register and vote, and that all these cases were appealed by the claimants of the right to register, from the decision of the Territorial courts to the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation, where they were decided against them, and the refusal to register them sustained. See case of

Murphy vs. Ramsey et al., U. S. Reports, pp. 15-44.

It is also a fact that at every election held in Utah since the passage of the Edmunds law, numerous persons barred by that law for polygamous and kindred sexual offenses have appeared before the Commission, often bringing attorneys and others to advocate their claims, and demanded the right to register and vote.

The Commission has been constantly subjected to these hostile assaults from its organization to the present time.

The act of Congress known as the "EDMUNDS LAW,"

which provided for its organization, was passed, not hastily, but when the people of the country were in deadly earnest. The Commission was provided for as one of the instruments of government to carry out a purpose. The purpose was to compel an unwilling people to obey the laws of the land. To the courts and their officers was assigned the duty of administering the penal portions of the law. To the Commission was assigned the duty of administering that portion of the law relating to electoral privileges, and to put an end to the alleged abuse of power as between Mormon and Gentile people of the Territory. Naturally those most affected by those laws, but whose acts had rendered their enactment and enforcement necessary, chafed under their enforcement by the Commission, and they have kept up a constant warfare against it from the beginning until now. Nearly every session of Congress for many years has seen the active partisans of the People's or Mormon party, presenting themselves before the committees on Territories, and there inveighing against the government officials of the Territory, collectively and individually. They have repeated the same story of

ALLEGED WRONGS

with all the variations that ingenious minds could devise, but with wearing iteration and reiteration, until volume upon volume of committee reports have been filled by them with the same kind of charges against all the government officers in Utah, and the Commission has borne in all these years its full share of denunciations, without appearing before any of the committees or being invited so to do. The attacks of last winter are from the same partisan sources, and the same attacking force, aided by a few allies who have lately joined them. The animus of the attacks and the superabundant and conspicuous lack of the element of truth remain as before.

The Commission feels free to assert that whatever cause for complaint in regard to registration and the conduct of elections may exist, arises wholly from the harsh and cumbersome laws enacted by Mormon Legislatures in the past, and not in the acts of the Commission in construing and following them, as it is required by the law of Congress to do. Those laws were passed in 1878, prior to the provision for a Commission, and require the registration officers to make a canvass from house to house, taking the old registration lists as a basis. No authority is given either to make new registration lists or to purge the old ones, except

under the narrow limits of the following section of the statute (Section 240, Revised Statutes, Utah, 1888).

So high an authority as Ex-Judge Judd asserted positively to the Senate committee that the laws "provided for

PURGING THE REGISTRATION LIST," and that "it had not been done." As the foregoing is the only law upon the subject, it would seem that lawyers might honestly differ from the learned judge in the opinion so emphatically expressed, and still retain their reputation as lawyers. In fact, the most serious complaints which have been made to the Commission have had their origin in this statute.

In 1889 leading members of the People's or Mormon party, among whom were George Q. Cannon, F. S. Richards and John T. Caine, appeared before the Commission demanding a construction of the statute, and instructions to the registrars of Salt Lake City and county, who, they alleged, were threatening to strike from the lists the names of all persons not found in the "house to house canvass." It was argued strenuously that the law required the registrar to find from "careful inquiry" that the person registered had "died, removed" or was "otherwise disqualified" before they could purge the list of the name. It was represented that great injury would be done their people if the opposite course were to be pursued, as many of their voters were absent on church missions, on ranches temporarily or engaged in temporary work at a distance.

The Commission considered their construction to be the correct one and so instructed the registrars.

A few months later the same persons, accompanied with C. C. Richards of Ogden, came before the Commission, representing that the Ogden lists were loaded down with names of persons who could not be found and who they believed had died or removed, and they feared frauds were intended by the Liberal party in voting men upon their names. They asked instructions to the Ogden registrars to strike off the names of all who could not be found. Their attention was called to the opposite instructions they had asked and obtained for Salt Lake, and the request was refused.

Much was said in the Congressional inquiry last winter in regard to attempts to

STRIKE FROM THE LISTS

the names of Mormons unjustly, and the Commission was blamed for the attempt. Such a thing is only possible under the provision of the law of 1878, which authorized objections to be filed shortly prior to the election and summarily decided.

It several times came to the knowledge of the Commission that an improper use was intended to be made of this provision of the law, but in each case the Commission promptly and summarily suppressed it as soon as its attention was called to it.

The last instance was prior to the election of 1890. The Commission had appointed Judge Heed to hear objections to voters in several precincts of Box Elder county, including Brigham City. It was informed that objections had been filed before him to the names

of nearly three hundred of the members of the Mormon party and that they were intended to be stricken off on evidence that they were Mormons merely, the ground for such action to be that a Mormon was necessarily an aider and abettor of polygamy.

The Commission at once dispatched two of its members to the scene with power to act summarily in the removal and substitution of registration and election officers and

SUPPRESSING THE WRONG

intended. It was found that it was intended to strike off the names, and such measures were promptly taken as to wholly prevent it. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Heed stated to the members of the Commission present at the conference that he had been advised to do it and that such action would be legal, by "Kentucky" Smith.

The next morning one of the Commission met Mr. Smith in the car going to Ogden, and told him that Judge Heed named him as his advisor as to the propriety and legality of the proposed "purging" of the lists, and he did not deny having given the advice.

The gentleman spoken of as "Kentucky" Smith is a lawyer of prominence in Ogden, was then an active Liberal in politics, was the author of the Idaho test oath, acted as the attorney for those who favored disfranchisement of Mormons, made many arguments in its favor, was strongly anti-Mormon in his acts and words, and is the same H. W. Smith who made the attack upon the Commission before the committees on Territories heretofore noticed.

The Commission would not have noticed so extensively these statements were it not for the fact that they were made before committees of Congress, and have been published to the world in public documents and through the columns of the press, without any opportunity being afforded the Commission to meet them.

Former reports of the Commission fully refute many of the

CHARGES REVAMPED.

and restated before the committee on Territories at the last session of Congress, and they will remain further unnoticed.

No matter how often refuted, they appear again and again, perhaps upon the assumption that by frequent repetition they will come to be believed. There seems to be some grounds for this assumption, as, after years of iteration, they have found believers among those who have not stopped to investigate whether the statements so boldly made are true or false.

If the enforcement of the laws in Utah by the courts and by the Commission has brought about a condition of affairs under which it can be claimed that all now are ready and willing to obey the law, and that there is no longer a necessity for the continuance of the Commission, the conclusion must be that its work has been well done. The Commission would be content with that verdict. It merely suggests that the law-making power of the government should be sure that such a state of affairs really exists before complying with the demands of those who have constantly opposed the execution of those laws for many years; the heredi-

tary enemies of the Commission and opponents of its work.

AMNESTY RECOMMENDED.

On the 18th of December last, the Church authorities petitioned the President for a general amnesty for the Mormon people. In the opinion of the Commission it is the most important of the documents the Church has issued and contains the most direct and positive statements of its desires and promises for the future, which has yet come from that source. It is signed by the First President of the Church and the Twelve Apostles, and pledges in the most solemn manner their "faith and honor for the future."

The petition for amnesty has been published and need not be here repeated.

Without assenting to all the assertions of this appeal, the Commission would be glad if the relief prayed for could be granted under proper conditions as to the future observance of the pledges so solemnly made.

It does so because it believes these people have been led into the practices and rebellion confessed by their leaders and teachers, and because much of the hardship resulting from the enforcement of the penal laws naturally falls upon those misled rather than upon the rich and powerful leaders who have misled them; and, more than all, because it believes in mercy and in putting these people upon their honor, giving them an opportunity to prove that the reliance of the government upon their pledged faith and honor is not misplaced. In so doing it does not recommend, nor does it understand that such an act of grace to the petitioners would accomplish the turning over at once to the pardoned people the sole and absolute control of the machinery of government in Utah, either through Statehood or so-called home rule.

CONCLUSION.

That Utah is advancing on the plane of progress and prosperity should satisfy all who are interested in its welfare.

That it is making rapid strides in that direction the Commission freely admits and is glad to report.

As the Commission is informed that the Governor will report the statistics showing the material advance of the Territory, the same will be omitted from this report.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. GODFREY,
R. S. ROBINSON,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
ALVIN SAUNDERS.

THE CHOLERA.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 21.—Dr. Jenkins ordered back to Lower Quarantine this afternoon the Allen line steamer the "State of Nevada" on account of the recent death of a stoker after her arrival in dock. The "City of Paris" at five p.m. was allowed to proceed to the dock.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 21.—Perfect confidence was restored among detained passengers by the announcement that no new cases or suspicious cases have been found in the last twenty-four hours. The sick in the hospital are all in a fair way to recovery except an unknown infant whose mother and two little sisters died on the

"Rugia" while at sea. Through neglect of the ship's steward, and stewardess, it is reported dying from the effects of absolute starvation. This has given rise to very severe strictures among the people here, and expressions of the most bitter indignation at the wanton cruelty of the steamship people.

Late this evening Major Huntington, commandant of the Marine Camp, reported the death of Joseph McMahon, a private of the marines, from purpural hemorrhages, a disease of the veins, from which he suffered for a long time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The health department received this afternoon from Professor Biggs the result of the bacteriological examinations made in the case of John Knox, a fireman of the steamship "Nevada" and Louis Weinbagen. The report states that both cases were genuine Asiatic cholera.

Another case of suspected cholera was reported to the board of health this afternoon, Patrick Stewart, a boiler maker employed in the Brooklyn navy yard.

A Mrs. Grappelas died tonight. It is thought from cholera. She was seized with vomiting and diarrhoea during the afternoon and at 8 o'clock died.

Action was begun in the United States court today by C. H. Van Rassaer to recover \$10,000 damages from the Hamburg-American Packet company. Mr. Van Rassaer was one of the passengers on the "Norman" detained in quarantine. He claims when he was booked for passage the company's agent told him there would be no steerage passengers on board.

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—Four new cases and three deaths of cholera here yesterday.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—According to official cholera returns there were 150 new cases and 97 deaths yesterday, including 39 new cases and 28 deaths not included in previous reports. Those figures show that the disease is growing worse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Up to date there have been six deaths from cholera in this city. The health officers today report that the death of John Car was due to cholera. The "State of Nevada," on which Fireman Knox died of cholera, left her dock this morning and went back to quarantine.

CAMP LOW, Sandy Hook, Sept. 22.—This morning opened with dismal rain. Five persons are this morning suffering with diarrhoea, but it is reported that it is not choleric. All the convalescents are improving.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 22.—Dr. Vaught announces that the passengers of the steamer "Wyoming" will be released tomorrow, if all are well.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The people of Berlin accept the chance of cholera becoming epidemic quietly. A careful watch is kept upon the water supply.

The unceasing vigilance of the sanitary authorities gives the public confidence that an outbreak cannot attain serious proportions. It has been clearly traced that those stricken with the disease here, apart from imported cases, owe their illness to the extremely filthy water of the Spree. The announcement that the river is infected with cholera bacilli set the people on guard.

Extraordinary precautions are being

taken at Hamburg and other points regarding river traffic and the use of river water.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 25.—The cholera outlook grows more satisfactory every day. There have been no new cases and not even a suspect since Thursday last. All patients are out of danger and it looks as if the last named of any victim of the disease had been recorded. The "Bohemia" and "Scandia," now at lower quarantine will remain there some time. Their cabin passengers are now aboard the "New Hampshire" and will be released tomorrow. The steerage people on the "Scandia" will be moved to the "New Hampshire" Tuesday and those of the "Bohemia" will subsequently follow them to Hoffman Island. The "Stonington" has been turned into a measureable hospital and about forty people are on board of her. The "Surviv" which arrived this afternoon, will be released tomorrow, having no steerage passengers on board. The "Werra," from Genoa today, was released after a few hours.

The following steamers were released from quarantine today: The "Adriatic," "Augusta Victoria," "Werra," and "State of Nevada." The cabin passengers of the "La Touraine" were released.

HAMBURG, Sept. 25.—There were two fresh cases and twenty-eight deaths yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In the city and suburbs yesterday there were forty-five fresh cases of cholera and seventeen deaths. Two deaths were reported yesterday in a steamer twenty-two miles from Calais. In Havre there were seven fresh cases and four deaths.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—"Cholera is over and at present the port of New York is free from disease," was the cheerful report of Dr. Jenkins this afternoon.

For the first time since the "Moravia" arrived, August 30th, there are no cases of cholera in quarantine.

The "Arizona" and "Anchora" were released this afternoon. The "Saele" from Bremen arrived this evening with 323 cabin passengers. No sickness.

The captain reports that Mrs. G. Arneumano, who was accompanied by her daughter, is missing. After a thorough search, the conclusion was reached that she must have thrown herself overboard, especially as she had given her jewelry to another lady to keep for her. She was 60 years of age, and a resident of New York. The cause is a mystery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Two new cases of cholera were reported on the steamer "Bohemia" this morning, the first in seven days.

The patients are two Bohemian children, aged seven and eight. The latter has since died. The steerage passengers were to be removed from the vessel yesterday, but rough weather prevented it.

At noon three more cholera patients were removed from the steamer "Bohemia," Carl Gassman and two children. The first cabin passengers of the "Scandia" and "Bohemia" arrived in quarantine at noon on the tug "Everts" of the Hamburg-American line, en route for the company's dock Hoboken. There are 28 from "Scandia" and 10 from "Bohemia."

NOT PAID IN GOLD.

In your issue of Sept. 20th you say: "Trade returns between the United States and Europe from 1843 to 1891, inclusive, show an excess of exports from Europe to this country over exports from here to Europe of \$478,000,000. This sum, it is supposed, was paid in gold, but still about \$700,000,000 [in gold] remain unaccounted for."

The italics are mine. The statistical abstract of the United States for 1891 shows, pages 54 to 57, inclusive, that in merchandise alone, during the period from 1843 to 1873, the amounts stand:

Excess of imports.....	\$1,576,688,256
Excess of exports.....	87,837,144

Gain in merchandise.....\$1,488,851,112

In gold alone the amount stands:

Excess of exports.....	\$563,007,694
Excess of imports.....	88,230,182

Loss of gold.....\$414,776,512

In silver alone, the account stands:

Excess of exports.....	\$ 659,478,825
Excess of imports.....	7,598,761

Loss of silver.....\$ 62,179,122

Add in loss of gold.....\$11,776,512

Total loss of specie.....\$1,060,855,034

Gain of merchandise.....\$1,488,851,112

Gain in merchandise not paid for in specie.....\$ 421,865,082

These statistics show that while prior to 1873 there was a tendency to settle balances of trade in specie, yet they show that tendency was never complete. They show, in brief, that nearly half a billion dollars' worth of merchandise imported into this country in excess of the amount exported was not paid for in specie, or, if paid for in specie, that the pay remained in this country.

At this period, however, the banking and clearing-house system was but partially developed. Let us see what recent years show.

Taking the period from 1874 to 1891, inclusive, our excess of exports of merchandise alone was

Excess of imports.....	\$1,739,619,345
Excess of exports.....	56,255,069

Loss of merchandise.....\$1,660,364,273

During the same period, our excess of gold imports was

Excess of exports.....	\$984,652,328
Excess of imports.....	253,940,901

Gain of gold.....\$ 11,712,235

During the same period the account with silver stands:

Excess of exports.....	\$ 211,927,797
Excess of imports, none	
Loss of silver.....	111,927,797

Total loss in merchandise, gold and silver.....\$1,669,734,337

This exported surplus of nearly two billions has not been paid for in gold. That is, the pay has remained abroad.

The statistics give very different results from those of popular superstition. According to the popular notion, if exports exceed imports the pay will be returned in the shape of gold and silver. And the further back we go in historical statistics, the nearer we seem to get to that time when "balances of trade" were actually settled in gold; but we never quite reach that time in history. If there ever was such a time, it was probably when the use of Spanish money was general over the commercial world. In our

day, gold and silver are commodities, products of labor, whose price is enhanced, of course, by their use as money. But they are bought and sold by weight, like wheat or cotton, and an excess of merchandise today usually carries with it an excess of specie also. Thus, in our trade with Europe and South America in 1890, the accounts stand for this country:

	Our Imports from	Our Exports to
Europe.		
Merchandise,	\$449,997,364.	\$683,736,297.
Gold and Silver,	6,740,732.	20,230,681.
America.		
Merchandise,	\$203,574,930.	\$131,682,038.
Gold and Silver,	23,159,285.	6,155,376.

Usually, as shown here, where we sent most merchandise we sent most gold and silver. In our day, when "balances" are not paid in merchandise, or settled by transfers of credit, the "balances" remain and are invested in the countries to which the merchandise has been sent.

I have verified results precisely similar to those just given in the commerce of Great Britain and of France.

Truly yours,
J. H. PAUL.

WRITING PAPER ADVANCING IN PRICE

The cholera embargo on rags in the East is having a curious effect upon the production of certain kinds of paper. At a meeting of manufacturers held in Boston a few days ago it was resolved to shut down the writing paper mills for two weeks in October next, and to raise the price an average of two cents a pound. In addition to the scarcity of rags, chloride of lime, which is used for bleaching the rags, has advanced from two to eight cents a pound, because of the demand for disinfecting purposes on account of the cholera scare.

Fully one-half of the rags used in producing paper in this country come from Europe. It may seem strange that such an article as the rag should become so important a commercial factor. In Europe wages are low, and persons who cannot work at laborious employment turn to rag picking. Over there it has become a regular business. In the United States wages are better, and more can be earned at any sort of employment. Though latterly in the large cities of the East, rag picking is becoming quite an industry.

Since the cholera scare New York and Philadelphia forbade the trimming of refuse piles by pickers, and all combustible material is burned. This regulation largely curtails the domestic supply. The average price of rags has advanced thirty-five per cent during the past month. In the present condition of Europe, it would be very unwise to admit rags from there unrestrictedly, and the prohibition will probably be made to extend over the winter.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 25.—Nothing but favorable reports were heard on all sides today and the old cases of diarrhoea are all convalescing.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 27.—It is reported the steamer "Empress of India," from Yokohama, has cholera on board. The Dominion health officers say they will not quarantine the passengers without special instructions from Ottawa.

GOD AND MAN.

"There is no end to my works, neither to my words; for this is my work and my glory, to bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man."

These words, spoken by God to Moses on the mount, indicate that His works and words are all for the ultimate benefit of man. And why? Because He is the Father of the spirits of all men; and fathers have affectionate parental solicitude for their children. Should children become unfortunate, entailing misery upon them, the tender care of a loving Father is especially manifested towards them, as is, and ever has been, the case with God and fallen man.

The term man, as here used, includes woman also—the male and female, the one as necessary as the other to man's existence.

We speak of God as Father; and we must be spoken of as children—children of a God in our spiritual creation, which was independent of the temporal creation. Therefore the Apostle reasons in this wise, "We have fathers after the flesh whom we reverence; how much rather be in subjection to the Father of our spirits and life."

That which is spiritual is also eternal. He who is without beginning of days or end of time, begets that which is like unto himself. One part of man therefore is eternal, and the mortal part must become immortal to blend with and forever be associated with the eternal. This is the labor of man's life, to exchange the mortal for the immortal and thereby be prepared for the eternal.

Now, the question arises, how is this to be done? We must learn how to come in possession of the mortal, which is death with all its entailments, and then take the directly opposite course to secure opposite results. We are now in time with mortality and death; these are the opposites of eternity, with immortality and eternal life.

We are informed that by sin—transgression of the law, came death with all its consequences of mortality, and that by obedience, the grace and favor of God may come unto eternal life.

All, then, of immortality is included in the one single fact of obedience to divine law, which is the law of God—the Father of our spirit, who is immortal and eternal. To learn the law and keep it becomes the whole duty of man, necessary to his highest possible attainments.

To demonstrate the truth of this reasoning, we have only to refer to what has been the history of man, and what logical facts proclaim must be his future. God, our Father, who is the Creator of all things, created the heavens and the earth to be a temporary home for His children, and gave to them a material organization in which the spiritual could dwell and form an eternal union. As one principle or element can never exist in perfection without relation to another, so it became necessary that the spiritual and temporal should be united in an eternal bond, in order to be made partaker of the fulness of the Father's being and glory.

When man was placed upon the earth, provided with all a Father's

wisdom could devise for His children's happiness, there was a law given to him which if broken, the penalty was to be death—a separation of the body from the spirit—counteracting or destroying the very purpose for which he came to earth. More than this, he was to be cast out where he could not see his Father's face. This was both a temporal and spiritual death; an entire separation of body and spirit, and the child from Father's presence.

What a fearful condition to be plunged into by one sinful act of man, when in the exercise of his agency and self-control he chose what would bring to him evil and dissolution, instead of the good secured by a Father's favor. Man was now hopeless and helpless. Death, his mortal enemy, now stared him in the face, haunted his brief mortal existence with no visible means of escape from the terrible consequences of violating the Father's law—an act for which he could offer no excuse, it being a negative law so far as he was concerned. It was a requirement of him not to do that which required an effort on his part; hence no plea of justification could be urged. The now shame-faced culprit could only plead that he had of his own free will listened to the tempter's voice rather than to a Father's law. A violated law demanded justice; an attribute of the Great Eternal whose word was irrevocable—"Thou shalt surely die." Such is man today and ever has been—subject to death and shut out from his Father's presence.

And is there no hope for man? Oh! what a blessed word is hope, a virtue as Deity as eternal as is justice. It may now claim its rights on fallen man—may now find a field worthy of its unbounded favor in a plan devised by which the lost may be recovered—the fallen be redeemed.

The tidings of that plan comes heralded to earth; a sacrifice is provided to atone for sin, and if you will now choose to accept my law, and do my will, you shall again enter into and abide my presence, after the demands of justice have been satisfied; and you shall symbolize the sacrifice which I have prepared by shedding the blood of the firstlings of your flock, and I will satisfy the demands of justice in your behalf by sending my first born Son, whose blood shall be shed for you in the meridian of time; for without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins; and that must be innocent—an offering free from guilt—of one who has power over death and can restore body and spirit to their former eternal union, that my work in the creation of man may not be frustrated, but be to his immortality and eternal life, and to my glory."

The promised Deliverer appeared midway between the time of man's fall and the time of his final restoration, with power to demonstrate the fact that by virtue of His mission the spirits and bodies of all men should be reunited after death; that there should be an end to the power of death; and without the exercise of any agency on his part he should be made man again and be brought into the presence of the Father, to give an account of the acts of his life, as to having accepted or rejected the atonement made in his behalf.

Evidence of acceptance was to be by obedience to law, as the only competent test; while disobedience to law should be evidence of his choice to remain subject to the power of death. Remaining in sin and thereby approving the conditions which brought death, will not prevent man from appearing in the divine presence, as man, with spirit and body, raised from the dead to render a final account of deeds done in the body; but as the Father is unchangeable and will not allow sin to dwell in His presence, all these must then again be cast out from His presence the second time. This is called the second death, from which there has never been anything revealed giving hope of redemption to those on whom the sentence shall be passed.

The first sentence passed upon man in the Garden of Eden was to be able in its far reaching consequences, as a world of woe and death has witnessed from that day to this; but far more terrible must be the consequences of that condition which the second death promises to those over whom it shall have power, with no ray of hope for a release from its torment, the extent of which never has nor ever will be revealed to man. Among all the sufferings of the present we may have hope of final deliverance. Not so to those who are made partakers of that second death.

Man's condition and relation to his Maker are such that the first principle of his nature to be put into active exercise is that of faith. To worship an unseen God faith is necessary; for that is the assurance we have of that which is unseen. We must believe that He is before we can seek Him with any hope of obtaining favor, or that He will reward those who diligently serve Him, by keeping His commandments; or punish those who are guilty of disobedience to His Law.

A Being worthy of our worship and adoration "must be one with whom we have an affinity, one possessing similar qualities and attributes, in order that mutual sympathy may constitute a bond of fellowship by which each becomes necessary to the other's happiness. This is characteristic of the relation of parents and children, and is evidence of the restoration of the relation between God and man, which existed in the beginning before the fall of man was compassed by the evil one.

With this faith in God hope is always associated; it is an attendant virtue, and as necessary to a living faith as the mortality of man is to the Father's glory. These co-workers and charity—which is the love of God—are implanted in man for his exercise of them on earth, and they ever abide with the Father in the holiest condition of spiritual existence. Faith prompts to obedience, hope sustains and is as an anchor to the soul in its most trying adversity, and charity, which is love, is the fulfilling of the law; placing man in harmony with God and the heavens, and secure to him all the good and happiness that can be derived from them, or that they are capable of bestowing.

Possessing these virtues, love becomes the characteristic of humanity, as it is the most prominent excellence of the Deity. It is written, "God is love," and it must be under the con-

troubling influence of that never failing undying love, that all other attributes of his being are ever exercised towards man.

The term "love" is not used here as is often spoken of and exercised among men; which when not under the control of reason is simply a passion that often leads to jealousy and crime, entailing misery upon its possessor; while that love which is contrived by the right, is the fulfilling of the law—the perfection of the being whether on earth or in heaven. All of the Father's dealings with His children must be considered with this demonstrated fact ever uppermost in the mind.

How Godlike the gift—"He so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son," etc., and again, the message that came with His Son—"Peace on earth, good will to man." That Son bore the buffettings of a persecuting world without resentment, and when put to death by those who could find no just cause for doing so, He pleads with the Father to forgive them, because of their ignorance of His true character and mission; though they were compelled to acknowledge that He went about among men doing good.

This Son was a representative of the Father, and could not exceed Him in mercy, kindness and love, and we may know from the history of Him who was seen, and did dwell among men, something of the character of Him whom the Son personated; the one dwelling among men and of the nature of man, to die; while the other is unseen, with none of man's fallen nature, and cannot die. He has conquered all, is above all, even as the heavens are high above the earth, and man who is upon it.

God will not destroy the agency of man. All intelligence is independent in its sphere. He will not even tempt an intelligent being to do a wrong or violate a law which He gives to him, but when wrong and wickedness exist within his dominion, justice and judgment must be exercised in defense of the right. Otherwise there would be no God.

When a nation, people or individual becomes established in wickedness, and have given themselves up to work iniquity, it is only an act of mercy on the part of Him in whose hands their life is, to take it from them. The issues of both life and death are in His hands; from Him the breath of life came to man. By it was he quickened and became a living soul.

A life of crime must be followed by the punishment justice demands, and that punishment may be alleviated by shortening the life; thereby diminishing the crime.

The Father has often resorted to this act of mercy with the children of men, to preserve them within the limits of his pardoning grace, if they will but repent of their sins. Love and truth are ever the habitations of His throne, as also are justice and judgment; and under the influence of the former is the latter ever administered. Mercy, the fruits of God's love for His children is over all, and it "endureth forever." Though ever maintaining justice and the right, love precludes over every administration of His power to give, take, or perpetuate life, and sanctify it for immortality.

Justice is ever compatible with the love of God. He sends the message of warning before his indignation is permitted to fall upon the transgressor. Whom he loveth he chasteneth, and would that the chastisement should produce the fruits of peace and righteousness. His words and works among the children of men, all are to the end that they may have restored to them the immortal life man once possessed, freed from the power of sin and death, and be restored to Father's favor and presence—the glorious destiny of all who do the will of the Father.

We may reason, then, with all propriety, as did the Apostle, that as surely as there is a child, there is a father to the child; as surely as there is a man there is a God who made him, and the world a home for him to dwell in. This world of variety and beauty was not made by man, but for him, and it affords evidence of skill, wisdom and knowledge far beyond human conception, and when contemplated in its relation to other worlds with which it is associated, can only fill the mind with awe and reverence for its Creator. When assured, as Moses was, that all was a view of man's immortality and eternal life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Notwithstanding other attractions, the meeting of the Sunday School Union last night was very largely attended. All the city wards were well represented except the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-third. The schools of Bluff Dale, South Jordan, Farmers, North Point, Brighton, East Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood south district, of the country schools, were well represented.

The musical exercises rendered during the evening were given by the Twelfth ward Sunday school choir, led by Brother E. A. Midgley. Stake Superintendent F. C. Griggs presided. Elder C. W. Hardy opened the meeting by prayer.

Bishop Frederick Schoenfeldt, of Brighton gave an instructive lecture on "Theological Class Teaching." While upon a recent lengthy mission in Germany, he felt a strong anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the children of Zion, and resolved that if he lived to return home he would spend all the spare time of the Sabbath in teaching his own and other children of the Saints the principles of the Gospel and how to obtain a testimony for themselves of the truth of the work of God. In teaching his class he required that each member bring a note book and he gauged his instructions to the capacity of the class; and while he did not require many lengthy addresses from his students, he required that they search out passages of Scripture to sustain and verify the position taken by us in regard to the Gospel. In illustrating the Gospel principles, he would show by suitable references, the harmony of the Gospel in all ages of the world, using the Book of Mormon and modern revelation to elucidate and simplify the lessons presented. In showing the great apostasy from the truth, he has used the works of Mosheim and others, not only to prove the fact of the apostasy, but to show the causes that led up to it, so that the

lessons of history may not be lost upon the lives of the young Latter-day Saints.

But aside from the excellent lessons, well planned and thoroughly prepared beforehand, the speaker felt that his greatest aid to success was an earnest love for the Sunday School work. He felt that it must be a very grave duty that would keep him away from the Sabbath School. The example of such an earnest spirit would not be lost upon the young. The speaker felt that an effort should be made in the Sunday school to encourage young Latter-day Saints to acquire the language of their fathers, so that they could do more efficient missionary work in the world.

"Zion prosper, all is well," was excellently rendered by a quartette of male singers.

"MUSIC IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS."

The following paper on the above subject was read by Superintendent Griggs, from the pen of Prof. Evan Stephens, who was unavoidably absent:

"I sincerely believe that I do not overestimate the importance of this subject by placing it at the head of the list of the good things that make a Sabbath school what it should be. I never knew a school where general good singing was the rule that was not in a live, prosperous state; and I never knew a school remain in such a state long when the music was either neglected, entirely mismanaged, or left to take care of itself. Hence my opinion of the importance of music in the Sabbath school. By this I mean real music—not the formal 'anything in the shape of singing' at the commencement and close, according to custom, but singing that is felt by every earnest worker in the school to mean something—not a form, but a real part of the school exercises—something with progress in the very ring of it, and that at once awakens the attention of every child in the room, setting it to the actual doing of what it came to school to do.

Anything short of this is of but little use, though it may help to keep up appearances and be better than no music at all. However, I very much doubt whether extremely poor, formal, slow, lifeless singing (such as I know some schools to have) is better than doing without it entirely, despite how strange and out of custom that might appear. Many a Sunday school will use, three times during each session, music old and musty they would hiss indignantly if offered to them for their entertainment at the cheapest kind of concert. Now this is not an idle comparison. Let me solemnly assure you that your children today have ears that convey impressions to them just as definite in musical matters, as the eye or the nose would do in the other mentioned case. They know perfectly well what singings should be; they have experienced the delight of singing with their whole hearts until the countenances beamed with pleasure; and if any other kind of singing than this contents the Sabbath school they attend, there is a danger of their esteem for everything in the school—measuring the excellence of all other exercises by that of the singing, which they know to be not of the best.

What is good Sabbath school singing? Singing that may be deemed in, comprehended, and enjoyed by the majority of the children present. Singing, that while elevating in its character, is simplified in the use of the child, with a certain amount of movement and rhythm in it, are sentimentally, naturally, earnestly, and cheerfully expressed. Slow, solemn hymn tunes should never be heard in Sabbath school, though the tempo, is sympathetic, if carefully, earnestly and meaningfully used are within the realm of youthful thought and expression. The musical exercises should never be taken beyond the reach of the possibilities of the child's taking art in the Sabbath school.

The Sunday school choir should, in my opinion, be abolished. The entire choir should be the choir. Much precious time and labor are now wasted in the musical field by a wasteful system. Our adult singers are called upon to be members of the Tabernacle choir, the ward choir, the mutual improvement choir, the Sunday school choir, and they are not let members of any unless they take time to receive some training, which necessitates the attendance at a singing class every week. They try to do their duty by singing all, and find it impossible. Then one organization begins to tear the other down. Then a good Sunday school choir, a poor ward choir, and vice versa, etc. Something must be neglected, and it is a constant struggle to keep up organizations. Choir leaders become disheartened, and all progress is stopped. A choir is not only unnecessary as an independent organization in the Sabbath school, but a detriment, inasmuch as it deprives the majority of the privilege of taking actual part in this exercise which should be the one class for all in the school. Singing should be one of the regular studies of every Sabbath school, taken by all at once. Twenty minutes, or even half an hour, should be devoted to it—the last of the session.

Here the songs would be taught, part singing would be practiced, the entire school turned into a choir, one night's work less for the over-worked singers and conductors (a blessed relief) and equally a beneficial relief for most schools to have half an hour less of other exercises supplanted by as much in sing.

While there are a few, a very few, competent men in charge of our Sunday school singing, the great majority of them are far from being capable of putting to good use the vast amount of talent found in the schools. The very time they have to spend in the struggle of keeping up the choir precludes any self-improvement, and as Brother Maeser often so truly tells us, "A man can not impart what he hasn't got." Today it is painfully evident throughout the Territory that our leaders in music have not kept pace with the advancement of the masses. Do not misunderstand me. The masses do not understand music now better than the choir leaders; but while the people in general have advanced a hundred per cent. in love and appreciation and ability in music, during the last fifteen years, the average choir leader of today is but little more proficient or progressive than the choir

leader of fifteen years ago. Why? He hasn't had time to progress—too many duties have been piled upon his broad shoulders. He has ambition to delve deeper, that he might have more treasures to impart; but he hasn't a free moment in which to delve; hence by degrees he gets into a beaten path and soon lives in the past. Who of you is not grateful that there are schools where young men may attend for years to learn how to properly teach the principles of the Gospel? Is it not true that those whose ability and love for music prove that God has implanted it there for some noble and practical purpose should have time and opportunity to fit themselves to lead and direct progressively the tens of thousands who are growing up, bubbling over with song, within our mountain valleys? These leaders must have special training for this, or fail to command the full confidence of even children in their work. If you would have your singing in your Sabbath schools improve, see that he who has charge has the time and opportunity to improve also, as the one becomes impossible without the other. You need a training class for young conductors, just as much as you do for young missionaries or school teachers. Again, do not misunderstand me. Music should not and cannot be studied for any practical use alone, but the instructors in music (and a choir leader is nothing if not an instructor), must give special study to that branch.

How much of my own work here in Salt Lake City has been made comparatively fruitless for the want of unity in action between myself and the various leaders having local charge of music, where the children under my training should have become of service in the ward Sabbath schools. The various modes of procedure—no two alike—were all perhaps different to mine, and the children, being successful with me, naturally had no confidence in a reverse course. Hence the cry would often be "We can't do anything with Stephen's pupils." Once, while paying a visit to a certain school in this city, I was openly accused of this, notwithstanding that nearly all their young ladies (scarcely out of my children's classes) who constituted the choir were my pupils. The singing at the school did not show that anything was being systematically done by anybody's pupils; it was a house full of fine material in a confused state. So far as the singing was concerned, I had prepared the material, but the local leader had not the least idea how to put them in their places; and because they did not jump into position and arrange themselves or fit in any shape his fancy for the moment might suggest, I was to blame, of course.

Take the building of our great Temple as a comparative case. The architect has done his work; every stone has been calculated upon and chiseled into exact shape; all is correct. But the stone layers have no idea of his plan; they have been accustomed to build at random, and they misplace the stones. Result: even the shaping of each stone makes it a misfit, and the stone layer, or those in charge, blindly blame the stone cutter for making the stone unfit to be laid—at random.

How ridiculous you say. It has

been precisely my experience in my labors with the Sabbath schools of this city. What will obviate such a difficulty? A proper study of plan and action. If I prepare the material, is it not reasonable that those who use them should understand the method of preparing, and continue in the work in systematic order? The Sabbath school of this city need a class for the instruction of young music leaders, and if even the few of mature experience attended such a class, it would result in system and uniformity.

My opinion on the point as to what music we should sing is that the selections to be found in the new book just issued by the Sunday School Union cannot be excelled or even approached in suitability, even of music (to say nothing of sentiment) by any eastern published books. I would wish for but little if anything else from which to train my school in singing for the next three or four years! I had charge of a school; and it is my belief that leaders who ignore it for eastern selections are pasturing in mistaken fields, neglecting fatter food, especially prepared for them. I do not believe in singing blindly exclusive. There are sweet morsels even for children to be culled from outside works, that it would be a veritable loss to pass them by. Leaders should be conversant with the best of everything published in their line. Then if our home work falls behind they can be a means of stirring up our own talented composers to better work.

The singing book should be the property of the child using it, and become a part of the Sunday school dress, as it were. The neat, clean dress, combed hair, blackened shoes, kerchief and music book in hand, should be the leading points of the picture—"a child on its way to the Sabbath school." One book might serve two children, provided they can stand or sit together during the musical exercises. The work of rousing the young, and the old to some extent in music has been so well accomplished by jubilees, classes, schools and concerts, that now they pause, waiting for capable men and system to lead them on to greater perfection.

Our future, musically, depends upon what shall be done in this direction. Our wonderful musical talent will avail us little if not intelligently directed in a proper channel. With these few reflections I will close, wishing a speedy renewal of progress to music in the Sabbath school.

Supt. Griggs suggested that as frequent circulars were sent by the general officers of the Sunday School Union, which often were important for reference, and if the Sunday schools were to provide themselves with a scrap book in which these circulars could be preserved, they would be more useful to them.

The Thirteenth ward school was requested to furnish the music at the next meeting of the Union.

Benediction by Supt. C. H. Gold, of Brighton.

JOS. HYNUM PARRY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Dr. Gardner reports that Mrs. Harrison slept several hours today and is comfortable and resting quietly tonight.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourn in the chair. It was long after the hour fixed by law when the transaction of business commenced. In this respect the present administration is fast becoming an unequalled success. The members present were: Rhob, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Karrieh, Moran, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Ewing, Beardsley, Wentland, Helsa.

In the absence of Recorder Stanton Deputy Ellsworth acted as chief clerk, and was assisted by Fred Dennis.

As a preface to the meeting there was a warm discussion on the paving question between Councilman Horn and Engineer Doremus.

The conflict was a wordy one and was carried on in an undertone as far as Mr. Doremus was concerned, but his councilmanic antagonist occasionally allowed his voice to rise to such a pitch as he gesticulated excitedly that spectators in the auditorium of the legislative chamber looked on and laughed.

City Attorney Hoge being in California no a pleasure trip, his assistant, Mr. Ed. F. Coad, acted as corporation counsel for the municipal law makers.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present that he was a better adviser than his superior officer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

P. L. Schmidt and other residents on Fourth West street protested against the Utah Central railway using that thoroughfare for depot purposes. Referred to the mayor.

Charles E. Beers and others asked that Eighth East street be opened and put in a passable condition between Ninth and Tenth South streets. Committee on streets.

Sarah A. West protested against the payment of \$5 to the city engineer as fee for sidewalk grade. Committee on claims.

Wendell Benson asked why some of the property of the Third South district was exempted from sidewalk improvements. Board of public works.

Ellis Morris and others protested against the construction of a railway switch and fast running of trains on Third West street between Second and Fourth South streets. Referred to the mayor, the city engineer and marshal.

S. and J. E. Baumberger asked to be allowed to construct their own flagging sidewalk.

The Groesbeck company made a similar request. Board of public works.

M. H. Walker and others asked that certain streets be opened. Committee on streets.

F. Smith and others asked that Seventh East street between Ninth and Tenth South be put in a passable condition. Committee on streets.

William J. Backman and others asked the city to accept Jeremy street as needed to it by T. J. Jeremy. Committee on streets, with city engineer and attorney.

H. J. Dinnyan asked the city to sell him a certain piece of property located in the southeast quarter of section 27 north one range one east. Committee on public grounds.

A BROKEN PANE.

The Groesbeck company, by its attorneys, asked to be reimbursed to the amount of \$100 for a large window glass broken by city workmen in excavating for a water trench in front of their property on Second South street. Committee on claims.

MORE LIGHT.

Hugh Ward and others asked for an electric light at the intersection of Seventh East and Ninth South streets. Committee on improvements.

J. C. Taylor and others petitioned for an electric light at the intersection of Canyon and Second streets. Committee on improvements.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY.

The following from the Afro-American League club of this city was read: To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen—You are most cordially invited to attend the celebration of the emancipation of slavery at the Auditorium hall, at the corner of Fourth South and Second West streets, on the 22nd of September, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Respectfully and filed.

THE MAYOR BOUGHT IT.

The Mayor sent in the following:

Gentlemen—In pursuance to the authority conferred on me to purchase 850 tons of six inch standard pipe, I beg leave to report that I have purchased the necessary pipe, delivery to be made within thirty days, the price to be paid is \$36 per ton as will appear by the accompanying contract, which I submit for your approval, and upon such approval by the Council, it will be delivered to Rhodes Brothers of Denver, and go into effect.

Approved.

IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH.

Health Commissioner Beatty sent in the following:

Gentlemen—I respectfully recommend that a sanitary inspection of Salt Lake City be effected at the earliest possible time, for the purpose of securing data outlined in the form therewith submitted. Permit me to urge the adoption of this measure as a matter of vital importance. By no other can the health department be enabled to accomplish so much good in this community nor can money measure the far reaching beneficent effect that would result. By this method all insanities and defective plumbing and unsanitary conditions of every kind, may be ferreted out and removed and disease that is born of and nurtured by these conditions may be defied and checked in its ruthless course. This is not figurative or exaggerated. It is a momentous fact that many lives may be saved that would otherwise be sacrificed by seeking out systematically and removing the manifold preventable causes of disease everywhere existing in this city. I earnestly feel that a grave responsibility rests upon those who have the power to authorize this measure.

Sanitary committee.

THE BLANK

referred to is as follows:

SALT LAKE SANITARY INSPECTION.

1. Ward.....Street.....No.....
2. Name of occupier and of owner.....
3. Area of lot.....of house.....
4. of out-house.....
5. Site of house wet or dry.....
6. Age of house.....material.....
7. No. of stories.....
8. No. of living rooms.....No. of sleeping rooms.....
9. Cellars and basements.....
10. Sinks, drains and cesspools.....

9. Privies or water closets, location and condition.....
10. Yards.....
11. Hogs or other animals.....Fowls..... where kept.....
12. Public nuisance on or near premises.....
13. No. of families in house.....Total No. of occupants.....
14. Sickness now in house.....What disease.....
15. Sickness during last year.....What disease.....
16. Deaths during past year.....What disease.....
17. Persons vaccinated.....
18. Water supply, whence derived.....
19. Sanitary needs and estimated cost.....
20. Additional observations.....

Diagram of Lot

H—House.
W—Well.
P—Cistern.
CP—Cesspool

DIRECTIONS.

- 1 and 2. Give the exact and full name of the owner and occupant of the premises, of street name and describe location so it cannot be mistaken.
3. Give relative position of privies, cellars, to living rooms.
4. State whether site is above or below or at same level with adjacent land.
5. Examine cellar carefully and describe condition with regard to dampness, amount and kind of filth, ventilation, drain, etc.
6. Is there any offensive smells from sink, drains or water-tight, clogged or uncovered?
7. Privies and vaults, describe condition particularly. Are they foul, leaky or overflowing? shallow or deep, connected with sewer, cess-pool, etc.?
8. Describe the kind and amount of filth, heaps of filth around the premises, and general condition of yard.
9. Public nuisances, as sewers badly drained, streets, gutters, ditches, stable, etc.
10. Note overcrowding and social condition of families.
11. If water is used from well, state depth, distance from privy or cess-pool, whether or not such influence, and whether any drain probably drains into the well.
12. State what is necessary to be done to remove nuisances and improve the sanitary condition of premises, and the probable cost if same.

THE MAYOR AND THOSE BILLS.

The following from the Mayor was read:

In regard to the bills referred to me in pursuance of the report that of the committee on waterworks, I beg leave to report that the matter of the allowance of the claims covered by said bills is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Council. When any or all of the items of said bills shall have been allowed by the Council it will then become my duty to either approve or disapprove its action. Until then the matter is not within the scope of my jurisdiction.

Among the bills referred to was one for \$140 from Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan for repairing his buggy and harness, damaged in a runaway.

Rich and Hardy opposed allowing the bill inasmuch as it had been reported to them that Mr. Ryan was out on a pleasure trip when the accident occurred. Some discussion also followed the reading of a bill for \$900 worth of pipe purchased by Mr. Ryan without authority.

The bills were allowed, Rhob, Folland and Hardy only voting against them.

COVERED CONDUIT.

The board of public works reported that it had entered into a contract with twelve property owners on North Temple street, between State and East Temple streets, to construct a covered conduit for City Creek waters. The amount to be paid by the property owners is one-half, or \$2708.75, being \$1

se rate of \$2.50 per foot front. Report approved and work ordered done at once.

BOLD FOR TAXES.

Recorder Stanton reported that he had sold certain property for delinquent taxes for \$3800, that he had received 10 per cent. cash therefor, the balance to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the council. Sale confirmed and the Mayor authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

WATER COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Water Commissioner Pendleton reported that he had found several new claims in Parley's canyon, the owners of which were using city water which he had turned back into the stream. Most of the owners of the stock yards along the stream had cleaned up their premises. He had found several herds of sheep in the canyon and had made two arrests.

The water at its normal rate, on July 27, measured 12,788,000 gallons or day; on August 22, it measured 7,880,000 gallons. Himself and the watermaster had examined the Parley's creek and found considerable rubbish in the bed thereof. In the matter of new claims he was collecting evidence in regard thereto to submit to the attorney.

In the matter of the Emigration canyon cowboys they had all been removed. The lost agreement with "Eckus Bros. had been found and placed in the hands of the attorney.

In concluding his report Mr. Pendleton recommended that no secondary water rights be granted in Emigration canyon. Received and filed.

NO JURISDICTION.

The board of public works sent in a communication returning the petition of 768 owners of property on Main street asking that the width of sidewalk in front of their respective premises be increased, with the statement that the petition did not come under jurisdiction. Received and filed.

AN IMPUDENT OFFICER PROPERLY

CRUBBED.

The following was read:

In regard to the work to be done in City Creek canal Mr. Rich knew the reason the work had not been done, as I had explained to him fully in regard to the matter before he introduced his resolution. Now I will explain to your honorable body, as I did to him, the reason the work has not been done. First, the city has a contract with the farmers to furnish them water from the Jordan and Salt Lake Canal in exchange for creek water, and it would not do to shut off the supply until close of the irrigation season, as that would annul the contract. Second, if the canal furnished nine-tenths of the city with irrigation water, and it is my duty to supply the people with water. Third, I intended to do that work as soon as the irrigation season closed. Fourth, the work could not be done before, as City Creek is the outlet or the waste water of the canal, and four or five millions gallons of water run here from time to time according to the amount used by the people. Fifth, Mr. Rich was talking through his hat or purposely misrepresenting when he said that place had not been cleaned in ten years, as I had it cleaned two years ago. Sixth, I would respectfully recommend the city and the sides of City Creek be cleaned with stone from Sixth to Eighth West street, so that would make a good job for all time, but if your hon. body thinks that too expensive I would suggest that the fluming be extended from Sixth West

street, present terminus, to Eighth West, as that would give more room for travel on south side of the creek; it would also save expense of cleaning an open ditch.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. HARVEY, Watermaster.

When that portion of the report was reached which referred to Mr. Rich talking through his hat, Lawson and Simonds sprang to their feet simultaneously and moved that the report be tabled indefinitely. They didn't propose to allow the head of any department to address such a communication to the City Council.

Rich asked that it be allowed to lay on the table until miscellaneous business was reached, as he wished to reply to it.

Lawson moved that it be referred back to Mr. Harvey. Carried.

ENCROACHMENT ON CITY GROUNDS.

The city engineer reported regarding the occupancy and encroachment on lands owned by the city by private individuals and suggested the advisability of having the boundaries of lands beyond the corporation limits accurately defined and marked by permanent monuments. It was expensive but he believed the work would justify the expenditure. Received and filed.

Watermaster Ryan reported that the pipe had been ordered for the north bench. That it would be impossible to fill the same with water unless the reservoir in City creek should be completed at the head of high line pipe. Committee on waterworks and city engineer.

NEW ENGINE HOUSES.

The committee on fire department recommended the building of branch fire departments in the northeastern, the southeastern, and southwestern parts of the city. The estimated cost of constructing the same is \$22,000.

Rich favored the building of one at a time. The city could not afford to build all of them immediately.

Some discussion followed after which the report was referred back to the committee on fire department.

PACIFIC PAVING COMPANY ESTIMATES.

The committee on claims sent in a majority and minority report on the matter of the final estimates to the Pacific Paving Company for the work on State street.

The majority report, which is signed by Messrs. Horn and Simonds, is as follows:

The committee believe all of the street except the stone block paving is fairly done in accordance with the contract, so far as can be judged. The stone block paving is not, in quality of blocks and manner of laying, up to the requirements of the specifications, but the difference in actual value to the city is hard to determine. We believe that the ten per cent retained under the terms of the contract and the bond given by the company to repair and keep said work good and make it good if it should fail will be sufficient security to the city, and we therefore recommend that the company be paid according to the terms of the contract.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Folland and Looftbourow, is as follows:

We beg to make a report in the matter of the claim of the Pacific Paving Company for paving State street. We believe all of this work except the stone block paving is fairly up to the requirements of

the contract. As to the stone block paving we do not believe the contract has been complied with in this respect. How far short of the contract requirement in point of value it is hard to determine. The city as we understand it retains 10 per cent. of the contract price and also has a bond to secure the contract of the Pacific Paving Company to keep this part of the work in repair for two years. If the said company would agree to keep this part of the work in repair for three or four years instead of two years we believe it would be a fair compromise and we recommend that they be paid for the work as provided in the contract when they enter into a contract as above indicated to keep said work in repair for four years from this date with acceptable security for the performance of same.

With these reports the city engineer sent the following:

A short time ago the city engineer was instructed not to issue an estimate upon the work in question until certain deficiencies had been made good. The work remains in the same condition as it was at the time and is deficient under the specifications.

As a compromise to the property owners for this deficiency the contractor should either amend the work or extend the term for which its durability is guaranteed, and believing that an extension of this term from two years to five years would be a fair equivalent, I recommend that the granting of the petition be made conditional upon such extension.

Beardsley moved the adoption of the first report read.

Hardy moved the adoption of the second report.

Lawson said that if the work of paving on State street had not been fully complied with the city engineer was responsible.

Horn declared that the engineer had been kicking on technicalities. He had done so all along. As a consequence the city was getting into ill repute with contractors. The men who did the work should be paid their money and released.

Wantland believed that State street was the best paved thoroughfare in the west. The contractors should be paid in full without further delay.

Folland said that there was no denying that the rock work was imperfect. It would only be a question of time when the city would have a cobbled paved street instead of a stone block pavement. The blocks were laid entirely too far apart.

Looftbourow concurred with Folland. He said that the expert representatives of the company admitted before the committee that the work was not up to the standard. It was evident that Mr. Wantland did not understand the proposition. He, it seems, is in favor of the three year guarantee. The four year recommendation is not too long.

Simonds stated that the objections seemed to come principally from the councilmen. The property owners admitted that the work was superb and a credit to the city as well as the contractors.

On a vote being taken the three year guarantee was accepted and the company ordered paid.

TO BE FILLED UP.

The canal on Seventh West street between Second and Sixth North streets was ordered filled at the city's expense.

SEWER ORDINANCE PASSED.

The sewer ordinances recently vetoed by the mayor were amended so as to conform to his recommendations and repassed and again sent to him for his signature.

THE ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The petition of Samuel Paul and others asking that certain subdivisions southeast of the city be added to the corporate limits came on motion of Simondt, and the election ordered as set forth in the petition.

GOING TO KENTUCKY.

Moran offered a resolution providing that \$250 be appropriated to Chief Stanton of the fire department to attend the meeting of the National Association of Engineers to be held at Louisville, Kentucky.

On motion of Rich, the amount was raised to \$525.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Boston-Gardner Co.	\$ 27.95
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.	10.00
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.	1.91
Morrison & Merrill.	222.00
Driver Mercantile Co.	35.00
Driver Mercantile Co.	43.35
W. O. Reed.	72.30
Tribune Printing Co.	5.50
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.	490.00
Wassett Drug Co.	4.40
Salt Lake City Gas Co.	80.50
Salt Lake City Gas Co.	19.79
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Co.	14.32
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Co.	2,977.80
Walker Bros. & Fyler Co.	1.00
Utah Paint and Oil Co.	95.85
Tribune Publishing Co.	75.40
Ackerman Printing.	7.00
Grover Printing Co.	15.00
William Skewes & Co.	15.00
Hoy Cross hospital.	88.00
Simpson Hill Drug Co.	16.15
A. W. Cairne & Co.	45.80
A. W. Cairne & Co.	3.00
Kelly & Co.	57.00
Kelly & Co.	12.00
C. H. Parsons.	3.30
C. H. Parsons.	1.45
J. C. Murphy.	140.00
Neder & Cleland.	140.00
W. L. Pickett.	23.50
Harratt Brothers.	5.30
National Tube Works.	9,550.00
Perkins & Co.	28.50
Brown & Carter.	12.00

TO MAKE IT FIRE PROOF.

Moran offered a resolution providing for a report from the joint city and county building on the estimated cost of making the two upper stories of the joint city and county building fire proof. Adopted.

The Council then adjourned until Friday night at 7:30.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held Friday night, September 23rd, President Looftbourou in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Holt, Hardy, Karriek, Horn, Moran, Bell, Evans, Simondt, Beardsley, Helms, Wantland.

There was not the usual crowd of spectators in the Council last night when the meeting opened, but before it was concluded the room was well filled.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Recorder Stanton read the minutes of Tuesday night's session. They were amended and approved, after which a communication from F. S. Walker who was elected to fill the office of councilman from the second precinct was read. The resignation of Mr. Ewing was read. Mr. Walker thanked the Council for the election

but said he would not be able to fill the office on account of the illness of his wife and the pressure of important private business. Received and filed.

\$75 FOR RALEIGH.

The committee on police reported favorably on the recommendation of ex-Marshall Janney to appropriate \$75 to George Raleigh for attending extra council meetings. Adopted.

MUST COMPLY.

Councilman Horn offered a resolution compelling the West Side Rapid Transit to improve the streets in accordance with its franchise. Adopted.

CURB STONES.

Wantland offered a resolution providing for placing curb stone on Main Street between South Temple and Fourth South streets.

TO SURVEY THE WARM SPRINGS.

Moran offered a resolution providing for the survey of the Warm Springs property. Adopted.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE.

The police committee offered the following:

We beg leave to report as follows in the matter of the addition to the police force, we believe the city is in need of further protection, as it seems that the lawless element is on the increase. We recommend that the force be increased by adding four men.

Adopted.

G. S. L. & H. S. RY. FRANCHISE.

A substitute resolution granting a franchise to the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway was introduced by the committee on municipal laws. It provides:

That the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway company, its successors and assigns, have the consent and authority of the Council, and the permission is hereby granted it, to construct, maintain and operate a single or double track standard gauge railway on hereinafter specified, to be operated by steam, electric or cable power, with all the necessary or convenient switches, side tracks, turn-out and cross-over tracks, on the following streets and roads of Salt Lake City, to wit: A single or double track commencing at the intersection of South Temple and Third West streets and running thence north along said Third West street to Ninth North street; together with two single tracks, switches or turnouts in the form of a "Y," easterly from said track across the sidewalk of said Third West street, to the premises described as the north one-half (½) of lot four (4) in block eighty-four (84), plat A, Salt Lake City survey. Also a single or double track beginning at the south boundary line of Oak Street of Folsom's Addition, at a point opposite an alley between lot one (1) and thirty-eight (38) of block seventeen (17) of said addition; thence northerly across said Oak street and along the alley-way last aforesaid, and across Chestnut street, and along the alley-way running through block sixteen (16) of said addition to Cleveland avenue; thence northerly along Cleveland avenue and the County road thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet to a point on the westerly boundary line of said County road.

Then follow the conditions usually imposed in such cases.

Sec. 2 provides that the franchise is granted for the term of twenty-five years from the date of the passage of this ordinance, and accepted on the following condition, viz.: That if the grantee, its successors and assigns, shall fail to per-

form all the stipulations of this resolution, the City Council, after six days notice, and on failure on the part of the company to provide a remedy, or make satisfactory arrangements therefor, may by a majority vote declare the privilege herein granted forfeited, and proceed to take possession of the roadbed, and do all the same as if this resolution had passed.

Sec. 3. In consideration of this grant and franchise, said grantee shall within four months after the date of the passage of this resolution (unless granted further time by the City Council), begin the actual construction of a broad-gauge railway to the west from Salt Lake City.

Sec. 4. That if this grant with the conditions herein contained be not accepted in writing by said grantee within thirty (30) days after the passage of this resolution then, the said grant and franchise shall become null and void.

The resolution was read the first time and on motion of Folland was laid on the table until Tuesday.

TWENTY FEET SIDEWALKS.

The city engineer was instructed to report the estimated cost of constructing twenty feet sidewalks on both sides of First South street, between State and West Temple streets.

OTHER SIDEWALKS.

The committee on streets recommended that sidewalks be constructed on First and Second South streets. Following is the estimated cost: Abutment proportion, \$2256.80; city's proportion, \$412.80; total \$2669.60 for each of the streets.

Karriek—Did the Council authorize the city engineer to submit these estimates?

Wantland—The committee on streets asked the engineer to submit the estimates.

Karriek—I object to the committee assuming the functions of the Council.

Folland thought it would be time enough to act when the property owners signified a desire for them.

Horn said it was no use to wait for petitioners; if that was done sidewalks would never be built. The only way to get sidewalks was to lay them.

Rich said the financial condition of the city and abutting property owners should be taken into consideration in all such improvements.

Evans was opposed to the proposition. It would be taking snap judgment on the citizens.

"No! no!" said Wantland with emphasis.

Karriek: But I know it will. Again I say that I am opposed to sidewalking isolated districts.

Beardsley said that he knew the true name of the property owners in the district named were in favor of laying the sidewalks.

The recommendations were adopted.

NATURAL AND COUNCILMAN'S GAS.

The Natural Gas & Pipe Line company franchise then came up on the reports of the committee. The majority report recommended the granting of a franchise, while the minority objected to the granting of a franchise until the company made some headway.

Evans moved the adoption of the minority report.

Bell wanted to have the Indians people treated fairly in the matter. The fact that the company had not done much work so far should not militate against it.

Hardy—When a home company comes here and asks for a franchise its application is denied. But when an outside corporation comes in the Council seems willing to give it the earth and will attempt to tear off a piece of the moon for it. I am in favor of assisting local capital first and those who will work for the development of the resources of the Territory.

The Chair—I was not aware that any company had been denied a franchise.

Karrick—Yes, sir; that is a fact. The Salt Lake Gas company which has spent \$9000 dollars and has driven a well to the depth of 900 feet has been so treated.

Wantland said that Colorado capitalists had been interested in the affair and had machinery on the way to prosecute the work. The granting of a new franchise would have a bad effect.

Bell declared that no reasonable man could agree with Wantland. (Laughter.)

Then followed a wordy, unnecessary and unprofitable discussion of twenty minutes' duration, after which it went to the committee on streets.

THE ROAD TO MORGAN.

The city engineer's report on the construction of a road to Morgan via City Creek and Hardscrabble canyons, came up for consideration. The estimated cost is from \$4000 to \$5000. A communication from the county clerk of Morgan favoring the building of the road was also read, received and filed.

Wantland and Rich spoke at length in favor of the proposition. The trade of most of Morgan county could be secured by building the road. Today Ogden got the benefit of that trade.

Folland moved that authority be given to construct that road. Carried.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

The report from the special committee on sewerage, recently published in these columns, came up for discussion.

Hardy moved the adoption of the report.

Rich said if the motion carried it would necessitate the purchase of sixty acres of land. He wanted to know where it was located and how much it would cost per acre.

Hardy said the land was on this side of the Jordan river, about four miles north of the present sewer pump. The land would cost \$250 per acre.

Rich—How many people will one acre of land accommodate?

The City Engineer—One hundred.

Rich—Then we should have more land.

Beardsley—I think so, too. If we don't get it we will have a filthy swamp on our hands.

Hardy—There is sufficient fall in the ground from the sixty acres selected to carry the sewage over Jordan to where thousands of acres of ground can be purchased at the rate of \$15 per acre.

Folland—The report seems to be incomplete. A right of way will have to be obtained. An expenditure of a large amount of money, perhaps a half a million dollars, will be made if the report is adopted. He moved that the city engineer be instructed to make preliminary survey and report back to the council the estimated cost of construction and that the remainder of the report be referred back to the committee. Carried.

STANTON'S COMMISSION.

Horn offered a resolution appropriating \$99 as commission to the recorder for selling a piece of city land. Adopted.

MORE HELP.

Chris Diehl, city assessor and collector of water rates, asked that he be given another clerk in his office and asked that his own salary be raised to \$150 per month. Mr. Diehl was authorized to employ a clerk at \$75 per month.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The sanitary committee recommended a sanitary inspection of the city.

Rich wanted to know how much the inspection would cost.

Beardsley replied that he did not know.

Rich insisted that it would cost three times as much as the average census.

Evans thought the scheme was a good one, and should be at once put into practice.

Wantland thought it was a matter that should be pushed through without delay.

Folland said it was time the Council tried to practice a little economy. He wanted to know how much the inspection would cost and how long it would take.

Moran moved that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to report on the cost and such other details as they might see fit. He thought a few men with wagons and shovels would do more good than a thousand men with a thousand questions. Carried.

THAT UNION PACIFIC SWITCH.

Evans moved to reconsider the action of the council whereby the Union Pacific was granted a franchise to lay a switch on Third West street onto the premises of the Symmes Grocery company. Lost.

APPROPRIATIONS

were made as follows:

J. S. Morse & Sons.....	\$ 87 75
Goldsmith & Co.....	9 75
Nedley Mountain Bell Telephone Co.....	80 00
People's Towing company.....	24 00
J. S. Morse & Sons.....	1 00
A. W. Caine & Co.....	3 95
A. W. Caine & Co.....	5 00
Mason & Co.....	80 77
George M. Scott & Co.....	8 05
K. C. Coffin Hardware Co.....	18 78
Peoples Towing Co.....	15 00
George M. Scott & Co.....	22 75
Grover Printing Co.....	8 50
A. W. Caine & Co.....	33 35
Utah and Montana Machine Co.....	200 10
Wasatch Drug Co.....	3 55
J. W. Whitecar.....	2 00
Belly & Co.....	3 50
Edith P. & Co.....	4 50
C. W. Nunn, veterinary surgeon.....	6 00
T. G. Armstrong.....	30 60
S. Bell & Co.....	3 50
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	24 01
A. J. Pendleton & Son.....	3 50
C. H. Parsons.....	60 00
T. C. Arnold & Co.....	12 75
D. J. O'Mahoney.....	3 75
A. W. Caine & Co.....	1 80
K. C. Coffin Hardware Co.....	66 27
Tulliver Co.....	3 50
Utah and Montana Machinery Co.....	50 01
Utah Plumbing Supply Co.....	13 02
J. W. Farrell & Co.....	20 12
James. Spencer, Bateman Co.....	2 12
Hemington, Johnson & Co.....	34 00
A. G. Padlock.....	14 00
G. M. Scott & Co.....	3 70
G. W. Haleigh.....	75 00

KEESLER REMOVED.

Hardy—Before we adjourn I move that Mr. Fred Kesler be discharged.

Moran—Does it not require a majority of the members elected?

Horn—Yes, it requires two-thirds.

The Chair—No it does not. A majority of those present can do that.

Horn—It is not fair to take snap judgement on the man. I want to know why the gentleman make the motion. I move to adjourn.

Hardy—Well I can state why but I do not care about going into details unless compelled to. I will say this, however, that he is incompetent and a disgrace to this city.

Evans moved to adjourn. Lost.

Bell—I think Mr. Kesler should not be disposed of without a hearing.

Moran—Mr. President I ask, is Mr. Kesler an officer?

The Chair—I believe not, Judge Anderson held that he was not.

Moran—Well, Judge Anderson is wrong. Kesler is down on the salary roll as an officer and I am satisfied he is an officer. That being the case I say it will take a two-thirds vote to remove him.

The motion to remove was insisted upon and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Beardsley, Folland, "Loof-bourrow, Wantland, Hardy, Karrick, Rich—7.

Nays—Horn, Evans, Moran, Bell—4.

NOT PRESENT.

Messrs. Simmonds and Heise for some unexplained reason took their departure from the council chambers before the matter of removal came up. Adjourned until Tuesday next at 7:30.

FILTH IN FARMING DISTRICTS.

The Semi-Weekly News of 11th Inst. contains an interesting letter from Credenda, of Enterprise, Morgan county, but his comments concerning remarks made at our late Stake conference held in Farmington are not so strictly correct as they should be.

I took notes of a sermon referred to and am better prepared to report what was said than your correspondent, who I am positive got his information in what may be termed a second or third hand manner, and consequently the speaker's remarks and meaning would be very apt to be changed and distorted.

He did not say that Morgan was a dirty little town and that some of the residents "did not know enough to keep clean." He talked rather on general principles and in referring to the lack of wisdom in farmers by allowing filthy corrals, stables, pig-pens, etc., to remain near their dwellings he rather incidentally mentioned Morgan City as being very filthy in this respect, as he had lately visited that locality.

His remarks about their outhouses were similar—and no doubt correct. The mistake was in mentioning one of I presume all the cities and towns in the country similarly situated, in regard to the condition of outhouses.

The immense area of mountain and other range for stock in Morgan County will account for the farming community being compelled to have yard and stable room for such stock.

But a remedy for the outhouse unnecessary nuisance is the moral I wish to again impress on the minds of your readers. In the clean and costly seweraged city of Salt Lake, about 240 steps southwest of the News office, in an open lot, is an outhouse that is al-

most as strong a nuisance as a putrid dead ox could create, and dozens, perhaps hundreds, more, exist in Salt Lake City.

As the unwelcome news of the gradual approach of cholera will cause your readers to better appreciate an effective and simple remedy for the outhouse nuisance, I will enclose a clipping from the News of June 10th last on the subject of keeping wells secured against worms and other reptiles falling in, also on ventilating houses and the dry earth system. I think it would be a good plan to again publish the cheap and easily manipulated dry earth system therein described.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Search was recently made for a lost bucket in a well which had been cleaned out only a few months before, and I assisted by flashing the sunlight from a looking-glass to the bottom of the well, and a discovery I then made has prompted me to write the present article.

The bottom of the well was quite thickly covered with dead angle worms, and a fruit can was drawn up containing about three dozen.

A neighbor whose well is shallow and easily cleaned out informed me that he empties his well every few weeks for purpose to clean out the dead angle worms.

An important question here arises for consideration: It is a difficult matter to clean out a deep well with a heavy flow of water, and yet worms, mice and other vermin, also vast quantities of filth, are more apt to be found in such wells. The trouble is that they are not often sought after, and the mischief done is unaccounted for except in injured health.

Some wells are not cleaned out for years in succession and when they are so treated such things are brought to sight as often make one shudder to think what the family has been "taking down" for so long a time.

Bill Nye possibly has written one truth when he stated that a schoolhouse, well cleaned out during his school days, accounted for the mysterious disappearance of the teacher two years before, his body having been found at the bottom of the well with a full supply of dinner buckets and other edibles.

The only remedy, I suppose, is in replacing dry rock walls with stone or brick walls laid in good lime mortar, or cement, for a few feet below the surface, and fitting the frame work with the same material; then with a handily arranged trap-door in the curb, where buckets are used, water can be kept in a reasonably pure condition. If some of your readers who have had experience will tell me through the columns of the News how far below the surface the wall laid in mortar should extend, and furnish any other useful information on the subject, it will be greatly appreciated.

Every town ought to be compelled, either by legal action or taxation, to own a force pump, with suitable hose, specially for this business. It would be another step in the right direction to have it fitted on wheels and supplied with those suitable for use in case of fire where a better organization is not in existence to extinguish fires.

It might be proper here to mention, as a precautionary measure, that unless a very heavy insurance policy is carried, it is a good plan to have water ditches and ditch gates always in good repair, also a few barrels of water, secured against the accidental drowning of children by boards being nailed on the barrels.

A kindred subject to the above is ventilation in private and public houses. Poor ventilation causes the digestive organs to be impaired and in other

ways seriously affects the human organization. Our newspapers and preachers ought to call the attention of the public to these things oftener than they do. A presiding officer who does not know that an adult person breathes 600 cubic feet of air in an hour ought to study some work on the laws of health.

I have seen meeting houses packed with suffering humanity for nearly two hours at a time, and only supplied with fresh air from occasionally opened doors or through holes in the windows, the latter caused, no doubt, by thoughtless boys who did not realize that they were thus saving the lives or health of their zealous but also thoughtless parents.

A great evil that ought to be remedied (and the strong arm of the law should be invoked to protect innocent people from suffering thereby) is the unnecessary and yet almost universal and disgraceful practice of not adopting some proper method of attending to our outhouses.

A brief description of an effective and simple mode of doing away with the nuisance is as follows:

Have in the outhouse a box of dry earth and a small shovel. Behind the building there should be a quantity of loose earth on which the ashpan should be emptied. If a roof is over this pile of earth it will be more effective. As often as it is found necessary, dig a hole in the large pile of earth and shovel in the same the contents of the outhouse. Place two stakes in the corners of the hole thus filled and repeat the same all over the surface of the earth mound. Afterwards the plan can be repeated with but little if any unpleasant smell, as the dry earth will soon cause all offensive matter to decompose and mix with the earth. The same earth can be used for several years, it appears, without any particular necessity for changing it. As nothing but labor is involved in carrying out this system, there can be no excuse given by any person for not adopting it. C. T.

FARMINGTON, June 3, 1892.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder M. W. Dalton of Willard City, Box Elder County, gave us a pleasant call today and gave us some interesting particulars about his labors as a missionary in the States and abroad. Elder Dalton left this city on the 28th of December, 1891, in company with Elder Andrew Kimball and spent about one month in Indian Territory. Then he left for England with the special object in view of gathering genealogical data. He visited London, Liverpool, parts of Wales and Ireland. He remained in Dublin about two months and returned home on June 4, 1892, having spent about two months in the Eastern States.

Elder Dalton was very successful on his mission. He obtained over 10,000 names, and having had experience in this kind of work, Brother Dalton was able to say that he will cheerfully assist those who may wish information about the best way of obtaining genealogies, and this without any monetary consideration. He has formed a plan, the details of which will be published here long, for the benefit of those who wish to obtain the names of their ancestors without knowing how to proceed in the matter.

DEATH OF ALMIRA LAUD.

Mrs. Annie Blaylock, of North Ogden, Utah, is just in receipt of the sad intelligence that her mother, Mrs.

Almira Laud, passed away August 11, 1892, near Sodi, Montgomery county, Mississippi, after an illness of several weeks, with dropsy. Many traveling Elders scattered over Utah, Colorado and Idaho, who have often found a welcome in the hospitalities offered by herself and worthy companion, Ence Laud (who preceded her into the great beyond July 30th, 1889), will remember those kindnesses with a silent prayer for the bereaved. Deceased was born in Jasper County, Ga., November 3rd, 1824, and with her companion embraced the Gospel in an early day. She started to Nauvoo about the time of the exodus, but was prevented from reaching there by the then unsettled conditions of the Church. She was re-baptized and confirmed by Elders John W. Gibson, of North Ogden, Utah, and Henry Bartholomew, of Blaterville, June 7th, 1880. She leaves a numerous posterity residing in Miss., Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Utah. A brother of the deceased, Nevias Keith, resides in Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah.

DEATH OF JAMES W. BURBIDGE.

James W. Burbidge, an old and respected resident of the Seventeenth ward, died suddenly of apoplexy at 12:30 this morning. Recently he had been employed as nightwatchman at the Wasatch block, being physically incapacitated to such an extent that he could no longer follow his trade. Last night he prepared to leave home to go on duty as usual and had just stepped outside the door and was proceeding towards the gate when he commenced to reel. In vain he attempted to recover himself and fell heavily to the ground. He was carried back to the house and the usual restoratives applied pending the arrival of Dr. Benedict who was promptly summoned. The doctor made a hurried examination of the patient and declared that the end of his earthly existence was near at hand. This statement proved correct, for he died soon afterwards.

The deceased was born in Bedfordshire, England, February 27, 1837, and came to this Territory in 1854, where he resided until his demise. He was known as a citizen of sterling qualities, was a good husband and an indulgent father. His death will be mourned by many friends.

DEATHS.

WEILER.—In Salt Lake City, September 22nd, 1892, Maria Gais, daughter of E. M. and E. F. Weiler, aged 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

SMITH.—Died in Salt Lake City, September 25th, 1892, Sarah, relict of the late father Geo. Smith; in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

MANNING.—In the Thirteenth ward, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 21st, 1892, of disease John Manning, aged 71 years, 6 months and 25 days. Deceased was born in Stourbridge, Warwickshire, England.

ROBERTS.—In Salt Lake City, September 17, 1892, of palsy, Owen, son of Evan and Ellen Tudor Roberts. Deceased was born September 28, 1826, at Landowgen, Merionethshire, North Wales; embraced the Gospel in 1847; emigrated to Utah in 1849, and for many years was employed as a stone cutter on the Temple block. During the last eight years of his life he was troubled with paralysis and suffered much. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 16. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892. VOL. XLV.

COURT AND CHRISTIANITY.

I learn by a late issue of your paper that a reverend gentleman of this city has publicly declared that the courts have decided that "this is a Christian nation." This is such a remarkable statement from a professed Christian minister, that I cannot but express a few thoughts relative to the truth and propriety of such decision if ever made.

The question arises—by virtue of what law could such a judgment be rendered? Courts are supposed to act by authority of and to decide all cases and questions in conformity with law. The actions of courts without law would be extremely ridiculous if not positively absurd.

The Constitution of our country forbids the making of any law "respecting an establishment of religion." Am I to suppose that the Constitution has been wantonly violated; that courts are acting upon unconstitutional provisions? This would be so if the reverend gentleman's statement be correct. Certainly such a condition of things could not add much to the Christian character of the country nor to the reputation of its judiciary.

The fact that neither the judicial nor law-making departments of the country can have anything to do with religion in their official capacity, is perhaps somewhat suggestive of the condition of the country as to its Christianity—a country in which it can have no encouragement from the source indicated. So far as the courts are concerned, infidelity or atheism is just as good, and has the same rights and liberties as Christianity. Why the rev. gentleman should appeal to such a source for defense of the nation's purity is somewhat inexplicable.

Christianity, I freely admit, should be the pride and boast of this great nation; but we must search for and find it elsewhere than in its courts.

The few Christians that are in the land recognize Christ as the Author of their faith; that the doctrines and principles He taught concerning Christianity, and the practice of these principles, are necessary to constitute a true Christian and make men followers of the Christ. This admitted, we find ourselves under the necessity of turning to the Bible and to the ministers of the day to find evidence of our nation's Christianity. We rely upon the Bible as evidence of Christ's life and teachings, and by examining

closely we may be able to arrive at just conclusions in reference to our country's claims.

Christ's mission to earth was heralded with the cry of "Peace on earth, good will to man." This was the nature and character of the Gospel taught during His ministry. He strove to reconcile the children of men to God, by their doing His will; and to establish peace and fellowship among men, by bringing them all to a unity of that faith and doctrine which He taught. There was but one faith, one Gospel, and one baptism, to which all must submit, to be recognized by Him as His disciples, obedience to which secured to all the same spirit.

Having the same faith and possessing the same spirit, made men one, even as He and the Father were one. "Except ye are one ye are not mine," is Christ's declaration to his followers. No matter what sect or occupation they came from, His most earnest prayer for them was that they might become one. Without this oneness in faith and spirit there is no positive, practical evidence of Christianity.

To believe that Christ died among men and is the Personage He claimed to be, does not alone make men Christians. Men without any religion, and even devils, believe this much as well as the professed Christian ministers who have lived both in his day and in our day. Both history and tradition have stamped a belief in Christ's life upon the minds of both saint and sinner; but it is no evidence today of a holy life for a man to say he believes in Christ. A life conformable in all things to the doctrine and principles He taught can alone be evidence of love for Him. "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; if a man love me he will keep my words; and my Father will love him." So spake Jesus.

That portion of the world called Christian is today, as in Christ's day, divided and subdivided into a multitude of faiths and organizations, all at variance with each other; so much so that many will not commune with another sect or society than their own.

A similar state of things existed in the time of Christ when men were zealous in keeping the law, but He recognized none of them as His in their divided and discordant condition. They were opposed to the oneness and spirit of the Gospel which He taught,

and which His followers were required to cherish one towards another.

From the history of the past, and the union required of men in Christ's day, our nation presents a most unchristianlike appearance; and the many sects that are crying "Lo here, and lo there is Christ," are so many evidences that they are indeed anti-Christ in spirit, as well as in the practical development of Christian life.

If Christ were to come again to earth in our day, He would find ample cause to say to the sects, as of yore, "Except ye are one ye are not mine."

Leaving these and many other like scriptural evidences which might be given in support of this cardinal doctrine of Christ, that love, unity, fellowship and perfect communion must characterize the lives of men to make them acceptable to Him, brief reference must be made to the clergy of our day who claim to be ministers of Christ to the people.

They are the class of men who persist in maintaining this constant strife and division, multiplying sect upon sect, society upon society, both recognizing and cultivating the prevailing discordant faiths that constitute our notions of Christianity.

This was a prominent feature of encouragement held out to the few converts made at the late revival meetings held in this city. They could name their own minister, and chose the society with which they would be connected; thus simply consigning converts to a condition of recognized disagreement in church standing and fellowship.

As a class of men, it is pitiable to know they are not what they should be. We do not always find them representing in their lives the life of their Master—the meek and lowly Jesus. Too many of them are educated as other professionals are—for the mere purpose of obtaining a good living by their services. The ministerial circle has not power to claim its ranks from the infancy and criminal disgrace which so frequently appear in the public journals, and which serve to make Christianity a hiss and a byword with the observing mass of the people. There are too many among them who are as willing to send people to hell as to heaven, should they happen to disagree with them as to the way and mode of getting there.

It is a notorious fact that many of the Christian ministers are foremost and unrelenting in their persecution

and misrepresentation of other societies as Christian as themselves, when engaged in religious controversy.

It is not beyond recollection that a young man in this Christian nation had faith enough in God when converted to religion, to ask of Him which of the many churches he should join, and when he received answer, and proclaimed it to the world, that he was to join none of them as being the Church of Christ, a storm of persecution arose from these pious, religious leaders that never ceased while he lived, and the few who showed favor to the young man and befriended him, were made sharers with him of the same demoniac hate.

This was in our land of religious liberty, where no law interfered with a man's faith in God, and where no court was supposed to tell men how or what they should worship.

Some ten years since, the crimes committed in one year by ministers, and published in the public papers, were gathered by one man to the number of 261, and these were presumed to be not one-tenth of the actual number perpetrated by the Christian clergy of our nation. These crimes were committed by 202 preachers, who were convicted in the courts and their cases published. This possibly may be the reason why the rev. gentlemen of this city make reference to the courts being competent to decide upon the Christianity of the nation bearing such fruits of righteousness, in which it is alleged that the clergy, as a class, commit more crime in proportion to numbers than any other.

Other instances may be considered; such, for instance, as an internal fratricidal war of years' duration—the despoiling of nearly one-third of the nation by robbery, and by expending millions of money in the noble Christian work of destroying hundreds of thousands of lives and leaving millions of sorrowing wives, children and friends whose cries have ascended to heaven while mourning their loss. Then there is the haughty pride and arrogance that reigns supreme throughout the land in the midst of affluence, while the despised, neglected, starving poor are eking out a miserable existence with none to pity, and to whom death would be a welcome relief. All these, with the daily crimes committed—which are enough to "make the angels weep"—might be put in the scales and weighed in contrast with our nation's excellence, and then let that God, who will not look upon sin with any degree of allowance, instead of the nation's court, decide by the standard of righteousness upon the nation's Christianity.

While, this revolting condition of things exhibits a vast amount of hypocrisy and downright wickedness, we know the nation has a vast number of devout worshippers who reverence God and recognize the mission of Jesus Christ in its true significance as far as their knowledge enables them to comprehend the truth as through Him revealed. These may be considered as the salt of the earth, by virtue of whose influence many may be saved.

Courts may by investigation know something about men's crimes, but their knowledge of men's faith and religion is too trifling to pass a reliable judgment that will secure the endorsement of Christ to their decision.

Christianity is not a matter of mass conventions to be determined by majorities, but is individual property, the value of which can only be appreciated by its possessor. S. W. R.

DIAZ PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

A DISPATCH from the city of Mexico states that on the 29th inst. Porfirio Diaz was formally declared President of Mexico for the ensuing four years, beginning December 1st. Diaz is certainly the greatest man of the present day in his own country. His record as a statesman, a soldier and patriot is honorable, enviable and noble.

Mexico achieved her independence in 1821. At that time Iturbide tried to set up an empire. The first republic was established, and the first constitution adopted in October, 1824. Two parties, the Centralists and Federalists, then prevailed. The former advocated Spanish interests, the latter liberalism. The struggles of these parties kept the country in a state of civil war for many years. During the war with the United States factionism was for a time suppressed. At the close of this, two parties again appeared, Conservatives and Liberals. The former represented the church and the aristocrats, the latter the advocates of religious freedom and liberal government.

In 1857 the Liberals succeeded in adopting a new constitution, which is now in force. Under it Comonfort and Juarez were elected President and Vice-President. Comonfort developed into a dictator, and was forced to fly the country. Juarez then assumed executive power. The Conservatives, under Miramon, inaugurated civil war, which lasted for three years. Juarez proclaimed the separation of church and state, freedom of opinion, liberty of worship, suppression of monasteries, and confiscation of church property. In December, 1869, the Conservatives were completely subdued, and Juarez was elected president in 1880.

The coalition forces of England, Spain and France landed at Vera Cruz early in 1861. Part of the Conservatives took sides with them, but the remainder joined the Liberals in resisting the invaders. Spain and England became ashamed of their action and withdrew. France remained in the field. It was at the battle of Puebla, May 6th, 1862, that General Diaz distinguished himself against the French, who were defeated. In 1868 another battle was fought; Diaz was captured by the French, but escaped. Juarez and his cabinet retired to Paso del Norte. The French took possession of Mexico, and proclaimed Maximilian Emperor.

Meantime Diaz was not idle. He assumed the leadership of his people against the invaders, and fought at every point, until he carried by storm Puebla, a Maximilian stronghold, in 1867. Shortly after, the City of Mexico surrendered to Diaz. This ended French rule. Juarez was elected President. Four years after he was re-elected, it is said, by an air means. A revolution occurred, in which Diaz figured. Juarez died in 1872 and peace was restored. Lerdo de Tejada succeeded him.

In 1876 a revolution occurred again, the partisans of Diaz and Lerdo taking part. Diaz escaped to New

Orleans, but returned soon after to Mexico, raised an army and drove Lerdo out of the country. Diaz was elected President in 1877, and if we remember aright is now entering on his fourth term as President of the Mexican Republic. The advance which that country has made since 1877 is marvelous. The Garza revolution was said to be inspired by the Catholic Church for the removal of Diaz, but the Diaz people themselves deny this, and say it was only the folly and rashness of a few adventurers in politics.

OUR CRITICISM OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE "Liberal" organ is viciously angry again because we have exposed the jerryd of the Utah Commission in their misleading official report. It calls names with all its old malignity, and evades the points at issue with its accustomed shiftiness. It does not matter though. The public have become familiar with its methods and epithets which might mean something in a respectable paper, but are regarded as so much expletive and nothing more when they are voided by the Tribune.

Calling the DESERET NEWS a liar, of any age or description, will not settle the facts. They are, that the Commissioners have done their utmost to impress upon the government and the country the idea that new polygamous marriages are being contracted, and hundreds of cases of unlawful association are occurring in Utah in the face of the manifesto. That they have endeavored to forty three false charges, preferred in such a way as to escape criminal responsibility for making them, by figures which misrepresent the truth. That they have endeavored to besmirch gentlemen who have given evidence of the wrong-doing of the Commission, and have officially denied facts that are well known and susceptible of positive proof. That they have adopted the methods and the arts of the cheap pettifogger and political trickster. And that all we have shown against them is supported by their official report.

The court records are the best evidence of our statements in regard to the cases which the Commissioners have tabulated. They will substantiate all that we have urged in this respect. No billingsgate of the Tribune's will wipe them out or reconcile them with the charges of the Commissioners. The answer to their query of what object they could have in view in narrating falsehoods, is in their evident desire to keep hold of their soft seats and their lucrative salaries, to which they cling as tenaciously as though the emoluments had not been cut down to a clerk's stipend.

They cannot escape the criticism which their paltry and untruthful effort will provoke when the truth is made clear, and we do not propose to be silent when it is necessary to expose them. We certainly will not be deterred from doing anything that appears to be our duty, because it provokes the "Liberal" organ to the use of language which exhibits its naturally brutal and mendacious disposition.

PRACTICE VS. PROFESSION.

The fundamental principle of Christianity is self-sacrifice for the good of others. It received its perfect exemplification in Christ, who by His life of self-abnegation and His ignominious death, manifested a love which embraced the whole human race. To be a Christian is, so far as possible, to put aside the selfishness of the world and follow His example. Those who are imbued with His spirit take within the embrace of their solicitude the human family. The adoption of the whole life-example of Jesus of Nazareth brings out all that is noble and beautiful in the human character, because to become Christ-like is to reach the closest possible proximity to the perfection of goodness.

These reflections are superinduced by incidents which exemplify the direct opposite of Christian characteristics. When these tendencies are exhibited by people who, according to their profession, ought to stand out prominently as shining examples for their less conspicuous fellows to imitate, the spectacle is all the more sad. As a case in point it may not be amiss to refer to a part of a letter, heretofore published in this journal, written by the Rev. J. Westey Hill and addressed to a Methodist friend of his in South Carolina. Speaking of the Latter-day Saint Elders laboring in the South he said: "Those missionaries should be whipped out of your community." In the *Salt Lake Tribune* of this morning there is what purports to be an interview between a representative of that paper and Hill. In it this passage occurs:

"Mr. Hill was pleased to learn that his letter to the South Carolina people had had such a praiseworthy result. The holy elders were given a few hours with which to get out of town, and they got, rather than stay and be tarred and feathered."

We regard the act of incitement to whip the Elders as a crime, not only from a moral, but also from what ought to be its not a legal standpoint. This proposition needs no argument to sustain it. The gloating of this person over the mobocratic and liberty-depriving results of his diabolical machinations, renders the offense doubly revolting. The fact that he not only professes to be a Christian but a teacher of the principles enunciated by the meek and lowly Nazarene renders his conduct without the shadow of an excuse.

We have been gratified at hearing expressions of unqualified condemnation of Mr. Hill's attempts to incite persecution against the Elders in the South from non-"Mormons," some of the latter being connected with the church of which Mr. Hill professes to be a clergyman.

MURDERED BY APACHES.

A LETTER from Apostle George Teasdale, written at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, dated September 20th, gives the details of a shocking tragedy, which occurred at the adjacent settlement of Pacheco. The story is told in the following extracts from two letters from Bishop Jesse N. Smith to Brother Teasdale, and which reached the latter by courier:

"PACHECO, Monday, September 19th, 1892.—I send courier to inform you that our outkirk have been attacked by Apaches. The wife and elder son of Brother Hans Thomsen were killed this morning at Brother Pratt's place, and the younger son now lies at the point of death, being shot through. We have taken steps to gather in all scattered families to this place."

The following was received later by Brother Teasdale:

"PACHECO, Monday, Sept. 19, 1892—10:30 p. m.

"Further particulars are received regarding the terrible tragedy at Brother Pratt's place this morning. Brother Thomsen had left home last evening and came up here to work on the threshing. Just after breakfast this morning his boys had started to the field and when near the corral, where they had gone to feed the pigs, they were fired upon from behind the stable. The older boy Hyrum was shot down and killed. The younger one and the little girl, who had gone to carry the feed pail back to the house, ran towards the house, where the other boy was also shot down from behind the cellar. The little girl, aged perhaps about ten years, was un-molested. The mother was then killed in the door yard, I believe, and the Indians entered the house. Meanwhile the younger boy had slipped away, although severely wounded, and secreted himself where he could see the entire proceedings. The little girl was pushed or tripped when she interfered with them, but was not harmed. While the Indians were ransacking the house, she ran to her brother and possibly thus saved herself from being made a prisoner. The Indians took all the bedding, including feather and straw beds, which were emptied upon the ground; all the clothing, burning boxes and cutting valises. All the ammunition, guns, and perhaps fifteen head of horses. They started northward, toward the head of the Tinaja Wash. Couriers have been sent to San Pedro and Corrales, in the hope that parties from there can intercept them. We will also send a posse on the trail, under the leadership of Brother George C. Williams, early in the morning. The boy reports that there were five Indians, one squaw and one papoose in the party. They are probably headed for the United States."

Brother Teasdale's letter states that vigorous steps had been taken to pursue and capture the murderers, and that Mexican officials had tendered assistance.

THE account of the murderous attack by Apache Indians on a family of Latter-day Saints in Mexico, published in yesterday's issue, has caused much interest to be felt in the affair and intense sympathy to be awakened for the survivors of the tragedy. The locality of the scene was not at the Pacheco settlement, but at Cliff ranch, twelve miles north of that place. We are enabled to present additional details embodied in the following extract from a letter from Brother Joseph C. Bentley, written at Juarez and bearing date of September 20th:

"Hans A. Tomson and family, formerly of St. Johns, Arizona, have been living on the ranch for some time past, and last Sunday evening Brother Tomson left for Pacheco to start work on the threshing next day, leaving his wife, two sons and little granddaughter at home. Early Monday morning the Indians, seven or eight in number, surrounded the house, and while the two boys and little girl were feeding the pigs, opened fire on

them from behind the barn, killing the elder son Hyrum, aged about seventeen years. The other boy, Elmer, aged about fourteen years, and little girl started to run for the house, when a shot from the corral entered the boy's right side, causing him to fall to the ground. The Indians then rushed for the house, threw the little girl to one side, and meeting Sister Tomson in the door yard shot her, but finding the shot did not cause instant death, picked up a rock and mashed her head with it. They then entered the house, cut open beds, valises and burst open trunks, carrying away to where their animals were guarded by a squaw and papoose all the clothing, guns, ammunition, saddles, etc., they could find, and returned the second time to search for the little girl, whose life they had spared, evidently intending to carry her off a prisoner. The boy after falling managed to crawl into the chicken coop, while the Indians were in the house, where he found his little niece. Here they had remained watching the proceedings of the terrible affair through the chinks of the log coop. After the Indians returned the second time and found the little girl had escaped, they went to the corral and drove off fifteen head of good horses. When they were well out of sight the boy and girl crept out of their hiding place and started for the ranch of brother George C. Williams, some three or four miles distant, to give the alarm, but the boy soon fainted from the effects of his wound and the little girl was left alone to make her way the best she could. On her way she met Brother Sullivan Richardson, who returned to the wounded boy and immediately conveyed them both to Brother Williams' ranch and despatched a messenger to Pacheco. Word has just arrived to the effect that the wounded boy has died."

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The West Virginia conference was held on Saturday and Sunday, September 3rd and 4th, President Layton presiding. Meeting convened at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. President Kimball was the first speaker. Elders Whitehead, Cranny and Brown occupied the remainder of the time.

Two meetings were held on Sunday. Elders Layton, Taylor, Butler, Head, Kroger, Cullmor, Little and President Kimball were the speakers. The two first meetings were poorly attended on account of other meetings in the neighborhood.

In response to an invitation by T. H. B. Shouder, the Elders and several Saints from neighboring counties met at his residence, where a very interesting meeting took place. President Kimball gave some good advice to all present. The remainder of the evening was made pleasant by songs and recitations.

President Layton and Bro. Head were appointed to labor in Kanawha and Jackson counties, Elders Taylor and Brown in Kanawha and Clay, Elders Butler and Little in Pendleton, Randolph and Tucker, Elders Whitehead and Cullmor in Grant, Mineral, Hampshire, Elders Cranny and Kroger in Upshire.

NICHOLAS WEBSTER,
MOUNT LOOKOUT, September 3rd.

Two Italians were fined \$10 each in New York recently for firing at the statue of Garibaldi in Washington square. It is evident all Italians do not believe in the red-shirted hero.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, . . . October 8, 1892.

THE SPIRIT OF MAN.

In the article on "The Spirit of Man," published on Tuesday evening, we gave some interesting extracts from a paper furnished by Mr. F. W. Myers to the Society of Psychical Research. There was one part of the experience of Dr. Witte which was inadvertently omitted. As the article seems to have attracted considerable attention we here supply the omitted portion. It will be remembered by readers of the article that Dr. Witte, after experiencing the sensations of death, found himself out of the body, a man, somewhat larger than when in the body, and beholding it lying on the death bed, with weeping relatives around. He passed out into the street and took note of its appearances and surroundings. So light and joyful did he feel that he fairly danced with glee. The narrative goes on to say:

"Then noticed that he could see the back of his coat with the eyes of his old body, while the spiritual eyes were looking forward. He discovered that a small cord like the thread of a spider's web ran from his shoulders back to his body, and was attached to it at the base of the neck in front. Then he went through the air upheld by a pair of hands, which he could feel pressing lightly on his sides. He traveled at a swift but pleasant rate of speed until he arrived on a narrow but well-built roadway inclined upward at an angle of 25 degrees. It was about as far above the roadway as it was below the clouds. The roadway seemed to have no support, but was built of milky quartz and white sand. Feeling very lonely, he looked for a companion, and as a man dies every twenty minutes, he thought he ought not to have to wait long. But he could see no one. At last, when he was beginning to feel very miserable, a face full of ineffable love and tenderness appeared to him. Right in front of him he saw three prodigious rocks blocking the road. A voice spoke to him from a thunder-cloud, saying: 'This is the road to the Eternal World; once you pass them, you can no more return to the body.' There were four entrances, one very dark, the other three led into a cool, quiet and beautiful country. He desired to go in, but when he reached the exact center of the rock he was suddenly stopped. He became unconscious again; and when he awoke he was lying in his bed. He awoke to consciousness and soon recovered. He wrote out this narrative eight weeks after his strange experience, but he told the story to those at the bedside as soon as he revived. The doctor who was at the bedside said that the breath was absolutely extinct so far as could be observed, and every symptom marking the patient as dead was present. 'I supposed at one time that he was actually dead, as fully as I ever supposed any one to be dead.'"

What exists in the sphere beyond the barriers to the spirit world, no person who has returned to the body

after a temporary separation like that described by Dr. Witte can explain. The so-called revelations of spiritualism are vague and unreliable, most of them are "glittering generalities" without definite information, and, granting that any of them are communications from the unseen world, there is nothing to prove positively that they come from the persons pretended or that they may not be designed by fallen spirits to deceive mankind.

None of these communications demonstrate immortality. They may help to prove the conscious existence of the spirit after the death of the body, but they do not prove that such existence is eternal. It is only by the revelations of God that the mysteries of the eternal world are brought to light, and it is only by the aid of the Spirit of Truth that they can be fully comprehended. We are living in an age of revelation and as it advances the revelations of science will come to the aid of the revelations of religious truths and together they will flood the world with the light and knowledge of things both temporal and eternal.

VALEDICTORY.

THE transfer of the DESERET NEWS and all its effects to a new company brings my connection with the paper to an end. For more than fifteen years I have devoted my energies, influence and what talents I possess to the editorial department of this journal. My personal interests, health and convenience have been subordinate considerations in view of the duty which its conduct imposed upon me. It was a labor of love. The DESERET NEWS has ever been the champion of truth and liberty and particularly of the rights and interests of the people of Utah, the defender of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and the exponent of the principles and discipline of the Church. It has been my aim and desire to represent these principles and support these interests with all the vigor and persistence which so great a cause should command. That I have met with some degree of success appears in the many expressions of approbation and confidence which I have received, particularly of late, and which are far more valuable to me than riches. For twelve years I have had the editorial charge of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly DESERET NEWS, and have been aided by a corps of talented, faithful and diligent assistants, with whom I have been on the most friendly terms, and whose work I now most cordially commend. Of my associate editor, Elder John Nicholson, who also retires from this office, I cannot speak but in terms of the highest praise. The soul of honor and integrity, a man of sound judgment and unswerving faith, he has given his whole force of mind and character to the promotion of the public welfare, which has been identified with the DESERET NEWS. I part with these gentlemen with profound regret and with the same feeling I close my communications to the public through these columns. However, I do not expect to cease my labors in behalf of the people and the cause which are dearer

to me than life. I trust I shall be ever found upon their side, and expect that my voice and pen will still be used in their service. Soliciting for the new company the support of the public, and desiring the happiness and prosperity of the people whose welfare I have sought nearly all my life, I bid them, editorially, an affectionate farewell.

CHARLES W. PENROSE.

CATHOLIC AGGRESSIVENESS.

THE German Catholic convention which has been in session during the last few days at Newark, N. J., gives additional proof of the fact that the additional proof of the fact that the Catholic church has been, during the last few years, pursuing an aggressive "plan of campaign" all over the world, and especially in this country. The resolutions of the Newark gathering appear to be of an exceedingly radical character, and in several respects somewhat crude. They express uncompromising adherence to whatever St. Peter endorsed and repudiation of what he did not take kindly to. It is difficult to see the necessity of dragging the worthy ancient Apostle into the questions and controversies which are now agitating the religious and political world, seeing that conditions are so radically changed since he held the presidency on earth of the true Church of Christ. We rather imagine that he would be more than likely to repudiate the resolutions which refer to him were the matter to be actually placed before him and he were to act on it.

The resolutions are of a similar trend to those passed a couple of years ago at the Catholic laymen's conference at Baltimore. They favor the resumption of the temporal power of the Pope, full submission to the church and pontiff, and complete papal independence—non-interference—legality with the head of the Catholic organization.

One feature which is most threatening to the welfare of the country is the openly declared intention of the convention that candidates for office who oppose Catholic interests will be denounced at the polls, as Romanists will vote against them. That church is by far the most powerful of any of the sects in this nation, and the use of the ballot to support its interests will yet cause a church and state question to arise in the country that will lead to serious trouble, if not to bloodshed.

Quite recently Catholic resolutions denunciatory of Senator Davis were adopted. This action was taken because of his having, in the course of an argument against the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill, pointed out the greater danger to the country from Catholic immigration and schemes to denationalize America. The strictures passed upon him demanded that he retract his statements or he would be knifed at the polls by the Catholics. The senator's utterances which were excepted to were directed specially against what is called the Cabanely scheme. Seeing that the subject has been lately revived, it may not be amiss to reproduce some of the remarks made by him in the discussion upon the bill referred to. He said, as reported in the *Congressional Record*:

"I said a few moments ago the Chinese government is not seeking to take possession of our institutions. It has no such desire. It does not care to see its people go abroad; it requires them to come back. I wish, Mr. President, the case were so all over the rest of the world. I wish that in another continent, where the authorities are willing that certain classes of their people may be suffered to come to this country, they would not seek to possess themselves of our institutions or unduly to influence them. There is more matter for profound concern in the attempts of Herr Cahensly made last year to denationalize American institutions and plant as many nations as there are people of foreign tongues in our midst than in all the Chinese questions which have arisen since 1858. He proposes to use the power of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about this great political result."

Senator Davis quoted liberally on the occasion from Herr Cahensly's memorial to the Vatican. The following is a portion of what he read:

"The want of representatives of the different nationalities of emigrants in the episcopate.

"As every nationality has its own characteristics, its own habits and customs, it is important also that the priests should not only speak the language of the emigrants, but that they should be of the very same nation. Hence it is desirable that every different national group of emigrants should be organized into a distinct parish, with a priest of his own nationality.

"Some are of the opinion that the language can not be kept beyond the second generation, and that the grandchildren of the emigrants will certainly speak nothing but English. The facts of experience offer triumphant objections to this opinion."

Senator Davis having declined to make the retraction demanded, it will probably be impossible for him to be re-elected. This incident indicates that if the Catholic church were to develop sufficient strength it would practically govern this country.

A CUMBERSOME AND COSTLY SCHEME

The bill drawn up by the Health Commissioner and which he intends to press for adoption by the City Council, needs close scrutiny and some changes before it is put into the force of an ordinance. Its text will be found in another column. It consists of two parts; one in relation to wells, the other to vaults and cesspools.

It will be seen on close examination, that under its provisions no present well, however excellent it may be in every particular, can be used to furnish drinking water in any part of this city.

The bill proposes to make every person whose property abuts on or has access to the city water system, either connect with that system within thirty days, or make a well as this scheme requires. He must not use any well he has, nor go without. He must feed the plumbers or contribute to the city treasury by way of fine. No person is to be allowed to take a drink from any well that is not piped with iron and is not a hundred feet deep or such below an impermeable formation. Nor must he construct even such a well without a permit from the board of health and without inspection by an officer.

Every vault and cesspool has to be made of certain dimensions, of brick or stone, with cement mortar and plastered with cement inside and made perfectly water tight. Dry earth closets may be permitted above ground but not below. These vaults must also be constructed under permits and inspections from city officers.

Both provisions require needless expense, and appear to be framed for the purpose of pestering and annoying property holders and making work for plumbers, masons, inspectors and others. A ground vault properly dug, treated to dry earth when needful, is far less of a nuisance than a water-tight brick or stone receptacle. A well properly walled up does not need to be iron plated, and may have a pure spring of healthful water at far less than a hundred feet deep.

The City Council ought to do all that is reasonable to preserve the public health, but it should not be played upon by any public officer to introduce laws that are unnecessary and impose upon the taxpayers additional burdens which will be resented throughout the city.

We believe there are vile nuisances that ought to be abated and some wells that ought to be filled up. But these can be attended to under present ordinances and proper inspection. There is no need to resort to a scheme that will pile up expenses mountains high, to make a harvest for plumbers and public officials. It is a good scheme to sit down upon.

RAILROADS IN TROUBLE.

TRouble still continues among the transcontinental railroads. The Union Pacific has been ordered by the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association to restore rates to points in Montana to what they were some time ago. It will disobey the order, and leave the association sooner than adopt a course which would only benefit the northern trunk lines. In fact the association is already virtually defunct, and it is only a matter of time when its demise will be officially announced.

The system of pooling which has prevailed for some time among railroads is in a transition state, and a new plan must soon take its place. The Pacific Mail Steamship company has been paid annually for many years the sum of \$550,000, for the sole purpose of keeping up rates by land. The Californian people have endeavored to liberate themselves from the railroad thra'dom which enveloped them. In October, 1891, they organized a Traffic association for the special purpose of freeing themselves. Arrangements were made with two lines of oiler ships to transport freight between the Atlantic and Pacific. This was the thin end of the wedge, and now the whole fabric of railroad monopoly is on the point of falling, if it has not already fallen, to the ground. Besides, the Tehuantepec railroad is now an assured fact. This means another route to the Pacific, and it will then be almost impossible to maintain a transcontinental railroad monopoly.

THERE are in America 25,000 newspapers, and on them are employed 200,000 persons.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE JEWS.

THE St. Joseph, Mo., *Herald* has the following in regard to the marriage relations of the Jews, who are popularly supposed to have abandoned many centuries ago the plural form of matrimony that existed among their forefathers for ages side by side with monogamy:

"It was during the reign of the first Napoleon, about 1807, when the Jews abolished polygamy at one of the greatest councils, or Sanhedrims, ever held by that body of religionists in modern times. Up to then polygamy had been quietly practiced by them in such a manner as to attract no attention to the communities they resided among. This act of the Jews at their assemblage attracted much attention at the time, but the fact has been almost forgotten."

A FEMALE PUGILIST

THE following is from the Milwaukee correspondence of an eastern paper:

"Hattie Leslie, known in private life as Mrs. Lizzie Spont, who claimed the title of 'champion woman pugilist of the world,' died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the Exchange hotel of typhoid fever. The husband will accompany the remains to Buffalo for interment there. Hattie Leslie was born in Buffalo, Nov. 14, 1868, and first obtained pugilistic notoriety when she defeated Alice Leary on Navy Island, in Canada, for it is said, \$500 and the championship. Mrs. Spont had been filling a week's engagement at the People's theatre in Milwaukee giving sparring exhibitions with a male opponent."

A SILVER STATUE OF JUSTICE.

MONTANA has offered to erect a silver statue eight feet high and costing \$50,000, standing on a pedestal of pure gold worth \$250,000. Miss Ada Rehan has been accepted as the model of this statue, which will be called Justice. The sculptor is R. H. Park, who will receive \$10,000 for his work.

The figure will represent Miss Rehan standing on the globe, with one foot resting on the continent of North America. In her right hand she will hold a sword, and in her left scales regularly balanced with gold and silver.

Miss Ada Rehan is a well known actress, and is said to be physically a perfect type of beauty, harmony and proportion.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

It is supposed that railroads in the British Islands are operated on a more conservative basis than those in this country. It is also supposed that the British road is more free from accidents, and that employees there are less liable to bodily injury. According to the report of the British Board of Trade the accidents to railway employees in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during 1891 were: killed 549, injured 3,161. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, accidents to railway employees in the United States

during 1891 were: killed 2,451, injured 22,394. But then it must be remembered the mileage of British roads is about 20,000 miles, as compared with 166,500 in this country.

That is, our mileage is nearly eight times as large as that of Great Britain, while our accidents in proportion to mileage are much less. On America's 155,500 miles, 2,451 persons were killed; on England's 20,000 miles 549 were killed. On the mileage proportion that would make 4,249 deaths on 155,500 miles of road.

A ROAD TO MORGAN COUNTY.

THE proposition to open the road up City Creek canyon so as to meet a road from Morgan County and thus open up direct communication between that county and this city, will strike most people here as a good one. We understand that the city owns the road as far as it is proposed to be opened at municipal expense. If that is so we see no valid objection to the making of the road at the cost of the city. The benefits that would accrue will be perceptible to everybody. The only detriment we have heard suggested is that traffic up and down the canyon will below the waters of City Creek, and thus injure the people who use them for culinary purposes. This danger, we think, is rather far-fetched. It is only in a few places that the creek is exposed to anything of this kind, and we are of the opinion that they can be guarded against it, while proper screening at the water works will purify the waters and prevent the injury anticipated. It is said the Mayor will veto the measure. When his reasons are heard it will be time enough to determine definitely what is best for the public welfare.

HOW THE CHOLERA EFFECTS PRICES

THE cholera scare has the effect of calling the attention of the American people as a whole to the close relationship between their country and foreign nations. First, accounts of incoming steamers telegraphed to every hamlet and town in the United States directed attention to the extent of foreign immigration. It was found that half a dozen vessels a week arrived in New York, each bringing from 500 to 1000 steerage passengers, hailing from every clime from the Mediterranean to the Polar sea. Of course, figures are regularly published relating to immigration, and we are told that 500,000 persons annually land on our shores, and so on. But figures presented in this way do not strike the public ear. In the same manner as those furnished during the past two months. For instance, it was shown how the price of writing paper went up a day or two ago, because of the embargo in rage. Now comes a report from New York that sugar has gone up one cent a pound owing to the cholera scare. The large refiners depend on raw material from abroad. Germany and Austria supply great quantities of beet sugar in a crude form. The Dutch West Indies also supply crude cane sugar. In this form

the sugar is a favorite cargo with ship-masters. The article is packed in sacks. It is very heavy and answers excellently for ballast, while at the same time it affords a handsome revenue. Imports in this line are all but suspended. The Havemeyer refinery of New York, with a capacity of 800 barrels daily, is about to shut down, owing to the difficulty of obtaining raw material. These little incidents show forcibly the extent and sensitiveness of our relations with foreign countries. The prices of olives, raisins, cardines, prunes, figs, and in fact all kinds of imported dried fruits are ascending.

SUBSIDY A FAILURE.

In 1885 the government of Germany adopted a system of subsidizing ships for the purpose of extending commerce, and strengthening her merchant marine. A line was established between Germany and India, one between China and Japan, one to Australia, and one between Trieste and Egypt. The government subsidies paid aggregated about \$1,000,000 annually. After over 6 years of trial the government has discontinued the subsidies, and the shipping interests revert to the old plan of individual efforts.

It is presumed the abandonment must have been occasioned by the fact that the payment of subsidies brought no corresponding benefits to the nation or its people, while positively it benefited individual ship owners and masters.

A GREAT LAND CASE.

AN exchange refers to a case which comes up in the Denver courts October 15th next, as one of the greatest land claim suits on record. The case involves a tract of land in Salt River Valley, Ariz., fifty miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, containing 7,450,000 acres.

From existing records in Guadalajara, Mexico, it is seen that this land was granted in 1742 by Emperor Ferdinand of Spain to Don Miguel Peralta, Baron of Colorado. His sole heir and descendant is a Mrs. Reavis of Missouri, in whose name the contest is to be made. By the terms of the Hidalgo treaty all the old Mexican titles are guaranteed by the United States Government, and if contestee is successful she will be paid \$1.25 per acre for land occupied by settlers.

The grant includes the Pima Indian reservation, the White Mountain Indian reservation, and several valuable mining districts. There is a large stone at one corner of the tract. It was used by the Spanish surveyors as the beginning point of their work, and on its surface is traced a rude map of the survey.

The grant of 1742 was confirmed in 1773 by Carlos the Second. Persons living on the land, however, need be in no way disturbed. They are fully protected in their individual rights whichever way the case terminates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Dr. Gardner reports Mrs. Harrison resting well and improving.

POLITICAL HATS.

WE have never been struck with admiration for the custom which largely obtains among politicians of wearing hats and neckties bearing the names of different candidates. It is a rather ostentatious way of worshipping a political idol. However, this is a mere matter of taste which all are free to indulge or otherwise, according to preference.

There are situations in which it would be more consistent to dispense with these preferential symbols of political devotion than to wear them. We now have special reference to conspicuous head gear. Those who usually wear emblematical hats would do well to put them aside when they go to attend religious services, Sunday schools and gatherings of that class. When a man goes to church or to attend to religious duties and observances it is just as well that he lay away every suggestion of worldliness, or association with that which is indicative of existing difference. This allusion does not apply to gentlemen who have no other than Cleveland or Harrison hats with which to cover their caputs.

PERFDY OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE grand jury of the First Judicial District, sitting at Ogden, in their latest report, unfortunately severely on the undue attempts made to put innocent persons to trouble and expense, through alleged infractions of the anti-polygamy laws. They said:

"There is a matter which we desire to call your honor's particular attention to, and that is the great number of witnesses that are brought here at the expense of the Territory and the government, whose testimony is absolutely worthless and on which no indictment can be found. We understand this matter has been reported on by former grand juries, but the fact still remains that these witnesses are brought here from long distances, and their testimony cannot be used after it is brought before the grand jury.

"It seems to us that there must be persons in authority whose business it is to look into these matters and see that this enormous expense is not contracted in entirely groundless cases. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the committing magistrates to send everything no matter how trivial, to the grand jury to investigate, when the cases come under their proper jurisdiction and ought to be heard and determined by them. This, aside from the item of expense to the government, renders the work of the grand jury more arduous and tiresome than there is any need of.

"We understand it is the custom of the United States commissioners to accompany the deputy marshals and assist them in making arrests under the Edmunds-Tucker act at all hours of the night. This, we submit, is undignified, and makes these arrests savor more of persecution than legitimate prosecution."

This ought to make good reading for the Utah Commission. In the report of that body, framed for the evident purpose of creating new prejudice against the "Mormon" people, and of retaining offices which are supposed to be beneficial for the suppression of poly-

amy, the numbers of persons arrested, indicted, acquitted or convicted, are tabulated in a very misleading manner. Most of the cases were of very long standing which had not been brought to trial for various reasons.

Among the number tabled as "acquitted" were scores of cases which in truth were dismissed on motion of the prosecuting officer, because there was not sufficient evidence to bring them to trial. At the last term of court at Ogden there were thirty-nine such cases dismissed. They were sent up on insufficient evidence, in the way the grand jury deprecated so strongly, and ought never to have gone beyond Commissioners' courts where they were originally heard.

When, it is well known here that a large number of those cases tabled as "convictions," were old cases in which the defendants pleaded guilty to a technical infraction of the law, and were either fined a small amount or sentenced to pay the costs, because they had ceased to violate the law against unlawful cohabitation and promised to obey it in future.

The tricky and cunning Commissioners carefully concealed these facts, and put the matter in the way that seemed most likely to do damage to the cause of the "Mormon" people and justify a fresh outbreak of popular opinion against the Church, while it would be a virtual argument for the retention of the Commissioners in their easy offices.

This is clear from the comments made by many of the leading newspapers of the country, which have been deceived and misled by the report of the Commissioners. They have overlooked the manner in which the charges of new polygamy cases is conveyed, and state that the condition of affairs hinted at by the Commission is actual.

We call the attention of our contemporaries who desire to be just to the fact that the Commissioners merely give voice to a pretended belief, and do not assert anything definite. They say they have information concerning fifteen male persons who "it is believed" have recently contracted polygamous marriages. But they do not say they believe it themselves, they do not say who does believe it, they will not give the names of the male persons thus covertly accused, nor of those who are alleged to have accused them. They acted in the same cowardly manner last year, refusing to make a specific charge and have made themselves simply retailers of village scandal, repeaters of groundless gossip, dispersers of the broth of slander and all for a mercenary and malignant purpose.

Measures should be taken to show them up in quarters where they desire most to appear needful to good government, and their falsehood and folly ought to be made manifest throughout the land.

WHAT NEXT WILL THE LIBERAL COUNCIL DO?

The action taken by the City Council in Tuesday evening in relation to the suit against the bogus members of the Council, was, to say the least, peculiar. By "Liberal" trickery six gentlemen, duly elected to the Council

in 1890, were kept out of their offices for the greater part of their term, and six "Liberals," who were not elected, were admitted and kept in the seats to which they had no right. The whole affair was disgraceful to the officials and their dictator and boss who manipulated it.

The courts decided the legality of the claims of the gentlemen elected, and the six "Liberals" were ousted, after securing the salaries for many months, which they had no right to be paid. The legal incumbents demanded of the city the emoluments of the offices of which they had been defrauded. The Council refused to pay. Thereupon suit was entered against the individuals who had illegally received the money.

They are in no sense a part of the city government. They have long since ceased to have even the fraudulent connection with it which their "Liberal" associates helped them to maintain. Yet the present Council, or the "Liberal" majority of it, has voted to instruct the City Attorney to defend the suit against these private individuals at the city's expense. That the Council has not the shadow of a right to do this, must be clear to every rational person. But the wrong of the thing is the more aggravated from the fact that the City Attorney had previously given his official opinion that the city was not responsible in any way for the money sued for, but the defendants were as individual citizens. The City Attorney called the Council's attention to this fact, yet it not only insisted upon the city's defending these private persons, but that the City Attorney should conduct their case, although conceding that he might have his assistant appear in it.

There is nothing in the ordinance defining the duties of the City Attorney which will justify this prostitution of his power as a city officer. He is to "prosecute and defend in all courts in all actions on behalf of the city; and defend in all actions against any officer or agent of the city on account of official acts." But these persons whom he has been instructed to defend are not and never were "officers or agents of the city," but were usurpers; and they are not to be defended "on account of official acts," but in a suit to recover from them funds illegally obtained.

The charter of the city authorizes the Council to require of the city officers additional duties to those prescribed in the charter, but the Council must do this by ordinance. The ordinance gives no definition of the attorney's duties which will cover the action now required of him to take. He has no more right to defend those usurpers of office in this case, than to appear as City Attorney, at the city's expense, for a stranger sued for an ordinary debt.

The attorney very properly protested against the course of the majority of the Council, and his legal opinion, furnished at their request is evidently sound. Any private citizen who is proceeded against in a civil court has as much right to the services of the City Attorney in his defense, as have the men who are now sued to compel them to disgorge their unlawfully gotten gains from the public treasury. The Council exceeded its powers, and the attorney would be fully justified in refusing to act as directed.

NEW RAILWAY INVENTION.

MR. WM. T. SHAFFER, of Evanston, Wyo., is a man of unusual versatility. He was formerly editor of the *Chief*, a position he occupied for several years; has tried his hand at poetry; is now the treasurer of Uinta County and has lately entered the field of invention.

His latest production in the last named line of his mental activity is a railroad device of novel construction. It is, in most of its features, distinct from any of the systems now in operation. Mr. Shaffer obtained a government patent on his railroad contrivance in the early part of the present year. Plans of it upon a regular comparative scale have been drawn by Mr. Wm. J. Silver, who is himself an inventor and one of the most ingenious and progressive engineers in the United States. Mr. Shaffer is now having a perfect model of his device constructed. When it is completed he expects to give public demonstrations of the correctness of the principles of his proposed railroad by operating it upon a small scale by means of the model.

To enter into descriptive details of this production of the Evanston inventor would take up too much space; consequently we will only attempt to give a general idea of its character. Instead of running on the surface of the ground, as with ordinary lines, the car is suspended and glides along without touching *terra firma*. Instead of the wheels being underneath they are above the coach and run in a straight consecutive line, in the form of two trucks. The wheels run on a single rail, from which the car is suspended. This rail, which thus bears the entire weight of the train, is sustained by a framework of suitable strength. There are two other rails slightly below the parallel of the bottom of the car; other wheels which revolve horizontally run on those rails, and thus the car is kept in position. All of the wheels—upper and lower—are so constructed as to give sufficient play to admit of easy passage along curves.

The car itself is of ingenious construction. Being suspended from the top rail after the fashion of a pack-saddle on the backbone of a mule, it is necessarily divided lengthwise into two compartments. A row of double seats runs along the outer wall of each division, the aisle being parallel with the inner wall. An interesting feature of the construction of the car is the method by which the inventor has provided for communication between the two sections of the coach. This is effected by means of a cupola on top and between. This of itself forms a small compartment, and can be reached by a stairway leading from each division.

As a matter of course the inventor does not claim that his railroad is suited for heavy freightage, but he does hold that it is admirably adapted for passenger traffic, and for small parcel and mail carriage. He claims also that any desired rate of speed, up to 200 miles an hour could be attained by it and that it is just the thing for use in populous cities. According to Mr. Shaffer's estimate it would, if adopted, evidently give a tremendous boom to suburban property, and real

estate dealers would have special cause to rise up and call him blessed.

The inventor holds that steam can be applied to this system of railroading, but that electricity is the better motive power for it, and that the latter could be used from stationary power houses along the line or according to the storage battery plan.

It is claimed that railroad disasters would be reduced to a minimum under the proposed new system, as the cars could be sufficiently elevated to avoid collision with cattle, while at points where traveled roads intersected it, danger of striking teams, etc., could be avoided by reducing the level of the roads. Where it passed through cities the height of the line could be commensurately increased. He has not yet, however, taken into account the adventurous small boy who has not sufficient self-command to resist climbing every post that happens to catch his eye. Should he climb up into the framework of Mr. Shaffer's railroad line and then await the approach of a lightning express, the result would be terribly disastrous to the venturesome modicum of humanity. Perhaps the inventor will find some means of banishing any apprehension that might be felt by passengers lest the upper rail, from which the train must wholly suspend, snapping in twain on account of a fatal flaw or from its being impregnated with frost. A mishap resulting from such a cause, would be that the cars would dive earthward and join in a cumulative mass that might leave the travelers without sufficient time to find out what struck them before they took a sudden trip to a country from which they had not taken out a return ticket. Of course this liability would depend upon the strength of the rail and its supports.

One thing is clear in reference to this device—it exhibits remarkable originality on the part of the inventor, who is undoubtedly a genius in his way, and we hope he will have full opportunity of testing the feasibility of his interesting production. It has been examined by numbers of engineers, who all admit that Mr. Shaffer's system embodies principles of great value.

A DISORDERLY MEETING.

THE meetings being held in the big tent by Mr. Lamb, the Adventist, are somewhat unruly and consequently unprofitable. The lecture last night was on Spiritualism. The lecturer excited the ribilities of the audience by a number of eccentric and, in the estimation of the listeners, incoherent statements. As an instance, he started out by reference to the temptation of Eve by the serpent. The latter, he asserted, gave the first exhibition of spiritualism. He quoted numerous passages from the Bible which had no particular reference to his theme, and made running comments upon them which had no logical connection. He told a little of his own experience with a spiritualistic medium, through whom it was claimed the spirit of Mr. Lamb's father spoke with him. He said it was not his father, however, but Satan. He reached the climax of this statement by asserting that the devil

had become acquainted with his father's life and conduct because he had been a faithful servant of his satanic majesty. These assertions created laughter, and Mr. Lamb lost the respect of his audience. Merriment was succeeded by desultory comment from some of the listeners and retorts from Mr. Lamb. In fact, the whole affair was devoid of dignity or profit, and therefore the attendance of decent people will soon diminish unless succeeding meetings are an improvement upon that of last night.

A PLEA FOR THE COYTE.

FROM an article that lately appeared in the Reno (Nevada) Gazette, it appears that the despised coyote is not entirely devoid of usefulness. This may be regarded as a recent discovery; heretofore that unsightly brute, which makes night hideous on the western plains, has been regarded as a mistake in nature. The writer referred to states through the Gazette that the coyote is a devourer of field mice, gophers and rabbits, and therefore a friend to the western farmer. While the coyote himself does some damage to the property of the granger, his destructive powers in that direction are small compared with those of the little pests to which he is a deadly foe. Here at last is a plea in behalf of an animal to which western people have always acted as natural enemies.

THAT SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* of September 24th has the following in the form of a dispatch from Sacramento:

"It looks as if Northern California will have another railroad. For some time there has been a good deal of talk about a new transcontinental railroad from Salt Lake, with its Eastern connections there. A tangible sign that now leads to the hope is the fact that a large corps of engineers are at work in Sacramento today laying out a feasible route. The party has headquarters at a camp near Peters ferry, below the city."

"This morning the chief engineer of the party called at City Surveyor Boyd's office and asked for data by which the city's monuments might be accurately known and located. The 'monuments' mark the lines of street intersections. The information was cordially supplied at the city surveyor's office. There seems to be no doubt that the party is here in the interest of the Great Salt Lake road."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN THE EAST.

DISPATCHES from eastern cities contain particulars of a rather sensational character in relation to religion. A few days ago a riot of a serious nature was rekindled in Cheyenne, Wyoming, because of religious ill-feeling. A lecturer, named Lyons, engaged a hall to discuss on the enormities of Roman Catholicism. Members of that creed attended and succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The lecturer was armed with two revolvers. He used one, and wounded three persons. The situation there is described as a sort of miniature civil war.

Public opinion will certainly go

against the Catholics in this instance. In the United States every citizen has a right to the free expression of thought. If anything libelous, indecent or ribald is said there is a civilized remedy. If false statements are made, meet them in the press, or on the forum. So Mr. Lyons, who, it is said, is an apostate Romanist, ought to be let alone, and the Catholics of Cheyenne have done themselves a greater injury by their own rash and ill-considered action, than ever Lyons could do them by his American Protective Association rubbish.

The Catholic church is, however, assuming quite a formidable front in the East. For the past week dispatches relating to German Catholic conventions, conferences, and congresses contain indications of aggressiveness on numerous questions. The Iowa Congress censured Senator Davis of Minnesota for his speech in the United States Senate on the occasion of the Chinese exclusion bill. The senator then stated that there was more danger to American institutions from such projects as the Cahenly idea—which had for its object the Germanizing of American schools and the suppression of the English language—than there was in the introduction of Chinese.

The German Catholics are numerous in Minnesota, and it appears their Lutheran countrymen endorse them in every particular. Bishop Ireland, who though a Roman Catholic of the right kind, is an American first, condemned the Germans, and told Senator Davis that he would support him against the Cahenly men.

Dr. Conway, editor of the *Catholic Chronicle*, published at St. Louis, also supports Senator Davis, and says that the Cahenly idea is down right treason to the United States. He was surprised that the Catholics at Dubuque should offer the resolution relating to Davis.

The German Catholics now assembled in congress at Newark, N. J., are quite pronounced in their attitude on the school question. A dispatch in this issue of the *DESERET NEWS* gives a fair idea of the stand they have taken. But what seems anomalous in the present attitude of the Catholic church, is the fact that Germans are becoming its champions, defenders and propagators. The more orthodox of the Irish-American Catholics are also siding with them. But the school question will ultimately cause a slight schism in the church. It cannot be much, for the Germans, by reason of their capacity for organization, and their systematic method of working, will ultimately absorb the Bohemian, Austrian, Hungarian and Polish Catholics, and possibly make the German the language of the church.

ODESSA, Oct. 1.—Cholera is officially announced at Tiraspol, Bender, Kikchneff, Nichejff. Troops patrol the towns to prevent disturbance. The government has ordered all falls in South Russia closed for another month. Owing to the increase of cholera between Kieff and Odessa, five more large barracks for patients have been erected. All trains have invalid carriages attached.

AS TO OURSELVES.

Of the change which was to take place in the editorial and business departments of the DESERET NEWS on October 1st, the readers of this paper—through formal announcement of the fact some weeks since—and the general public, thanks to the ingenious enterprises of our esteemed contemporaries, have been thoroughly advised. Absurd as were some of the rumors with which the fact was associated, and distorted as were many of the motives and intentions attributed to us in the premises, we should have been contented nevertheless to let the whole matter adjust itself in the public mind without assistance in the way of explanation from ourselves. But recent events have rather forced us to become at once confidential with our friends. Hence these lines.

Expression can not be given nor can space be accorded to all the hopes we entertain for the DESERET NEWS, for the people whose interests it has guarded, for the Territory which we inhabit, for the great Nation of which that Territory is a component part. These hopes extend, indeed, to the honest in heart of all lands and conditions, ruler as well as subject, lowly as well as mighty. We believe that as a whole the world is growing better because more intelligent; and we hope that in the general improvement, the DESERET NEWS, its patrons and friends, the Territory and the Nation are making some advancement and will continue to do so in the future.

The high character for courage, honesty and reliability which the DESERET NEWS has maintained during all the years of its existence, and which is freely conceded by enemies as well as friends, stands before us as a bright incentive to unwearied endeavor; we hope to prove worthy of such prestige and such honored predilection, and to cherish and preserve in integrity and security the trust we have received from them.

Briefly and specifically stated, the intention of the present proprietors is to continue the NEWS as the authorized organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the friend and advocate of righteousness everywhere; to keep it free from partisan bias and wholly unprejudiced and independent in politics; to conduct it as the people's newspaper and not in the interest of any party or candidate. And their hope is to be able to preserve its neutrality without lapsing into dumbness, and display all needful courage without peril to its convictions. We had hoped to escape the formality of a salutatory. Such an effusion is almost invariably made up of either regrets or promises. We have no regrets in this connection and prefer to make no promises. At the same time we are not unconscious that we shall need a kindly public's patient consideration. For that much we ask, realizing that our further reward must be as our performances merit.

THE DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

The heat of the campaign increases inversely to the ratio of the falling temperature.

THE COUNCILS WORK.

THE City Council has a most unhappy habit of falling into a wrangle over nearly every measure of importance that is taken up for consideration. Last evening the bone of contention was a bill for an ordinance relating to cesspools within the city limits, and it is a great pity that a measure looking so directly to general sanitation should have been even deferred by reason of the disposition referred to. Some of the members wanted immediate action, others thought there should be reasonable delay, and the upshot of the matter was it went back to the committee.

One would think that in dealing with matters of so much consequence, the committee having any special subject in hand would thoroughly consider it in the light of its intrinsic merits and surroundings, and perfect it as to form and phraseology, before bringing it in for the Council's action. But in all cases they do not; in fact, the reverse would seem to be the rule, and a measure passes backward and forth between the Council chamber and the committee room until much of the usefulness it might have accomplished is lost.

What on the face of it would seem to be a much needed and altogether wise measure was taken up last night, read and passed. It is somewhat in line with the one previously spoken of and will be found in full in our new columns as an ordinance prohibiting the sale of unwholesome food and drink and regulating the sale of milk. This is most important, as indeed are all enactments having in view the health and well-being of the community. A season of sickness seems to be upon the earth, and while devising schemes to meet and subdue it, it is just as well to give it no opportunity for destruction by forestalling it in having everything that is eaten pure and all our surroundings as clean as circumstances will admit of. Let the Council forego its disposition to wrangle now and then, more particularly when dealing with matters of the kind herein indicated.

HORSE TALK.

It is undoubtedly the case that there is a limit to the speed, as there is to the endurance, of horses; and it must be also generally recognized that that limit has about been reached in the recent performance of Nancy Hanks at Terre Haute, Indiana. To talk about limiting anything as to the matter of speed, in view of the marvellous performances of the present generation, is to many to assume the unpleasant position of an "old fogey;" and were it mechanism or the more subtle among applied natural agencies that were under consideration, we should scarcely have the temerity to be sponsor for such a declaration. As it is a matter of flesh and blood, however, that is being dealt with, there would seem to be less risk and under any circumstances little to recall.

It should be remembered, in this connection, that in the early part of this generation, equine performances on the turf rarely if ever came within a full half minute of this

Kentucky mare's Terre Haute achievement; indeed, the making of a mile with the cypher in her case transposed (2:40 instead of 2:04) was considered a feat worth going miles to see, and so indeed it was; but the scale has been gradually narrowing, and steadily so, until, all things considered, the horse must have well-nigh reached the condition of perfection in the matter of speed at least. That he—or she, as in the latest instance—may clip off a few more seconds from the score, may bring it down to an event two minutes and possibly make it fall a shade below that figure would seem to be possible and even probable; but that it will ever reach a point as far below the two minute mark as it is now above it, we are scarcely prepared to believe.

It all speaks volumes for the climate and soil which some portions of our favored land are in possession of, and no less does it constitute a meed of praise for those who have made the improvement of the horse their special care and study. That is the race among animals which stands nearest to mankind, and to simply breed him is not enough; he must be taken care of and, in his way, educated and encouraged to useful as well as dashing achievements.

"GREEN GOODS."

NOTWITHSTANDING several exposures, arrests, and, in some cases, punishments, the "green goods" fiend still piles his rascally calling. These genties are not only dishonest, but doubly so—deceivers as well as law-breakers; they endeavor to entice those with whom they communicate into becoming participants in their lawless schemes for purposes of nefarious gain, and when a victim is captured their part of the proposed transaction is not kept—a real swindle perpetrated out of a proposed one.

Before us is a letter from one of the "green goods" concerns, addressed to a gentleman of high standing in the community. The annoyance to which he was subjected by reason of it is of course a matter of no concern to the senders, who distribute their vile literature indiscriminately, wherever they can find names to send it to, with the hope that out of many, one at least may be induced to "bite." Their mode of procedure has been described so often that it is useless to do it again. We have as little sympathy for the betrayed as for the betrayer in this case; both deserve, as both will surely feel sooner or later if they keep at such business long enough, the stern and heavy hand of the law resting upon them.

Today (Monday) the trial of Case Hite takes place for the murder of Adolph Kohler at Green River about a year ago. This is the second trial, the jury having disagreed in the first one. The legal talent in the case is among the best in the Territory.

The Silver King Mining Company has been incorporated by Marcus L. Hewitt, Curt C. Darrow and Wm. C. King, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 divided into 500,000 shares. Operations will be carried on in Jefferson county, with offices at Butte.

A SAD INCIDENT.

THE news item detailing the carrying off by a mountain lion of a little child in Colorado reads so much like olden times that we can scarcely realize the wondrous advancement that has been made. The frontier has been pushed back and its traces one by one worked out until it has become the commonly accepted idea that practically there is no frontier and therefore no wild beasts or savage men to contend with. The fact that this is not yet the case should be borne in mind by those who live in thinly settled mountainous regions, and thus such a harrowing realization of it as that spoken of be avoided—a realization rendered all the more acute and distressing from the utter failure to either overtake the monster or gain any traces of his victim.

A FAMOUS TRAVELER'S WIDOW.

LADY BURTON, widow of the famous traveler, Sir Richard Burton, who wrote a book about Utah, is now living at Mortlake, a suburb of London, England. Her husband is buried in the little Roman Catholic cemetery of that village. She engaged a house near the cemetery, and has the inscription "Our Cottage" written on the gate. She is writing a life of her husband, and finds consolation and comfort in visiting his grave daily. When asked about the burning of her husband's oriental manuscripts, she stated he gave her absolute authority to treat them as she desired. During the closing years of his life, his health was not in its usual condition. He was not able to judge what was good for the public. Besides, he always wrote disregarding of public opinion, and this habit became intensified during his illness.

Lady Burton sits while writing at a table, near which is placed the chair formerly occupied by her husband. She has also a case of photographs of Sir Richard taken at different times of his life. There are suits and stauettes of him all over the room. His watch and chain hang by her side. She says it was not the wish of her husband to be buried in Westminster or any such public place, because it horrified him to think that a tourist guide should point to his tomb for a penny. Her heart, her soul, her happiness are all in the little grave at Mortlake.

NORWAY'S ALTERNATIVE.

THE political tangle in Norway which for some time has threatened to result in a rupture between the Scandinavian kingdoms has recently had a new light shed upon it by a correspondent from Stockholm, who asserts that the Emperor of Russia may eventually claim possession of Norway. He thinks that although the Danish King in 1813 renounced all claims to Norway for the benefit of the Bernadotte dynasty, this renunciation would be invalid should the people of Norway sever their connection with this dynasty. The Emperor of Russia carries among his numerous titles also this, *Successeur de Norvege*, by virtue of his connection with the Danish royal

family, and this would indicate that, should the union between Sweden and Norway be broken, the question of Russia's right to the latter country would at least be open to discussion. A Danish writer ridicules the idea, but the precedents in Europe give very little room for hilarity, particularly in Denmark. Germany's proceedings in the Sleswick-Holstein matter prove that questions of succession based on assumed rights by inheritance sometimes are serious enough for small monarchies who are unable to emphasize their protests by gunpowder.

A CREDIT TO SPAIN.

HENRY DUPUY DE LOME, the new minister to the United States from Spain, was born in 1851 in Valencia. After having studied law at Barcelona, he entered the diplomatic career in 1869. As a diplomatist he has had much experience, having been attached to the legation in Japan, performed a mission to Belgium, and been chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres. In 1881 he became secretary of the legation at Paris and later the same year at Washington. Since then he has served at Berlin, Rome and Montevideo, his services in all these places being greatly appreciated. He comes to us, accordingly, clothed with much experience acquired during twenty years in the diplomatic service.

Signor De Lome is also well known as a writer. He has contributed valuable articles on various subjects to Spanish papers and the subject of the tariff is one to which he has given special attention. Those who know him consider that he will soon become one of the most popular ministers at our nation's capital.

A DUTY AND A PLEASURE.

At the Stake Priesthood meeting on Saturday last, several of the speakers touched upon a matter that is in every sense timely and worthy of consideration by the Latter-day Saints living in Salt Lake City and the immediate vicinity. We allude to the suggestions with reference to providing accommodations for our friends from the country who will be in attendance at the General Conference.

Citizens of Salt Lake have certainly not deprived so far from their aforesaid instincts and inclinations as to need more than a hint on the subject of hospitality. The same generous impulses that prompted every family in the good old days to fill its table with guests, to air the spare bed-chambers and spread couches upon every floor, and to provide shed and stall and corral room for the animals and vehicles of the country come from far and near, are assuredly still existing, though perhaps a trifle rusty through disuse. Railroads and rapid transit have worked many changes, it is true, and made unnecessary many of the arrangements of former times. We refuse to believe, however, that the putting on of metropolitan apparel has expelled from the hearts of our citizens the cordiality of welcome that made our semi-

annual conferences such seasons of wholesome pleasure and mutual enjoyment.

Of all the household arts and graces, real hospitality is the most admirable. The hearty gratitude of a guest well-entertained is of more value than money. Display or ostentation is not necessary—it adds nothing to the flavor of the viand nor to the restfulness of the slumber; and he is indeed a thankless, ungracious guest who is not better pleased with homely fare and unaffected treatment, than with all the pomp and strained magnificence that wealth can supply. The whole-souled welcome, the "make-yourself-at-home" feeling, the indefinable sympathy and friendliness between host and visitor—these are what constitute genuine hospitality in its best sense; and its exercise, when these are present, truly blesses and benefits both him who gives and him who receives it.

We trust that no reader of the NEWS will neglect through thoughtlessness to provide himself with the pleasure that is in store for those who follow the advice given at the Stake Priesthood meeting and keep open house for friends during Conference.

SPEED THE PARTING.

No piece of news of recent date will convey more genuine pleasure to the majority of the citizens of the northern part of Utah than the announcement that Reverend J. Wesley Hill of the Methodist church in Ogden has "accepted a call" from the First M. E. church in Helena, and will proceed thither without delay. To say that the impudent young upstart has dishonored his creed and following would be perhaps too strong a statement, since the conduct of one personage, no matter how reprehensible, ought not to prejudice any cause whose objects are good and whose methods are reputable. But to say that he has dishonored his calling, grossly insulted the general community, and specially pained and humiliated the self-respecting members of his own church is so easily within the limits of truth that no honest man will rise to dispute it. He has been shown to be a shameless sermon-thief, an arrant hypocrite, an utterer of base fabrications, and a venomous bearer of false witness. Of his other qualities it may be said that he is a striver after the sensational in the pulpit, a mendacious of supreme effrontery for the church coffers, and a bustling promoter of questionable land speculations from which he doubtless hoped the church would derive some profit. If these be merits, happy are we to be able to accord them to him.

Given a field where the sight of a "Mormon" or the sound of "Mormonism" could not strike his pious senses, the young man might make a fairly acceptable exhorter, for he talks like a mill-clapper without pause or ceasing. It may be that only in Utah and when thinking about Utah the rabies attack him. We shall hope so for the sake of the good people of the First M. E. church of Helena, Montana, to whom we now gratefully commend him. Few tears over his departure will be shed in Ogden, where for these several years he has been a stumbling

block to good fellowship and an offense to Christianity. We rather suspect that were the full facts to be made public it would be found that the "call from Helena" was not so potent as the kick from Ogden in bringing about his change of pastorate.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE NEWS acknowledges the receipt of a circular letter from the executive committee of the Associated Press, and has given it a careful perusal.

The circular is issued, as alleged, because of "false and misleading reports" which are being promulgated to injure the Association, whereupon it becomes necessary to make certain defensive and explanatory statements. One of these is the somewhat refreshing one that the company is an organization for the collection and dissemination of news; that its object is not to make money, but through co-operation to obtain the best news service possible for its members and clients. The statement as a whole would have been just as strong if not a little stronger without the reference to money making, because it is pretty well understood by those who pay its bills that they are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently high to cover all expenses and leave a considerable margin of profit; this must go somewhere, and it is idle to say it goes to charity, while it is an assured fact that so far it has not gone to the betterment of the service. The surplus receipts have, of course, gone where they should go, and where no well-disposed person will object to their going—into the pockets of the owners and managers of the enterprise. While this may not be the object, it is undoubtedly an object, and being entirely unrepensible need not be denied.

The circular then goes on without enlightening us as to what the "false and misleading reports" are, but leaves us to conjecture, by the force of implication, that such reports are the negative of what is affirmed—namely, that some one has said that the Associated Press makes money one of its reasons for living, and that it does not seek through co-operation (or otherwise?) to obtain the best news service possible for its members and clients. This latter charge, if a negation can be called a charge, might be "false and misleading," and being, unlike the other, a blow at the company's reputation and standing, might properly be denied in toto and specifically if such denial can be made upon truthful grounds. But we are not long permitted to engage in so defensive a thought, for a little further on we come to the admission that "owing to complications which have existed until recently the service has been allowed to become inferior to its standard," and that steps have been taken to overcome this defect and place the workings of the company upon a proper footing. This is coupled with numerous other statements and promises of a more or less rose-hued character, for the realization of which the A. P.'s subscribers, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

It is very evident that if the com-

pany's legal adviser prepared the circular they ought to change attorneys without delay. Even as a plea of confession and avoidance, it is a sorry piece of bungling, but let that pass. We lend a hearty approval to that portion of the circular which says the service has become inferior, plead ignorance to the allegation regarding false and malicious reports, and hail with delight the promise of better things at once. The Associated Press is a very useful if not an indispensable factor in the make-up of the modern daily newspaper, and few if any there be who seek to cripple, misrepresent or annoy it, while its rates are promptly and in most cases cheerfully paid. The only remonstrance against or hard talk concerning inadequacy or incorrectness in the service, is such as hardly ever if at all reaches headquarters, so we fancy that the idea of "false and misleading reports" is the result of a conscientious impulse born of long-enjoyed immunity while realizing that a wrong practice was going on. No matter; we all want the Associated Press to be what it ought to be, all that it can be for the money, and hail with especial pleasure the promise of reform.

DEATH OF RENAN.

A DISPATCH in Saturday's NEWS briefly announced the serious illness of Joseph Ernest Renan, and foreshadowed his early demise as a conclusion of the physicians in charge. The latter's judgment proved to be correct; the great theologian, orientalist and philologist yielded up his immortal part yesterday, the cause of death being congestion of the lungs with sympathetic affection of the heart.

Renan was born in 1823 at Treguier, France. He early developed intellectual qualities of a high order, and after a preparatory stage of education at the hands of priests was sent to the seminary of Abbe Dupanloup at Paris, to be graduated in the ministry. He later completed his philosophical studies at Lausanne, and from there went to St. Sulpice. His, however, proved to be a case of instruction leading to different results than was intended or expected by his instructors, his thoughts and expressions assuming a range of freedom and flight at times wholly incompatible and at nearly all times not in perfect harmony with strict orthodoxy. He early became an author and soon acquired distinction; editorial pursuits also occupied a portion of his time, he having founded *La Liberte de penser* ("Liberty of Think," otherwise free-thought), in 1848. Perhaps the work which attracted the greatest attention of all his productions, was a comparatively recent one—*La Vie de Jesus*, ("The Life of Jesus.") This book created something of a commotion throughout the intellectual world; it denied the divinity of the Savior and treated Him simply as a man of unusual and philosophical characteristics, of good general disposition and deportment, but not entirely above some of the mortal weaknesses.

It is perhaps fair in summing up Renan's general character, to place him among the intellectual giants of the age, one of those whose acquirements are the result of a reliance upon

the merely sensuous impressions of the mind and in which the soul takes but little part when it takes any part at all. In brief, he led the van of the modern school of free thought, or agnosticism as it is more recently termed, and gave us in his wonderful developments of intellectual power a complete exemplification of the mind of a philosopher, the training of a Jesuit and the instincts of an infidel united in one and the same being.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE letters of the two principal candidates for the Presidency have been placed before the people, read and considered. According to party usage, those of the candidates for the Vice-Presidency are now in order, commencing with that of Mr. Reid and followed closely by that of General Stevenson. It is the unwritten law of parties that the one in power must lead out in the matter of holding conventions and issuance of letters of acceptance by the leaders, followed in like order by letters from the lieutenants; we may therefore look for Mr. Reid's official declaration of willingness at any day.

There are several other tickets in the field this year—the People's party, the Prohibitionists, Socialists, and Social Reformers, the last named representing the ultra Woman's Rights element and those who believe in fewer social restrictions, and is headed by Victoria Claflin Woodhull Blood Martin; the organization and the candidate's name seem to have a peculiar fitness for each other, but it is not likely to attract much attention otherwise. None of the candidates of these parties have so far seen fit to comply with the letter-writing custom, and it would seem that none of them intend to engage in that feature of political procedure.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE world-startling performance of a little Kentucky mare, who with the speed of lightning in her heels has clipped nearly five seconds from the time of the fastest trotted mile, recalls a name that is only less revered because not generally known. History gives us in the first quarter of the century a mere glimpse of a good-looking young woman whose graces of mind and person were all but buried in the recesses of a western forest and amid the poverty which such a life at such a time involved. But the freedom of the pure air and the boundless woods brought contentment to her stout heart, and devotion to her husband sweetened her life of toil. In time a child was born to her, a sturdy but not a handsome boy; and a few years later she passed away from earth. The lonely little fellow wandered silently through the sombre glades and crushed beneath his restless feet the forest flowers, drinking in the love of nature and of liberty while still nursing his childish sorrow. Winter's snow and summer's sun succeeded each other with due regularity, and the boy gained in stature and strength and intelligence. His springing forth from the wilderness into the

hot arena of public life need not here be traced—history has been generous with him, and in every land his name is held in high esteem as among the most illustrious of mankind. But it is strange that while all people and languages know him, so few, even of his own countrymen, know his mother. The fame of Abraham Lincoln will live throughout all time; but how many are there who know that the fair young being who gave him birth and who so soon left him motherless, bore the homely, honest name of Nancy Hanks?

The greatness of the gallant little race-mare and the coincidence that in all her record-breaking work she is encouraged by her pacesetter, Abe Lincoln, will not be lessened one whit by the fact that she bears the name of the martyred President's sainted mother.

THE COTTON FIELD.

COTTON may not be as kingly as it once was, that is, it is not so much the unapproachable despot of *ante bellum* days; but it is yet a mighty factor in the economic scale. The census bulletin on this subject just issued by Commissioner Porter shows the increase in acreage and yield in one of the Southern States during the past decade to be something delightfully wonderful and altogether unprecedented, this State being Texas, which, while being the largest is not the most populous nor in all respects the most productive State; there the yield for 1889-90 was 3,932,755 acres against 2,178,435 acres in 1879-1880, the crops respectively amounting to 1,470,353 bales and 805,284 bales—an increase of 665,069 bales, being an advance at the enormous rate of 80.53 per cent, and 82.59 per cent respectively. Of course this gain is not uniform throughout the cotton belt; on the contrary, those States lying nearest the northern limit show something of a falling off both as to acreage and yield, indicating that they are gradually drifting into other pursuits which are to them more profitable. The other Gulf States are not reported on, but it is reasonable to suppose that they will at least keep pace with Texas, and all contribute to making the Southern side of the American Republic the great cotton empire of the world.

AN AWFUL CONDITION.

In this issue of the NEWS will be found a communication from Dr. Seymour B. Young responsive to one addressed to him recently by Dr. J. E. Talmage. We request that the readers of this paper do not overlook the letter, and, having read, do not forget its contents or its import. It contains matter which no one can afford to ignore or treat slightly, if he values his own health or that of his neighbor.

We do not propose to assume the role of alarmist, nor do we ask that the people of this city become unduly apprehensive because of the unwelcome and threatening state of affairs which the Doctor's letter discloses. But we do propose to contribute what little of effort we may toward advancing the hygienic condition of the community; and to that end do we fully sub-

scribe to the statements and endorse the conclusions contained in the communication.

The condition of the Jordan river below the point where the sewer is discharged into it, has been a source of apprehension ever since the pollution of its waters began, not only to those resident near the banks of the stream but to all others in the neighborhood. The evil has now attained such proportions that something will have to be done and that quickly, or we may have to endure a pestilence next season no less to be dreaded than the cholera itself.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

THE friends of silver—which means nearly everybody in this western country—have not been greatly encouraged regarding the situation of the white metal of late years. For a few weeks in 1891 it took an upward turn, went above 100 like a rocket and kept soaring till it threatened to reach the place it occupied before its demoralization in 1873; but the cause of this movement had its origin, no doubt, as much in enmity as did the act which made it simply a commodity—that is, the speculators saw an opportunity to use silver just as at times they use wheat or railway stocks, and so the "bull" movement was imparted to it. When the holdings of this interested gentry were let go at the highest point, naturally the downward movement set in, and the rocket became a stick, falling even below the point from which it started on its upward flight, and it has been groveling around in the depths ever since.

It is greatly to the credit of the present administration that some consistent tangible steps have been taken looking to the relief of silver from its present debasement. Realizing that, with so many of our people, and they chiefly eastern men and capitalists, arrayed against it, it would be futile to attempt its restoration as money in the United States alone, the President has succeeded in having an international conference constituted, composed of representatives from all the nations interested. A dispatch received by the NEWS yesterday briefly announced that Brussels had been agreed upon as the place and November 22 as the time for holding the conference, so that the plan for remonetizing silver may now be considered as fairly under way.

On this side of the Republic, the Brussels conference will be one of the most important ever held. It is called to adjust a question which not only directly affects our material welfare, but in a certain sense that of the people generally at home and abroad. Silver mining reduced to dollars and cents and with the white metal at its full value, is one of our principal industries. This relates not merely to itself but to its dependencies also, for with the silver mines closed down every other industry in Utah and the adjacent States and Territories would suffer. Some would be slightly affected, others would shrivel up until practically suspended, and others again would disappear altogether. This is not a merely selfish plea as previously suggested. Silver is the "common

people's" money everywhere, and will shrink in value or become curtailed in volume, their power to purchase commodities and pay debts is reduced in like manner; so that all classes, except those who live and thrive by speculation pure and simple, are deeply concerned in the furtherance of silver mining and the restoration of the metal to its legitimate function as money.

It is quite probable that the conference will not adopt the standard in vogue in this country, that of sixteen to one; but that does not so greatly matter. What we want and must have is a standard of some sort, and that when fixed will remain and be recognized by all the powers, and then there need be—in fact cannot will be—restrictive laws regulating the amount of silver which the government mints will coin; one dollar being the equal of any other, the miner or any one else having silver bullion will be treated like the patron of a mill or factory—his product will be converted into coin of the realm to the fullest extent, as in the other cases the wheat is converted into flour and the wool into cloth. This will be free coinage with a substantial, unchangeable meaning attached to it; and when one is struck that assays so much in silver, the owner will not as now be in doubt as to what extent his possessions are augmented, if, in fact, they are augmented at all.

Success to the Brussels conference, say we all.

CHOLERA FREAKS.

It is now asserted that it is all a mistake to suppose that the Russian Jews brought the cholera to Europe. The results of an investigation conducted by certain rabbis are said to prove that the Hebrew race has been all but exempt from the plague; that of nearly 250,000 victims, only forty were Jews. The cholera, it is said, did not take the communities of this people in on its deadly march but passed them by. Another fact brought out by this investigation is that the epidemic has not followed the railroads but the canals and rivers. "It came," says a correspondent to a New York paper, "from Asia by water, and fastened upon the swarms of workmen and tramps who in the summer go southward to the lower Volga for employment. When they returned northward and westward to their homes they carried cholera with them. Wherever they went their routes were chiefly the valleys of the rivers Volga and Don. These were all fiercely devastated by pestilence. Wherever they left the main course of water travel and tramped overland into the interior, there also cholera went."

WITH A devotion that under other circumstances would be sublime, the Tuscarran band have hoisted in their local wigwag the banner behind which they marched to inglorious defeat at Chicago. Some people are of a delicate, sensitive a nature that the less they see an unpleasant reminder flaunted in their faces, the better they like it. Of such, however, are not the Tuscarrans. They desire to be known as possessing neither delicacy nor sensibility.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FIVE weeks from today the voters of the United States will make a formal declaration of whom they will have to serve them as President and Vice-President. In doing this they merely express their preferences, having no choice in the matter except indirectly; for, as is well known, it has frequently been the case that while the people have largely inclined one way, the electoral college chosen by them has gone the other or another way, and thus the candidates who have received a minority of the people's direct suffrages were successful. It is not our present purpose to explain the why and wherefore of this or to moralize upon it, as both have received sufficient attention in these columns and elsewhere to render such use of space unnecessary.

It has been frequently observed by prominent politicians of all shades of opinion and others that the campaign so far has been an abnormally quiet one, the apathy exhibited by those who are most interested being something utterly unprecedented. Various causes are assigned for this state of things, but in every case such cause has some special application favorable to the party of the one who expresses it, and is therefore not very valuable to the independent mind seeking for actual facts. Perhaps the real source of the prevailing indifference is the fact that there are no vital issues before the people, at least none but what have been presented and canvassed before, so that the campaign has more or less semblance to "thrashing out old straw." This, coupled with the additional fact that the principal candidates for the first office have also been before the voters for the same place, and that therefore there is little that is new to be told, would seem to complete the case and furnish about as satisfactory an explanation as can be given.

Above and beyond every other question demanding the attention of the people is, as was the case four years ago, the tariff. Prior to that time it had generally occupied a secondary place, or was even further down the scale than that. The issues growing out of the war absorbed the greater part of the people's attention politically for many years, economic questions being more or less subsidiary; as time wore on, however, the former gradually grew less while the latter advanced in a corresponding ratio, and now there is scarcely anything left of war material, which of necessity throws the burden of making up issues upon those who deal with commercial, mechanical and productive affairs. The alleged abeyance of the Lodge election bill, commonly called the "force bill," which the Democrats claim is resting until the Republicans are strong enough to make it law, lends a shade of variety to the situation, it being a political measure pure and simple; but the Republicans disclaim any such intention, and insist upon it that their opponents are using it as a scarecrow to keep the South still. However that may be, the bill is receiving a full share of attention; in fact, in the South it fairly divides the honors with

the tariff and all other subjects before the people.

Whether it be due to the indifference stated or to some other cause, it is undeniable that there has never been an election since the war which cast so dim a shadow before it. So far nothing is known as to how any part of the nation will go, and even the conjectures which are ventured are in most cases purely visionary, while the claims made are what they usually amount to—just so many claims. There have been three State elections held recently (not counting the one going on in Florida today)—in Arkansas, Vermont and Maine. The first named went overwhelmingly Democratic, but as it is a Democratic State anyway, this only serves to show that the hope of the Republicans to break up the solidity of the South is futile this time, and that the effect of the Populist vote has been overestimated. In Vermont and Maine, which are always more or less strongly Republican, there was a slight falling off in the majorities for that party. These facts taken together cause sanguine Democrats to anticipate certain victory; but they may not be fairly so considered, for the reason that in the last two cases a light vote was polled. Many voters stay away from the polls when a local election is going on, and are on hand "early and often" when it is a national contest. So that we are only permitted to draw such results to conclude—that we are as much at sea as before.

If any one could tell how the Empire State is going to vote, he could come pretty near to a correct conclusion as to the result at large. It is true the Democrats are making a vigorous campaign in the Northwest and are already "claiming" enough States in that region to offset the possible loss of New York; but such claims are not based upon precedent and no one will be safe in depending entirely upon any such outcome. The Republicans may lose some of the silver and other States west of the Missouri river; but all of such losses combined would only be a negative gain for the Democrats. Even if a full gain, they would not be compensated for the thirty-six electoral votes which they would lose if they failed to carry New York.

NIAGARA HARNESSSED.

BEGINNING today, and continuing four days, will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., the second congress of the National Real Estate Association, at which it is expected that every State and Territory in the Union will be represented by one or more of its liveliest real estate dealers. To predict with confidence that the meetings will be full of snap and interest, one needs but to remember the bustling, high-pressure characteristics of your successful real estate operator everywhere; and it goes without saying that where several hundred of his species are congregated together, there will the world be made to wag rapidly and the currents of the air be set into a commotion.

While the general public may take but slight interest in the proper and regular proceedings, one feature of the congress will demand con-

siderable attention. It is not only land and air, but water also that will feel the presence of the rustlers. It is proposed to devote a day to the examination of the great tunnel by which, as the glib-tongued Buffalo operators put it, "the power of Niagara is brought to the doors of Buffalo and made to turn the wheels of civilization." As explanatory of how these wonderful things are to be accomplished—it will be observed they are not yet all done—it may be interesting to know that the scheme is estimated to supply about 120,000 horse-power for turning the aforesaid wheels. The tunnel, which has been over five years in building, has been made from the level of the lower river, just under the falls, extending for nearly two miles up the river, and at a depth of 160 feet below the river level above the falls. It will be seen that an almost unlimited number of shafts can be sunk, discharging into this great waterway, which is 29 feet in diameter and 8,000 feet long.

It is by tapping this tunnel that the 120,000 horse-power is obtained. But the whole of Niagara has not yet been made ready for man's service. It has been calculated that there are 6,000,000 horse-power in the mighty cataract. But using only 120,000, Buffalo will have seven times as much power as Minneapolis and five times as much as Holyoke; and the river not only never runs dry but can never run dry.

Naturally the aim of the Buffalo representatives present at the congress will be to make Niagara's boom boom their city as the coming manufacturing city of the continent. In view of the enterprise that has been shown in prosecuting the work thus far, it is safe to say they are entitled to all the success they will be likely to achieve in a gathering where so many sections are represented, each pulling earnestly and exclusively for itself.

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.

AN eminent professor of Heidelberg, Germany, named Meyer, in an address to the students two years ago, said that chemistry was the great revealer of hidden mysteries. "We may," said he, "reasonably hope ere long it will teach us to make the fiber of wood a source of human food. Can the cellulose in wood be made into starch? I would not be at all surprised to hear that some savant had manufactured a nice food from what were once the most unwholesome elements."

The German chemists took the matter up, and ever since have been experimenting in this direction. It is now reported that they have succeeded in making corn starch from wood cellulose, and bread from the starch. It is further stated that this bread is chemically purer than that made from either barley or rye. It is possible that the day may not be far distant when a half dozen good staples or cottonwoods may be as valuable as a half acre of wheat land. Besides it would be much easier to irrigate an acre of oaks than of wheat. This bread-wood business would solve the question of food supply and several other important economical issues.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

PALMERSTON NORTH, New Zealand, Sept. 6th, 1892.—At this season of the year, our friends in Zion usually seek cold mountain retreats, and, while many are rusticating on the hills enjoying their midsummer holidays, the people of the Southern Hemisphere are protecting themselves against the storms of winter. Boomers assure us that, in New Zealand, "there are no extremes of heat and cold, as compared with other countries." Certainly, the forests are ever green, cattle graze on the hills or in the pastures all the year round, flowers bloom in the gardens, and frosts are not severe enough to destroy vegetables. But this does not make it a paradise. Rain, rain, rain is the order of the day, and a Mormon missionary has many opportunities of testing its searching qualities. After facing a "tonga," or cold south wind and rain storm all day, we are convinced that the cold frosty breezes of "our mountain home" are preferable. The damp, cold atmosphere is chilling and disagreeable as compared with our bracing and invigorating northern winds.

We are looking forward to an early spring, and farmers are commencing to plow and put in crops.

The work of the Lord is still progressing in this part of His vineyard, though it is principally among the Maoris. We have a good branch of the Church at Rotoatane, near Palmerston North, and also a number of European members in the vicinity. We have held a number of cottage meetings recently, and our congregations have been quite interested. Of course, we do not meet with the opposition or ill-usage which our Elders experience in some countries, but still the enemy is alert, and striving to counteract the work.

An Episcopal minister ventured to attend one of our Maori meetings a few weeks ago, and listened attentively while the Elders explained the principles of life and salvation. At the close of the meeting, he asked the privilege of addressing the Maoris, which was readily granted. He endeavored to controvert our doctrines, but our Maori brethren soon took the matter in hand, and discussed the principles of the Gospel with him, and soon confounded him by presenting the truth, with scriptural proofs. He was glad to retire complused, carrying with him many testimonies, as food for reflection. The Maoris needed no help from the travelling Elders, as many of them are living compendiums.

We often find instances of the old spirit of intolerance and bigotry among those who profess to be ministers of Christ. A visit was paid, a short time ago, to a lady who had been investigating our doctrines, and we were amused to learn that she had been convinced in a peculiar way that Mormonism was true. An evangelist or revival minister had visited the town, and called at her residence while making house to house visits. The reverend gentleman in smooth, bland tones, assured the lady that he was not proselyting, but was seeking persons who were not church members, for "in heaven there were many Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, etc.," "Are there Mormons in heaven?"

queried his listener. At once the reverend gentleman's countenance changed as he indignantly replied, "Decidedly not, madam;" and then followed the usual abuse of a people, of whom he afterwards acknowledged he was ignorant. He convinced the lady that he did not possess the spirit of the meek and lowly Jesus, and she is now ready for baptism.

There are a number of small towns in the northern part of Manawatu district, including Palmerston North, Foxton, etc. Palmerston North is the chief town, and the railroad lines to various parts of the island radiate from this point. The borough comprises an area of 4900 acres, and is laid out in a natural level clearing. Usually the country is covered with heavy brush and timber, and this has to be cleared off to prepare the land for cultivation. The brush is rapidly disappearing in this vicinity, and small farms are now under cultivation in all directions. The town is laid off to good advantage, a large square being reserved in the centre, around which are the main business blocks. It contains a very enterprising class of citizens, and will undoubtedly rank as one of the foremost inland towns of New Zealand. Arbor Day was observed this year, and a large number of trees were planted, which will tend to beautify the town. The chief industry is sheep and cattle raising, and public auction sales of horses occur weekly. A familiar figure on the streets is the Texas cowboy, as a company have located here, and are engaged training horses and conducting a livery stable. The population of Palmerston North is about four thousand, but it is rapidly increasing.

Foxton is a small town situated on the Manawatu river. It possesses an excellent wharf, and has fine shipping facilities, as the river will permit small steamers and sailing vessels to enter, which trade regularly between Foxton and Wellington in the south. Considerable flax is prepared for shipment in this vicinity, and there are many fax mills constantly at work.

Manawatu Gorge has always been a point of interest to tourists. Here the Manawatu river flows between two mountain ranges—the Tararua and Ruahine. The gorge is the boundary line of the two provincial districts of Wellington and Hawke Bay. The scenery on the Manawatu side is very picturesque. The railroad is constructed on tortuous side-cuttings, and at times appears to be winding along the edge of a precipice. At the bottom of the yawning chasm the river may be seen flowing at one moment like a silvery stream and the next dashing and breaking over massive boulders. The mountains are covered with forest trees and dense brush. An immense landslide occurred recently which destroyed a section of the railroad track, and as our train rushed through the gorge and over the new-made road it appeared as though half the mountain had fallen away.

The Hawke Bay conference or Hul was held at Tamaki, near Danevirke, on the 3rd and 4th of September. The Maori "tipu," or settlement, is situated in an open flat, and on every side is dense brush, or forest land. It is situated near the railroad station, and on Thursday, Sept. 1st, a carriage load of

visiting Saints from Manawatu district, alighted from the train and received an enthusiastic welcome. The conference was held in a large Maori whare, 100 feet long. The windows were draped with lace curtains, and the walls were elaborately decorated in true Maori style. Chandeliers were suspended from the ceiling, at each end, a large stained-glass door and mirrors contributed to its comfortable and home-like appearance. Large tables were spread with the bounties of life, and beautifully adorned with large vases of flowers.

A Maori "Hui" may fitly be termed "a feast of fat things." No expense is spared in providing for the comfort of all comers, and many attend who do not regard the religious services as the most attractive feature. However, many outsiders are induced to attend by this means, and an opportunity is furnished for preaching the Gospel to them, and applicable to a baptism often follows.

On Saturday, September 3rd, the Hawke Bay conference was called to order by Elder John G. Kelson, president of the district. The following Elders from Zion were present: Elders W. Douglass and T. L. Cox, of Hawke Bay district; Elder Wesley Gibson, from Wairarapa district, and Elders P. P. Thomas and E. Goddard, from Manawatu district. There are seven branches in the district, and most of these were reported in a good condition by the presidents. Elder Kelson greeted the Saints, expressing his pleasure in meeting so many of the members, and heartily welcomed the many visitors from Manawatu district. Elders Thomas and Douglass and several native Elders also addressed words of encouragement to the people, exhorting them to faithfulness. A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, and instructions were given on the duties of those holding the holy priesthood. The first Sunday in the month is observed as fast day, and the second day of conference was, therefore, so regarded. The Sacrament on such days is administered during the forenoon meeting. After Sacrament Elder Cox addressed the Saints, and referred to his early experiences and explained the first principles of the Gospel. In the afternoon about fifty Europeans were present, and the apostasy of the primitive church and the restoration of the Gospel was treated upon by Elder Goddard. A testimony meeting was held in the evening. Elder Gibson addressed the people and afterwards Saints bore their testimonies, and the meeting continued until midnight. The following day five persons applied for baptism.

On Tuesday a scene occurred characteristic of Maoridom. After morning "Karaka," or prayer, one of the rangatiras (or chiefs), suggested the marriage of a young couple, who had met for the first time during conference. In olden times children were often betrothed by their parents, and marriages were seldom solemnized without consulting the whole tribe. Often a whole day and night is spent discussing the subject in order that the tribe may unanimously agree upon it. On the occasion referred to all forenoon was spent in arranging the union, and though the young couple

were present no expression of opinion was required from them as the chief's claim jurisdiction in such matters. It was finally decided that they should be married, the ceremony to take place in the evening. During the afternoon "karakia," or prayers, Elder Kelson addressed the Saints on the subject of marriage and the importance of observing the laws of chastity, etc. The bridegroom and bride then came forward and were united in the bonds of holy matrimony in the usual manner. Afterwards the friends and relatives greeted the newly married couple and cheered over the celebration of the nuptials. The company then enjoyed a social dance.

Land matters receive considerable attention in this country, as all the land originally was claimed by the native tribes collectively. Land courts are now organized to grant the land to individual claimants. The Maoris own 10,000,000 acres of land in the North Island, two-fifths of which is agricultural, and the rest grazing land. A considerable portion of it is covered with dense timber or brush, and is quite mountainous. The government has control of all the land courts and the Maoris complain of the heavy assessments and taxes levied upon their lands. Land is often leased to Europeans, and in many cases, the assessment exceeds the rental. In order to remedy this evil, the Maoris are organizing what is termed a Maori parliament, and petitioning the government to grant them absolute control of their own land affairs. Hamiora Mangakia, an educated native lawyer, is premier. He is one of the oldest members of the Church, and was present at our conference. He stated that about 21,000 Maoris had signed the agreement and petition for said parliament, and that the object was to control the leasing and sale of the land, also to encourage the cultivation of it and to locate and build towns after the European style. The proposition is receiving the support of prominent statesmen and it may probably encourage the Maoris to become more industrious and energetic.

The News is always a welcome visitor in this far-off land and we are all interested in the progress of affairs in Zion. Even political questions are not overlooked and Cleveland and Harrison men are sometimes met with who would be glad to cheer for their respective candidates.

We are gratified to notice the increased desire to do justice to Utah and that so many now acknowledge the loyalty of her citizens.

The following literary gem, received from a "Mormon" friend, contains sentiments which may convince some of our sceptical opponents that there are as loyal hearts in our mountain valleys as can be found in Uncle Sam's domains.

PHOENIX.

Our Nation's Natal Day.

(Lines addressed to "Phoenix," while on a mission to New Zealand, July 4th, 1892.)
We stood and watched her silent coming

From the heavenly arches there,
Saw her enter with the dawning
Robed in festal garments fair;
While she stood upon the mountain
In Morn's softest, sweetest flush,
From afar a signal greeting
Broke upon the solemn hush.

From afar the guns are pealing
Heralds crying, "She is here!"
"Bid her welcome! welcome! welcome!"
Rang the echoes loud and clear;
Echoes from a thousand cannon
Like to thunder's mighty roar—
Followed soon a sacred stillness
When the welcome shout was o'er.

In the hush, the short, sweet stillness,
While the earth exultant stands,
To the soul is sung an anthem;
And God's benedictory hands
Seem to hover now so near us,
That we bow in reverent down,
To receive the gems that spangle
Freedom's fair immortal crown.

Far and wide is heard the anthem,
And a nation's mighty heart,
Beats responsive to the music,
While all nature adds her part
Like a rush of glad thanksgiving
Wafted to the realms on high—
Man hath caught the sweet vibration
And doth raise a joyous cry.

"Thy heard," "th' heard!" and forth from Slumber
Like a vast restless wave,
Comes a human tide with greetings
For the banners of the brave.
Stars and stripes! O beauteous emblem
Of freedom that is ours;
Emblem of our strength and union,
Of divine, God-given powers.

Midst the rush of loud acclaiming
Oft I've paused this natal day,
Paused—'til thoughts of thee, my brother,
Thou so far, say! far away.
Lost to thee hath been the tumult
Of the country's maddened joy—
Banners flutter, guns saluting,
Space and distance doth destroy.

But, methinks, thy soul hath listened
And hath heard the sweet refrain,
The spirit anthem sung by Freedom
This fair morn, o'er hill and plain;
That thy heart in quick pulsations
To the music hath kept time.
That the blessings with it wafted
Reached thee thus in thy distant clime;

That thy praises, breathed in answer,
Reached the mountain home we love,
Mingled here with prayers of dear ones,
And were wafted far above;
That, before the proud rejoicings
Which a nation's voice hath given,
With the praises of the "Chosen,"
They were heard by Him in Heaven.

THE JORDAN RIVER.

The public are familiar with the previous correspondence that has passed between Dr. J. E. Talmage and Dr. S. B. Young on the subject of the impurities in the Jordan River below the sewer outlet, also with the analyses by Dr. Talmage of samples of water taken from the stream above and below that point. In continuation of the important subject, the News takes pleasure in laying before its readers the following communication:

SALT LAKE, Sept. 23th, 1892.

Prof. J. E. Talmage

Dear Doctor—In your communication of the 15th inst., containing analysis of the Jordan River water, you requested my opinion as to its use by the inhabitants along its banks, and the effect it would produce on milk taken from cows who are in the habit of drinking this water. I trust you will kindly extend pardon to me for having

postponed my answer to this date, but excessive labor, professional and others, must plead an excuse for me.

To begin then: Prof. J. Herbert Sheed, U. S. C. E., says: "Water is an essential element of existence. The presence and need of water is nearly universal. It is no less a primary want of human life than air and food. A subject of such vital importance as water supply demands the most careful consideration as its influences for good or evil are of the gravest character." The need of water in a community may be classed in two divisions—public and private uses. The public uses are such as for extinguishing fires, cleansing and sprinkling streets and flushing of sewers, for public fountains, baths and similar purposes. The private uses are for the household, for manufactures and other purposes affecting each consumer individually. When once used it is soiled and must be got rid of and the manner of doing this will affect others in the community; it may be by contaminating their source of supply, or causing foul exhalation, which the air will convey to their dwellings.

It seems desirable, says Dr. Parks, to give the public some sort of an idea what waters may be used and what may not be, and I think the following standard will convey the most important points connected with the supply of drinking water. He proposes to form a class of wholesome waters, under which two sub-classes of waters may be included.

First, the purest and most wholesome water which is free from suspended matters and contains very little dissolved organic matter, say under one grain to the gallon, and that probably vegetable, and of dissolved mineral matters under seven grains per gallon. This will include all the waters supplied from the primitive rocks and some of the sands, which contain less than that quantity of mineral matter, and is probably the purest water on the whole which can be obtained in sufficient large quantities. Rain water after filtration might come under the same standard.

Then the second or sub-class in the first order would be what may be called pure and wholesome water, to which no objection can be made I believe in a sanitary point of view, but which is not so pure as the former. This water is also measurably free from suspended matters, having dissolved organic matters under two grains per gallon, the greater part of that being vegetable. Of dissolved mineral matters it would contain less than twelve grains per gallon, consisting principally of the carbonate of lime and alkaline carbonates and chloride. The second sub-class would include the best chalk waters, which are generally very free indeed from organic matter.

Then the second grand class I would make, I would call usable waters. Those are all waters, with no suspended matters, or suspended matters easily separated by the coarse filtration usually resorted to by the water companies. The organic matter must be chiefly vegetable, but it should not exceed three grains per gallon, owing to the diseases which would probably arise if it exceeded.

that quantity, and if the organic matter is apparently of animal origin it should not exceed one grain per gallon. The small amount of mineral salts it may contain should consist of a class of salts which do no injury to the human system such as alkaline carbonates, alkaline chlorides, chloride of sodium and chloride of potassium in less quantity, and possibly a small amount of carbonate of lime also. I would exclude all sewage throughout.

The third class would be what I would call suspicious water, which would be any water with much matter suspended. Such water as that would in all probability contain mineral matters in fine particles which are harmful, such as clay or organic matters very finely divided and not very easily separated by filtration, or if it contains any indication of nitrites, nitrates, ammonia, etc., showing that organic matters had passed into the water and had then been oxidized. Any indications of that kind I consider would bring the class under the head of suspicious water.

The fourth class would be impure water, which would include any turbid and bad smelling water, with suspended matters not easily separated by coarse filtration, also dissolved organic matters above two grains per gallon especially if of animal origin, or large indications of fatty acids, ammonia, etc., all of which indicate the passage of organic matters, animal in all probability, into such waters.

To sum up I would propose as a popular division:

1st—Pure and wholesome waters, such as are found at West Houtfield in our largest and best flowing artesian well.

2nd—Usable waters, such as our City Creek and Emigration Canyon waters from which our city supply is largely taken.

3rd—Suspicious, waters as the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal and the Jordan River water above the sewer outlet.

4th—Impure waters, such as we find in the Jordan River below the sewer outlet. This latter meets all the indications of the 4th class, turbid and bad smelling, for this water, as we gathered a sample below the sewer outlet, showed a dark and turbid condition and smelled so badly that the operation of taking the water from the stream was anything but a pleasant one, and the appearance of the stream, at best a sluggish one, thickly studded through all its perceptible parts with large and small fecal masses so plentifully that in dipping for the specimens for analytical purposes we could not secure a dipper full without these masses being largely apparent in each part taken.

You state in your paper on the analysis of this water from the Jordan, that in your opinion a human being would be greatly exposing himself to take a drink of the Jordan water below the sewer outlet, and while this will be readily taken for granted, I may state here that the stench from this sewer-polluted river will endanger the health of all people living contiguous to it and not only these but the entire city will be made to suffer if this menace to life and health is not in some manner abated.

You further ask my opinion as to the effect it would have upon milk

taken from cows who constantly drink this sewer impregnated water. I will give my opinion in the following statement, and I make the statement without fear of successful contradiction: There is not a civilized community in the world that would knowingly permit such milk to be brought into the city limits, much less allow it to be sold daily for consumption among its community. To what extent this same milk may be diseased would belong to the field of the bacteriologist to determine, and the nature of the bacilli there found.

Very truly and fraternally yours,
SEYMOUR B. YOUNG.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

There was another mysterious drowning at Beck's Hot Springs about 5 o'clock last evening. The victim was George Shuster, a locomotive engineer and a recent arrival from Chicago, Ill. He has a mother and sister living at Danville, Ill.

Shuster met a man here named Charles Spence. Both men were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and friendship soon sprang up between them. Yesterday afternoon, about 8 o'clock, they went out to the Springs. They had been drinking, though it is said neither was intoxicated. In the pool the men became separated. Spence declares that the last he saw of Shuster he was teaching a lady how to swim. About an hour after he missed him, he became alarmed and at once instituted a search for him and found his body lying on the bottom of the pool dead. The coroner was notified and the remains brought to this city.

The spring employees say that Shuster was exceedingly reckless and that he dived frequently from the top railing around the upper tier of bath-rooms, though warned that such pastime was dangerous.

The general accepted theory is that he struck his head against the bottom while diving and was rendered unconscious thereby and strangled while in that condition. There were several letters on his person. Among others the following:

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3, 1892.

Dear Brother—I received your welcome letter yesterday and was so glad to hear from you. We were near to death last week, and ma was sick, and you might know how I felt until Will came home Saturday. It was mean in him not to tell you about coming home, but he took home-ick and picked up and came, and we were awful glad, too, that he did come, as we had heard that he had left Munkington and didn't know where he was and couldn't hear anything from either of you. I guess that was most of ma's sickness, and now I don't want either one of you to wait so long again. I sent you two letters last week. It is a wonder you wouldn't answer some of them, but of course it has been so warm that a person didn't feel like writing. I know, but I couldn't help wondering.

I hope Will arrived safe and do hope he has a job now. George, if he gets a job and you both are working, stick to it and do good and then we will all be right. We had promised to do his part and I know you will do yours. I suppose Will has told you all about the trouble, and so it won't be necessary for me to write it. . . . I hope you will come home soon, as Will said that if he got work you

could take turn abouts in coming home and then we wouldn't be so lonesome. Now, George, you look after Will, as you know he hasn't been away from home any. I will close, hoping to hear from you both soon. Our love and a kiss for you both from ma and myself, and I remain ever, your affectionate sister,
ANNA.

Another bearing no date is as follows:

DANVILLE, Ill.

Dear brother—What in the name of sense is the matter, that you don't write? You and Will, put together, will drive us crazy worrying ourselves to death about you. We have been looking for a letter from you from one mail to the next one. No letters come. Now, imagine how we feel. Ma is sick, and I am alone to contend with all. You said that you were going to answer my letters right away and you haven't done it. What is the matter? Now, George, I want you to answer right away. I got one letter from Will, and that is all. We heard, through Mrs. Swift, that he was awfully homesick. I must stop, so good-bye. From your sister,
ANNA.

Now, do let this be the last short letter I have to write to you. Answer right away.
ANNA.

I will look for an answer Saturday.

The body was brought to this city by Coroner Harris and the inquest set for this afternoon.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The police force organized by the Union Pacific at Cheyenne some months ago has put a stop entirely to the operations of box car thieves.

The honey crop is going to be about this fall, according to reports from Payson and other localities. It is claimed that the bees have hardly been able to store enough to keep themselves over winter.

A gang of petty thieves and burglars are at the present time "working" Boise. The fellows are said to be adepts at their trade, and thus far the municipal police have failed to capture any of them.

The outlook for an extension of a railroad to Richfield from Saltus is reported to be excellent, as this railroad company and the Richfield people seem to agree well and the company have a large amount of steel rails at Thistle.

Jack Guy, manager of the cattle ranch of Sam'l Comman, of Chicago, and one of his cow-boys, whose name was not learned, have been drowned in the Yellowstone while attempting to cross a herd of cattle near Custer station. Guy leaves a widow and four small children.

Says the *Lehi Banner*: Dr. Park has just finished a trip through Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Salt Lake, Utah, Morgan, Juab and Summit counties in the interest of the educational department. He has received encouragement all along the line and will receive exhibits from most of the schools.

Postmaster Butler of Laramie, Wyo., has received a communication from the Department, stating that the free postal delivery system will be inaugurated in that city the first of December, if the law is complied with in the numbering of streets and residences and in other respects.

A recent sample of ore from Deep Creek assayed by Mr. Krupps shows 187 ounces silver and \$47 gold. The mine in which this vein was struck sold recently for \$50 and not a cash transaction at that. The men who bought the mine are from American Fork and they gave a silver watch for the claim.

The case of Wm. L. Allen against Eliza Rausch has been settled at Helena, Mont., by Judge Buck rendering judgment in favor of defendant. The suit was over the possession of some town lots, that have been in litigation for twenty years, having gone to the Supreme court of the United States. The case possessed some fine legal points.

President Joseph F. Smith on Friday last addressed the students of the Brigham Young Academy. His subject was morality. He quoted from Christ's sermon on the Mount, and spoke in relation to the various ideas there brought forth. The students listened to his instructions very attentively. Among others who were present, then the teachers and students, were President David John and Dr. Karl G. Maeser.

Last Sunday about 7:30 a. m. John, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine Ashman, of Nephi, was found dead in bed. The little fellow had been ill with diphtheria for some time past, but had become better and was thought to be out of danger. He awoke his father about 6 o'clock Sunday morning and they talked for some time. Both then fell asleep, but the boy, with his head resting on his father's arm, was soon afterwards found to be dead.

Orders have been sent to Camp Belten, on Powder river, Wyoming, for the headquarters and four of the six troops of the Ninth cavalry, encamped there since the first part of last June, to return to their station at Fort Robinson. Two of the six troops of the Ninth will remain at Camp Belten for the present and they will be designated by Col. Biddle. The headquarters and four of the six troops of the Sixth cavalry have been ordered from Camp Elkins to their station at Fort Niobrara. Camp Elkins was established near old Fort Fetterman about the 1st of June, and two troops of the Sixth are to remain for the present at that camp. Major Emil Adam, the commander, is ordered to return to his permanent station, Fort Washakie. The new colonel of the Sixth, Col. Gordon, will take command of the regiment.

A large number of the parties interested in La Plata mines recently had a survey made to ascertain whether or not the mines were located outside the Southern Pacific railroad land grant. It was thought by means of this survey, if it were found that the mineral hill lay beyond the railroad land grant it would stop all further litigation without taking the case to the land office for settlement by other methods. The survey was completed and the findings of the engineers were that the boundary line of section 11 was located about a mile and a half beyond the grant made to the railroad. As it now stands La Plata mine owners will need to prove that the land can be classed as mineral, which there is

not the least doubt they can do and unless the government has given the railroad company a patent to the land it is presumed the injunction will be dissolved.

John D. Draper, aged 15 years, came to an untimely end at Moroni a few evenings ago by the hand of his playmate, Levi Frandsen, aged 18. The two boys were walking along the street together, returning from an entertainment, when Draper insulted Frandsen and provoked him to retaliate by using a very hard name for his young friend, who in turn hurled Frandsen to the ground, then ran a few paces away from him. Frandsen in rising to his feet picked up a couple of cobble stones about the size of his fist. The first he threw missed its mark, but the second struck Draper on the left temple, crushing in the temple bone. The poor lad lived about four hours when he expired, probably from paralysis of the heart, caused by blood clotting. Dr. Woodring of this city went over and held an inquest, and the facts produced were substantially as above stated. County Attorney Erickson filed an information against Frandsen and had him arrested. — *Mount Pleasant Pyramid*.

The Brigham City *Bugler* of October 1st, says: This week, County Recorder Burrows received for record two important deeds from Nolan & Brady, Chicago attorneys. They cover the sale of the Sherwood and Iron Blossom mines situated near the old Garfield mine, four miles north of Brigham. The Utah Mining Co. are the purchasers and H. C. Baker the seller. The price paid for the property is \$500,000 for each of the two claims of 600x1500 feet. The deeds were of an iron-clad quit-claim order. A valuable limestone ledge showing iron oxide runs through both of the said properties. Mr. Baker was in town a short time ago with one of these three-time-a-millionaire mining capitalists, who was here inspecting the property. He spoke of great pending improvements and developments on the property. The Garfield mine near by contains a 200-foot tunnel which shows fine prospects.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, during a terrific thunderstorm, flames were seen to shoot forth from Thomas H. Vincent's barn, located on E street, about two blocks below the railroad track. Mr. Vincent was aroused by his wife crying, "The barn is on fire." He immediately rushed to the barn and set loose a number of horses. The fire spread rapidly and soon the entire barn and sheds were a mass of fire. Guns were fired throughout the city; the firebell pealed forth its alarm. Citizens and the fire department rushed to the scene, only to discover that the nearest hydrant was a distance from the barn of three blocks, which could not be covered by the hose. The horses were rapidly driven back to the court house and the engine was brought. As the fire was a distance from the court house of over a mile, this required considerable time, and before a stream of water could be thrown it was too late to do much good. It is generally admitted that the fire was caused by lightning striking the barn, and it is believed that a mare was killed by the

shock. The property destroyed consisted of a barn and cattle sheds, a brood mare, forty tons of hay and a lot of straw, two or three Jersey calves and several chickens, valued in all at about \$3000. The insurance amounts to \$1500. — *Provo Enquirer*.

The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Mabel Loomis, of this place, (says the Helena, Montana, *Daily Journal*), has created considerable excitement, and gossip is rife as to her destination and the circumstances surrounding the case. Last Tuesday morning a hack drove up to the house, shortly after Mr. Loomis had gone to work, and into it Mrs. Loomis loaded her trunk and bundles. A few minutes later it seems she went down Hoback as far as Ninth, disguised and heavily veiled, and at that point entered another hack, which is supposed to have conveyed her to the Montana Central depot just in time to catch the outgoing train. These facts are related by the neighbors who witnessed what went forward, but they attached no importance to it until it was definitely known that the lady had left the city. Investigation on the part of her husband, who is well nigh distracted, has failed to reveal anything relative to her whereabouts or the motives that inspired her to leave him. They were married about fifteen months ago, Mrs. Loomis is but 17 years of age, and her husband fears that improper influences have been brought to bear to cause the separation. The idea that she has gone to her home in Spokane is not entertained by her friends, and the mystery deepens with the belief that she took the Montana Central for some point unknown. Mrs. Loomis apparently quit the house within ten minutes after her husband's departure, leaving a note telling him that she was going to leave him and that no one was to blame for her departure but herself. She enjoyed a wide acquaintance, and the confidence and respect of her friends.

TO TEST THE TAX RAISE.

The committee appointed to consult with property owners as to whether they would be willing to subscribe to the fund for testing in the courts the action of the Territorial Board of Equalization in raising the taxes in Salt Lake county have met with success, as will be seen by the signatures attached to the following paper:

To defray the expenses of testing the legality of the increase in the Territorial school and county taxes for Salt Lake county, as made by the Territorial board of equalization, and in consideration of being made parties to an action to be commenced against the collector of Salt Lake county, restraining him from collecting said increased taxes, we each agree to pay 10 per cent. of the amount that our respective taxes are raised by such increased assessment, said payments to be made to William H. Sherman, treasurer of the committee appointed to take charge of the litigation, upon demand, provided an amount is subscribed sufficient to pay the expense of such litigation, and any surplus to be returned pro rata to subscribers.

Signed, Harriet Partridge, M. H. Walker, Joseph R. Walker, Estate of S. S. Walker, F. Auerbach & Bros., S. P. Tensdel, Pixton Estate, Cohn Bros., George Arbogast, John A. Groesbeck, John W. Donnellan, Kelsey & Gillespie and S. W. Sears.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

Tomorrow at 12 o'clock, noon, the twentieth annual exhibit of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Utah will commence. The indications are that it will eclipse by far any and all of its predecessors. In every department there is promise of beautiful and successful showings. The exposition grounds and buildings were thrown open at an early hour this morning, and all day they have been the scene of the utmost activity. Exhibitors from a majority of the counties of the Territory were busily engaged in artistically arranging their displays in the space allotted to them. By tonight the most of the entries will have been made and all must be in before tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m. The interior of the main building has been most beautifully decorated under the immediate supervision of Herman Bamberger. Thousands of yards of bunting and an untold amount of tissue and other kinds of paper of bright colors have been used in making an almost endless variety of novel and pleasing designs. From a magnificent centerpiece in the shape of a balloon, suspended from the highest point in the middle of the main apartment, red, white and blue streamers extend to all of the walls.

This ornament is numerously studded with incandescent lights, and when the full force of the electric current is turned on the spectacle will be one of dazzling splendor.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

The art exhibit is expected to maintain and even surpass the high order of excellence it has achieved in the past, and that means that it will be far in advance of any similar showing ever attempted in the West.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The whole of the south wing will be devoted to the educational department, which is going to be one of the features of the fair.

MINERALS.

Owing to the lack of space the board of directors today set a large number of carpenters and other men to work erecting an additional wing in which to display Utah minerals. The force will be kept at work until tomorrow morning, at which time it is expected they will have completed the annex, after which the mineral will be moved in.

MANUFACTURES.

W. H. Rowe has charge of the manufacturers' department and an extensive and creditable display is expected to be made.

MACHINEERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

There will be an earnest but good-natured rivalry among the exhibitors of agricultural implements and machinery. The display will be the largest ever seen in Utah.

HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.
It is a little difficult to say just what kind of a showing will be made in these departments, but it is safe to expect a good one.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Agricultural products will be shown in great abundance and in numerous varieties. The exhibits will also be of excellent quality.

LIVE STOCK.

It is safe to say that the live stock department will be one of which Utah can be proud. Many fine breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals are on the entry rolls and will be much admired by our visitors.

POULTRY AND BEES.

These departments will both be well represented and will attract much favorable comment, besides carrying off valuable prizes.

ADMISSION FEES.

By order of the board of directors, the admission fee will be fifty cents each for all adults.

Last Director's Meeting.

On Saturday night was the last meeting of the fair directors before the opening of the exhibition.

W. A. Corey was appointed assistant to Dr. Park. Mr. Stewart being ill. John Robinson was appointed assistant in the manufactures' department. The programme was decided upon as follows:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

Opening exercises 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

- 1.—Music by Logan Band.
- 2.—Prayer.
- 3.—Address by the Governor.
- 4.—Formal declaration of the opening of the fair by the President of the D. A. and M. Society, Mr. Curtis R. Mason.
- 5:30 p. m.—Grand exhibition of the Pompler Life Saving Crew.
- 6:30 p. m.—Repetition of life saving exhibition, with representation of conflagration and life saving drill. Master Hooker, son of the Drill Master, will appear in each performance.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

- School Day:
- 2 p. m.—Military drill contest.
- 3:30 p. m.—Grand balloon ascension. Prof. John Leonard, the famous aeronaut, will give a grand balloon ascension and parachute jump. After ascending to the greatest possible height, he will cut loose from the balloon and descend to the earth with his parachute.
- 4:30 p. m.—Calisthenic contest.
- 5 p. m.—Con petition of school choruses.
- 6:30 p. m.—Lecture atory contest.
- 7:45 p. m.—Fencing match.
- 9 p. m.—Spelling match.
- 9:30 p. m.—Mental arithmetic.

During the evening the exciting and difficult task of awarding the premium to the prettiest girl at the Fair will be performed and the result announced at 10 o'clock.

- Thursday, October 6th (Provo Day)—
- 2 p. m.—Sheep shearing contest.
- 2:30 p. m.—Grand colored quartette contest in which a number of quartettes will appear in competition singing "Old Virginia," "Massa's in the Gold Ground" and "My Old Kentucky Home."
- 4:30 p. m.—Pompler Life-Saving exhibition.
- Friday, October 7th (Ogden Day)—
- 2 p. m.—Grand public wedding.
- 3 p. m.—Grand concert in pavilion including "Comrades in Arms" chorus, by Professor Thomas; price chorus. The Union Glee Club and the Harmony boys will also appear.

- Saturday, October 8th (Logan Day)—
- 10 a. m.—Grand parade of all stock exhibits, and attaching of ribbons to prize animals.
- 2 p. m.—Fancy show for \$50 in money prizes offered by the Society and other valuable articles contributed by merchants.
- Afternoon—Horse-pulling match for two prizes of \$25 each.
- 8 p. m.—Grand promenade concert by Logan Band.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

Saturday the entries made were as follows:

Horses.....	369
Cattle.....	77
Sheep and swine.....	103
Poultry, bees, etc.....	48
Dogs.....	33
Agricultural products.....	92
Horticulture and floriculture.....	48
Agricultural implements.....	12

Manufactures.....	27
Minerals.....	10
Fine arts.....	102
Women's work.....	57
Educational.....	59
Miscellaneous.....	20

107

DEATH OF ELDER ADOLPH HAAG.

The following brief but expressive private cablegram was received today from Elder Don. C. Musser, of this city, now on a mission in Cadiz, Turkey: "Elder Adolph Haag is dead." The deceased resided at Payson, Utah County. He left home for a mission to Turkey on the 6th of February last. He was the brother of Professor Haag, teacher of foreign languages at the Latter-day Saints College, this city. The latter received a letter from him a few days ago. At the time of the writing he was in the best of health and there was much speculation as to the cause of his unexpected and sad demise. He leaves a wife and two children with whom the Saints will mourn. Elder Haag was an able man and his death will be a severe blow to the community in which he lived.

SANITARY INSPECTOR SHOWELL.

It will be a matter of great surprise and profound regret to many citizens of all local political parties and other organizations to learn that numerous inspections have been made against Sanitary Inspector Showell. It is alleged that he has been engaged for a long time in systematically robbing the city of a large amount of money every month. This has been freely talked of for sometime among those who were "on the inside." As stated in last evening's News, detectives were secretly engaged and put to work on the case. For weeks they worked day and night obtaining what is said to be conclusive evidence against Mr. Showell. Affidavits and documents of different kinds were secured and are in the hands of the officers who worked up the case, and copies have been placed in the hands of the mayor. The papers for the present are kept in close custody and will probably not be given to the public until after an investigation, which it is expected will be held on Friday night, as the City Council will hold an executive session on that date.

It was rumored that the affair was the result of spite work, and wholly in the interest of the Democratic members of the City Council. This, however, is incorrect if what is now officially stated be true. That is, that Mr. Beatty employed the detectives and promised to see that they were paid for their services at public expense. It is a well known fact that the city pays large amounts of money for the removal of its garbage, supposedly beyond the city limits. The charges are to the effect that the refuse has been dumped in convenient holes and low places near at hand, and the money, to the amount of \$300 to \$400 per month, appropriated by Mr. Showell for his own use.

Mr. Showell is further accused of using teams for private work when they were on the city pay roll.

These and other kindred cases of alleged crookedness have been preferred and will no doubt be thoroughly investigated. It is said that the entire transaction leaves the city \$13,000 short.

Mr. Showell, when seen by a News reporter to-day, denied that he was guilty in any degree whatever, and said his books were open for inspection to anybody who wished to see them. He said further that when the proper time came he would be able to meet and successfully refute all the charges and show that he is the victim of personal spleen.

COLUMBUS DAY.

Governor Thomas issued the following proclamation:

In compliance with the act of Congress the President has issued his proclamation recommending that Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this "New World" by Christopher Columbus, be observed by the people of the United States as a public holiday.

The World's Congress auxiliary has also recommended that the public schools be made the centre of the celebration.

Now, therefore, I, Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of the Territory of Utah, do earnestly recommend to the people to appropriately observe the day, and that in the public schools the enlightened product of our free institutions, such exercises be held as will serve to impress on the minds of the young a just appreciation of the great event which the day recalls, and of the wonderful progress which has signalized American life and history during the four centuries now drawing to a close.

PRIMARY FAIR AT NEPHI.

Nephi, Oct. 2, 1892.—Friday and Saturday were lively days in Nephi, the result of a fair held by the two Primary Associations of the city in connection with the association at Levan.

I arrived late on Saturday and upon my visit to the Paxman building where the fair was held found that the articles placed on exhibition by the Levan ward had been removed. The display, however, had been a meritorious one and did credit to the association, whose presiding officers are Sisters Esther Gardner, Ann A. Rasmussen, and Dinah A. Holloway. Articles worthy of mention were a quilt made by members of the association, lovely rugs and fancy work.

Nephi contains two Primary associations in the North and South wards respectively. The presidency of the first consists of Sisters Celestia Hudson, Katie Sorenson and Elizabeth Grace, and of the South ward, Sisters Emeline Sutton, Elizabeth Linton and Lillie Ellison. Each ward has a harmonica and drum corps, that of the North ward numbering fourteen members, under the leadership of Ernest Winn, and the South ward band numbering twenty-two, with Master Hyrum Burton as captain. The little fellows make good music and keep themselves busy both days by parading the streets and "drumming up" patrons for the fair.

The large display made in the line of home productions would have shown to advantage in a building at least twice as large as the one occupied. Everything exhibited was a gem, and

it would be difficult to select articles of special merit from among the great number of articles shown. In the mechanical line was a small loom, probably two feet square, and made so perfect that carpet was woven thereon in the fair building by Master Thomas Carver, the manufacturer, whose age is but thirteen. A rope basket stand by Lotta Bird, a wool rug by Francis Ellison, quilts made by Louie Chappell and Hattie Bird, both under fifteen years of age, a felt table scarf by Minnie Lunt, a table scarf made by the McCune sisters and a large variety of fancy work were the features of the South ward display, in which was also a needle work and painted picture representing a scriptural scene made by Sister Sarah Free in her eighty-seventh year. Sister Free is now nearly one hundred years of age and resides in the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City.

In the North Ward display was noticed an excellent quilt made and presented to the association by their president, Sister Hudson, a crazy patch work bed spread by Minnie Adams, age thirteen, and a beautiful scarf made by nearly a score of girls, the name of each being worked on the same. Here was also a large amount of fancy work of every description and a feature in the entire display was the clothing made by children from nine to thirteen years of age. A table of fruits, vegetables and cookery was complete in itself. The officers and members of the three associations deserve great credit for their untiring labors in making such a perfect success of the fair.

J. FRANK PICKERING.

THE CHOLERA.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A hundred cases of cholera are reported at Portet, a suburb of Boulogne, the last ten days.

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—The official cholera reports show an increase of fourteen in new cases and a decrease of ten in the number of deaths.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The health department this morning gave notice to cease the issuance of bulletins on account of the absence of cholera.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced that this city is affected with cholera. The authorities state that the disease was introduced here through the medium of imported hides.

HAMBURG, Oct. 2.—Cholera statistics show forty-three fresh cases and twenty-one deaths yesterday.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Many persons continue to be attacked daily by cholera in the city and suburbs. Yesterday there were thirty-five fresh cases and ten deaths.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S resolution, as embodied in today's dispatches, to the effect that he will not touch any intoxicant during the present campaign, may or may not be calculated to make a difference in the temperance vote this fall.—President Harrison himself is not a man against whom that class of citizens can urge much objection. Apart from its political aspect, the incident suggests the thought that if Mr. Cleveland has become convinced he can get along without stimulants during the campaign he surely ought to be able to sustain himself without them for ever after.

SEARCHERS OF GENEALOGY.

As I have been gathering genealogical and historical data of my ancestors and in doing so have visited England, Wales and Ireland, and have been somewhat successful in getting considerable information, and believing that it might be of interest to many of the numerous readers of the DESERET NEWS, I cheerfully submit the following statement:

At the general registration office at Somerset House, London, I learned that the Daltons came over to England from Normandy and that Sir Walter D'Alton moved to Ireland and settled, calling the place Mont Dalton. This was in the twelfth century. From this house sprang the Daltons of Ireland. So I went over to Dublin, got an interview with the assistant register general at the Charlemont House, Rutland square, by the name of Robert E. Matheson, whom I found to be a very genial gentleman. I learned from him the rules of the office relative to searching the records for surnames of friends. A fee of £1 is exacted by the office for sixty-four hours' time or the fractional part thereof, the six hours being considered a day's work. As I expected to collect quite a number of names, and knowing that I would have to employ clerks to make extracts, I concluded to get as many as could work judiciously at one time. So contracted with five competent and experienced lady clerks agreeing to give them four shillings and sixpence each per day to extract me one hundred and twenty-five names each; and if they extracted more names than the number agreed upon, they should receive pay at the foregoing rate. My clerks averaged me 150 names each per day, which gave me 750, at an expense of £1 office fee and £1 7s. clerk hire, making a total expense per day of £2 7s., an average cost of but 1½ cents per name. I have a fixed underwriting with the office to get all my work and any of my friends' work done at the same figures. From the best information I can gain this is much cheaper than in the New England States, where the cost is about six cents per name. All principal surnames are on record in the register general's office found in Ireland. I procured a book treating of two thousand principal surnames which are spelled in different ways in different districts in Ireland. This book proves to be a good guide in hunting given names and locating them in their respective districts, assisting the searching parties to open up a correspondence where it is deemed necessary. Now, if I can be of any use in furnishing information to any friend on the foregoing subject I shall take great pleasure in so doing without money consideration.

About the year 1837 a law was enacted by the British parliament compelling parents to register births, marriages and deaths in their families at the register's office of the district where they reside under pains and penalties for neglecting to do so. Thus a harvest of names are garnered in the different depositories of the nation, the rule having been in full operation in Ireland since 1864. I was also advised that there was another office in Dub-

lin Castle where the pedigrees of all persons owning estate in Ireland, with their coat of arms could be obtained, \$20.00 being the fee exacted in my case. There are 799 register districts organized in the country, all of which have to report to the register general's office where the facts are again recorded; so it will be seen that a search in the principal office will save a person the trouble of traveling over the country.

I am of the opinion that similar arrangements could be made with the register general's office at Somerset House, London. M. W. DALTON. WILLARD, Box Elder Co., Utah.

P. S. Elders Edward Stevenson of Salt Lake City and T. W. Brewerton of this place have seen the forms of births, marriages and deaths filled up. They are much pleased with the order pursued and take much interest therein. M. W. D.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the April term of the Third District Court the grand jury found an indictment against the Salt Lake Brewing Company for maintaining a nuisance at their brewery, situate at the corner of Tenth East and Fifth South streets. When the case was called up for trial the defendants pleaded guilty, but asked through their attorney (W. C. Hall) that judgment be suspended, to enable them to remedy the evil complained of. The request was granted.

This morning, upon the opening of court, Assistant District Attorney Stephens remarked that the case had been continued from time to time, and said he had notified the defendants' attorney that he would call it up this forenoon, with a view of having judgment pronounced. If his Honor desired to hear any further evidence he would call several witnesses. He could, however, if necessary, state briefly what they had to tell.

Requested by Judge Zane to make a statement, Mr. Stephens said the testimony of Dr. Beattie, the health officer, and other persons was to the effect that the condition of the pipes carrying the refuse from the brewery was just about the same now as before, though there was not such a stench as during last year. Whenever the pipes had broken since the case last came up the company had been more prompt in repairing them. The health officer had requested him to bring the present condition of things before the notice of the grand jury.

Mr. Moritz, the manager of the brewery, was present and said that during the last month the pipes had not broken at all.

Attorney Hall said these wooden pipes were put in by the City Council at the expense of the defendants, to the tune of about \$2900. The company had now undertaken to put the pipes in such a condition that there should be no further annoyance to residents in the vicinity of the brewery. The fault was as much on the side of the Council in putting down defective pipes as on that of the defendants.

Judge Zane—Let the fine be placed at \$100, and costs of the prosecution.

NO COMMITMENT MADE.

Assistant District Attorney Stephens

said there was a prisoner in the penitentiary named Dan St. Clair, and his (counsel's) memorandum showed that he had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He believed the defendant answered before Judge Anderson last December, but it seemed that Warden Parsons held no commitment in the case. The warden was present and would state that St. Clair's conduct had been good during the time he had been confined in the penitentiary; and if the man had been committed to "the usual form," his term (less the deduction under the copper act) would very shortly expire.

Clerk McMillan said he could find no record on his books of the defendant's commitment.

Judge Zane (with surprise)—This man should not be held there without some authority.

Warden Parsons informed the Court that, to the best of his belief, St. Clair was arraigned on December 4th, 1891, and pleaded guilty. Sentence was set for December 7th, but on that day the defendant was suffering from brain fever and unable to appear, and for some two months he remained in the penitentiary hospital.

Judge Zane—But we have to depend on the record, not hearsay.

Clerk McMillan took another look over his records, but said he had no mention of St. Clair having been sentenced.

Assistant District Attorney Stephens—At all events I desire to ask that the defendant may now be discharged. I do not think, under the circumstances, he ought to be held any longer. Sentence of less than a year could not have been imposed, even on the defendant's plea of guilty.

After some further conversation Mr. Stephens asked that the matter be allowed to stand over until tomorrow morning. In the meantime he would look the facts up.

The Court so ordered.

ASSAULT AT BOUNTIFUL.

Murray Wilson, the seventeen-year-old boy who was convicted last week of a common assault upon a little girl at Bountiful (though he had been indicted on a more serious charge), came up for sentence.

His attorney Mr. C. B. Glenn said a few words in mitigation of punishment. He informed the court that the lad was of very respectable parentage, and up to this time had borne a good character. His parents had suffered a great deal of humiliation in consequence of his wrong act, and counsel hoped that the court would be merciful to the boy.

Judge Zane asked whether the defendant's father could pay a fine, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, imposed a fine of \$200 and payment of costs of the prosecution.

WANTED FOR A PROBATIONING TRIP. Alonzo McMillan was placed on trial on a charge of grand larceny; Attorney Harris defended.

The defendant is a respectably attired young man, of diminutive build, about 23 years of age, and it was alleged that on November 1st, 1890, he went to Wm. R. Andrews, who resides in the Third ward, and hired from him a team and saddle horse, which he represented was wanted for a mining trip, and which, he said, would

be required for three or four days. The next seen of the defendant by Mr. Andrews was about two weeks later, at Ogden, where he was arrested, having in the meantime, it is said, sold the property. The jury found the accused guilty. Mr. Harris entered a motion in arrest of judgment, which will be argued on Friday. The defendant's counsel was very indignant when the verdict was announced, and appeared quite surprised.

SHE ELOPED WITH ANOTHER.

Joseph Kent, a decent looking man of forty-five, withdrew his former plea of not guilty to a charge of shooting at Alonzo Henriicks with intent to murder, and plead guilty to common assault.

Assistant District Attorney Stephens said the prosecution were now able to produce only one witness, and he a police officer. The wounded man had taken flight. Counsel was disposed, under all the circumstances of this case, to accept the now tendered plea of guilty to a common assault. He had been informed by disinterested persons that the defendant was an honest, hard-working man. His wife had eloped with the man whom he was charged with wounding, leaving the father to do the best he could with their two-year-old boy.

Attorney Barlow Ferguson (with whom was Attorney John M. Cannon) spoke in the defendant's behalf, and told the Court quite a romantic story. He said the defendant married a young girl of eighteen and they lived together happily until the man whom Kent assaulted came upon the scene. Henriicks was a sewing machine canvasser, and after calling at the house one day and selling Mr. Kent a machine he paid her frequent visits during the husband's absence at work. She became somewhat attached to him, and then the defendant drove him away from the premises. Notwithstanding this she continued his visits, and one day the defendant found the man and his wife hugging each other. (Laughter.) Kent drove him away again; but the woman informed her husband that she did not want to live with him any longer, and that she was going away with Hendricks. Kent thought that if he could do something to prevent the other man leaving for a time his wife would probably cease to think so lovingly of him, and be content to remain at home. He became excited over the affair, however, and one day went up town and obtained a small pistol, his object being to prevent Hendricks escaping with his wife. He found Hendricks out and shot him in the arm, but without hurting him seriously. For this he was arrested. His wife still insisted that she would go away, and had since eloped with Hendricks, (it was believed they had quit the country), the wife leaving the little 2-year-old to the care of her husband. Counsel, after stating that the defendant was without means and pleading for clemency in Kent's behalf, said: "The man whom he shot did not get his deserts. There's no doubt about that." (Laughter.)

In reply to the Judge, defendant said his only reason for shooting at Hendricks was that stated by his counsel.

Judge Zane—When a man has to get a gun to prevent another man taking his wife from him,

he had better let such a woman go her way. After pointing out the unlawful act of which Kent had been guilty he ordered him to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of the prosecution. "But," his Honor added, "I will make no order for your commitment now."

The defendant held the child in his arms while before the court. He appeared to be devotedly attached to the little fellow.

THE AUSTIN SHOOTING.

In the case of the People vs. James Austin, charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder, a motion for a continuance was made by Attorney C. B. Glenn and overruled.

TO COME UP FRIDAY.

On application of Assistant District Attorney Stephens, it was ordered by the Court that Isaac Sears and Gilbert Marchant, who had previously plead guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation, come up on Friday morning next for sentence.

DISMISSED.

The charge of fornication against George Etchel was dismissed on motion of Assistant District Attorney Stephens, who stated that the lady mixed up in the case had since "married another," and she did not want her name now brought up.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Judge Anderson this morning took up the law and motion calendar on peremptory call, but the proceedings up till noon were devoid of public interest. Among the spectators were Miss Emma Lee, "the lady lawyer," who occupied a seat at the attorneys' table and paid particular attention to what transpired.

The first case called up in Judge Zane's court this morning was that of William Darden, who stands indicted for sheep stealing. Prosecuting Attorney Stephens stated, however, that the defendant's counsel were not present, Judge Powers having gone to Nebraska to defend in the Irvine murder murder trial, and Attorney Ogden Hiles being engaged in the Cass Hile murder case at Provo. Under these circumstances Mr. Stephens consented to the matter going over for the term.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

R. E. Moulton's name stood next on the criminal calendar for today. The defendant is charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, his alleged offense, as stated by Prosecuting Attorney Stephens, consisting of the alleged selling of a draft for \$100 on the defunct Farmers and Mechanics' bank at Ogden. The affairs of the late bank are being now investigated, and pending that investigation counsel asked that the case, by request of the attorneys for the defense, be continued. The Court so ordered.

ANOTHER CONTINUANCE.

John Cramer is indicted for shooting at one Jerry Richardson with intent to murder, and he was to have had his trial today. It was explained, however, that the defendant is in Idaho (being out on bail) and had been living there ever since the hearing before the United States Commissioner. His attorneys had written him to come down, and he is expected to be here shortly. Prosecuting Attorney Stephens

was therefore asked that the case be continued for the present. Counsel intimated that he would probably make another setting of criminal cases toward the latter part of the present term.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

William A. Morrow is indicted for selling liquor without a license; but upon the application of Judge M. Kay, who will defend, the case has been temporarily continued.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury came into court and reported having found eight indictments under the Territorial laws and two under the laws of the United States. They ignored the charge of adultery against John Girard and that of assault with criminal intent against Alfred Roberts.

ADJOURNED.

The day's programme having been run through by 10:45, court adjourned until ten a. m. tomorrow.

JUDGE ANDERSON'S COURT.

Judge Anderson this morning went on with the law and motion calendar, and by noon quite a number of cases had been wiped off on short order. None of the matters which came before his Honor were of public interest.

COURT NOTES.

The case of James Austin, charged with shooting at his son with intent to murder, occupied the entire time of Judge Zane and a jury yesterday afternoon. The facts were briefly stated in Monday's NEWS. The accused, who appeared to feel his position acutely, was found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. Sentence will be pronounced on October 17th.

Effie Smith, committed from the Third District Court on December 5th, 1891, for one year, for grand larceny, will be released from the penitentiary October 5th.

John Strilang, convicted in the Third District Court on December 10, 1891, (one year, for grand larceny), will also be let out on October 5th.

Robert Young, sent up from the First District Court at Ogden, June 25th, 1889, (five years, for burglary), will be free on October 25th.

Ed. S. Ford, sent up from the Third District Court on December 28th, 1891, (one year, for grand larceny), will be let out October 28th.

D. W. Reitch has filed a petition for a writ of review in the Third District Court to compel U. S. Commissioner Pratt and Andrew J. Burt, sheriff, to certify all proceedings in an action brought against the petitioner by one Peter F. Goss up to this court from said lower court. Judge Anderson has issued the writ according to the prayer of the petition, and made it returnable on October 8th.

Frank E. McGurrian and Elmer E. Darling have begun suit against C. E. Coffin, administrator, et al., in the Third District Court to collect \$1348.45 on a promissory note secured by a mortgage. The usual decree is asked.

Prosecuting Attorney Stephens is today looking up the Dan St. Clair "non-commitment" case, mentioned in yesterday's NEWS. Meanwhile the unsentenced youth continues to languish at the penitentiary. That "someone has blundered" is clear; but nobody seems inclined to accept the responsibility.

Mr. Stephens "believes" the man was sentenced; Warden Parsons holds no order of commitment; Clerk McMillan says he has no record of the sentence, and rightly insists that it is no business of his to direct the accused's detention or release. In a word, he entirely wipes his hands of the business, leaving the Prosecuting Attorney and Warden Parsons to settle the matter between them.

So great is the noise caused by the tram cars and vehicles generally rattling past the Dooly building that it is often difficult to hear what judge, witnesses and counsel are saying. This is especially the case when the windows are open for purposes of ventilation; but there appears to be no remedy at hand just now.

The grand jury have adjourned over conference and the fair.

George Wilson, the alleged Grand Junction burglar, who was yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Leason, was taken to Grand Junction last night by Sheriff Innes, of Mesa county, Colorado, the defendant having expressed his willingness to start on the journey at once, without waiting for the arrival of the extradition papers.

BLAZER HAS DEPARTED.

C. L. Blazer seems to be a rather slippery individual. He gave bonds a few days ago, his sureties being Captain Davis, of Westwater "lane," and Mrs. Anne Van Zogler, an Ogden lady. Davis, however, subsequently withdrew, and it seems that soon after this the defendant was missing. Some of his friends thought he may be searching for another surety, but the officials incline to the opinion that he has taken a longer step than that.

NEW SUITS FILED TODAY.

W. T. Ayland, Jr., and Samuel Roberts, Jr., this morning brought suit against S. S. Howard and John Parkins to recover \$2,000 and costs.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, on August 30th, near South Bountiful, Davis county, by force imprisoned plaintiffs for a period of three and a half hours without probable cause or authority. They were thereby prevented from attending to their business during the time named, and their credit, they say, has been injured. C. G. Gardiner is the plaintiffs' attorney.

Rhoda Stoddard also brought suit today against Judson L. Stoddard and sixteen other defendants of the same surname in which she seeks to quiet title to a piece of real estate in Davis County, and also another lot located in Farmington. She alleges that the claim of the defendants thereto is without any legal right, and asks that they be debarred, by order of Court, from asserting such claim. Thomas Adams is the plaintiff's attorney.

At one period of its existence smoking was so common that it was actually practiced in church. Previous to the visit of James I to the University of Cambridge, in 1615, the Vice Chancellor issued a notice to the students, which enjoined that "No graduate, scholar or student of this university presume to take tobacco in Saint-Marie's church, upon pain of final ex, eiling the university."

WALKING ON THE WATER.

[Toledo Commercial.]

Walking on the water has been accomplished by at least two Englishmen—Captain Terry and Prof. C. W. Oldreive—both of whom use specially made floats. Captain Terry in 1899 walked on the Thames from Barnes to Mortlake, in England, at the rate of nearly four miles an hour, and intimated an intention of walking across the channel from Dover to Calais, but that walk has not yet come off. Prof. Oldreive, who is the champion water walker of the world, has made several successful exhibitions of his power both in Europe and in this country. He successfully breasted the Niagara rapids, walking on the rapids through Hunter Falls in the presence of more than 5000 spectators.

He also performed a daring and dangerous feat in Boston Bay on July 27, 1899. On that occasion he started on a trial trip across Hull Gut. Three or four harbor boats passed near him and he was obliged to take their wash, but notwithstanding this he accomplished the feat easily in fifteen minutes, the distance being about a quarter of a mile. Then the professor was taken into Mr. Cuniff's steam yacht, which steamed away with him for his next trip. He was lowered into the water and at once turned his face toward the mainland.

Serious was the sea that the breakers hid him from view nearly half the time. The yacht followed as closely as possible, her occupants momentarily expecting to see the professor disappear beneath the surface and never rise. After a plucky struggle a distance of five miles was successfully covered, and Prof. Oldreive made a successful landing at a point near Strawberry Hill.

The wooden floats on the professor's feet were square boxes of cedar 4 feet long, furnished at the top with recesses for the feet, and in the bottom with a series of collapsible paddles, hinged to swing horizontally and on the backward push present a flat surface like the membrane of a duck's foot.

DISCOVERIES BY DR. TALMAGE.

For scientific purposes only, Dr. James E. Talmage, accompanied by Captain D. L. Davis and Douglas Swan, of this city, a few days ago started upon a cruise on the waters of the Great Salt Lake. Learning of the Professor's return a News reporter called upon him this afternoon at his office in the Deseret Museum, to obtain the result of his voyage of investigation. In answer to questions by the News representative Dr. Talmage said: "The lake is simply teeming with animal life. So far I have discovered four distinct classes. They are the brine shrimp (*artemia fertilis*) which is by far the most abundant, a small goat or fly (*epidura gracilis*) and two types closely allied to beetles. The most important and prospectively valuable is the brine shrimp. It is found in great numbers in water containing twenty per cent. salt. I brought a good many of them home with me for experimental purposes and have since been endeavoring to get them to live in fresh water

taken from City creek and am meeting with splendid success. I have gradually reduced the density of the water in which I keep the shrimps until it contains but 10 per cent. salt, and the little fellows are as lively as possible. I expect to have them living in absolutely fresh water before long. They are in excellent condition for propagation, and the females are simply burdened with eggs.

"The fear that scientists have expressed that fish will not live in the lake is entirely groundless. Of course they would necessarily have to be introduced gradually, but that can be successfully done. They can be acclimated by degrees. There is sufficient animal life in the lake to sustain all the fish it will hold. Plants, too, will live there, for it is an ordained law of nature that one will thrive where the other will.

"As to the shrimps, when about five miles from shore I cast a ten by ten foot net into the waters and in a few minutes I had captured about a quart. Then to the utter astonishment of my fellow voyagers I proceeded to wash and cook them. Later they were more surprised than ever when I commenced to eat them. I found them so delicate and palatable that it was not difficult to persuade Messrs. Davis and Swan to join with me in my experimental meal. These gentlemen, when once they had tasted, exhibited such signs of relish and voracity that our stock soon completely disappeared."

"Did you experience any ill effects after partaking of them?" asked the reporter.

"Not at all; on the contrary we found them delightfully nutritious."

"Men have been cast adrift upon the waters of the lake," continued the doctor, and have almost perished for want of food. This need occur no more, for life can be easily sustained on these small animals."

Dr. Talmage, while in Europe last year, took a number of shrimp specimens with him, taken from Salt Lake, and while in London delivered a lecture on their characteristics before the Royal Microscopical Society of that city. Dr. Talmage is an honorary member of this institution and has forwarded it as well as similar institutions in this country, strongly magnified photographs of this comparatively newly discovered and interesting little animal, and it is attracting a great deal of attention among scientific men.

COUNTY TEACHERS.

The Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute met in the university building Saturday afternoon.

After the usual opening preliminaries President D. R. Allen advised teachers and trustees to send in their orders for text books to be exchanged, to the dealers before collecting the old books, in order to make the exchange as soon as possible.

It was decided that books already purchased by trustees for supplementary reading might be used. The Sea Side and Way Side series might be introduced in third grade. Progressive exchange would be allowed on readers.

Professor Augsburg was introduced,

who gave some very interesting remarks on teaching drawing. He said drawing was divided into three divisions: 1. Representative, or the ability to reproduce objects. This should be thoroughly taught in the common schools to grade from one to eight. 2. The constructive, and 3. The decorative, which should be taught in high schools in grades nine to twelve. The university, or grades thirteen to sixteen, should be taught.

Department work; such as architecture, painting, sculpture, engineering, etc.

First grade—Color work used in numbers, language, and for busy work.

Second grade—Parts I and II of elementary drawing simplified.

Third grade—Part III of elementary drawing simplified.

Fourth grade—Part IV of elementary drawing simplified.

Fifth grade—Part I of drawing simplified.

Sixth grade—Part II of drawing simplified.

Seventh grade—Part III of drawing simplified.

Eighth grade—Part IV of drawing simplified.

The professor said first grade teachers, required the greatest amount of knowledge in order to teach the subject successfully. Teachers, for their own study, should begin with drawing, simplified, and use elementary drawing simplified from which to prepare lessons for school.

Pupils should not use a text book during the first year. Any kind of papers would do. The most important thing is to get the idea, or thought. Drawing should be taught at least once a day in such a way as to train the mind of the child the same as in any other study. Draw before the class, as the observing powers of the child are the strongest and the child also sees how it is done. A teacher will be successful in teaching drawing in proportion to his success in mastering the matter presented in the first nineteen pages of the drawing simplified. The idea that a person cannot draw is erroneous; try to draw and persevere until you succeed. Recommended short lessons for primary children, longer lessons for pupils farther advanced.

In answer to the question, how could color be taught best, the professor stated that the color, its shades and tint should be used first. Use colored paper. Teach each of the primary color in this way.

Drawing should be taught as much as any other study, as we use it much more than any other branch of learning. Gave some excellent instruction on map drawing, as form work. Evincing a willingness to aid any of the teachers if they would call upon him. A vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman.

Superintendent D. R. Allen stated that the school law provided \$100 for the benefit of the institute. Some discussion followed as to the best way of using this fund. A motion was adopted that the institute employ an instructor or instructors during the coming year, details to be discussed at the next meeting.

Professor Allen stated that a flag should be in every school house. The trustees should purchase one if possible.

The official programme for Columbus day was read and suggestions offered as to the observance of the day.

Advised the teachers to take some educational journal. All should take the *Inter-Mountain Educator*, as it is a good home journal.

Meeting adjourned for two weeks.
F. W. Bliss, Secretary.

WHAT A QUEEN CANNOT DO.

Queen Victoria is not allowed to handle a newspaper of any kind, or a magazine, or a letter from any person except from her own family, and no member of the royal family or household is allowed to speak to her of any piece of news in any publication. All the information the Queen is permitted to have must first be strained through the intellect of a man whose business is to cut from the papers each day what he thinks she would like to know. These scraps he fastens on a silk sheet with a gold fringe all about it and presents it to her unfortunate majesty. The silken sheet with gold fringe is imperative for all communications to the Queen.

Any one who wishes to send the Queen a personal poem or a communication of any kind (except a personal letter, which the poor lady is not allowed to have at all) must have it printed in gilt letters on one of those silken sheets with a gold fringe, just so many inches wide and no wider, all about it.

These gold trimmings will be returned to him in time, as they are expensive, and the Queen is kindly and thrifty, but for the Queen's presence they are imperative.

CATHOLICISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Bishop Johnstone of Texas, Episcopalian, raised a cry of warning against Catholicism today on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of a new Episcopalian mission. His remarks were listened to by more than a dozen Episcopalian bishops from various sections of the country, over one hundred Episcopalian clergymen and over one thousand of the laity.

He spoke of the convention of German Catholics in Newark last week and said he denied that the church of Rome is in any sense, either an American church, or a church for Americans. It is distinctively a foreign church, ruled by a foreign autocrat, who is held to be infallible by his followers, who dictate the policy of the church to his partisans. He pulls the string in Rome and his puppets jump in America. This great convention in Newark assembled for what? To carry out the beliefs of a society of St. Raphael's which recently held a convention in Germany. Its purposes are:

First—To keep emigrants true to old world conditions and warn them against American traditions.

Second—To centralize solidly and isolate foreign Roman Catholics coming here and so secure them against American ideas.

Was this convention in Newark called for the purpose of free men? By no means. We are told that the subjects discussed were carefully selected

beforehand, while the sentiments received the sanction of prominent ecclesiastical authorities before they were expressed. In other words, teachers prepared speeches and good little boys got up and delivered them. If conventions of this character are to continue I hope some day some bad boy like Luther, with American ideas of free speech, will get up and say something that will produce consternation among the pedagogues.

At a meeting of this St. Raphael society in Germany, the chancellor of the university at Washington vehemently denounced Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland; two patriotic Americans, for being loyal to their country and its institutions. This chancellor, and Bishop Johnson, taunted Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, as being Liberal Catholics who have forgotten that the pope is pope in America as well as in Rome. His final taunt is that probably these American bishops intend applying a money doctrine to religion. Well, we are free to say that if things go on much further as they have been, that is just what will be done. Jesuitism has never failed to meddle in politics when it has been allowed to get a following. It has been expelled again and again, for what else can a self-respecting nation do with a set of officious foreign ecclesiastics who undertake to dictate not only what their own dupes must do but also how affairs of government must be run.

In conclusion Bishop Johnstone hoped that Americans might throw off the galling yoke of a foreign meddling bishop, bidding him mind his own business on the Tiber and first learn how to make its allies, Spain and South America, respectable and respected among nations, then he might with some grace come over here and tell us how to attend to our affairs.

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY.

[Westminster Review.]

The first university! In what age, upon what soil, and under whose influence did it arise? The "University" to which all the world might come and learn of the then existing knowledge! Its foundation dates from a period a little more than two thousand years ago; the soil is Egyptian; its name is Alexandria, and its founder Alexander the Great. For Alexandria was the first city to deserve the name. Athens might have won it, but when Athenian politics had become a thing of the past, and the field was open to other pursuits, Alexandria had already overtaken her. Hundreds of years anteior to the foundation of Alexandria, priestly schools existed at the ancient Egyptian cities of Thebes and Memphis, at the Assyrian city of Babylon, and at the Persian Persepolis; and anterior to these at the Turanian or early Chaldean cities of Ur and Agade, where the kings of Assyria sent their subjects to be instructed in the science and mysticism of the day. Still none of them deserved the title of "University"—i. e., as I have already said, "a place where all mankind might come and be instructed in all the learning then in existence."

Among the Greeks, Athens was

never a "University." Her practical citizens were absorbed in politics; her philosophers in metaphysical speculation. The true Schools of Science—the Inductive Schools—never flourished at Athens; the observatories of the Greek astronomers were at Chios, on the south coast of Asia Minor, or at Cyclus, on the Hellespont; the School of Medicine was maintained by one illustrious family on the island of Cos. The Peripatetic school was as unscientific as the Platonic. Aristotle, though he lived at Athens, was never one of its citizens. He disliked it and left it, and was never able to command an audience at Athens for anything except metaphysics. Alexandria was the first school to deserve the title of a "University." On the site of the village of Rhacotis, Alexander founded, in the year 332 B. C., when he returned from Palestine into Egypt, that city which was to be the *entrepot* of the commerce of the East and the West, and where, in after years, the intellectual glory made manifest within her walls has given an all-enduring luster to her name.

Her long career of commercial and intellectual prosperity and her commanding position, as regards the material interests of the world, well justified the statesmanship of her founder.

The site was chosen, the ground plan drawn, and the mode of colonization directed. It is said, by Alexander himself. The building of the city, entrusted to Diocretes, the architect of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, was not, however, completed until many years afterwards. When completed it was divided into three districts—the Greek, the Jewish and the Egyptian; for Alexander was before everything cosmopolitan, and deliberately attempted on every occasion to break down the barriers of race and creed. The travels and exploits of Alexander had excited throughout the civilized races a new and burning desire to see and know more of each other and of the world, and Alexandria was the place where this curiosity could best be satisfied. On the death of Alexander and the breaking up of his empire in the year 323 B. C., Egypt, and in consequence the magnificent city of Alexandria, fell into the hands of Ptolemy, the son of Lagus.

Ptolemy was a man who had caught much of Alexander's own enthusiasm, and he it was who created the University of Alexandria, the importance of whose foundation—although it has been hitherto but little understood—admits of no exaggeration as far as the intellectual advancement of Europe is concerned. It gave, as a writer has observed, to the works of Aristotle their wonderful duration; it imparted to them not only a Grecian celebrity, but led to their translation into Syriac by the Nestorians in the fifth century, and from Syriac by the Arabs into their tongue. Four hundred years later they exercised a living influence over Christians and Mohammedans indifferently, from Spain to Mesopotamia. Demetrius Phalaris was commanded by Ptolemy to collect all the writings in the world, and so great was the success of his patient and laborious exertions that two great libraries were collected—the just pride and boast of antiquity.

The larger contained, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus (about 280 B. C.),

400,000 rolls, representing about 90,000 distinct works; and there was another library in the Egyptian quarter, containing about 40,000 works. Both these were, in after years, greatly increased, and were always under the care of some distinguished scholar. Enjoying as this university did under the Ptolemies, for nearly two hundred years, a profound peace, both external and internal, it is no wonder, I think, that to this have every student resorted, and that to this same University of Alexandria we owe whatever is best in the science of antiquity. Mathematics, astronomy, medicine, geography, natural history, jurisprudence, criticism, were for nearly 1,000 years taught in her schools. It is said that at one time nearly 14,000 students were assembled there, thus surpassing, in point of numbers, all universities of more modern times.

FAMOUS OLD NOVELS.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

Some of the old novels are passing the limitation of their copyrights. This year the copyright expires on "The Scarlet Letter," "David Copperfield," "Pennyless," and "Alton Locke." "The Scarlet Letter" went out of copyright early in the present year, and two or three cheap editions promptly appeared on the American market.

In England, however, the event passed without notice, as the book had long since yielded the English pirate all the body that could be wrung from it. On the other hand, American publishers are not affected by the knowledge that copyright on "David Copperfield," "Pennyless" and "Alton Locke" ends with this year. Each of these volumes has been so freely appropriated in this country that the creation of the author's right in it will not influence its future price with us. But in England, where right has not been right in this matter, a keen competition is looked for among publishers, several of whom are understood to be prepared to flood the market, at the earliest moment allowed by law, with cheap editions of the popular books mentioned.

THE COUNTY coroner ought to pay an official visit to, and make it his early business to sit upon, some of the city sewer pipes;—not necessarily to determine the cause of the decomposition which has strongly set in, but to provide for the removal and decent interment of the remains.

"Such denials and vituperations prove nothing. We will let our report speak for itself."—Col. Robertson in Fort Wayne Gazette.

It would be some relief to know from their own lips, once for all, whether in letting their "report speak for itself," the Utah Commissioners are also willing to let it speak for them. The denials and vituperations [or denunciations] prove nothing," leads plainly to the belief that in bringing forth their document the overworked Commales have left themselves without a reserve thought or even a change of verbiage.

NOTES.

The strangest thing of this generation is the way of will-making is reported from Kentucky. One of the richest men in the state died a few days ago and cut his sons off with \$100 each because of their liking for fast horses. His widow and daughter divide a fortune of \$5,000,000. The typical Kentuckian would do exactly the reverse.

The funeral services over the remains of Elder Robert H. Thomas were held on Monday afternoon in the First ward meeting house at Provo. The speakers were Presidents Smoot and John, Bishop Johnson and members of the forty-five quorum of Seventies, of which Brother Thomas was a respected member. Deceased was 42 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his death.

Prosecuting Attorney Zane, in the Court at Provo yesterday afternoon, stated the case for the prosecution on the trial of Cass Hite, for the murder of Adolph F. Kohler, at Green River, Emery Co., on Sept. 9th, 1891. Ogden Hiles followed with a statement for the defense, after which Frank Drake went on the witness stand. He was still under examination when the Court adjourned till today.

A late scientific authority states that by saturating a bullet with vaseline it may be easily followed with the eye from the time it leaves the muzzle of the rifle until it strikes the target. The course of the flight is marked by a cascading ring of smoke, caused by the vaseline being ignited on leaving the muzzle of the gun. This smoke ring will remain suspended in the air for some little time after the bullet strikes if the day is not too windy.

It is proposed to furnish in the Louisiana state building at the World's Fair a room made and hung in the true Acadian style, with the time-honored Turkey red curtains and open rafters at the top, upon which will be hung the yarn, herbs, teas and skins of the typical Acadian furnishings. This room will also contain a loom, presided over by four native Acadian girls in their picturesque and characteristic costumes, weaving the celebrated Acadian cloth just as their great-grandmothers wove it a hundred years ago, and upon whose mode of weaving and instrument of manufacture their descendants have never discovered a single improvement.

The house and all the personal effects of Mr. John A. Richards of Pleasant Grove, were on Monday night, (October 3) consumed by flames. The circumstances are thus given in the Provo Enquirer: Mr. Richards was some distance from the house attending to some business on his farm. This being about 9 p.m., Mrs. Richards had put her two children to bed and had gone into the cellar to attend to some household affairs. She was startled by a scream from her children, and at once ran to learn the cause. On reaching the room she discovered that the children had upset the lamp in their play, and the fire was filling the room. By her presence of mind the children were rescued, which, however, are all that was saved.

The fastest cooking, authentically attested, was done not long ago by Prince Bismarck's former chef, who is now chief cook in a famous restaurant in Berlin. He had made a bet with a regular guest of the place of \$25 that he could kill, dress, cook and serve a chicken in six minutes. The exploit was to be performed before invited spectators.

At 9 o'clock on the appointed evening the cook appeared with his gas cooking stove on a platform in sight of all in the room. He waded the chicken around his head as it cackled loudly. Decapitating the fowl with one blow of a glittering knife, this gastronomic expert within sixty seconds had removed every feather from it. The gas stove was already lighted, with a broiler upon it. The fowl was cut open and drawn in one other minute and placed upon the broiler; a hot dish garnished with watercress was at hand, and it lacked just a second of the six minutes when the chicken was served.

Wm. Thompson arrived from Sheep Mountain last week where he had been developing mining property, says the Idaho Democrat. He brought with him samples of silver ore from a ledge owned by himself and John Early that are the richest ever seen here. The ore is black sulphurets. The lowest assay that he has had went \$147 in silver and \$10 in gold. The highest \$4,558.80 in silver. And he had one piece which he said would assay over \$5,000. The ledge which carries this wealth is but two or three feet in width, while the richest vein is but a few inches. They have a tunnel run in on the ledge a considerable distance, but concluding not to ship any until next season, Mr. Thompson locked the door of his mine and returned to Boise. He says the party who stole the rich ore out there late last season is now known, and that it would be almost impossible for ore to be stolen and the thief got away with it without discovery. He and John Early have a fortune in that one claim alone.

The original of Scott's character in "The Heart of Midlothian" was Helen Walker. Charged at an early age with the duty of rearing and caring for her little sister, she experienced the great grief of bringing the latter to years of maturity, only to see her charged with child murder. At the trial Jeanie was subpoenaed to give evidence. She knew that her evidence, if truthfully given, would condemn her sister to death, and yet even in that emergency she declined to tell a falsehood, swore to the truth and saw her sister pronounced guilty and condemned to the gallows.

Immediately after the trial, as according to Scottish law six weeks must intervene between a capital sentence and its execution, Helen started on foot to London with a petition detailing the circumstances of the case and imploring pardon for her sister. She reached London, and after some trouble had an interview with the Duke of Argyll to whom she made known the facts, and upon their confirmation a pardon was extended to her sister. Helen Walker was buried in the churchyard of Iron Gray, six miles from Dublin, and on her tombstone was an inscription written at the request of some of her friends, by Walter Scott himself.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, September 25th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. Counselor Charles W. Penrose presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commenting:

Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell,
By faith and love in every breast.

Prayer was offered by Elder Solomon F. Kimball.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn:

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning!
The latter-day glory begins to come forth.

The Priesthood of the Eighth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER THOMAS E. TAYLOR

first addressed the congregation very briefly. He said he believed that God had constant knowledge of our actions and our thoughts, and it was pleasing in His sight when we sought earnestly to conform to His laws and the requirements which He had made for our government and well-being upon the earth. The closer we followed those requirements the more perfect would be our happiness while here below.

In the days of Moses the Lord directed the people as to what they should eat and what they should drink, and, generally, the command was observed. To quite an extent the children of Israel in our day also observed the laws given them for their guidance in temporal matters. The Prophet Joseph Smith received a revelation, given unto this people, directing us somewhat regarding what we should eat and what we should drink. This revelation was sometimes called the Word of Wisdom, and he believed that if we followed it more closely we should enjoy more of the Spirit of the Lord and immunity from the troubles and diseases which prevailed in the earth. Among other things the Prophet designated tobacco as not being good for man, and said that it was wisdom to leave it alone. In the days of the early settlement of this Territory it was quite an uncommon thing to see men using tobacco, which might have been mainly attributable to the teachings of the Elders among the people. These had reference to the use of strong drinks as well as tobacco, also mild drinks, such as tea and coffee. All these were included in the revelation from God. The speaker referred to the law of baptism, and then spoke of the great necessity of parents setting a proper example to their children, so that the latter might avoid and escape the evils which he had mentioned. When parents who professed to be Latter-day Saints did not set a good example to their children a bad effect was produced upon them.

As a people he feared we were becoming very negligent with respect to the Word of Wisdom in many respects, and he reminded his hearers, therefore, that we were to a certain extent responsible for the actions of others, inasmuch as they were indirectly the outcome of our own example. He who had a pure body

was in a better condition to receive the Spirit of the Lord than he who was unclean. In conclusion Brother Taylor bore a strong testimony to the truth of the Gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints.

BISHOP ORSON F. WHITNEY

said he thought it was a good thing for all to bear in mind, when meeting together on occasions like the present, or undertaking to perform any duty required by our Maker, that what we did was as much for ourselves as for Him. We should not feel that we are doing the Almighty any great favor by keeping His commandments and conforming to His holy will. If we survived the subject aright we would come to another conclusion, namely, that all God required of us was designed for our benefit and eternal welfare. He sometimes thought when he observed the reluctance with which many engaged in the service of God and conformed to His requirements that they imagined they were doing it for Him as a special favor, and that it was not particularly calculated to benefit themselves. Should not the reflection come home to us that it might be for our good, for our salvation, that God says to us, Do this and so, and avoid doing thus or that?

Are we to suppose, for instance—since it has already been mentioned—that by abstaining from the use of tobacco, strong drinks, and those things which God has said are not good for man, it is simply to please Him, and render unto Him a favor? No. We may take the laws of God one by one, and analyze them so far as our finite knowledge can, and we will discover that all of them have been designed for our salvation, both in this world and in the worlds to come. God's commandments have a temporal and a spiritual significance. We hold in our hands the keys of our own lives, in a great measure, and if we pursue a certain course certain results will follow. There is a time for us to come, and a time for us to go; but it is according to our works, and the will of God.

There are two great promises given to those who observe the Word of Wisdom—who abstain from those things which corrupt the body and darken the mind. First is the promise of life upon the earth, of health, strength, and added years in mortality. "They shall run and not be weary," says the revelation; "they shall walk and not be faint;" and the destroying angel shall pass them by, even as he did the children of Israel. But when God makes a promise there are certain conditions to be observed in order to reap the benefit of that promise. When God's promises seem to fail we may rest assured that the fault is not His; let us not conclude, either, that every seeming failure is a failure. It is a great blessing to have the assurance that we will be preserved wherever we go—that we can go into the midst of disease and death and take no harm, that we can command the elements and they will obey us; for there are among the promises made unto the servants of the Lord who keep themselves clean and unspotted from the world. But there is no promise to us if we do not keep ourselves pure and clean—if we corrupt

our blood by partaking of those things which have that effect upon our systems. At this time, when the shadow of a great scourge is hovering over the world and is beginning to darken our own land—and it may yet come among us here—it should set us thinking as to whether we are keeping the inside of the platter clean as well as the outside; whether we are pure in our persons and in our habits.

Another great promise is that those who keep the Word of Wisdom shall receive hidden treasures of knowledge—things which have been kept secret, perchance, from the foundation of the world, and which are greater than have ever been revealed or known among men. One of the great requirements that has always been made of those who stand as the teachers of mankind is that they shall keep their minds so clear and bright and their bodies so clean and pure that they will be impressionable and susceptible to the influences of the revealing Spirit of God. The mind of the man who corrupts himself is a bar, so far as spiritual things are concerned, and for the Spirit of God to act upon such a one is like the sunlight striving to struggle through a bank of clouds. To a man who is depraved and wicked in his ways, who keeps his mind unclean and his body impure, the Holy Ghost has no chance to reveal the will of God. Moses was taken up into "an exceedingly high mountain," and there God revealed to him the secrets pertaining to this earth, and also to other worlds that glitter in the heavens, and concerning which man knows nothing except that they shine and shine and never say a word. Rest assured, Moses was a man who kept the Word of Wisdom, a man of pure heart and clean hands and a conscience void of offense. It is unto such that God will reveal His secrets.

Another notable example—though many might be mentioned—is the Prophet Daniel, a man who lived near to God, and to whom He revealed great and mighty things pertaining to the history of this world, from the day in which he lived down to the present time. Trace this history and see how accurately this man Daniel, temperate, virtuous, and inspired of God, revealed to King Nebuchadnezzar the things which were coming to pass. The speaker drew a graphic picture of the destruction of Babylon in the reign of Belshazzar, and of the establishment of another empire upon its ruins—the Medo-Persian empire, founded by Cyrus, after it the Macedonian empire, founded by Alexander the Great, and then the Roman power; all according to the dream of Nebuchadnezzar concerning the great image, the meaning of which was explained by Daniel. Cyrus the Persian was a temperate man and so was Alexander at first, though he died a drunkard. Having conquered the world, he failed to conquer himself.

The Romans, who at first were a hardy, temperate and plain-living race, became so powerful that they beat in pieces all the nations of the earth. Palestine itself became a Roman province. There are many who believe it was at that time that God set up His kingdom, as Daniel predicted He would. Jesus was born, it is true, in the days

of one of the Roman Emperors—Augustus—but a reference to history shows that God's latter-day kingdom was not to be set up until the Roman Empire had gone to pieces. Jesus did not come as a king and warrior; but as a "Man of sorrows, acquainted with grief." He came to test the faith of the world; to see whether it would receive Him as the Messiah, without the clang and clash of martial music and the implements of war. The Roman Empire was then in the zenith of its power, so that the argument falls to the ground that that was the day when God would set up a kingdom.

There are Daniels today to whom God can and will reveal His will, reveal the secrets of the universe, the future history of this world and of other worlds which glitter in the blue vault of heaven. The tree of God's knowledge is burdened with fruit, waiting to fall to our laps. We have only to shake the tree with our faith and the fruit will descend. But there is no promise to any people who will not observe the condition which God has laid down—no promise to a nation of Sabbath breakers, who think more of their own pleasure than of the service of God—no promise to a nation of pleasure-seekers who waste their time in dissipation, no promise to a people who will bow down and worship the golden calf, who allow their riches to canker their souls, who lift their arrogant heads above the poor and despise those who have less of this world's goods than themselves.

The Latter-day Saints are the pioneers of the greatest work that God ever commenced in the midst of mankind. We were not sent here to follow after Babylon and her ways, but to set the world an example. We are expected to keep holy the Sabbath, to gather in solemn assemblies and not race through the streets of our city on that day behind fast horses, seeking our pleasure instead of serving our God. He had heard it said, even by Latter-day Saints, that it was all right to go riding in their carriages between meetings on Sunday. He did not believe it; he did not believe it was right to seek pleasure at all on the Lord's day. The Lord Himself labored six days and rested upon the seventh; the earth has labored nearly six days—of a thousand years each—and it will rest upon the seventh, the millennium. If we desire to be worthy to inherit this earth when it shall be sanctified by the celestial law which it observes and becomes a celestial body, the abode of celestial beings, we must also observe the law, and remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

When Brigham Young and the pioneers planted their feet in this desert valley on the 24th of July, 1847, their leader laid down this law, in instructing his people, as Moses did his followers in the wilderness: Said he, "You must not hunt or fish on the Sabbath day, and there shall no man among us do any work on that day; you will lose five times as much as you will gain by it. You who do not want to keep this law can go wherever you please; but you cannot dwell among us." Those were his words to the founders of this Territory, the builders of this city. Yet what do we see today? What are the heavens gazing upon today? What is Brigham

Young looking down upon today? Why, the children of the pioneers roaming over these mountains hunting the wild deer on the Sabbath; fishing in the streams which flow into this valley, seeking their pleasure instead of serving their God. If the whole people were like that—which, thank God, they are not—they would never build up Zion nor prepare the world for the coming of its Redeemer.

It behoves those who bear the Priesthood, Bishops, Teachers and Presidents, to set the young a good example and warn them against all evils. When God said rest upon the Sabbath day He did not mean go to the Tabernacle, and then between meetings do just what you please, unless it pleases us to serve Him. The speaker had heard that some parents in Zion said to their children "Go to meeting first and go riding afterwards if you like." He himself did not believe this was correct doctrine. Our animals had as much right to rest on the Sabbath as ourselves. All unnecessary labor on that day is sinful.

The day was coming, he said, when a higher law would have to be observed by this people in order to make them worthy to redeem Zion and prepare the world for the advent of the Redeemer. This is our great misdeed; this is what we are here for; but if we fail to do it, God will find a people who will. We have been promised that this work shall never be given to another people; but God can and will humble us till we are fit to perform His work.

He did not regard it as a sin to possess wealth, but riches were a curse when they cankered the soul and caused us to lift up our heads in pride and arrogance, to be narrow-minded and narrow-souled, and when we would not give unto God of the substance which He had given us.

He prayed God that the spirit of humility, of brotherly love and faith, the spirit to love our neighbor and glorify our Maker might rest upon this people with increasing power and intensity, that we might be prepared for the great changes that are nigh at hand; "and may peace and blessing abide with you and all Israel and all good men and women who are striving to do the will of God, in my desire in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen."

The choir sang the anthem: "By Babylon's Wave."

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Oct. 2, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Redeemer of Israel,
Our only delight,
On whom for a blessing we call,
Prayer by Elder Nephi Pratt.
The choir sang the hymn:
Jesus once of humble birth,
Now in glory comes to earth.

The Priesthood of the Ninth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

said inquiry had been made in regard to the observance of the fast day on Thursday next, the general conference commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day. It had been suggested to

have fast meetings in the wards on Wednesday instead of on Thursday. This is a matter that could be left to the discretion of the Bishops. If a ward concluded to hold a fast meeting on Wednesday, it would be all right. But where this was inconvenient, arrangements should be made for the gathering of the fast offerings for the benefit of the poor and needy among us.

The speaker also called the attention of the people to the fact that during previous conferences visitors had sometimes found it very difficult to obtain lodgings, even in the hotels because they were overcrowded. He hoped that the Saints during the coming conference would do all they could to accommodate their visiting brethren and sisters, and make them feel that they are welcome. In Lyons days, when the people were poor, there was room enough for all. It should certainly be as easy to show hospitality now as it was then. With our amply carpeted floors, rudely constructed couches can easily be made, and from the bakeries the people can obtain what they need to keep them from starving.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

then addressed the congregation. He said it was a source of pleasure to him to again meet the Saints, and he rejoiced in the testimony he had of the truth the Gospel. But he regretted to note the indifference that could be seen among the young to attend to their duties. Many of them devote their Sunday afternoon to pleasure instead of attending the meeting, and many show utter disregard of the Word of Wisdom. Many while, attending the meetings, allow in their houses things that are contrary to the will of God. This is to be exceedingly regretted, for those who are negligent in apparently small matters are apt to be negligent in those that are of more importance. If our own pleasure has to be preferred to our duties, it is but a question of time when we will be negligent of all duties devolving upon us. We cannot note the daily growth of a tree; yet there is a gradual development, which is noticeable as the years go by. So it is with the young people. Those who attend to their daily duties grow, they become strong in the faith, receive a testimony which is strengthened from time to time and can further the advancement of the interests of this kingdom. Those who neglect their duties, on the other hand, must die like a tree in dry soil. All life requires proper nourishment. The spiritual life is no exception to this rule. We must attend our meetings and do so with a prayer to be benefited by the words we hear it will develop spiritually.

It seems a very simple thing that we as Latter-day Saints should be able to abstain from things that are injurious to us. The speaker had recently read something about tea. The statement was made that much of the goods imported under that name was not tea at all, but some adulteration, often destructive of the health of those who partake of it. Men are ready to adulterate any kind of food for the gain of it, but if we were willing to carry out the word of God concerning such things, we would escape the consequences of such practices in many respects.

For behold, it is not meet that I should command in all things, for he that is compelled in all things, the same is a slothful and not a wise servant; wherefore he receiveth no reward.

Verily I say, men should be anxiously engaged in a good cause, and do many things of their own free will, and bring to pass much righteousness;

For in all things, in them, wherein they are agents unto themselves, and inasmuch as men do good they shall in no wise lose their reward.

But he that doeth not anything until he is commanded, and receiveth a commandment with doubtful heart, and keepeth it with slothfulness, the same is damned.

Who am I that made man, saith the Lord, that will hold him guiltless that obeys not my commandments?

Who am I, saith the Lord, that have promised and have not fulfilled?

I command and a man obeys not, I revoke and they receive not the blessing;

For in all things, in them, here, this is not the work of the Lord, for his promises are not fulfilled. But we unto such, for their reward lurketh beneath, and not from above.

"Inasmuch as men do good they shall in no wise lose their reward." The speaker wished to impress upon his hearers the necessity of obeying the Word of Wisdom. Any temporary blessing promised would readily be accepted by all. But herein the Doctrine and Covenants the following promises are given: "And all Saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones, and shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures; and shall run and not weary, and shall walk and not faint; and I, the Lord, give unto them a promise, that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them."

Now, it is one of two things: Either the revelation here contained has come from God, or the religion we have espoused is a fraud. Either this book must be accepted or rejected. If we accept it, it seems to me that there is not one promise in the whole book that exceeds the one just read. And to obtain it we ought to be willing to work for ye re, if that were required of us. We are told that the intelligence we acquire here shall rise with us in the resurrection. Our wealth shall not go with us, but our treasures of knowledge we shall bring with us and have that much to start with in another life.

Further, we are promised that the destroying angel shall pass by us and our knowledge shall increase and this simply for doing what will benefit us bodily, as well as our family by leaving us more means to provide for them. It is a fact that more is consumed every year in the purchase of tobacco, for instance, than bread. And no one dares to stand up and say that this weed is good for man. It certainly makes a man indolent, careless and indifferent as well as unclean, and leads him onward on the path of immorality and crime. A smoker is no gentleman. A man who has the right to this title would not annoy anybody, but a smoker cares for nobody, not even the ladies, as long as he can get his smoke. The tobacco habit seems to beum, until a man the finer feelings of sensibility. It is poison. Soldiers wishing to

escape service sometimes make themselves sick even by outward application of it in a certain way. How can a true Saint say he has not the strength of character to abstain from such a thing?

The speaker had observed that families raised by parents who keep the word of wisdom more often grow up (faithful to the truth; and God blesses such families. If God commands and we do not obey, He revokes His promises. But if we obey, we will be blessed both ourselves and in our families.

BISHOP WM. B. PRESTON

wished to bear his testimony to the remarks made by Elder Grant and add that it is not the hearer of the word that will be blessed, but the doer of it. If we do not practice what we hear, it will not profit us anything. We are laboring in a great cause, one which we have been gathered from the nations of the earth to accomplish—to establish on earth a kingdom of righteousness and to learn the will of God. Those who are willing scholars will be blessed by our heavenly Father. Those who will repent, be baptized for the remission of their sins and have the hands of the authorized servants of God laid on them for the gift of the Holy Ghost will be blessed by God. All promises given by the Lord will be fulfilled, if we will do what He requires of us. When He speaks to us, His children, through His servants, He expects us to obey just as much as we, as parents, do of our children.

We are living in a remarkable age. God is gathering His children, as many as will listen to His word, in order that His laws may be kept in this land. The Lord has been merciful unto us in many respects, and we must keep His laws in every particular as our part of the covenant.

In regard to the duties of the Lesser Priesthood, the speaker said the members of it could be of great help to the leaders of the Church, by setting a good example before their children, training them in the various duties of the Gospel. If they are well taught in the principles of the Gospel while young they will know how to walk when they are old.

The speaker wished that the word of God might be given heed to by all the people of God.

BISHOP ELIAS MORRIS

said he had been very much pleased in listening to the remarks made this afternoon, for he knew they were inspired by the Holy Spirit. The speaker knew, to some extent, how things were among the people. It had grieved him to see the indifference existing among our sons and daughters, born in the new and everlasting Gospel. Many of us who left other lands and came here, looked with fond anticipation upon the change we had in view. We left a world full of corruption, with hopes that made us glad, contemplating the privilege of living among a people blessed by the presence of Apostles and inspired men, who could teach us the mind and will of God. We rejoiced in the hope of seeing our children walk in the paths of God. The opposite experience grieves us and gives us pain.

The speaker referred to the scant attendance of the Saints in the evening

meetings. He had felt some anxiety to know what the cause of this is. The responsibility of the salvation of the people rests to a large degree upon the Bishops and the teachers of the people. Referring to the labors of the Teachers, he said they should visit all and strengthen them and encourage them to work in the kingdom of God. Some families have to be labored with not only for minutes, but for hours. There are men in some of the wards that do not attend to their duties and do not desire to do so. At the same time, when affliction comes, even such are forced to call upon the servants of God for help and comfort. But when called to visit those whom we know to perform their duties we feel we can bless them in the name of God. How different when we go to other families of which we know that they take no interest in the work of God. It is a hard matter to bless those who hardly want any blessing, as evidenced by their living without regard to the commandments of God.

The teachers should visit every family in the wards and report in full, so that we might know how to deal with each one and revive the spirit of the Gospel in our midst.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

was the next speaker. He said he had been very much pleased with the remarks of the previous speakers. He had been wondering, as he came to the meeting, whose boys were they whom he saw playing at marbles as he walked along the street. He had seen quite a number of them amusing themselves in that way. He wondered if perchance any of his boys were there. He felt grateful to say, however, that he did not discover any of them. Still, children are children. And if they are left to themselves, it does not matter to them on what day they play at any game. For they are thoughtless. It depends on the parents a great deal as to what the children are taught in regard to the Sabbath.

Then, the speaker said, he wondered if the children referred to were the children of Latter-day Saints, and he came to the conclusion that not all of them were the children of the Saints. For it would be truly sad if such numbers of the children of the Saints could be found on the Sabbath playing in the streets or doing anything else which does not become the Saints of God. Parents can only be responsible for their own children, and they should see that they honor the Sabbath and also their fathers and mothers.

Disobeying the Sabbath is not the only evil to be contended against. Some children do not honor their parents. There are some children of prominent men in the Church who do not show proper regard for the wishes of their parents. This is very much to be regretted. Disregard to the wishes of parents lies at the foundation of many evils such as referred to here today. It is true that the parents are responsible to a great extent for the conduct of their children. It seems that if the parents would draw the children up to them in kindness, reason with them, instruct them, and show them affection and love, and at the same time use proper restraint, the probability is they would be inclined to render obedience. A child that under such circumstances

would do otherwise would be very ungrateful indeed. Most children will respect their parents if the parents will hold them in proper respect.

The speaker did not intend to cast any reflection on anybody in the audience by the remarks he had made concerning the children playing in the streets. Probably, he said, your children are at home, or in the meeting. But he would say to the congregation that it is necessary to teach children obedience, and if we attend to our duties as fathers and mothers, the children, as a rule, will obey us. If a child loves his parents, he will respect their wishes; but if left to gratify his own will, if allowed to do as he pleases on the Sabbath—to go pleasure seeking, and the parents pay no attention to these things, how can the child be expected to do otherwise? Children have no other knowledge than what they receive at home or at school or among people with whom they associate. The home circle is the best place in which to teach the children correct principles.

Brother Morris had referred to people in his ward who have no desire to do right. Here is a great sermon in itself—no desire to do right! That is a pitiable condition. You place good food before a person, or cast wealth at his feet, and he turns away from it and has no desire for it; what could you think of such an individual? Would he not be considered very foolish? And yet that is the condition of a person who has no desire to do right. God places before him the richest blessing, which is eternal life, but he turns away from it, and has no desire for it.

The speaker was thankful that he had a desire to do right, to be honest, to fulfill his obligations. He had a desire to worship God, to see his children grow up in the fear of the Lord and his family to live in unity. He desired to see the Saints grow in all that is good and to see the people prosper. He felt grateful for all this. He would not be without these desires for all the wealth the world could give, because he has faith in the Gospel. He believed that it had again been restored to the earth, and that the Latter-day Saints have come here to fulfill the commandments of the Lord. And all those who have these desires will delight in keeping the word of the Almighty.

How poor the man must be who has no desire in him for righteousness to be established among the children of men. Any man who has gathered out here for the Gospel's sake and came to the conclusion that there is nothing better than meat and drink and pasture, is poor indeed, though he be possessed of untold wealth. It is to be hoped that the day will come when no Bishop shall have occasion to say that there are any people in his ward who have no desire for that which is good, holy and righteous, no desire but for this world's goods.

The speaker had only pity and sorrow in his heart for professing Latter-day Saints who had no desire in their hearts except for worldly things. There is no excuse for it. They are under condemnation.

If you have a desire to know the truth, you will exert yourselves to learn it and will be gratified; and as the

desire increases your faith will increase and become more and more perfect; and this will be shown not only in our own individual lives but in the Church. For as the members are, so is the Church. If individuals are righteous, the community will be righteous; if we do that which we should do, our children will also be taught their duties by example as well as precept.

It is the duty of all to look first after the welfare of those dependent on them. It is not possible, perhaps, to bring up all as we want them to be brought up, but if our children grow up in ignorance, because of our neglect to teach them, the responsibility will rest on us and not on them. God requires us to teach them the principles of the Gospel as plainly set forth in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and if the children are neglected and grow up without restraint, we will be held responsible and God will require their blood at our hands.

May God bless us to bring up our children in the way they should go.

The choir sang the anthem—

Unfold, ye portals everlasting.

Benediction by Counselor Charles W. Penrose.

DEATH OF OTTO CHIPMAN.

PHOENIX, an esteemed correspondent of the DESERET NEWS, writing from Palmerston North, New Zealand, under date of Sept. 6, has this to say of Elder Otto Chipman, whose death was referred to in yesterday's issue:

On Sept. 1st a telegram was received from President W. T. Stewart informing us of the sad death of Elder Otto Chipman, which occurred at Huntley, in the Waikato district, on the 31st of August. No particulars have been received of his sickness, and we can scarcely realize that he has been called away.

Elder Chipman left Salt Lake City on the first day of February, 1892, and landed in New Zealand on the 27th day of the same month. He was appointed to labor in the Waikato district and was present at the annual conference April 8th. During the voyage across the Pacific he endeared himself to his traveling companions by his amiable and quiet disposition. He was very studious and well qualified for his mission. He manifested a great desire to accomplish good and would, undoubtedly, have acquired the language in a short time, as he was making very rapid progress. The Elders who were present at the Hawkes Bay Conference drafted resolutions of condolence to be forwarded to the bereaved family and prayers were offered that the spirit of God might comfort the young widow and prepare her mind for the sad news of her husband's death.

Our beloved brother has been called to labor in a higher sphere and he will undoubtedly receive the blessings awaiting the faithful. May God comfort the hearts of the bereaved family and console them with the thought that "he is not lost but gone before."

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 2.—Smallpox has broken out in the general hospital here, the victims being two hospital nurses. The source of the disease is unknown.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular weekly session Sept. 27. It was 8:10 o'clock when President Loofbourow's gavel fell and order was called. The following members were in attendance: Rich, Folland Hardy, Karrick, Horn, Moran, Bell, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Lawson—11.

Absent—Simondl—1.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

J. B. Grow and 327 others protested against granting any more franchises to railway companies in the central part of the city.

Laid on the table to come up later.
Houshan, Morris & Griffith asked an extension of thirty days on their contract with the city to construct curb basins on Main street. Board of public works.

Mrs. O. Ostler complained of Mounted Policeman Heath taking forcible possession of two cows belonging to her and impounding them. Committee on police.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company asked to be allowed to place poles at the intersection of Main and First and Second South streets.

Partello & Company and others asked that the city sealer of weights and measures be removed and a successor appointed. Laid over temporarily.

THE CITY CAN SELL.

The city attorney reported that the city could legally dispose of its gas stock. Received and filed.

SILVER SUCCEEDS RICHARDS.

The mayor sent in a communication appointing E. B. Silver to succeed Dr. Joseph S. Richards (resigned) as a member of the municipal board of health. Confirmed.

PAVEMENT REFUND.

The city engineer reported that the cost of constructing pavement on Richards street was \$7,987.03. The Richards brothers had paid the city \$590.50 in excess of the former amount. He recommended that the city refund the latter amount. Referred.

METES AND BOUNDS.

The city attorney reported that as per orders he had surveyed the Warm Springs property. Received and filed.

ANOTHER SAFE REPORTED.

The city engineer reported that an additional safe in his office was necessary. Committee on Improvements.

FOR SEWERAGE.

J. B. Thompson sent in a communication in which he announced that he would sell the perpetual right to six hundred and forty acres of ground for a sewage farm, eight miles due west of the Temple block. Special committee on sewage.

COUNCILMANIC SALARY QUESTION.

The committee on municipal laws recommended that the council instruct the city attorney to defend the bogus ex-councilmen, Hal, Wostenholme and Armstrong in the suit brought by Richard Young and other People's councilmen who were deprived of their seats.

The city attorney said that it was useless to instruct him thus as he had already given an opinion to the effect

that the petitioners were personally responsible.

Horn spoke two or three times in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. It was finally adopted and the city will have to bear the expenses of the contest.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ORDERED.

The committee on improvements reported favorably on the petition for the establishment of electric lights at the intersections of Eleventh East and Fourth and Fifth South streets. Adopted.

EXTENSION OF WATERMAINS.

The committee on waterworks reported favorably on the petition of E. J. Jenkins for an extension of watermains on West Temple for three blocks beyond Ninth South street. Adopted.

TO SELL THE CITY GAS STOCK.

Folland offered a resolution authorizing the sale of the city gas stock for \$100,000. The amount per share was \$127.07.

Karrick wanted to know why the committee was willing to accept \$127.07 per share when \$135 per share could be obtained.

Beardsley did not think it was correct. The committee had investigated the question carefully.

Karrick said he knew that \$160 per share was being offered by certain parties for a portion of the two-thirds of the property the city did not own. Horn moved to refer to a special committee.

Folland said intimations had been made that a better offer could be procured. If that could be done he was willing, but he believed it was rumor and surface talk.

Beardsley moved to amend by referring it to a special committee and the committee on ways and means associated.

Lawson moved as a substitute that the city recorder be instructed to advertise the stock for sale for a period of twenty days. Carried.

TO DRAIN OFF STAGNANT WATER.

Evaus offered a resolution instructing the watermaster to have the ditch on the north side of Second South, between Fifth and Sixth West streets, put in proper condition to carry off the water that now remains stagnant. Adopted.

AFTER THE PEDDLERS.

Beardsley introduced an ordinance prohibiting fruit peddlers from selling their products in the business part of the city. Committee on municipal laws.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Beardsley introduced a resolution providing that the Council hold a special meeting on Friday evening, September 30th, to discuss various sanitary measures. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Neder & Cleland.....	\$3 90
Morrison & Merrill.....	35 54
Druehl & Franken.....	32 30
W. G. Pavey & Co.....	2 90
Kansas City Fire Department Supply company.....	3 6
Wostenholme & Morris.....	31 10
Kelly & Co.....	6 24
T. C. Armstrong.....	14 65
Chapin & Co.....	8 41
W. L. Pickard.....	7 35
A. W. Caine & Co.....	0 91
George A. Lowe.....	35 91

W. C. Reed.....	92 65
Rio Grande Western Railway company.....	24 48
E. C. Cadin Hardware company.....	36 35
Sierra Nevada Lumber company.....	56 33
Sullivan & McDonald.....	50 00
Consumers Trading company.....	16 48
Union Pacific Express company.....	146 00
George M. Scott & Co.....	170 59
W. C. Reed.....	6,460 00
Wostenholme & Morris.....	332 80
E. C. Cadin & Co.....	341 24
Sullivan & McDonald.....	130 43
Herald Publishing company.....	45 50
Pacific Faving company of Utah.....	15,608 00
C. E. Stanton.....	144 00
I. A. Benton.....	116 00
Triunfo Job company.....	78 00
Triunfo Publishing company.....	3 80
Herald Publishing company.....	8 15
William Harkins.....	90 00
W. C. Reed.....	247 95
A. J. Bart.....	152 02
G. M. Scott & Co.....	11 34
W. B. Cook.....	1 25
Morrill & Greenwood.....	2 35
Archerman Printing Co.....	8 50
Grocer Printing Co.....	58 15
Triunfo Job Printing Co.....	7 00
Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Co.....	31 75
C. R. Savage.....	4 50
A. F. Doremus.....	11 95
Brown & Carter.....	4 50
Union Paint and Oil Co.....	2 00
Utah Building and Loan Co.....	90
Butt &ersen.....	16 00
Archerman Printing Co.....	6 35
Salt Lake City Gas Co.....	1 51

REVISION OF ORDINANCES.

Rich moved that the Council meet tonight to continue the work of revising the city ordinances. Carried.

The City Council held an adjourned session last night. Order was called by President Looibouraw at 8:05 o'clock. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karrick, Horn, Lawson, Simons, Beardsley, Heles, Moran, Wantland—11.

Absent—Bell, Evans—2.
In the absence of Recorder Stanton, Deputy Ellsworth performed the duties of chief clerk.

The minutes of Tuesday night's session were read, amended and approved.

The Proceedings.

The chair stated that there were two matters to be considered by the Council. First, the proposed sanitary measures; second, the differences between the street car and Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone companies.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The following was then read by the assistant recorder:

We, the undersigned members of the board of health, respectfully recommend the passage of the following measure: The ordinances relating respectively to the regulation of well construction, privy vault and cesspool construction, the sale of unwholesome food and drink; also the appointment of a sanitary inspector for each precinct, whose duty it shall be to at once make a house to house inspection regarding the plan already presented and thereunto to be employed permanently as inspectors for the precinct. We appear before you this evening prepared to give reasons if called upon recommending the adoption of the above measures and trust they will meet with your approval.

E. B. BEATTY,
F. A. MACHAM,
E. V. SILVER.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES.

Dr. Beatty stated that Engineer C. P. Brooks, a member of the board of health, and Mayor Baskin intended to sign the above paper before its presentation to the Council, but that they could not be found in time to do so. He stated that they would attach their signatures to it today.

VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

An ordinance regulating the construction of privy vaults and cesspools within the garbage districts was taken up, amended and discussed at length. The measure was published in the DESERET NEWS on Thursday of this week.

DR. BEATTY SPEAKS.

Health Commissioner Beatty said that after reading ordinances prepared and in vogue in other cities he became more and more convinced that special conditions existed here and therefore required special action. The ordinance as presented, he believed, met every possible emergency. He was strongly in favor of its immediate passage.

Hardy stated that the measure conflicted with the sewer ordinance; one of the two must be amended.

The chair saw much in it that was faulty. It was passed it would work a hardship to residents in all parts of the city. It required the abandonment of all unlined cesspools. He did not think that cesspools were injurious to health providing they were not too close to surface wells.

Lawson took issue with the chair and said he knew where cesspools were not lined with cement they were detrimental to health and would greatly increase the mortality of the city.

On motion the ordinance was referred back to the board of health for revision.

TO PROTECT FOOD AND DRINK.

The following was read the first, second and third times without amendment:

A Bill for an ordinance prohibiting the keeping or sale of unwholesome food and drink, and regulating the sale of milk and other food products.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That no meat, fish, birds, fowl or vegetables, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died from disease or accident shall be brought within said city, or offered or held for sale in any public or private market as such food anywhere in said city.

Sec. 2. That no calf, pig or lamb, or the meat thereof shall be brought, held or offered for sale as such food in Salt Lake City, which at the date of its death being a calf less than four weeks old, or being a pig, was when killed less than five weeks old, or being a lamb was when killed less than eight weeks old.

Sec. 3. That no cattle shall be killed for human food while in an overheated, feverish or diseased condition, and all such diseased cattle in the City of Salt Lake and the place where found and their disease shall be at once reported to the commissioner of health by the owner or custodian thereof, that the proper order may be made relative thereto.

Sec. 4. That no person being the manager or keeper of any saloon, boarding house or lodging house, or being employed as a clerk, servant or agent thereat, shall therein or thereat offer or have for food or drink, or to be eaten or drunk, any deleterious or unwholesome substance, nor allow anything therein to be done prejudicial to health.

Sec. 5. That no cased, blown, plaited, stuffed, putrid, impure or unwholesome meat or fish, bird or fowl shall be held, bought for food or sold or offered for sale for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or in any public place in Salt Lake city.

Sec. 6. That every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room, stall or place where any meat, fish or vegetables designed or held for human food shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale shall put and keep such room, stall and place and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition.

Sec. 7.—If any person shall expose for sale in any market, house or elsewhere in said city any emaciated, tainted or putrid meat or provisions, which from these or other causes may be deemed unwholesome, such person shall upon conviction be fined as provided in this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the inspector or health officer to forthwith seize and confiscate all such meat and provisions.

Sec. 8. That no person shall have any place where milk, butter or cheese is kept for sale, nor shall at any place sell or deliver, or offer or have for sale, or keep for use, nor shall any person bring or send to said city any unwholesome, skimmed, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows or other animals, or milk from a part have been kept in stable, or have been fed on swill; or milk from sick or diseased cows or other animals, or any butter or cheese made from any such milk, nor any unwholesome butter or cheese.

Sec. 9. That no person shall allow to run or pass into any water pipe any animal, vegetable or mineral substance whatever, nor shall any person do or permit to be done, having the right or power to prevent the same, any act or thing that will impair or imperil the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid to be used or designed as a drink in any part of said city.

Sec. 10. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, sanitation and food are not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and same condition and wholesome condition of food.

Sec. 11. That no cattle shall be placed or carried while bound or tied by their legs, or bound down by the necks, in any vehicles in this city, but shall be allowed freely to stand in such vehicle when transported and while being therein.

Sec. 12. That the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowl shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed to be, the best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. The slaughtering of cattle shall not be permitted or conducted at any place in the city of Salt Lake, without a special permit from the City Council.

Sec. 13. No person shall bring or send into the city for sale or offer for sale, any milk without a permit to do so from the health department, such permit to be furnished gratuitously by the said department on condition that none but pure, undiluted milk is sold within the city limits, subject to the approval of the milk inspector or health officer.

Sec. 14. All milk offered for sale in this city, unless sold as an inferior article, and plainly marked as such, must be of the following parts. (Solid) fat, 3 per cent.; solids not fat, 9 per cent.; ash, .08 per cent., total solids, 12 per cent.

Sec. 15. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner, the number of the permit and the location of the dairy printed thereon plainly, and legibly.

Sec. 16. Any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the sections of this ordinance, or resists any of the officers employed in the enforcement of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Rich—Well, I don't know how the other members feel about it, but I con-

firm that many of its provisions will not find their way into my head.

On the roll being called the ordinance passed on a strict party vote, the Democrats all voting in the negative and all the "Liberals in the affirmative."

CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.

The following after being discussed for an hour was passed:

A bill for an ordinance regulating the use and construction of wells:

Sec. 1. All owners or agents of property abutting on, having access to, the city water system shall either connect with said water system within thirty days after the passage and approval of this ordinance, or shall within the same time construct a well in accordance with the rules and regulations of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. No person shall construct or have constructed a well within the city limits except the same be piped with iron and sunk below an impermeable stratum or formation, or otherwise is not less than 100 feet in depth. This does not apply to artesian wells.

Sec. 3. No well shall be constructed at less distance than twenty feet from any cesspool or privy vault, except it be that for some reason it is impossible to comply with this rule, in which case a special permit from the health department must be obtained.

Sec. 4. No person shall use or permit to be used, for drinking purposes, any water from any well within the limits of Salt Lake City except it be from a well that is constructed in accordance with the rules and regulations of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. No person shall construct or have constructed a well without first obtaining a permit from the health department, and said well must upon completion be inspected by an officer of the health department.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who shall violate or who refuse to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars.

Sec. 7. The health officer shall once in three months make an analysis of the water furnished by the city through its pipe system and report the result to the City Council.

POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT FRIDAY.

The case of the street railway and telephone companies was continued until Friday next.

POLICEMEN APPOINTED.

The mayor sent in a communication appointing Geo. Sheets, J. J. Duke, Lewis S. Larson, James Sanders, Geo. C. Johnston, C. B. Blackburn, John J. Peck, as policemen, and asked their confirmation. Committee on police.

MORGAN ROAD VETO.

The mayor sent in the following communication, which was ordered to lay on the table until Tuesday night next:

To C. E. Stanton, City Recorder:

I am unable to approve the motion of the Council adopted September 23, 1892, and forwarded by you to me on the 27th of September, authorizing the construction of a public highway up City Creek canyon for the following reason:

The city has no legal authority to build such a road beyond the corporate limits, and the proposed road passes beyond such limits.

Among the greatest temporal blessings enjoyed by this community is the pure water drawn from the City Creek canyon; it is more precious than gold, and of much more importance to the city than

any commercial advantage arising from the proposed road can possibly be. A highway along the course of this stream must necessarily be built on its present pure waters in a degree corresponding with the amount of travel, as time goes on and the population of Morgan City and vicinity increases there will be an increase of travel on said road, and with this increase the defilement of the stream will proportionately increase, so that while the evil effects of such a road upon the canyon stream at present would be great, in time this evil would be greatly augmented. The statute giving the mayor a qualified veto provides that any ordinance, resolution or contract appropriating or involving the expenditure of money shall be presented to the mayor for his approval. These are the usual modes by which money in the treasury of a city is appropriated and the ones contemplated by the Legislature. In the case under consideration, the building of the road, which involves the expenditure of money, was authorized to be done by verbal motion. As this is the usual mode by which more or less than a resolve of the council, it is necessary that it should be presented to the mayor for approval.

The council then adjourned.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall at 11 a. m., Saturday, October 1, 1892; President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also upon the stand, Counselor Joseph E. Taylor, President Elias Morris, High Counselor Edward Snodgrass, Patriarchs William J. Smith and A. H. Raleigh and other High Priests and Elders. All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city, and the Union, Sandy, Bluff Dale and Brighton wards of the county.

Ten quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers, viz: The first, second, fifth, seventh, tenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first.

The Stake Superintendent of the Sabbath Schools and Presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations responded to the roll call.

The usual business having been dispatched, remarks were made as follows by the brethren named:

PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON

reminded the Bishops that the General Conference of the Church was at hand, and touched upon the subject of providing accommodation for visitors from other parts. There was a lack of interest and sympathy in this matter on the part of many, though doubtless others were unable, from the size of their own families and on account of visiting relatives at Conference time, to extend hospitality to more. A call was made for doorkeepers—one from each ward—to attend each service during the coming Conference.

Bishops George R. Macey of the Twentieth ward, and James C. Watson of the Sixth ward, also spoke upon the subject of visitors. Cover new. The brethren felt that something should be done to provide accommodation for them, and that the hands of the committee, having the matter especially in charge should be made by the people.

President Cannon mentioned the fact that certain theories and speculations

relative to the coming of the Messiah to the Lamanites, etc., were being printed and circulated through the community, and he warned those present and through them the Saints at large to beware how they gave heed to things that unsettled their minds and might have the effect of diminishing their faith in the living oracles of God as well as in revelations already on record. He also touched upon the subject of the Sacrament, and its proper administration, and deprecated the practice of reading the Sacramental blessing from printed cards. It should be committed to memory or else read from the book.

COUNSELOR JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

dwelt upon the subject of prayer. Years ago, he said, it was a custom in our congregations for the people to respond aloud "Amen" to the remarks of the speaker. He would like to see this good old custom, which seemed to be dying out, revived. There should be a closer unity between the Bishops and the people of their wards. They should pray for each other and that would bring them nearer together. The Saints should also pray for the Presidency of the Stake and the High Council, as well as all the other authorities. The speaker referred to the heavy labors of the Bishops and their associates, and thought they needed the prayers of their flocks and the general sympathy of the people.

PRESIDENT CANNON

stated that there was some question among the people as to what constituted a decision in a Bishop's court. Some thought a Bishop alone had not the right to make a decision, and that it one of his counselors, or both, disagreed with him and refused to sustain him, there was no decision. The President believed that a Bishop had the right to give the decision, but that he had no right to sit in judgment and hear a case without counselors. A Bishop's decision could be appealed from to the High Council, and if it were not a righteous one, it could be set aside by the High Council, whether the Bishop alone had rendered it, or whether all three of the Bishopric had united upon the matter. A Bishop's decision would stand until it was set aside, and it took the High Council to set it aside. Was it reasonable to suppose that a Bishop's counselors could reverse his decision? It was certainly best for the three to be united in all such matters, and a lack of unity on their part constituted good ground for an appeal.

The meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in November.

Benediction.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met in regular weekly session Thursday night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The trustees present were: Duke, Pike, Pratt, Newman, Aliff, Baldwin,

Dooley.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of the committee on sites and buildings reported as follows on the letting of the contract for the erection of the new Third building:

That since the board adopted the Smead system of heating and ventilating, the committee found it necessary to ask

the bidders on the revised plans, as reported by the committee on September 1, 1892, for a still farther revision of their bids on account of the system of plumbing originally designed for said building not now being needed in the installation of the Smead system; also that the size and location of the doors had to be changed, and in consequence your committee have to report the following bids opened at its meeting, Tuesday evening, September 27th:

Croxford Bros. & Bryon.....	\$31,250
S. C. Sherrill.....	30,840
W. H. Jay.....	30,300
William Lester.....	30,600

Your committee recommend that the contract be awarded to William Lester for the erection of this building for the sum of \$30,600. Mr. Lester offers as his bondsmen Messrs. A. Bixen, A. B. Gibson and Wendell Benson. The committee recommend that a contract be entered into with him for the erection of the building.

Baldwin did not consider the recommendation in favor of the lowest bidder.

Dooley said that the bid of W. H. Jay was lower than Mr. Lester's by \$100. Mr. Jay was the contractor of the Bryant school and the board had been more or less troubled with garbiers in dealing with him. Mr. Lester had always been among the lowest bidders and the committee therefore awarded him the bid.

Mr. Jay was present and wished to speak in his own defense but was not allowed to do so.

FURNITURE ORDERED.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported that they had placed the order with the United States School Furniture company of Chicago for the following list of furniture:

50 No. 2 desks @ \$2.45.....	\$122 50
250 No. 1 desks, @ \$2.45.....	\$612 50
200 No. 4 desks, @ \$2.45.....	\$490 00
175 No. 5 desks, @ \$2.45.....	\$428 75
50 No. 3 new Triumph rears.....	105 00
50 No. 3 new Triumph rears.....	105 00
40 seats, No. 2, 3, 4, @ \$2.45.....	\$98 00
10 teachers' desks, "Andrews" 18".....	108 00
100 arm tables for rear seats.....	50 00
5 dozen ink well glasses.....	

The furniture was to cost \$2,089.25, ninety days, or 2 per cent discount for each thirty days after invoice; also freight not to exceed \$540.25, which is subject to special rate if it can be secured.

ON SCHOOL WORK.

The committee on school work reported, recommending the new additional teachers to fill the positions which have already been recommended, unofficially, by members of the committee. Some of these positions have already been temporarily filled:

First—The room in the Fourteenth building, on the second floor, was vacated by the transfer of pupils to the third floor, after the departure of the High School to the new building. This room has been filled with pupils of the third and fourth grades, of whom thirty-five were transferred from the Seventh school. Miss Lou Murphy has been assigned to the room, at a salary of \$60 per month. The committee recommended her for the position.

Second—The committee recommended Miss Annie L. Thompson to teach in one room of the Hooper building, at a salary of \$65 per month.

Third—In the Tenth there is an enrollment of over four hundred, and only one teacher besides the principal, and the committee recommend the employment of another teacher there.

Fourth—Already the Nineteenth and First wards have been increased in their school accommodations by the rental of additional room in each ward. Another teacher is needed for each room.

Fifth—That the two rooms in the Eleventh ward meeting house be released as soon as the two new rooms on the first floor of the Bryant school are ready for occupancy, and that on the withdrawal of the teacher and pupils, now located in the Twenty-first ward meeting house, a new teacher be employed to occupy that room with pupils from the over-crowded rooms at the Twenty-first school.

The committee called attention to the occupancy of the Clayton building by the High School. The rooms are ample for all purposes, and already the good results are shown.

Attention was again called to the use of colored paper by beginning pupils to teach them form and colors, and their combinations. The cost for the year would be \$44, or 4½ cents per pupil. The crowded condition of the schools causes the utility of such work to be apparent. The power of observation is one of the most useful forms of instruction.

The committee further recommended the purchase of fifty feet of hose for each floor in the High School building.

Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The finance committee reported the following bills for approval:

Tribune Publishing Co., advertising.....	\$ 58 75
Herald Publishing Co., advertising.....	3 00
Twenty-first Ward Ecclesiastical Com. pany, rent.....	30 00
T. C. Armstrong, rent.....	40 00
John A. Peterson, rent.....	12 00

Total.....\$196 25

UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES.

Pratt said that when any radical change was made in erecting any school building the members of the board should be apprised of that fact. He had noticed that the first story of the Hamilton school building of the First ward was of buff brick. That was all right. The specifications called for buff brick. The next story was of red brick. He wanted to know why the change had been made.

Mr. Pinney, superintendent of construction, explained that the contractors had found it impossible to obtain buff brick with which to complete the building. He therefore secured red, the brick company promising to paint the entire building with three coats of paint.

Pratt submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to investigate and report why specifications in building contracts have been made to designate certain builders' material to the exclusion of all others, and why material of any make, provided it be equal to the requirements of the building, should not compete on equal terms.

The Chair appointed as the investigation committee Messrs. Pratt, Baldwin and Dooley.

Dooley submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all the contracts hereinafter let, special preference for material be stricken out, where same can be done without prejudicing the interests of this board.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 2.—The Metropolitan Hotel burned early this morning. All of the guests were rescued. Some of them had narrow escapes. The loss on the hotel is \$35,000.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder N. Brågeson, of Lewiston Cache county, returned from Europe yesterday. He left Utah for a mission to Scandinavia, October 7th, 1890. On his arrival in Copenhagen he was appointed to labor in Gottenberg conference, Sweden, where most of his time was spent. At least average success attended his labors. He enjoyed good health and excellent spirits and returns in that condition.

We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, Elder Frederick Dieterle and wife who have just arrived from Haifa, Palestine. Brother Dieterle is well known by all the Elders who have visited the Holy Land during the last years, and they will be pleased to learn about his safe arrival in this country. Elder Dieterle accompanied Brother F. Simmons on a missionary tour to Asia Minor, and was with him at Aintab when he was released from his labors by death. He has always been a true friend to the traveling Elders in Palestine, aiding and assisting them in the difficult work in that country. He brings the news of the death of Mrs. Louise Rhyat, the first lady of Arab origin who ever joined the Church of the Saints. She died faithful notwithstanding persecution.

Elder P. H. Peters, of Three Mile Creek, Box Elder County, has returned from Indian Territory, where he has been laboring as a missionary. He has been absent about ten months. His return thus early was necessary in consequence of failing health, he having been affected for some time with malarial fever. He is still quite ill and greatly reduced. We hope he will soon recuperate in the purer and more bracing air of his mountain home. His sickness was so serious that he was confined to bed a sometime before starting for Utah. He reports the mission in good condition, and the Elders all well except one—Elder H. H. Allen—who is affected with chills and fever. There has been a great deal of sickness in Indian Territory during the past season, owing to the heavy rains, which left pools of water. These stagnant ponds have filled the air with disease-breeding malaria.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

MARICOPA.

The quarterly conference of the Maricopa Stake was held in Mesa, September 18th and 19th. The weather was delightful, and our spacious bower was filled to overflowing. We had no visiting brethren, but the Stake Presidency and local Elders spoke with freedom upon the true order of the Church of God, the divine calling of Joseph Smith, the necessity for an increase of faith and good works among the people, and the duties the Saints in general.

The reports of the bishops and presidents of the various quorums and associations showed that general health prevailed, crops were excellent and prospects favorable, still the sickness on the part of many was apparent.

President R. Brown strongly urged an awakening on the part of the slothful, and of those who stand in high places and fail to do their duty. He said they

should reform or hand in their resignations, and let more worthy men fill their places.

The music of our choir was excellent, adding much to the enjoyment of the occasion. GEO. PASSEY, Clerk.

ST. JOSEPH.

The regular quarterly conference of the St. Joseph Stake was held at Pima on the 11th and 12th of September. President C. Layton being absent on business, Counselor William D. Johnson presided on Sunday. President Layton was present and presided on Monday. The most of the Bishops and High Councilors were present. Patriarch P. C. Merrill, President C. Layton and counselors, Wm. I. Packer, George Cluff, Henry Boyle and S. J. Simms, superintendent of Sunday schools, were among the speakers.

Among the subjects treated were Sunday schools, Church academy, titling and general education.

The general and local authorities were presented to the people and unanimously sustained.

The conference adjourned sine die, the time of convening to be set by the Apostles.

Benediction by Patriarch Merrill.
J. PERCIVAL LEE, Stake Clerk.
THATCHER, Graham county, A. T., Sept. 16, 1892.

FANGUITCH.

The quarterly conference met at Fangutch on August 25th. There was a large attendance, and a good spirit prevailed. Apostles F. M. Lyman and A. H. Lund spoke on sacramental discipline, prayer, forgiveness, Temple work and free will offerings.

The various bishops of the Stake reported their wards in a flourishing condition.

A priesthood meeting was held on Saturday evening, and Apostle Lyman spoke on the word of wisdom and duties of the Priesthood. Apostle Lund also spoke on the Priesthood, and showed the result of example.

On Monday, the 30th, Apostles Lyman and Lund, the Presidency of the Stake and the Bishopric of Fangutch ward went to Hatch's and organized a new ward, to be called Mammoth ward, with Aaron Assay as bishop, with Cornelius Workman and David Hatch as counselors.

GEORGE DODDS,
Stake Clerk.

PAROWAN.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held in the Cedar City tabernacle September 18th and 19th, 1892. Present on the stand were Apostles F. Lyman and Anton H. Lund; Patriarch James Dailey, Presidents Uriah T. Jones, Morgan Richards, Jr., and Francis Webster, members of the High Council and Bishops from every ward in the Stake, also Elder Greenwood, of Millard Stake.

Conference opened at 10 a. m. on the 18th, President Uriah T. Jones presiding. After the customary opening exercises President Jones made some remarks and reported briefly the condition of the Stake.

Among those who addressed the conference, besides our visiting brethren and Stake Presidency, were Thomas J. Jones, Charles R. Lyman,

John Middleton, John R. Williams, James Stapley, Jr., and John J. G. Webster, the four last named having just returned from missions to Great Britain. Many subjects were treated upon by the speakers, and much valuable instruction of a spiritual and temporal character was imparted.

The teachings and testimonies of Apostles Lyman and Lund were an interesting feature of our conference, and was greatly enjoyed by those in attendance.

The usual Priesthood meeting was held and business of the Stake transacted.

The general and local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained, as also the list of home missionaries. The meetings were well attended, and a good spirit prevailed.

Conference adjourned for three months, to meet in Parowan.

WM. H. HOLYOAK,
Stake Clerk.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The East Tennessee Conference convened at the Reynolds school house, Madison County, North Carolina on the 17th and 18th of September. Among the Elders present were Alvin H. West, R. J. Cutler, Jr., Lewis Adams, Andrew Helm, John H. Koyle, J. Shumway, R. C. Young and T. A. Crowther; also President J. G. Kimball and Clerk M. W. Taylor.

There were four meetings, in which the principles of the Gospel were expounded by all the speakers. The congregations were small on account of other meetings in session close by, but strict attention was given and a good spirit prevailed.

There were several warm-hearted friends present. Among them was Dr. Reynolds, a venerable gentleman who has traveled through Utah and become acquainted with many of its people. Mr. Reynolds declares that the people of Utah are misrepresented in this country. He says he found them a kind, generous-hearted people, and that many of the accusations hurled against them are false. He has been a friend to the Elders ever since they came into this locality. We feel in our hearts to say, "God bless all those who administer to the wants of His servants." If it is no more than "a cup of cold water" they will in no wise lose their reward.

After conference the Elders were assigned their fields of labor for the next year. All enjoyed the Spirit of the Lord and always acknowledge His hand in their labors. There have been several added to the Church during the last year and we trust we may be permitted to show the truth to many more.

T. A. CROWTHER,
Clerk of Conference.
HOT SPRINGS, Madison County, N. C., Sept. 24th, 1892.

DEATHS.

BURBIDGE.—In this city, the Seventeenth ward, September 23, at 12:30 a. m., of apoplexy, James William Burbidge, aged 57 years.

STODDART.—At Spring City, after an illness of ten days, September 22nd 1892, William Stoddart, born in Winton, Cumberland, England, June 28, 1813; emigrated to Utah in 1856, crossed the plains in Captain Eli's worth's band cart company. He died as he lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE, 1850.

NO. 17. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1892. VOL. XLV.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The sixty-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m., on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.

There were on the stand, of the First Presidency, Wilford Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith; of the Council of the Twelve Apostles: Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill and Abraham H. Cannon; Patriarch John Smith; of the presiding Council of Seventies: Seymour B. Young, C. D. Fjelsted, B. H. Roberts and George Reynolds; of the Presiding Bishopric: Wm. B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder.

There were also many other leading officers of the Church from various parts of Utah and surrounding states and territories.

Conference was called to order by President Joseph F. Smith.

The choir and congregation sang:

Come let us anew our journey pursue
Roll round with the year
And never stand still till the Master appear.
His adorable will let us gladly fulfil.

Opening prayer by President Angus M. Cannon.

Singing by the choir:

Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning,
Joy to the lands that in darkness have lain.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF said that through the mercy and providence of God those present this morning had been preserved to again attend the semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Quite a number of our brethren and sisters had passed from this state of existence into the spirit world since we last met in Conference. In turn we should also pass away. While we had the privilege of meeting together in this capacity, he trusted that our hearts would be united in prayer before the Lord, that we might enjoy the inspiration of Almighty God, the gift of the Holy Ghost, the spirit of light and truth, so that we might edify one another in our teachings, counsels, testimonies and administrations. We needed this blessing day by day, that we might understand and comprehend the responsibilities which we were under to God our Heavenly Father.

When he reflected that this comparatively little band of men and wo-

men had been gathered into the valleys of these mountains, from all nations under heaven, by the proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for the purpose of carrying out the mind and will of God in the age and dispensation in which we lived, he realized indeed, as all the Saints must, that the responsibility resting upon us, as upon the Saints of God in every age of the world, was very great.

Like all other dispensations and generations of men, we were placed here on a mission. We lived in the spirit world before we came here; we dwelt in the presence of God; and it had been our fortune, or our destiny—call it which you please—to be born in the present generation when the God of Israel had set His hand for the last time to build up His kingdom upon the earth, to prepare His people for the great event which awaits us.

There had been no dispensation fraught with greater importance than this, and his desire while we were together in this Conference was that the Apostles and Elders who might address us should have the spirit of the Priesthood upon them.

He thanked God that he still lived—that his life had been spared until now. When he looked back upon the past, he realized that the majority of his former companions—those with whom he had been associated from the foundation of this Church—had gone into the spirit world; and he expected shortly to follow them there.

From the time we were first led into these mountain valleys by a prophet, seer and revelator, who was clothed with the spirit and power of God, until now, the hand of God had been manifested among the people, and that in fulfillment of the revelations and prophecies recorded in every book handed down to us as the word of God to the children of men.

He sincerely hoped that while we lived in the flesh we would fully realize all our responsibilities and the work which is required at our hands. He desired that the Saints would, as far as possible during this conference, lay aside all business cares, and pay strict attention to the work now before us—that we might be of one heart and mind, and be filled with light, truth and power to receive the teachings of our brethren.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG addressed the conference, in substance

as follows: It was a great blessing to come together in general Conference, and to listen to our venerated President, who has been faithful for so many years. He rejoiced in having a standing with the people of God. The Saints had made progress since the organization of the Church, which had a small beginning. The Gospel had spread to nearly all the civilized nations of the globe. The Elders had been endowed with power and authority. They had gone into the world; the honest in heart had received their testimony, and the Spirit of God had given them ability to face the opposition of the world. Notwithstanding the forces that had been operated to impede the progress of the work of God, it had rolled on. The instructions that would be given in this general gathering would be carried to the uttermost bounds of the Church on the earth, and the same spirit present here would accompany them. Every person attending conference should pray that we might have a time of profit and instruction, that all might be edified. When prayer was offered here there should be a harmonious response from every heart, that the petition might be an aggregate one, and the Lord would be induced to pour out His blessing upon us. May God bless the speakers of this Conference and all the people.

APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW said in substance: President Woodruff, in his opening remarks, stated that the people in these valleys came from the various nations of the earth for an especial purpose. This idea is worthy of serious consideration. We came here because the Lord, through His servants, had told us that it was His will that we should here carry out certain purposes.

It is not the first time that the Lord has called out a people to come together from their various localities, to a certain place, for a certain purpose. He has done this because the circumstances surrounding the people in their various abiding places were such as to demand this call. It was so in reference to Abraham. The conditions that surrounded him and bore upon him were of that nature that he could not carry out the wishes of God under existing circumstances; and therefore he was called away.

When the children of Israel were in the Egyptian bondage their circumstances were such that in order that

they might carry out the purpose of God they had to be moved from that bondage and go to another country, where they could fulfil His designs in reference to them. And so in regard to Lehi, as we read in the Book of Mormon. There was a necessity for his being called out and going to a land which the Lord proposed to show him. So it has been all along in the dispensation of God's people, in the different periods of the earth's history. It is strange as to man, with his small intelligence and intellectual power, how far he can succeed in receiving the blessings of the Almighty when he pursues the proper course which the Lord marks out for him. If people bring their passions into perfect subjection to the principles of wisdom, this will tend toward their exaltation and glory.

We should understand distinctly that we have planted our feet upon the true and sure foundation that cannot be shaken—a foundation of such a character that by pursuing a proper course we may secure to ourselves every advantage and every blessing that any man or woman has secured at any time in the various dispensations that God has given to the human family. This is a wonderful satisfaction, when we realize that we have started right in the narrow path that leads to exaltation and glory, and there is no power under the heavens that can turn us from that path if we are faithful.

When we started out on this course, when the Gospel reached us, when we received these ordinances, there was something attached to the receiving of these ordinances that should help us to move in this path, and resist the various things that might oppose us; and that was something that the world knows not of. Thousands of the Latter-day Saints have received this supernatural aid and power, which will enable them to advance from one degree of perfection to another.

The same question might be asked of the brethren and sisters before me as Paul asked of certain disciples, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" If that question is asked of the Latter-day Saints, they should be able to answer it with satisfaction to themselves. If we have not received it why have we not? Those to whom Paul spoke had not received the Holy Ghost because they had not received the ordinance of baptism from those having authority to administer it. Paul understood this and instructed them to be baptized by proper authority and they should receive the Holy Ghost. It is the Holy Ghost which gives revelations and knowledge unto us. It reveals to us the fact that those men who administered the ordinances unto us did so under the authority of the Son of God. The Holy Ghost will take of the things of God and manifest them clearly unto us, and when we are in doubt as to the way we should go, it will direct us. I believe many of us feel like shouting Hosanna to God and the Lamb for our redemption from the spiritual Babylon.

Many tests have been given us which have been hard to stand, but we have received strength to resist. In Kirtland, Missouri, Nauvoo, and even in these valleys, where we thought all

would be peace, these tests have come to us. But any man or woman who has been progressing in intelligence, in increase of faith, and in knowledge, has been able to stand them and reap the reward following their faithfulness. The prospects before us are still bright, and though temptations are increasing around us, our reward for resisting them will increase in proportion. We are rapidly increasing in spiritual knowledge and faith, and in ability to make sacrifices for the advancement of the work of God.

May God bless all who are laboring for the advancement of the work of God, and may He bless the honest in heart wherever they may be, until the time comes when we shall go into the spirit world and there our spirits enter our glorified bodies, and we may jock back with satisfaction upon the labors we have performed, and regard our sacrifices as blessings.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS

was the next speaker. He had no doubt that those present had been very much impressed with the instructions, the words of counsel, given by the preceding speakers. The work in which we are engaged, he said, and whose progress we watched with such great interest, was indeed a mighty one, and it would help us materially to keep pace with that work if we held in remembrance its character and the object of its inauguration in the earth—the purposes for which it had been established. One of the revelations of God very clearly stated the character of this work, known as the dispensation of the fulness of times. That revelation was given under peculiar circumstances, and the speaker read a portion of it, beginning with the words, "Hearken, O ye people of my Church, &c." This revelation, which is to be found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, was given November 31st, 1831. It states that the time would soon come when the Lord Jesus Christ would come to earth to judge the nations, that His judgments would be poured out upon the world and also upon the ungodly among the Saints. The Church is admonished to prepare for the future, and the Elders are commanded to go forth and invite all nations, first the Gentiles and then the Jews, to turn unto the Lord and take part in the work of redemption. Continuing, Elder Roberts said he thought he could discover in those paragraphs the great characteristic of the work in which we are engaged; and from those declarations of the Lord it was easy to conclude that this was a preparatory work. The revelation, in terms which could not be mistaken, set forth that the time of the coming of the Lord is at hand, when He would judge all the nations that forget God, even the ungodly among the Saints. This was in harmony with the visions and predictions of God's ancient servants. He desired to express the hope that the great body of this people—the Seventies in Israel—would prepare themselves by diligence, faith and study to perform their part in this great latter-day work, that they might go forth as witnesses to the world concerning those great principles which God had revealed from heaven.

It seemed to him that the summer clouds of prejudice and hatred which had for so long obscured the vision of

the people of the United States were breaking somewhat and promised to drift aside; and he firmly believed that we would make of this an opportunity to proclaim the truth again unto the nation with even greater fulness and power than before.

Since people from all nations of the earth would be visiting this continent during next year, we should certainly take some steps to inform them respecting this work, that they might be made acquainted with its true character. There are now some 2500 volumes of the Book of Mormon printed in the French language. Copies of these should be shipped away and placed within the reach of the French people who were coming to this land. So with other languages. We could thus warn the nations, and invite them to take part in this work, if they would, and so escape the judgments of God which threatened the wicked.

ELDER GEORGE REYNOLDS

was the next speaker. He said he was pleased to have the privilege of testifying to the truth of the words spoken by his brethren. As a people we had gathered with the hope that God would be with us; that the instructions might be such as we most needed. The Lord would not permit us to go away unsatisfied. Without His inspiration we could not bring to pass all His glorious purposes. We were living in the most important dispensation of the Almighty to the earth, because all other dispensations were to flow into it and contribute to its greatness. The people of God were necessarily a temple-building community. His people have always been commended, in all ages, to engage in erecting holy structures of that character. That labor required an effort on our part. This was practically needful, that it might be completed by the time designed by the Almighty. As a people we should prepare for the future. He was assured that we must seek to live near unto God if we would stand unmoved against all the forces that should be brought against us.

The choir sang the anthem, "Glorious is Thy name."

Benediction by Patriarch John Smith.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing by the choir:

On the mountain's top appearing
Lo! the sacred herald stands!
Welcome news to Zion bearing,
Zion long in hostile lands.

Prayer by Bishop William B. Fretton.

The choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord! my heart shall join
In work so pleasant, so divine.

ELDER CHARLES W. PENROSE

Expressed the pleasure which it afforded him in having the privilege of meeting on this occasion with so many of his brethren and sisters. He rejoiced in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which our Father had revealed for our obedience and for the obedience of all mankind, and that he lived in a day when God had commenced the greatest work that He had ever undertaken to perform among the children of men. This was the last dispensation—the dispensation of the fulness of times. When that dispensation was opened up through

the ministrations of the angel referred to this morning, and through the Prophet Joseph, it was opened up for the last time. This was the great crowning dispensation of all dispensations, in which the Lord had declared that he would gather together in one all things that are in Christ, both in heaven and on the earth. When this work was opened up it was with the idea of perpetuity.

We were here to build up the Church and Kingdom of God, to carry on the work which He had commenced, with the consolation in our hearts—that it would never be taken away from the earth again, and that the Priesthood which God had restored in the latter days was here to stay—to abide and prevail and not to be prevailed against.

Mormonism comprised all that was good, virtuous and praiseworthy—that would lift up mankind and exalt him, and prepare him for the presence of his Maker.

The speaker advocated marriage among the young people in Israel, remarking that the man was not perfect without the woman, and the woman was not perfect without the man; and in the celestial kingdom, where was the highest degree of glory, the sexes went together; the one was not without the other in the Lord. Elder Pratt encouraged the young men of Israel to strive to get homes of their own, each to take to himself a wife whom he should treat as his companion, placing her on an equality with himself. She should be regarded as a partner in life, and let them together strive towards helping to build up the Kingdom of God and establish the foundations of society upon the proper basis.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON bore testimony to the presence of the Spirit of God in this Conference, and said he felt in his heart that the Lord had many blessings to bestow upon His children on this occasion. If the Saints ever needed the Holy Spirit to lead them in the path leading to celestial glory, it was at the present time. Even in the reading of the Bible and other Holy Scriptures we need that divine gift to enlighten our minds, to enable us to understand and comprehend what we were striving to learn. The Lord also desired us to preserve ourselves in the enjoyment of health and strength by observing certain rules He had given to His Saints for their observance. Then the Lord had promised prosperity to His Saints in a temporal point of view provided they would keep the law of tithing, and assist in a temporal way to build up the Kingdom of God. The promise was that those who were tithed should not be turned in the dreadful day of the Lord to come—that day which should come upon the wicked and disobedient. By observing the commandments which the Lord had given to His Saints, both spiritual and temporal blessings would be multiplied upon the Saints, and a brighter day would then be in store for Zion and her people, notwithstanding the dark forebodings and apprehensions entertained and expressed by some.

The speaker discouraged the spirit of faultfinding. Some of the people, he said, were in the habit of pointing

out imperfections in the lives of the leaders of the Church, and particularly the local officers. This should not be. These men were entitled to the confidence, love and good will of the people, to whose interests they were devoting their strength and ability, and the people could rest assured that when a man became unworthy of the position he held in the Holy Priesthood, the Lord would remove him, and appoint another in his stead. The speaker bore testimony to the faithfulness and integrity of the First Presidency and the Apostles, whose hearts were all devoted to the work of the Lord, and whose whole souls were wrapped up in the welfare of Zion. Even some of the old veterans, who had spent their entire lives in the service of God, were sometimes attacked by those who were always looking for the weaknesses of mankind. This should not be. Elder Cannon closed by bearing a strong testimony to the truth of the work of God and its ultimate triumph over all opposition.

APOSTLE MARRINER W. MERRILL next addressed the congregation. He urged that during this Conference the Saints should lay aside their business cares and anxieties, come to meeting, and listen attentively to the counsels and instructions given by those called upon to speak to them. They should gather together in a spirit of unity. Many topics were dwelt upon on these occasions, and it was therefore a good plan for the leading Elders of the Church to bring a note book with them and jot down the chief points in the discourses for future reference and guidance. Some excellent advice was given which should not be forgotten. They came there to counsel together and to receive a refreshing from the Lord which would stimulate them in their daily life when Conference was over.

The speaker touched upon the opposition which this Church had encountered, but said he did not share the too gloomy apprehensions entertained by many of their number. This great latter-day work had so far prevailed, and would continue to prevail until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of God and His Christ. It is not a good thing to prophesy evil concerning Zion; let us rather look upon things hopefully and so encourage others in the same direction. The good Spirit of the Lord would then bring comfort and consolation to the people. Where are the men, asked the speaker, who rose up against the Prophet Joseph in his day? History told us, as it did of the men who had fought against this work from then until now. They had gone here, there and yonder; while others had turned away from the work of God because their souls were full of bitterness. Latter-day Saints could not afford to indulge in bitter feeling, which was among the evils which came from beneath.

Elder Merrill counseled the Saints to pay their tithes and offerings regularly, lamenting the indifference which existed in some quarters in regard to this ordinance. Those, however, who had discharged these obligations had been abundantly blessed of the Lord. The Lord required us to make sacrifices from time to time, and we should always be ready to respond to any call made upon us in His name.

The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of unity and harmony in the family circle, and counseled the Saints not to neglect family prayer. He touched upon the subject of our Church schools. These were institutions of profit to the people and ought to be encouraged in every possible way, because in them our children were taught principles of doctrine which could not be obtained in public schools.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

next spoke. He said that the Salt Lake Temple was nearing completion, and in this we had a great interest as the people of the Lord. The Prophet Joseph Smith made known unto us that without our fathers we could not be perfect and that neither could they be perfect without us. He showed unto us in his day the great necessity of building temples unto the Lord, where work could be done both for the living and the dead. The question was should we finish the temple here and have it dedicated on the 6th of April, next, according to the resolution passed at our former Conference, or let the matter rest entirely upon the shoulders of a few of our brethren upon whom the responsibility mainly rested for the accomplishment of the work? Upon us devolved the duty, however, of giving of our substance, and so strengthening their hands. It was an undertaking in which every one of us should engage. By united effort the building could be completed by the stipulated time, and free from debt. We would thereby give evidence that we loved our dead kindred as much as we loved ourselves.

May God help us to cultivate love of others within our hearts that we may prove ourselves deserving of the manifestation of God's divine love towards us.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

advised all mothers attending Conference who brought their infants with them to remain seated near the doors in order that they might the more easily leave if necessary, and so avoid any inconvenience to the congregation.

The choir sang the anthem "From whence come all these people whom I see?"

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The attendance at the opening session today was much larger than that of yesterday morning. Should the congregation continue to increase in dimensions the building will soon be insufficient to afford room for the people anxious to be present at the meetings, to enjoy the spirit of the occasion and obtain the full benefit of the instructions imparted by the speakers.

Conference was called to order by President George Q. Cannon, who was unable to be present yesterday, on account of his being absent from the Territory.

The choir and congregation sang:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet,
To guide us in these latter days.
We thank Thee for sending the Gospel,
To lighten our minds with its rays.

Prayer by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

Singing by the choir:

Lo! the mighty God appearing,
From on high Jehovah speaks!

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

was the first speaker this morning. He said substantially that it was a great miracle to see so many Saints gathered together. It was a fulfillment of the predictions of the ancient prophets. They had prophesied that in the latter days the honest in heart should be gathered and be given pastors after God's own heart. There were probably sixteen or seventeen different nationalities represented in the congregation. We were in the position of the people on the day of Pentecost, so far as the representation of different nationalities was concerned. When the people heard the Apostles speak on that occasion by the Spirit of God, every man hearing the Gospel in his own tongue, they marvelled. They could not understand the manifestations of power they witnessed. Peter explained the subject to them and preached Christ and Him crucified. When asked by the people as to be saved he informed them that, by being baptized that Jesus was the Christ, they must repent of their sins, be baptized for the remission of the same and receive the Holy Ghost. These were principles and ordinances of the Gospel now as well as then. The plan of salvation was unchangeable. But many counterfeit systems had been invented, and the people had been deceived by them.

It was of great importance that people should know they were right and then go ahead. He said know advisedly, because the promise made by Christ to the obedient was that they should know the doctrine whether it was of God or of man. The Savior said: "We testify of that which we do know." There should be no doubt in the minds of the Saints as to the course they should pursue to be accepted of God. There were many faiths among the children of men; many are claiming to have the true way of salvation, yet their methods were all different. This shows that they were not imbued with one spirit. They had the counterfeit plans and not that system which was genuine. Paul said that those who preached any other Gospel than the real one, such should be accursed. Devout people might be mistaken but if they were honest they would embrace the true Gospel as soon as they heard it. Devotion and the possession of the truth do not always go together. The Spirit of God was the only true guide for the faithful and the testimony of Jesus was the spirit of prophecy. This holy influence was of more value than all the riches of the world. The speaker testified that the Gospel preached by Christ and His ancient Apostles had been restored in these days through the instrumentality of the prophet Joseph Smith.

Elder Taylor then dwelt upon the necessity of the Saints being honorable in all their dealings. Those who did not pay their honest debts when able to do so were unworthy a standing in the Church. It was the duty of men to support their families. The manifesto did not relieve them from this obligation, which was sacred. No judge nor jury would relieve them

from it. A man who would seek to shirk such a responsibility was in an unenviable condition.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

next addressed the congregation, and spoke of the gratification which he felt in meeting with the Saints once again in general Conference. Without the light and inspiration of the Spirit of God it was impossible for any of the Elders of Israel to speak to the people to their profit and pleasure. Their object in coming together on these occasions was to take counsel together, and obtain such instructions as would enable them to go forward manfully in the battle of life.

We were constantly beset on every hand with daily cares and obligations, and it required great exertion and forbearance on our part to successfully carry out the duties resting upon us. It was a strange thing that we never looked to our own misdeeds and condemned them; but we were too prone to find fault with our neighbor. He had no objection to honest criticism; it behooved us, however, to search after our own failings before seeking for them in our brethren and sisters. Some persons were very fond of grumbling in regard to the expenditures of the Church and on the question of tithing. His experience on this head was that those who did the most complaining contributed the least.

Excuses were bad things; when they came too often. How many of the Saints had observed as they should the Word of Wisdom, for instance? Excuses were too frequently made for not seeking through the requirements of that revelation. Others again excused themselves from attending Conference on the most flimsy pretexts. Such plans were not legitimate, and should not be heard among true Latter-day Saints.

We had gathered to these mountains to keep the commandments of God, and our aim should always be to forget the things which perished, and lay up treasures in heaven. He had not a word to say against the public schools, but he did counsel parents, where they possessed the power and means, to send their children where they would receive a Gospel education and might learn of the plan of life and salvation.

APOSTLE F. M. LYMAN

Was the succeeding speaker. In these valleys, he said, we had in the gathering of the Saints a spectacle which was an object lesson throughout the world. It was not possible for a man to receive the Holy Ghost unless he knew that the doctrines which he had embraced were of God. When we became unfaithful to the Spirit of the Lord deserted us, and we were again on dangerous ground. No man could know God or the true principles of the Gospel except by the Holy Ghost. All that we lacked today in unity, as a people, was due to our negligence and carelessness of the requirements of the Gospel. It was a difficult thing to control the disposition of the human heart and subdue ourselves to the mind and will of God. This, however, was an undertaking binding upon the Latter-day Saints and it required a great deal of self-denial on our part to discharge the obligation. Prayer should not be neglected, and we should strive to discover the flaws in ourselves before

we criticize too severely the faults of others.

The speaker was glad to observe the fidelity of the Saints, and that there were so few excommunications, and apostasies from the church today were quite rare. This was the more to be thankful for when we considered how the Church was spreading and increasing in numbers. When, however, any of our brethren should desire to turn away from the truth his heart was cut with sorrow. Everything was possible with Latter-day Saints who enjoyed the Spirit of the Lord. The true Gospel has taught us to endure the trial, tribulations and persecutions which had come upon us from time to time; it had made us one, and no power on earth could destroy this work, which had been revealed to us by God our Heavenly Father. This was the one plan of salvation, and here in these valleys were thousands who had received testimonies thereof. This was the Lord's work and kingdom and he would maintain it to the end.

The choir sang the anthem,

Praise ye the Father.

Benediction by Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing by the choir and congregation:

Redeemer of Israel,

Our only Light;

On whom for a blessing we call;

Our shadow by day

And our pillar by night,

Our King, our Deliverer, our all.

Prayer by Elder John Nicholson.

The choir sang:

Softly beams the sacred dawning

Of the great millennial morn;

And to Saints gives welcome warning

That the day is hastening on.

APOSTLE MOSES THATCHER

Was the first speaker. He said he had listened with deep interest to the remarks made during this Conference, and rejoiced in the Spirit under which they had been spoken. He trusted that he would enjoy a portion of that same Spirit to guide in what he might now utter. Upon the subject of sacrifice, Brother Thatcher pointed out the great sacrifice which our Redeemer made for mankind in order to save us from our sins. During the speaker's missionary labors in the City of Mexico he was met by some young gentlemen who admitted that they had watched his movements closely; they had never seen him enter houses of ill-repute, saloons, and other places of evil resort, and while they honestly believed that the religion which he represented was the true one, yet they confessed they would rather pursue the path in which their feet were set, and go down to destruction rather than identify themselves with a cause which called for such great self-sacrifice as did the religion of the Latter-day Saints.

Elder Thatcher then made a statement of evidences of devotion exhibited by members of the Catholic church in Mexico. They underwent, in their religious fervor, all kinds of hardships, that they might exhibit the spirit of self-sacrifice, and by that means be accepted of God. This devout spirit was mostly manifested by the female portion of society. He brought up these things, he said, to show the hold that Romanism had

upon the minds of the people of Mexico; and while he would not stand up here to criticize the religion of others, he desired to say that Catholicism in Mexico differed in many respects from Catholicism in Europe or the United States. It adapted itself to the conditions of the people, and much of it was shown, in order to enthrall the minds of the ignorant and the mixed races of that peculiar land. But when it came to sincerity and devotion, there could be no question but what it was largely found there.

The authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were worthy of the confidence of the Saints. The latter should uphold and sustain them. Love begets love and confidence begets confidence, therefore we should love and trust each other. If wrongs existed in the Church they could not be corrected by the masses of the people, but by the proper tribunals established for the settlement of differences. Keep well cultivated the strong cord of affection and look up to those in authority with trust and confidence. He thanked God with his whole heart that he had with us this afternoon the Presidency of the Church. Today we were, as a people, in the enjoyment of liberty, which was near and dear to us, and he rejoiced in the society of these men to bless and comfort the Saints on this occasion.

He prayed that the blessings of the Lord might be in the midst of this people and that they might follow the light of inspiration.

APOSTLE F. D. RICHARDS

read from the 65th section of the book of Doctrine and Covenants on the subject of prayer, being a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith in October, 1831, at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio. The coming of the Lord Jesus Christ was the great point at which this prayer seemed to be directed—the object of our work here upon the earth and endeavor continually to spread abroad the Kingdom of God here below. We were called upon to lay the foundation of a great and mighty work upon the earth, and to prepare the people of all nations for the second coming of the Lord.

This was the greatest of all dispensations; and the work which the Prophet Joseph Smith continued to unfold to our vision, as set forth in some of his last sermons on the immense responsibilities resting upon this people, it devolved upon us now to carry forward. Trials and persecutions had beset all the faithful sons and daughters of God from the days of our Savior, and this would be the lot of all true Christians as long as life lasted. Many of the Saints who embraced the Gospel in their native lands were sprung in consequence by their friends at home, but they were content to make any sacrifice for the Gospel's sake, and gathered with their brothers and sisters in these valleys. But in all our trials the Lord had been with us, and the greater the sacrifice the greater would be the blessing. The speaker cited some of the struggles through which the Saints passed in the early days of the Church, but showed how, through all, the Lord's hand had protected us. Falsehoods had been circulated broadcast concerning this people, but a change for the

better seemed to be coming in this respect. The Lord has brought us here to make our light shine upon the nations of the earth as well as upon the people around us.

In regard to the Salt Lake Temple, the speaker expressed his confidence that the help required to complete it would be forthcoming, and that in six months from now the building would be dedicated to God. Then there would be four Temples in the Territory of Utah. Let us treat the strangers who come within our gates with Christian love, and he doubted not that here and there among the honest in heart would be found those who would embrace our faith.

After urging the importance of secret prayer, Brother Richards remarked upon the fact that the Book of Mormon has now been published in some ten different languages, most of which he enumerated, and advocated at the forthcoming World's Fair the establishment of a department where the Church works printed in the various languages might be obtained. Copies would thus find their way into foreign countries and so the truth would be spread abroad among the nations. The speaker directed the attention of the Seventies to this subject. It was a great work which devolved upon us to send forth the Gospel message to the human family, and he yet looked forward to the accomplishment of great things by the servants of God in this and other lands. This was the Lord's work, and, knowing it, we should go forward laboring unceasingly.

[The foregoing is necessarily only a brief synopsis of Elder Richards' excellent discourse.]

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Following is a brief outline of his remarks: He had enjoyed these meetings today very much, and expressed his great regret that he could not be present on the opening day. This was a time when we could temporarily forget and lay aside the cares, perplexities, and annoyances of life, listen to words of counsel, and partake of that heavenly influence which always prevailed in these conferences. The Lord had wrought great things in our behalf. This latter-day work was a standing miracle in the eyes of all the nations of the earth; it was a continued testimony, an indestructible work. It was not the plan, wisdom, or device of man that had wrought out such wonderful results which we witnessed here on every hand; and the Lord would hold the inhabitants of the earth accountable for the knowledge they had concerning this work, but which they did not make a proper use of. Where could be found anything like it in the whole world? This Church was founded and had been carried on in the face of all the opposition that had been brought to bear against it. He rejoiced that the Saints could meet together in conference under such favorable circumstances as now prevailed, and that the heavens were still open to us. This was the only Church on the face of the earth, so far as he knew, that gave to every worthy male member thereof the Priesthood and the authority to officiate in the ordinances of the House of God. God intended to make of us a great

and mighty people. He had revealed to us that we are His children; and what a glorious revelation this was!

This Gospel would bring us back into the presence of God and the Lamb if we only obeyed all its principles and remained faithful unto the end.

The anthem:

Let the mountains shout for joy,

was sung by the choir, and the whole congregation joined in the Doxology.

Benediction by Elder L. John Nuttall.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

A meeting of the general Priesthood was held in the Tabernacle last night, April 7th, beginning at 7 o'clock. The first speaker was President Joseph F. Smith. He gave much practical instruction upon the subject of looking after the moral and religious welfare of the young, and seeing that they were not permitted to spend their time in idleness. He also spoke deprecatingly of the disregard paid by many to the commandment of God in relation to the observance of the Sabbath day. The concluding portion of his discourse was devoted to the evils growing out of going into debt without sufficient reason; the dangers of extravagance and class distinctions on the basis of wealth. He also exhorted his hearers to contribute generously to the funds needed to complete the Temple in this city.

President Woodruff followed by delivering a discourse upon the magnitude of the work of God and the responsibilities resting upon those who held the Priesthood.

President George Q. Cannon spoke upon the importance of those holding high office in the Church being careful as to how they used their authority, as they would be held to a strict accountability by the Lord for the manner in which they exercised their callings. None of the humblest of God's creatures could be wronged with impunity. He spoke also on the necessity of being charitable and of the evil results of backbiting; also upon the necessity of seeking to save our offspring, who, according to the everlasting covenant, were the children of promise. We ought to have great hopes of them, even when they went astray, exercising faith that they might be reclaimed.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The choir and congregation sang:

Come, come, ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear,
But with joy wend your way;
Though hard to you this journey may appear,
Grace shall be as your day.

Prayer by Elder Daniel McArthur.

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning!
The latter-day glory begins to come forth;
The visions and blessings of old are returning.
The angels are coming to visit the earth.

was sung by the choir, the congregation joining.

THE AUTHORITIES

of the Church were presented by President George Q. Cannon for the vote of the assembly, as follows:

Wilford Woodruff, as Prophet, Seer and Revelator and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

George Q. Cannon as First Counselor in the First Presidency.

Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor in the First Presidency.

Lorenzo Snow as President of the Twelve Apostles.

As members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John H. Smith, George Treadwell, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, and Abraham H. Cannon.

The counselors in the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles as Prophets, Seers and Revelators.

Patriarch to the Church—John Smith.

First Seven Presidents of the Seventies—Neymour B. Young, C. D. Fieldsted, John Morgan, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, and Jonathan G. Kimball.

William B. Preston as Presiding Bishop, with Robert T. Burton as his First and John R. Winder as his Second Counselor.

Franklin D. Richards as Church Historian and General Church Recorder, and John Jacques as his assistant.

Joseph Don Carlos Young as Church Architect.

John N. Chisolm as Clerk of the General Conference.

As the Church Board of Education; Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Karl G. Maeser, Willard Young, George W. Thatcher, Amos Howe, Anthon H. Lund, James Sharp.

As Trustee in Trust for the body of religious worshippers known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Wilford Woodruff.

All the voting was unanimous.

REPORT OF PRIMARY ASSOCIATIONS.

(Five States not reported).
No. of associations, 297;
No. of officers, 1,244; No. of members, 19,390;
Total, 20,634.

Average attendance, 7,974; increase, 2,634;
Total of meetings of all descriptions, 9,731;
Donated to Temples, \$38,750; charitable purposes, \$17,675; emigration, \$9,475.
Officers—Louie B. Felt, President; Lillie J. Freeze, First Counselor; Clara M. Cannon, Second Counselor; Minnie P. Cutler, Treasurer; Mary Anderson, Secretary.

REPORT OF RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Total No. of members, 18,811.
No. of branches, 304.
Meetings held, 3,195.

Average attendance, 6,103.
Disbursements during half year—Charitable purposes, \$5,174.44; emigration, \$5,640.00; temple, \$18,655.00; Deseret Hospital, \$17,720.00; Home Industries, \$1,651.75; books, \$189.19; buildings, \$1,232.12.

On hand—Cash, \$12,199.96; property, \$17,923.87; real estate, \$4,532.74; wheat cash, \$8,433.85; wheat bushels, 39,874.

Officers—Zina D. H. Young, president; Jane S. Richards, First Counselor; Bathsheba W. Smith, Second Counselor; Sarah M. Kimball, Secretary; Romania B. Pratt, Assistant Secretary; E. B. Wells Corresponding Secretary; M. Isabelle Horn, Treasurer.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

Report of third academic year, 1891-2—Colleges, 3; academies, 25; seminaries, 9; total 37. In Utah, 21; Idaho, 6; Arizona, 4; Mexico, 1; total 37.

Students—Male, 3,567; females, 23,614; total 27,181.

In primary department 959, preparatory 1199, intermediate 2289, commercial 194, academic 199, normal 523.

Church membership of students—High Priests 5, Seventies 10, Elders 122, Priests 172, Teachers 215, Deacons 398, Members 3943, not baptized 17, non-members 110.

Number of faculty 129.
Largest school, Brigham Young Academy, at Provo, 659 students.

On motion, sustained by unanimous vote, the foregoing reports were

accepted and placed on file with the records of the proceedings of the Conference.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

to the congregation. Following the close of his discourse: He had no doubt that the speakers thus far at this Conference had said many things to the interest, edification and well-being of the Saints. We needed, as a people, a great variety of instruction, and at no place could we better receive it than here, on these occasions, when the Saints gathered in such numbers from all parts of the Territory.

At last night's Priesthood meeting many important topics were dwelt upon, especial reference being made to a strict and proper observance of the Sabbath. In this regard, however, he feared we were not as careful as we ought to be, either in regard to ourselves or our families. There seemed to be a laxity of feeling among too many at the present time in reference to keeping the Sabbath day holy. This, too, had grown to an extent which was not at all commendable in a people who professed to possess in every sense of the word the Gospel of Christ in its fulness.

There were many other matters which should be prominently discussed at this Conference. Smoking was an evil habit greatly to be deplored, and it was no uncommon thing nowadays to see those of our brethren who had been expounders of the Word among the people of the world, and who had been looked to as exemplars among the Saints at home chewing tobacco. We also saw men who claimed to hold the Priesthood drifting within the confines of the drinking-house. He trusted that the voice of the servants of God would be raised, calling upon the Saints to continue in the good old way of propriety, wisdom and prudence, and withstand the temptations which hedged them in on every side. If men would seek the guidance of the Spirit of the living God they would obtain strength sufficient to support them in the hour of temptation and need.

Men were becoming unmindful of the responsibilities which they owed to the youth and to their fellow men everywhere. We had been set, as a people, upon a hill, as a light to the world. The spirit of temperance was one of the groundworks of the structure which we were seeking to build under the direction of Almighty God; and as he looked upon this problem he recognized the fact that we must set our faces firmly against the demon of intemperance, which stalked abroad and led men and women to deviate from the rules and regulations which God had given us. Those who used tobacco and strong drink could not be a pure and healthy people.

There were thousands of men walking idly in our communities today. For these work should be provided as far as possible, because if men's hands were kept busy there was less fear of their falling into the ways of temptation and wickedness.

He rejoiced in the Gospel of the Son of God, and his great desire was to see the Saints the most happy and prosperous of any people in the whole world.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

hoped that the excellent instructions imparted during Conference would find ample lodgment in their hearts and minds, so that much good would result from their gathering together. All the subjects which had been treated upon thus far were most important to the Latter-day Saints.

In reference to home industries, it should not be said that any of our people were without employment in this Territory, and some efforts should, in his opinion, be made by the leading men in the various settlements whereby work could be given to those who needed it, that they might not remain unnecessarily idle. During his lifetime President Brigham Young was very anxious that home industries should be encouraged and established among the people. It would be a good thing for any community to branch out in every kind of industry that would give the people employment, and, as far as possible, produce what we needed for home consumption. In this way communities became self-sustaining and wealthy, and if the Latter-day Saints ever expected to become wealthy they must look to these things. He exhorted his hearers to support the institutions that had been established in our midst. If we needed flannels or blankets his advice was to purchase those which were manufactured at home, and never spend a dollar from this time forth for articles of foreign manufacture. If the same kind of goods were made and could be obtained at home, even if a little more had to be paid for them. Home industries not only found work for our people, but kept money within our own community which would otherwise go elsewhere. The speaker made reference to the Lehi sugar factory. Some of our brethren, he said, who were engaged in the promotion of that enterprise were groaning under the weight of responsibility, resting upon them in the establishment of the undertaking; and he trusted that it would receive henceforward the liberal support which it deserved. Reference was made to Z. C. M. I. as most flourishing home institution, which Brother Smith said had proved to be one of the greatest temporal blessings ever established in this place. It had prevented the making of "corners" and the people from being taken advantage of. Its author was President Brigham Young, whose idea was that the people themselves should do it and so become merchants as well as Elders. The advantages of co-operative institutions were pointed out. Today, the speaker said, Z. C. M. I. was one of the most substantial and reliable institutions in the land.

President Smith also advocated the establishment of creameries in our midst. That which he was preaching, he remarked, was the gospel of temporal salvation, the gospel of common sense and reason, the Gospel of truth; and it was a Gospel which the Latter-day Saints ought to observe and honor. We ought to have been converted to this years ago, and enjoyed the benefits which would have resulted from it, instead of, as we did today, sending our money out of the country, in a continuous

stream, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars for that which could be produced at home just as well as abroad.

The Saints were earnestly admonished to keep strictly the Word of Wisdom, and abstain from the use of tea, coffee, strong drinks, and avoid the use of tobacco.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON added a few closing words, bearing his testimony to the exemplary bearing of President Joseph F. Smith in the matter of observing the Word of Wisdom. The choir sang, "Light and Truth, the World is Waking."

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing by the choir and congregation:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation.

No longer as strangers on earth need we roam. Good tidings are sounding to us and each nation.

And shortly the hour of redemption will come.

Prayer by Elder Elias Blackburn.

How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord, is laid for your faith in this excellent word, was sung by the choir and congregation.

APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW

said, in substance, that he had been very much edified and instructed by what had been spoken during this Conference. The Saints had received that kind of information and counsel which every Latter-day Saint needed, and which should be put into practice in our future daily life. The gathering of the Saints in these mountain valleys from the various nations of the world was truly a marvel, and we should be the most thankful people of any on the face of the globe, seeing the promises which God had made unto those who remained faithful in His cause. The clouds of spiritual darkness which hung over our heads before we embraced the true Gospel had disappeared through the outpourings of the Holy Spirit, and our reward would be according to our faithfulness. This Church and Kingdom, from the day it was organized sixty-two years ago, had moved forward and continued to progress in the face of the most serious obstacles and difficulties. He had no doubt or misgiving as to the future of this work, for it was the Lord's.

The Latter-day Saints might have been guilty of errors in the past, but if they were honest, as was Paul, they would be sustained in making their sacrifices. The Spirit of the Lord was with the Latter-day Saints to guide them aright, and would remain with them if they were humble and faithful as Latter-day Saints should be.

The speaker next adverted to the obligations resting upon parents in the training of their children, and urged them to set the young a good example in all things. Everything that was desirable for us in this life was secured by the plan of salvation which we as a people had received. Let us keep all the commandments which God had given unto us, no matter how great the sacrifice might be.

In conclusion Brother Snow touched upon the subject of temple building, and counseled the people to do their utmost towards helping to complete the Salt Lake Temple by

April next. In that holy building, if we properly prepared ourselves to enter there, we should witness most extraordinary manifestations from God—such as had not been seen by any other people for many thousands of years. It would be a lasting shame, after the trials through which this people had passed during the last years, if we were not in a fit condition to receive those great manifestations of the goodness and power of God when the time should come.

BISHOP JOHN R. WINDER

reminded the Latter-day Saints of their pledge made by resolution at the last April Conference to have the Salt Lake Temple finished a year from that date. The committee were making good progress with the building, and it would be ready for dedication on April 6th, 1895. Between 200 and 300 men were now employed upon it, and the money contributed by the Saints was being carefully expended. There were no better mechanics to be found, and certainly none more faithful in the discharge of their duties, than those to whom the work has been entrusted. Having made a careful estimate of the cost, he found that it would require \$150,000 to complete the structure. The work now being done was of a costly character, but when finished it would be most beautiful for the Saints to look upon. He trusted that the hearts of this people would be opened and that they would respond liberally to the cause in hand.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

spoke next. Following is a brief outline of his remarks. He said that the report made by Bishop Winder regarding the progress made in completing the Temple in this city must be very gratifying to all Saints. The structure would not be entirely completed by the time named, but would be sufficiently advanced to admit of its being dedicated and work being done in it of the character for which it is designed. It would be further decorated and beautified subsequently. The amount named by Bishop Winder as being needed to complete the work to be done by the 6th of April next might seem large, but when divided out among a people such as we were it was comparatively small. Through faith much had already been accomplished, and by faith the work in the future could be carried forward to success. The building of the Temple at Kirtland, which the Lord condescended to grace with His presence, was a much greater undertaking than the work now being carried on by us, as the people in those days were comparatively few and destitute. A liberal man, we were told, devised liberal things, and no doubt we as Latter-day Saints were judged by our Father in heaven by the evidence of our faith. On the subject of faith the speaker intimated that displayed among the Elders when they went forth into distant lands without purse or scrip. The Lord had always been with them, and even when trials and difficulties had beset the Elders, He had raised up friends in their behalf.

The labor of completing this temple rested upon us as a people, and if we would only go to with willing hearts and hands, and with

faith and determination to accomplish the object, success would crown our efforts. There was no sacrifice which was too great for us to make for our God, in order to show our appreciation of what He had done for us. Temple work for the salvation of the dead was a binding obligation upon this people. He then spoke on the doctrine of extending the principles of salvation to the dead as well as the living, and quoted from the scriptures in support of the position taken by the Latter-day Saints on this subject. He showed with great clearness that the plan of redemption was intended for all—not only those who heard and embraced it in this life, but that it was carried to the other side of the veil. The ordinances connected with it were administered in their behalf, by those representing the dead in this life, in sacred places. This was an important part of the work in which the Latter-day Saints were engaged. Brother Cannon went on to enlarge upon this point, giving many valuable thoughts and evidences of its beauty and efficacy.

Satan had determined to bring to naught the plan of salvation and to destroy this work of God if it were possible. Hence the trials and persecutions which the Saints had had to contend with it at every step taken from the beginning, and which had been the means of shedding some of the best blood of the present century. The trials we had passed through already would beset us in the future; but no earthly power could defeat the progress of this great latter-day work, for God had spoken concerning it.

Nothing happened to this people without God had foreordained it. He understood it and had a purpose in calling us to pass through tribulation, and the object would be made known unto us in His own due time. None of us were beyond His blessings, and His plan of salvation was so great that it embraced the whole universe. God had blessed this people with many and great favors, and who would exchange his or her lot for anything the world could afford?

In closing his remarks President Cannon besought the Saints to do all in their power to help towards completing the Salt Lake Temple, so that when the 6th of April, 1895, dawned no debts would remain to embarrass us, no further obligations to meet; then the building would be dedicated as it should be, and prove acceptable to God our Eternal Father. His Holy Spirit would assuredly rest down upon every one who took hold of or a part in this noble work.

[The foregoing synopsis is necessarily a meagre one, and only gives a faint idea of Brother Cannon's excellent and instructive discourse.]

The choir sang the anthem,

Jesus, I my cross have taken,

Benediction by Apostle Heber J. Grant.

FOURTH DAY.

OVERFLOW MEETING

Was held in the Assembly Hall at 10:30 a.m., President Lorenzo Snow presiding.

Elder George Goddard led the congregational singing of

"Truth reflects upon our senses."

Prayer by Apostle M. W. Merrill.
The congregation then sang:

"We thank Thee, O God, for a prophet."

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

feared the Saints generally did not appreciate the privilege they had of living upon the earth in the last days when the Gospel truths have been restored from heaven; like Nephil of old, who when his elder brethren got discouraged, stepped forward to perform the mission entrusted to him, so should the servants of God in these last days always be diligent in carrying out the behests of the Almighty. Joseph, the Prophet, who stood manfully in the midst of persecution, opposition and death, is another illustrious example of faithfulness and integrity. The carrying out of the plans of the Lord has always been connected with great difficulties and trials; in every country where the Gospel has been introduced in this dispensation the adversary has exerted his powers to hinder that work in its progress, but perseverance and faithfulness on the part of the Elders have invariably insured success. Men who debase themselves by becoming intoxicated, and who in other respects transgress, are unfit to bear the holy Priesthood; they not only imperil their own salvation but their influence for evil will be felt in the neighborhoods where they reside, and as far as their lives and conduct are known. In almost every instance where children stray away from the path of duty, there are influences at work somewhere which are the direct or indirect causes of their actions, and often some of more mature years is responsible for their rule. The Elders in Israel should ever be ready to lend a helping hand to the young and all with whom they associate; their examples should be consistent with their advice and counsel. Nor should a young and inexperienced Saint be cast away as something beyond redemption, even if guilty of some of the follies of youth, but he should be labored with patiently and perseverance he may repent sincerely and become a bright star in the midst of the people, like others who years ago were wayward and careless. The Saints should always feel charitable toward fallen mankind on general principles, even toward their enemies, but particularly toward the weak and erring in their own midst.

APOSTLE MARINKER W. MERRILL referred to his forty years' standing in the Church, and the hard-dealing of the Lord with him as an individual during that length of time. He related an incident when he, previous to his baptism, was tormented by evil spirits and came very near losing his life under their influence. He sought the Lord in childish but earnest prayer which brought him immediate and permanent relief. Soon after he heard the fullness of the Gospel preached for the first time, and was immediately convinced of its truth. The Holy Ghost was poured out upon him in great measure, and since that time he had never been deprived of the testimony of Jesus, nor had he ever doubted the divinity of the great latter-day work. The speaker sincerely

believed that no one in the Church need be without a testimony for himself in regard to the truth of Mormonism. All who will ask of the Lord in a proper manner will receive that assurance of its divinity which will make them independent of all other mortals in this regard, and they will know for a surety whether the Gospel, as taught by the Latter-day Saints, be of God or of man. No member in the Church has a right to enlarge upon the faults and imperfections of their file leaders, as many have been guilty of doing in times past; the practice is so dangerous that it has led many to apostasy. On the other hand the Saints should seek unto their file leaders for counsel and advice, be united and on good terms with the Bishop and local officers in the respective wards where they reside, set their houses in order, forgive their brethren who may sin against them, and thus insure to themselves that divine forgiveness which they all need.

The speaker discouraged the contracting of unnecessary debts and the mortgaging of homes—practices which have brought so many a financial ruin, and a condition of despondency and despair. All Saints should be strictly honest in their dealings with all men, and no one has a right to take advantage of any provision in the law which may place his creditors in a condition that they cannot pursue legal procedure to enforce payment of honest debts. The speaker concluded by exhorting the Saints to faithfulness and to observe things which the Lord has commanded. After the singing of the Hymnology benediction was offered by Apostle Heber J. Grant.

Another overflow meeting was held at 2 p.m., Apostle Franklin D. Richards presiding.

The congregation sang,

Come, come, ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear.

Prayer by Elder George Goddard.

The congregation sang:

Arise, my soul, arise.

The officers of the Eleventh Ward administered the Sacrament.

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

referred to the growth of the Church and the great labor and responsibility resting upon those whose duty it is to teach and instruct the people. He enlarged upon the evil results of contracting debts. The Saints should endeavor to live within their means and deny themselves things which they cannot afford to pay for. Last year the counsel was given to the Saints to engage in home manufacture, and particularly take stock in the Utah sugar factory, but only a few had done this, and those few, including several of the general authorities of the Church were forced to take much more stock than they really were able to carry. It would have been an easy task for the people at large to subscribe for the stock had the Saints generally responded to the counsel given. The Saints can never become a very prosperous people until they learn to be more self-sustaining than they are at the present time. They must encourage home industries, and learn to work in the interests of the whole people.

The speaker made an earnest appeal to the people to live temperate lives, keep

the Word of Wisdom, attend to their prayer, and all other duties as Saints. In referring to the late persecutions of the Saints Elder Taylor was convinced that the hand of the Lord was in it. Among its other beneficial results was the location of other settlements by the Saints in Mexico, where there are several millions of the House of Israel to whom the Gospel should be preached. He discouraged the intermarriage of the Saints with those not of their faith and said it would bring sorrow and distress upon those who were guilty of these practices. The daughters of Zion should not be given in marriage to the Gentiles. "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers," was the injunction of Paul to the Corinthians, and the same counsel holds good today. In conclusion the speaker testified that those who would seek the Lord for aid and support would receive strength sufficient for their day and come through safely, though the Saints might continue to pass through tribulations and trials until Christ should come.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

complimented the people for their willingness in times past to pay their tithes and offerings and in other respects comply with the commandments of the Lord; still there was much room for improvement. The Saints, both young and old, should live strictly pure and chaste lives, and avoid the contaminating influences which those who are not of them are trying to introduce into their midst. It is indeed a source of the greatest grief when fathers and mothers are compelled to witness their sons and daughters depart from the rules of chastity and propriety. The Lord will have a pure and holy people, and it devolves upon the Saints to redeem the world from its present state of immorality, and preserve those true and life-giving principles which the Lord has given for the salvation of mankind.

APOSTLE MOSES THATCHER

advised the Saints to be careful in regard to making covenants with the Lord or with one another, for God was always displeased with covenant breakers. In reference to home industries, which the speaker had always sustained and fostered with his means, they should be entered into with prudence and forethought, and with a determination to make them a success. Men sometimes acted from the impulses of the moment, and were guilty of making hasty moves which afterwards might be regretted, but with wisdom and careful manipulation home industries would certainly prosper. A spirit of forgiveness and charity should be cultivated, and the faults of brethren reproved in kindness and under the influence of the Spirit of God. The Saints should learn to love one another with that divine love and affection which the Spirit of God engenders in the hearts of those who have repented of their sins and entered into His service.

APOSTLE FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,

in making some closing remarks regarding the completion of the Temple in Salt Lake City, said that in human experience in building houses men nearly always find the cost greater as they proceed than the first estimates.

So also in regard to the Temple, and consequently more means were wanted than was estimated six months ago. The speaker enjoined upon the Bishops and leading men of the Church to watch over their flocks and look into their condition, that they might educate and purify themselves so as to be worthy to enter into that holy building after its completion and contemplated dedication in April next.

Forty years ago the speaker, while laboring as a missionary in Europe, was engaged in gathering means for the erection of the Salt Lake Temple, and now that it is nearing completion the hearts of the Saints should not be narrow or contracted in responding to the last call in its behalf. They should bring forward the substance with which the Lord has blessed them so that the authorities of the Church and those who have been appointed to take immediate charge of the finishing work may have ample means wherewith to give the building that beautiful and tasteful finish which is contemplated for it. While thus aiding the work in a material way, the Saints should also prepare themselves to receive the blessings which the Lord has in store for the faithful and is anxious to bestow upon them and upon their friends and relatives who have gone behind the veil.

The time for closing the meeting having arrived, singing was omitted, and the benediction was offered by Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

MORNING SESSION.

The choir and congregation sang:

Do what is right, the day-dawn is breaking,
Hailing a future of freedom and light.

Prayer by Elder L. W. Shurtliff.
The choir sang:

Home love.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF was the first speaker. The following is a brief synopsis of his discourse:

He commenced by stating, that he desired the faith and prayers of the Saints, because nobody could occupy the position he now had profitably by the hearers, without being guided by the Holy Spirit. There were a few thoughts on his mind which he would endeavor to lay before the Conference. In the first place he would bear his witness to the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as revealed in these latter days, and he did so fully aware of the fact that he was responsible before the Almighty as to the testimony he gave. The Saints were witnesses before the world and accountable for what they said, but the world would be responsible if it rejected the testimony. The speaker knew that this work was of God and had been established through His power. During almost sixty years he had been connected with the Church and held the holy Priesthood and during that time he had traveled much abroad and at home laboring for the spread of the Gospel. He had seen numerous manifestations of the power of the Almighty. The gifts formerly possessed by the Saints he had seen exercised in this Church. The Holy Spirit was given to those who complied with the requirements of the Gospel. Hence the speaker knew that Joseph was a Prophet of

God and that this Church was the work of God.

Concerning revelation, President Woodruff said the Saints were not without that divine gift. There were many men and women in these valleys who were filled with inspiration, and the Apostles, when they spoke to the people by the Holy Spirit, were revelators. The kingdom of God could not exist without revelations. We might, however, feel that we wanted more revelations than we had, to better understand our position and to accomplish the work we were called to perform. From the time of Adam to the present hour no one could be found who ever preached and administered in the ordinances of the Gospel without having the holy Priesthood. All that Moses and his successors did, and even the work done by our Savior, was done by the power of the Priesthood. This the speaker illustrated by reference to the life and death of our Savior.

Christ came in the meridian of time to the Jewish nation, but that people did not receive Him. He lived long enough to teach the gospel and organize His church. But after this work was done, He gave Himself up to death and was crucified by His enemies, for whom He prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." He had previously chosen Twelve Apostles to be His witnesses. These were taken not from the prominent men of the nation but from the lowly and humble, who were willing to be taught by Him and to do His will. Something similar had taken place in our age. The Lord had established a dispensation. This was not for one nation only, but for both Gentiles and Jews.

The dispensation in which the first Apostles lived was not permanent. After the time of the Apostles the Priesthood was taken away, the Church was left into the wilderness, where she remained until the time of the restoration. But the last dispensation was different from the previous ones. It was established never to be overthrown, in fulfillment of prophecies given in previous dispensations. In the sacred Scriptures the history of our work is already written. There never was a more important or a greater dispensation.

Joseph Smith was an illiterate young man, but he was called upon to perform this great work, and he had revelations given to him that were greater than any we read of given to other prophets. The speaker had traveled with him for thousands of miles, and had been an eye witness to the mighty works he had performed, and he could therefore not doubt his divine mission. He had seen him, by the power of God, heal the sick and do other marvelous works, and the Spirit of God rested upon him until his martyrdom. The Church had therefore been organized by the power of God, with all the gifts and graces that belonged thereto. A great foundation had been laid. The Saints were here, gathered by the power of God. Our history was known to the world, and it was comforting to know that the work that we have to do had already been foreshadowed thousands of years ago by holy prophets. Even the place in which we now dwell was the one where God wanted us to be.

This is the place where the city and temple of God should be built. What God has foretold has come true.

Concerning the duties of the Saints, the speaker said it now was incumbent upon us to go forth and warn the inhabitants of the earth of the judgments to come. For this we were reserved in the spirit world and had now come forth upon the earth in these days. There was a great responsibility resting upon us in regard to this. The Prophets Joseph and Hyrum laid the foundation of this work and received the crown of martyrs. But on us the responsibility rested to continue the work and warn the world.

Speaking of the revelation relating to the redemption of the dead, President Woodruff said this was a most comforting doctrine. Through it we were taught how the principles of salvation could be extended beyond the veil and reach our progenitors. He wished that all the Saints might have their understandings opened to this great truth. It was a matter to be thankful for that we had already been able to build three temples in this Territory, and we should be diligent in completing the one now being erected in this city. Our dead did not look to the sectarian world but to us for the performance of the ordinances connected with their salvation. A vast host of enemies were arrayed against this work, but the Lord would sustain us and hold His hand over us until the work was done and all His plans and purposes accomplished.

The speaker then took up the subject of home industries, and said that he would endorse the remarks made on this subject during the Conference. The Saints were here to build up Zion.

With regard to the future, President Woodruff said, the rising generation would stand up and carry this work onward by the power of God. The right element was there. Our sons, as a general rule, would not forsake their God nor their fathers and mothers. Some of them might go astray, but there would be found among them those who could by the power of God carry out this work. In his early life the speaker had often read about Prophets and Apostles and other holy men and he had wished to live to see one, and when he read the Gospel he felt that his desire had been granted. He would therefore admonish the young to give themselves up to the work of God.

He felt to bless the Saints with all his heart. He would bless his brethren of the Apostles and say there was unity among them. He rejoiced in contemplating the work of God in these last days. It was such a work as was never heard of before.

The speaker closed his remarks by stating that he was glad that he was alive yet. He knew he was sustained by the prayers of tens of thousands of righteous men and women. He wished that the Saints might be faithful and true and kind to each other and that God's blessings might rest abundantly upon them.

APOSTLE F. M. LYMAN

felt grateful to God for the testimony of President Woodruff. The Latter-day Saints were essentially preachers of the Gospel, and no other religious body had so large a proportion of min-

isters as they. The Apostles, the High Priests, the Seventies, the Elders, all were given the duty of bearing testimony of the work of God to the people of the world.

God required His people to be a peculiar one, preaching the Gospel by precept and example. The Holy Ghost would give power to their testimony, and that Spirit could be enjoyed only through living according to the requirements of the Lord. An especial opportunity was given to us at present to show our willingness to obey the will of God by completing the Temple in this city before the sixth of next April. It was thought last April that \$100,000 would be sufficient to pay for the completion of the work, but it was found that about \$300,000 would be needed.

This would require some sacrifice at the hands of the Latter-day Saints. President Woodruff was beloved and preserved upon the earth to take part in the dedication of that Temple. Considering the blessings showered upon the Saints, they should be able and willing to put forth an extra effort to the end that it might be dedicated at the appointed time.

Great privileges would be enjoyed by the Saints who participated in the dedicatory services in the Temple. It had been decided that the dedicatory services should be conducted so that every Latter-day Saint worthy to enter the building might witness them. They would be continued from day to day until this privilege was given to everyone who was worthy. We would all feel better then if the Temple should be entirely free from debt and especially if individually we had contributed means toward its completion.

There was a necessity that we prepare ourselves for these exercises by casting out all evil from our minds and resolving to leave our sets of wrongfulness behind. Temperance should be so strictly observed by the Latter-day Saints that the people of the world might consider us most remarkable in that respect. Claiming, as we do, that we had the true Gospel, we ought to be temperate, sober, diligent and faithful in the work of God. Our houses of worship should be filled on the Sabbath, and all recreation eschewed on that day.

The speaker was grieved to state that carelessness and indifference were springing up among the people, especially with regard to prayer and partaking of the Sacrament.

The necessity of obtaining reliable information regarding the true status of all the people of Zion, was dwelt upon, and energetic labor of correction and counsel was advised. Great and careful labor would be required to redeem the people from the sins of the world. Hence the necessity that each man should hold the Priesthood, that he might be a savior to himself and a worker of righteousness. If each performs this work for himself, the will of God would be done, and all would be exemplars and teachers of righteousness among the people. This duty was not required of those high in authority, any more than of those holding a lower degree and office of the Priesthood. Each should make a record of righteousness for himself, and in this condition we should be

when we entered the temple. All should feel well towards each other, that nothing might hinder the free flow of the Spirit of God in His temple at its dedication.

Let us reform for the next six months, freeing ourselves from sin and iniquity; not waiting until the day of dedication, but reforming every day from this time on. Let us live for the blessings of God, that we might have constant communication with heaven. God is anxious to bless us and we should live so as to increase His favors and His inspiration upon us. We should be careful toward our children, to imbue them with love for the work of God, that they might be a source of strength to Israel. May God bless His people with ability to complete that edifice and with worthiness to enter it at its dedication.

President George Q. Cannon read the following:

Abstract of general report of Y. L. M. I. A.
or the year ending August 1st, 1897.
Meetings held, 2953; number of members, 10,161; average attendance, 4769; books in library, 3574.

Cash on hand at last report..... \$1507 00
Cash received..... 3971 16

Total..... \$5478 25
Cash disbursed..... \$3777 69
Cash on hand..... 1700 56
Property on hand at last report..... \$2314 49
Property received..... 681 95

Total..... \$2996 44
Property disbursed..... \$3 33 11/2
Property on hand..... 2912 33
Total cash and property on hand..... \$4212 89

General officers of Y. L. M. I. A. —

President, Kimball S. Taylor; first counselor, Melvin Y. Douglass; second counselor, Martha H. Tinger.

Aids—Lillie Freese, Adella W. Kordley, Sarah Edgington, Aggie S. Campbell, Minnie J. Snow, May Talmage.

Secretary an i Treasurer, Ann M. Cannon.

Corresponding secretary, Mae Taylor.

A motion to receive the above report and place it on file with the account of the proceedings of the Conference was passed by unanimous vote.

The choir sang the anthem:
The God of Israel.

Benediction by Elders Ira N. Hinckley.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The choir sang the anthem:
Unfold, ye portals, everlasting.

Prayer by Elder William Paxman.
Singing by the choir:

Jesus, once of humble birth,
Now in glory comes to earth;
Once He suffered grief and pain,
Now He comes on earth to reign.

The Sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered under the direction of the Priesthood of the Tenth Ward.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

delivered an elaborate and highly interesting discourse, an adequate idea of which could not be conveyed in a synopsis. It only remains therefore to name some of the leading features of his theme. After reading from the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, beginning at the thirty-fifth verse, he dwelt upon some of the more distinctive characteristics, beliefs and principles of the religion of the Saints, showing it to be the most philosophical system in existence. It explained the relationship of man to God and men to each other, the relations of the sexes and parents to children. The pre-existence of man as a spiritual individuality before taking up his abode

on earth in a physical body and his glorious destiny in the eternal world after the resurrection through the atonement of Jesus Christ was brought within human comprehension by the Gospel revealed anew through Joseph Smith, the Prophet. Brother Cannon explained the classification of intelligences, and the various degrees of glory to which they would be assigned after the resurrection, by the operation of the justice of God and the eternal fitness of things. He next treated upon the building of Temples, making special reference to the one nearing completion in Salt Lake City. He exhorted the people to exert themselves by making generous contributions to have the building last named completed by the time decided upon by resolution of the previous Conference. The object of such buildings and the glorious results flowing from their legitimate uses were explained by the speaker, particularly relating to the blessings of the perpetuation of the lives in eternity, after the nature of God's blessing upon Abraham regarding his posterity. The work done in those holy buildings would continue throughout the millennium until the human family as a whole should be connected in the family order up the genealogical stream until it reached to Father Adam. President Cannon concluded by directing attention of the Saints to the great things which God had already done for them, and inspiring them with hope by delineating the incomparable blessings yet in store for the faithful.

PRESIDENT WILFRED WOODRUFF, in the course of a four minutes' address, bore his testimony to the remarks of President Cannon on the important subject of temple building. He pointed to the fact that as the Apostles and disciples of God in former days were ever ready to lay down their lives for the Gospel's sake, so since the day of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph this people had always been willing to make similar sacrifices in His holy name. There were but few in the world, he said, prepared to obey the fulness of the Gospel, and that was why the Latter-day Saints had been chosen and brought to these valleys from all nations of the earth. It was because the true Gospel had been offered to them and they had received it. We had been called to go upon missions, to warn the wicked of the judgments which were near at hand. The Priesthood belonged to the celestial law, both for time and eternity.

The Lord had made great promises to all His faithful Saints, from the beginning of this work, and if we remained steadfast to the end these would all be fulfilled; and no power on earth or in hell could take from us the blessings which were in store for the righteous. We had everything to encourage us in the good work which we had espoused; but the Lord required much at our hands, and if we united together and carried out faithfully that which He asked of us, we should reap our reward in due season.

PRESIDENT CANNON presented the following names of young men who had been called to take a three months' mission to visit different parts of the Territory in the interest of mutual improvement associations:

George B. Peay, Jun., Provo; Thaddeus H. Cluff, Provo; J. M. Dalton, Springville; Wm. C. Martell, Spanish Fork; John H. Jux, Spanish Fork; Joseph Markham, Spanish Fork; Joseph L. Boyack, Spanish Fork; Joseph Larsen, Pleasant Grove; George Fairbanks, Payson; Henry B. Haynes, of Tooele; Robert G. Shields, of Lake View.

The choir sang the anthem, "By Babylon's Wave."
Benediction by President Willard Woodruff.

Adjourned till the 6th of April, 1893.
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Conference.

THE WANDERING JEW.

The legend of the Wandering Jew, of which everyone has heard but of which most persons know so little, is not found either in the apocryphal evangelists or in the Latin fathers of the church, says the *Glasgow Mail*. According to the best authorities, it originated at Constantinople. There are two versions—the oriental, in which the Jew is called Carthaphilus, and that of Europe, in which he is called Ahasuerus. In the Eastern version he is represented as a porter of Pontius Pilate; in the Western as a cobbler living on the slope of Mount Calvary, by whose door Christ passed bearing his cross to the place of crucifixion.

The oriental legend attributes to him a wife and five children, details omitted in that of the occident. The offense committed was the same in both cases—a brutal refusal to permit the Savior to enter into the residence of the porter or cobbler—a favor asked by himself of the Roman soldiers who were guarding him—accompanied with the suggestion that he had better walk on. With the greatest gentleness in manner, according to the legend, Christ informed the inhuman Jew that as a punishment of his unkindness it would be his fate to walk on till the day of judgment, a sentence he has since been and is believed by many to be still executing.

In the thirteenth century a knowledge of the wanderer began to be diffused by means of the bardic and popular ballads among the common people of Europe, but it was only some 200 or 300 years later that the extraordinary tale of his sufferings became universally known, and his person was made familiar to all by the accounts of those who had seen and conversed with him. No one appears to have met him until late in the sixteenth century, but after that date he was often seen by persons of rank and education in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Hungary, Sweden, Persia, Denmark and other countries. In 1575 two ambassadors met him at Madrid. In 1590 he was seen at Vienna and in 1601 at Lubeck. In 1616 many persons saw and talked with him in Livonia, Gracovia and at Moscow. The German cities were particularly favored with his flying visits, for he is heard of at Rostock, Weimar, Dantzic and Königsberg, at each of which places he was treated with all the hospitality the brief time at his disposal permitted.

His positively last appearance according to the Glasgow paper, was at Brussels in 1774. He would probably

have passed by this city with his usual haste had not the burgesses, attracted by the great veneration of his appearance, asked him stop a moment. He at first replied that he could not stop, but, being urged, paused briefly. Being invited into an inn to partake of a pot of Flemish beer, he consented to drink the beer, but positively refused to sit down. However, he delayed long enough to tell of the entire history of his sin and its 1800 years of expiation. From his personal explanation it appears that he crossed seas, rivers, rivulets, deserts, mountains, hills, valleys and plains with the same facility. He passed through fire and water without harm. He had passed among warring hosts in Europe and Asia without deviation from his course, and witnessed many deaths in America and Africa. He had neither house nor land, nor any sort of personal property, and his only financial resources were five cents, which, when spent were constantly renewed in his pocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The meetings were held at Pilgrimage, Columbus Co., N. C., Oct. 1st and 2nd, 1892, President Henry S. Tanner presiding. The Priesthood meeting was held at Monroe Long's. Elder J. T. Tanner was chosen secretary of the conference. Reports by the following Elders were given: J. S. Lee, D. O. Willey, Richard Parker, Albert Berry, Henry Wallace, and Jas. Carlisle, all of which were satisfactory.

The general conference commenced at 10:30 a. m., the opening prayer being offered by Pres. J. G. Kimball.

Elder D. S. Darity was the first speaker; he showed very plainly the necessity of first seeking the Kingdom of God. Elder Albert Berry was then called upon and bore his testimony that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God. Elder D. O. Willey followed, and explained the necessity of obeying the commandments of God, so that we as a people may receive the blessings promised to the believer. Elder H. S. Phelps declared that the principles taught by the Latter-day Saints were either true or false; if true, no person could get into the kingdom of God by rejecting them; if false, no person could follow them and gain an inheritance with God. Elder W. H. Allen explained that no one had the right to preach unless he had received the Holy Ghost by one having authority to confer it upon him. Elder Dan C. Loveland, a new Elder in the field, simply bore his testimony to the truth, and James Carlisle followed for a few moments, but owing to a spell of chills and fever which he had had he was unable to occupy much time.

In the afternoon Elder Richard Parker, President J. G. Kimball, Elders William Done, David Miles and H. Wallace were the speakers. They explained the fruits of a false, also the fruits of a true teacher, by which the people themselves could judge for themselves who were the true ones; the duty of the Elders, while honoring all men in their belief, striving to show them a better way, which if they rejected it left the Elders clear of responsibility; the persecution of the

Elders and the fact that whenever the Gospel was on the earth it had been evilly spoken of; the principle of baptism, without which the Savior has told us it is impossible to get into the kingdom of heaven; and the necessity of the people knowing whether the one that initiates them in the Church is called of God or not.

A Priesthood meeting was held October 1st at 4:30 p. m., at which President J. G. Kimball gave the Elders pointed and valuable instructions as to their labors and duties, and brief reports from some of the branches were submitted and at another Priesthood meeting held October 2nd, at 7:45 p. m., owing to our President being released, Elder D. S. Darity was nominated to the office of President of the South Carolina conference and was heartily sustained. The Elders were then assigned to their different fields of labor.

The general conference continued on October 2nd, and was addressed by Elders J. S. Lee, Joseph Bohavanevald and D. Spencer Wallace in the morning, and by President H. S. Tanner in the afternoon. He delivered a strong address and made farewell remarks, which caused tears to flow from many eyes.

Conference adjourned at 3 p. m.
J. T. TANNER, Sec'y.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

Nothing further has been heard from the little band of Apaches that spread terror throughout the part of Mexico by the murder of the Tomson family at Cliff Ranch a week ago yesterday. The posse of men sent out from here last Tuesday to cut off their retreat through La Tenaja returned Saturday night without finding any definite track of Indians. However, several of the horses stolen have been found and the indications are that instead of leaving the country through the north into the United States they have turned southward again and are still lodged somewhere in the mountains. Yesterday another party left this place under charge of H. J. Judd with the intention of retaining in the mountains a month if necessary. An organization is being effected, with Miles P. Romney at its head, that will extend throughout all the colonies so that men will be prepared to start out at a moment's notice.

Later (Sept. 27, 7 a. m.)—Word has been received that the Indians have been tracked southward, and runners have been sent out for the settlements to be on the look out, and it is hoped they may yet be captured. The report that the Tomson boy was dead is not correct. He is improving nicely.

J. C. BENTLEY.
COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, Sept. 2nd, 1892.

It is figured out that if the silver bullion in the treasury at Washington were coined into dollars of the present weight and these placed edge to edge they would make a chain 10,800 miles long. Some of the good people of the East seem to think this a bad state of affairs; but how many nations are there that would not like to be able to say as much? Why not go on with the coining till somebody refuses to take a silver dollar.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, . . . October 15, 1892.

THE CONFERENCE.

The sixty-third semi-annual Conference of the Church which closed Sunday afternoon was in all respects an interesting, important and edifying occasion. The congregations during the four days were large and attentive, and from the opening hymn on Thursday to the benediction on Sunday, the Spirit of God rested mightily upon both speakers and hearers. Instead of there being a feeling of relaxation or weariness as the Conference drew to a close, a distinctly cumulative character was imparted to the interest felt by the Saints, and all would have been pleased had the meetings been further prolonged.

The remarks of the speakers breathed an earnest gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the blessings so signally manifested in behalf of His people, and were full of kindly encouragement to the Saints in living nearer to the Lord and putting away from them all folly and weaknesses. Nearly all the general authorities of the Church were in attendance, and almost every Stake and ward in Utah and the surrounding states was prominently represented. It will have been noticed from a comparison of the list of authorities as presented at the Saturday meeting and at the Conference last April that death had caused but one vacancy during the six months—President Jacob Gates having been called home to the other side. The chosen leaders of the people, far advanced in years though many of them are, seemed filled with unwonted vigor and energy. Particularly was this the case with President Woodruff, whose presence and instructions were a source of profound joy to the assembled thousands.

The importance of completing the Salt Lake Temple in time for the dedication next April was eloquently urged and the generous assistance of the Saints was presented as one of the duties and pleasures of the hour. Charity was inculcated as a virtue that all may exercise with profit, and fault-finders and backbiters were admonished to turn from their evil ways. The power given to the faithful to withstand the trials and temptations of mortality were forcibly dwelt upon, and all were encouraged to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, lest in the pursuit of worldly advantages they lose sight of the eternal life which ought to be the chief object of every human being. In a word, the counsels and instructions were in every instance timely and important, and being dictated and accompanied by the Spirit of God, we believe they fell upon willing ears. May they sink deep into the hearts of

all who love the truth, and serve to unite more firmly and build up more rapidly all who have taken upon themselves the weighty name of Saints of the Most High God!

THE PEOPLE WILL CHOOSE.

Two of the political parties of the Territory—the only two in fact that have any excuse for existing and that have any chance for arousing enthusiasm or hope of achieving success—have now held their conventions, promulgated their platform and declaration of principles and named their candidates for Congress. Utah's political history affords no parallel to the good-natured but tumultuous scenes that characterized both these gatherings, nor to the universal interest which the campaign has already awakened.

For the first time in its history are the people of Utah arrayed in alignment with the national organizations for the purpose of electing a member of the national household; that they are equal to all the requirements of the case and will inform themselves as to all matters political wherein information is needed, goes without the saying. They have already had one general contest under such organizations, but for local officers or y; in that campaign they developed an aptness and sagacity in dealing with the new conditions that must have been a cause of profound admiration with all those who gave the subject such attention as the occasion demanded; and in the contest now at hand we have the fullest confidence that they will not merely equal their previous performance but surpass it. With judgment more nearly matured by reason of experience and with such added information as was needed regarding national and local affairs, who can doubt that a campaign of intelligence preceding a result wherein the best good for the greatest number shall find expression will be the record that shall be completed on the 8th of November?

Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress are fully capable of representing our Territory with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the people. Each is well educated, well posted on the political situation, well informed as to the needs and wishes of the community, a zealous partisan and well equipped by nature with those qualities of mind and person that fit men for lofty stations. Each is comparatively young and both are in the fullest sense representatives of that much respected and altogether prominent element in the western world—Young Utah. Whichever shall be chosen the News will be satisfied with, and it believes it can assure its readers that those who may not be so when the votes are counted will be after the coming Congressman shall have an opportunity to make a record in the halls of national legislation.

It is said that Catholic church members have concluded to present the Pope with a throne of gold next year.

SALT LAKE SHIPPERS, TAKE COURAGE!

A NEW YORK despatch which appears on the first page of this issue under the caption, "A railroad company restrained from granting special rates," is fuller of information and interest than most readers are aware of, and possesses more importance indeed than the general run of newspapers, with all their wisdom, will at first thought give it credit for. A local controversy, now somewhat in abeyance, between the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and the railroads, gives to the item alluded to a peculiarly lively and absorbing aspect.

According to the despatch an order has been granted restraining a certain railway from giving special rates to foreign shippers on goods to San Francisco, the complainants being New York and New England shippers who felt themselves injured in their business by the fact that the defendant company, in conjunction with other oceanic and railway transportation companies, so manipulated rates that foreign shippers were charged less than one-half as much for the whole distance from England to San Francisco as the complainants were charged from New York to the same destination. The suit was instituted, we are further informed, to confirm the order of the interstate commerce commission filed in 1891.

This latter order, which the decision of Judge Wallace in New York yesterday confirmed, was the result of a motion imported and stubbornly contested hearing before Commissioner Morrison, Schoomaker and Vasey, in June, 1890. The case was brought by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation company, the Philadelphia Board of Trade and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the former two against New York and Pennsylvania lines, and the latter against the Southern Pacific. Hon. John D. Korman represented New York, Reed and Pettit represented Philadelphia, and S. W. Sears, Esq., of this city, represented San Francisco. New York's claim was that goods were carried from London and Liverpool via Atlantic ports to San Francisco for about one-third of the rate the local shippers were charged upon similar goods to the same point. Philadelphia's claim was of the same general tenor. San Francisco claimed that tea was carried from Yokohama to all transcontinental common points through the Pacific port at 1½ cents per pound, while the rate from that port to the same points eastward was 3 cents per pound. The grievances of the three cities being nearly analogous, they were all considered at the one hearing.

With much patience and skill the case was fought and defended, and at length, on January 29, 1891, a decision was rendered, the provisions of which were to take effect May 5th following. By this decision the railroads were ordered to cease and desist from charging a higher rate to local shippers than their proportion of the through rates from foreign ports; that is to say, the roads were required not only to cease charging American shippers more than they did the foreigners, or even to charge both home and foreign ship-

pers the same rate; they were even required to give the former the benefit of the pro rata reduction due to them as being nearer the point of destination. The importance of this decision will be manifest to every reader; to the tea-importers of San Francisco alone it meant a difference of about \$150,000 per annum.

But the eastern roads, though fairly defeated, concluded to resist the proposed reduction; they ignored the decision, and awaited another contest when the case should be carried into the courts for confirmation. According to the dispatch today, they have been defeated again. Perhaps they will attempt further resistance; they may choose that valorous part which sometimes is worse than discretion, and prolong the contest by carrying the case on appeal to the court of last resort. Should that be done the shippers are still in the enjoyment of the victory they have won; for under the restraining order, the roads may not depart from the terms of the original decision pending whatsoever appeal or delay they may be able to secure. On the other hand they may, pending final acceptance of the adverse decision, resort to that most ready of railroad weapons when defeat seems certain—as a offer to compromise. This, in fact, is what the Southern Pacific actually did do immediately after the commission's order. It agreed to a reduction of one-third in favor of the San Francisco shippers that is, it made a rate of 2 cents instead of 3; a proposition which, while not meeting all that the latter were entitled to under the decision, was still acceptable to them for the time being.

Much might be written as to the conditions which have emboldened the transportation companies to discriminate so unjustly against their home patrons, and as to the dilemma in which this confirmed decision and order places them. Enough has been here cited, however, to show that justice can be obtained when properly sought and resolutely contended for; and to emphasize this fact, so important to local business men: After having once won your case you can compromise on your own terms and upon a basis from which the other parties dare not try to escape for fear of a worse fate.

THE LAST OF THE DALTONS.

AFTER a career of high-handed and widespread crime, the details of which read more like the contents of a lurid-backed novel than a plain recital of actual facts, the Dalton gang of desperadoes has been blotted out. There must have been something abnormal in the birth and conditions antecedent thereto of such men as those who yesterday met the death they have so long merited, and that too while engaged in one of those acts with which their names have become almost synonymous—bank robbery. The story of the one who was mortally wounded is of itself illustrative of the characteristics of the gang—they were "broke," and as the officers were pressing them hard they wanted to get out of the country. Of course with minds so warped with natural and cultivated

malformation as theirs, the only plan for raising money that could suggest itself was robbery, and in its accomplishment they underwent the only reformation possible in such cases. It is a good and great thing that no more will peaceable, law-abiding communities live within the shadow of a constant fear because of the proximity of a den of scoundrels, and a very sad and sorrowful thing that several good citizens had to yield up their lives in order that so desirable a consummation might be reached.

DEATH OF TENNYSON.

AT half-past one o'clock this morning the spirit of the poet laureate of England took its flight.

Alfred Tennyson was born in the year 1810, at Somerby, Lincolnshire. The family from which he sprang was a large one, he being the third. The touch of the muse was manifested at a very early age, and in 1827 a little volume entitled "Poems of Two Brothers" made its appearance, bearing, as its name indicates, the joint production of himself and his brother Charles. It attracted but slight attention and soon became entirely obsolete. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, to complete his education, and there, two years after the appearance of the ill-starred "Brothers," his merits as a poet received recognition through a composition entitled "Timbuctoo" for which he received the Chancellor's medal. This production contained all the characteristics of his peculiar style and was regarded at that time as the precursor of great things. From this point he proceeded on in his rhythmic career, and in 1842 his "Poems" in two volumes were received by the public in a manner bordering on the rapturous and the author was at once installed in the place which he has ever since held—partly by merit but principally by common consent—the laurel-crowned sonneter of the realm.

It were a superfluous task to discuss the merits or demerits of Tennyson's works; his name is made and his fame is secure. Like the great commander Wellington, the canonizing of whom in verse at the latter's death was one of the poet laureate's best efforts, he gained a place from which he could not and cannot be toppled, without reference to special merit and without taking providential intervention into account. It may, however, be said that all of his poetry was not the equal of some parts of it; that he gave birth to rhymes, couplets, quatrains and so on, descriptive of nothing, suggestive of nothing and accomplishing nothing, this in language which it would be the rarest charity to call quaint, so grossly at variance with any class of syntax, phraseology or permissive construction was it; but the next sentence might be one that glowed with a soulful fervor and accomplished in words and measure as graceful, pointed and exact as any that ever fell from the pen of a Macaulay, a Gibbon or the immortal Pope himself. He was truly a wonderful man and his departure from this sphere of action will not be chronicled as an event whose consequence will not be felt.

CARE AND RESOLUTION NEEDED.

REFERRING again to the decision of Judge Wallace in New York, alluded to in yesterday's issue, the public will note with pleasure that the tendency on the part of the courts is to circumscribe to some extent the powers of the railroads in the interest of the producing and consuming classes of the country. This of itself is a good sign; and a few decisions in the same direction will make the transportation lines more anxious to deal fairly with their patrons. Railroad managers where successful are among the brightest and keenest of business men; and they are too shrewd to persist in a course which would lead to litigation where the result is likely to be unfavorable to them. So that it may be accepted as a fact that if the courts generally throughout the country will co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the making and maintaining of just and equitable rates, the railroads will readily remove many of the causes of complaint which now exist, and there will be fewer instances of this vexatious litigation for the public tribunals to adjust.

These thoughts are timely, for there is to be a very important meeting of railway officials and the shippers of this city within a few days. The object of this meeting, on the part of our citizens at least, is to secure a reduction of rates on merchandise from the East and West coming to this city. The committee will in all probability have to meet with men on the railroad side who have studied all the points thoroughly, and whose business it will be to make the best bargain they can for the roads they represent. These men are experts in all that pertains to the transportation question. Their employment depends on their ability to look for points of advantage for the companies they represent. On the other hand, the members of the local committee have many cares of a business and personal nature to engross their attention, and cannot in the nature of things bring to the subject that thorough concentration which it would seem is necessary in a case of such intricacy and magnitude. The personnel of the committee is above reproach; the members are men of business experience, some of them are large shippers and all are of high character. But while this praise is freely yielded them, the fear remains, for the reasons above cited, that they are in danger of being over-matched in the approaching diplomatic contest. And it is no impugning of their motives or of the sincerity of their intentions to suggest that they have given the opposition, right in the very outset, a considerable advantage over them.

To understand the present status of the controversy between the local shippers and the railroads—including the existence of the committee itself—it is only necessary to recall the formation of the transportation bureau, the employment of a commissioner, and the hearty and zealous encouragement of the Chamber of commerce. The object was to secure certain rights believed to be belonging to, but not yet enjoyed by, the business men of this city; and in pursuance of

this object the commissioner was to obtain the necessary facts and evidence upon which to base a complaint and win a favorable decision. How energetically this work has been followed need not be again told; it is known to all who have read the daily papers and is conceded by parties on both sides of the controversy. That the hearing has not yet been had is due to no tardiness or unwillingness of the bureau—the railroads have been the ones to ask the postponement. Now that the matter has reached the phase of a conference such as it is proposed to hold within the next few days, it almost looks as though the local committee, if they expected any practical and adequate results, had committed a serious mistake in asking the withdrawal of the two members through whose endeavors and aggressiveness the contest has been brought to a crisis, the two men whom diligent study and patient research have qualified to carry it still further.—Col. J. W. Donnellan, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. B. W. Sears, commissioner of the transportation bureau of the Chamber. How positive the railroad people may have been in their unwillingness to treat with any committee of which these gentlemen were members, we do not know; in view of all that had been done and the preparations that had been made, we do not see that even if their unwillingness had been quite absolute it should have been necessary to meet it with such gracious consideration. The committee was chosen, as we understand it, to secure certain reductions for the shippers of this city and Territory, not to help the railroads out of any difficulties of theirs, real or threatened.

But it is the end, and not so much the means by which the end is reached, that the News, as the friend of this Territory's interests, is contending for. If a friendly conference between a committee of citizens and a committee of railroad men will bring about the desired result—well and good. We earnestly hope it may, for arbitration is preferable to litigation as a means of attaining any object. At the same time it is proper to remind the representatives of the citizens' interest that a strong case is believed to have been made out against the transportation companies, and that its success would have resulted in benefit to the Territory, aggregating, according to some estimates, one and a half to two millions of dollars annually. Bearing these things in mind, the committee ought to prepare themselves to resist any petty or trifling compromise. A great responsibility is laid upon them, a responsibility of which they will only be acquitted when they accept fair and equitable terms and clinch them with safeguards to insure their maintenance.

The News wishes to be the friend of the railroads as well as of the people. The roads have done much for this country, but the country has also done much for the roads. We want to see every unjust barrier to the development of Utah's resources removed, and expect to contend on that line to the end. Meanwhile we trust the Chamber of Commerce will continue its efforts. A new epoch in the history of transportation seems about to begin, and that organization will deserve much credit for hastening it.

WORK OF THE WINDS.

The residents of the north and east benches overlooking this city are sometimes treated to an aerial performance which they would much rather miss. The wind comes rumbling down the mountain sides like a great monster howling for prey and strikes the houses with a force that makes them quiver in every joint. This is not usually continuous, but it comes in gusts which become more and more frequent until they beat a regular tattoo on the sides of the more exposed houses, and when they "put in their best ticks," sleeping is cut of the question. Everything susceptible to high aerostatic pressure is either removed or severely shaken, and the experience is far from pleasant.

The origin of these blasts is something we are not entirely advised of. It is claimed in some quarters that they are brewed in the caverns and depressions of the neighboring mountains, acquiring the necessary rotary motion by emerging from a ravine and being caught up in a hollow, from whence they descend in cyclonic form to the lower level. This is, however, too abstruse a proposition to be discussed here. But it is noticeable that in nearly every case where one of these breezy incursions has been unusually violent we hear shortly afterwards of there having been a destructive windstorm somewhere east to the Rocky Mountains and generally near the Missouri river. Can these local demonstrations be all of such storms that were able to climb over the adjacent heights? If so, we are more fortunate in the physical characteristics of our mountain home than many of us are aware of; for, while the storms we have at times are quite severe and even alarming to the nervous, they amount to no more than a June zephyr in comparison with a full-grown, able-bodied cyclone.

BREVITY IS BEST.

In these days of ponderous political platforms and weighty letters of acceptance, it is refreshing to people who do not attach much importance to such documents anyway, since they consider them little more than a morose generalities and well-concocted declamations to turn to the directness and brevity of earlier times. The simplicity and bluntness of Abraham Lincoln did not detract from his greatness or his popularity, and instead of waiting two or three months after his nomination to the Presidency, his letter of acceptance had been composed and forwarded to the printer within the week after he was chosen. For terseness and as a model that can be followed with profit by future aspirants for high elective honors, the communication deserves to be perpetuated. Here it is:

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), May 23, 1860.

The Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention: "Sir—I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others acting as a committee of the convention for that purpose."

"The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies your letter meets my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part."

"Imploping the assistance of divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention, to the rights of all the states and territories and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution and the perpetual unity, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the convention. Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

PROPER BUT NOT PRACTICABLE.

A LITTLE paper emanating from Dayton, Ohio, under the title of the *Young Catholic Messenger* and an exponent of the religious views suggested by its name, presents an idea whose patriotic and sentimental purpose will fully make up for what may be wanting in a practical way. Starting out with the announcement that "we are not Americans, we are Columbians," it proceeds to address "the estimable and honorable body, the House of Representatives of the United States of America," stating that as a lasting feature of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our western continent by Christopher Columbus, "we suggest that the national Congressional body, the House of Representatives, conjointly with the honorable and estimable legislative bodies of our sister countries on our continent, inaugurate a movement and pass a bill to change the name of the new world from America to Columbia." It is proposed to call all the territory north of the Isthmus North Columbia and all the rest South Columbia, our country to be the "United States of North Columbia."

The *Messenger* is of the opinion that such change would rectify a "mistake that was born in ignorance and has lived in injustice;" that it would be following the Biblical injunction to render honor to those to whom it is due; that it would receive the thanks and approbation of the world, and that it would shed immortal glory on the Fifty-second Congress for its high sense of justice and truth.

So say we all. There is scarcely a schoolboy that has become familiar with the history of this country and the circumstances of its discovery who has not marveled at the departure from poetic justice performed in giving to Amerigo Vesputi, against all precedent and every instinct of sentiment and justice, the station in literature and history which rightly belonged to the daring navigator whose feet first pressed the soil of San Salvador. So keenly is this wrong felt in a general way that Poeey, the younger and gentler sister of History, has invoked the equities and effected so much of reparation as could be accomplished in song and among the modern classics—hence we have the more melodious, better rounded and more fitting designation, Columbia. But this appellation is confined to its source, and what is wanted to make the situation exact and fitting before the world is what is suggested by the paper quoted—an official

change of name through the operation of law.

While all this is granted, it is not likely that anything of the kind will occur. After having worn a name for well-nigh four hundred years, it will be found a difficult if not impracticable task to get rid of it. The world, and more especially the newer portion of it, is not greatly addicted to sentiment for sentiment's sake, and so much of justice as men now accomplish or seek to accomplish is rather of the immediate and concrete than of the distant and abstract quality. Four centuries of a life amid the jostle and worrying and intermingling and strife of a race whose upward and onward tendency is intellectual, and whose advanced intellectuality does but make them more practical and more bent upon the accomplishment of merely temporal things, have well-nigh tempered us down to the condition of letting the dead, whether beautiful or not, rest as it is; at least, no further interruption is likely to occur than such as obtain among writers and songsters. We know more in this age than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of Columbus or any of his contemporaries; and no better illustration of it can be given than the fact that such a discussion as that suggested by these lines is now going on. Had the nomenclature with which the North American continent was to be clothed been left to us, there would have been no such rank injustice done as was permitted in the era of discovery; we are practical, and master-of-fact, and sometimes sordid, and generally grasping; but we have too much regard for justice between man and man to lay the foundation for any such contention four hundred years hence as is now going on because of the wrong done Christopher Columbus.

TRYING TO OVERTHROW STANLEY.

A NEWSPAPER published in Transvaal thinks "it would be easy for President Kruger to name 1000 burghers who would have gone as far for half the price as did Mr. Stanley. There are, indeed, many Boers who have done as much as Mr. Stanley has done, and more, in the way of African exploration whose names are unknown, and who themselves think nothing of their different tricks. The extraordinary success of Mr. Stanley in obtaining world-wide renown is an excellent proof of what advertising can do." This reminds us of the remarks of two great American writers who are (or were) noted for diluting their philosophy with humor—Josh Billings and Mark Twain. The former said—"Whenever I hear a fellow tellin' about what he'd done if he'd a bin thar, it always occurs to me that that kind seldom git thar;" and the latter thus expressed himself—"I have often looked at Forrest playing 'Hamlet' and thought how much better I could do it myself."

Some people are so constituted that they can't hear another spoken well of without bringing up something derogatory; cannot listen to the recital of any achievement without having seen something more stupendous or praiseworthy, and belittling, or ridiculing everything that comes to their notice.

It is a most unhappy characteristic, one that yields the possessor no profit, but frequently contempt, and creates no good anywhere. Perhaps Stanley's exploits have been somewhat overrated by admirers and adulators; but he accomplished a great deal in the way of letting in light upon the dark continent, and very few there be who, under similar circumstances, would have made the leap into the shadows that he made and remained there till they were lifted. Let us give Stanley his due.

THE IDAHO INFAMY OBLITERATED.

JUSTICE is inherent in the human breast; so are truth and virtue and all the refining and ennobling qualities which go to make up, hold together and perpetuate the glorious right. Sometimes one or another of the qualities named, and occasionally all of them, are not seen, or heard, or felt, and it seems as if they were either dead or benumbed beyond the power of action. In nearly all cases of that kind, it is safe to say that perversion by reason of vicious conduct or bad associations has taken place, and dormancy, growing more profound as the victim gropes further and further into the darkness, is the natural result. We believe that humane instincts are ineradicable so long as reason remains; that those who are impervious to some influence are not to all, and that the soulful spark is in existence somewhere, obscured it may be, but still shining and only awaiting a needful call to blaze forth with all its pristine warmth and vigor.

There are no people anywhere who have had better or more frequent opportunities for realizing the applicability and force of the foregoing lines than have those who constitute the majority of Utah's population and their predecessors. Whether at home or abroad, they have been persistently and harshly, at times inhumanly, opposed because of some portions of their doctrine being at variance with the traditions and beliefs of the opposer. The only resistance that has been interposed as a rule has been that provided through the peaceful and proper channels of the law, and when this was availed not, the situation as it was, not as they may have thought it ought to be, has been accepted in good faith; wherever hardships resulted from such a course, patience and resort to moral suasion have been invoked, and very seldom, indeed, has it been the case that relief did not come sooner or later.

When, through political bigotry and social intolerance, a bill striking the ballot from 5000 hands in Idaho was permitted to pass the legislature and received executive approval, there was an outburst of indignation on the part of those affected and their friends elsewhere; but that was the only thing in the way of opposition of a popular character, all other contending movements being through the courts. It did seem for a time almost too outrageous to be borne, not merely because it inflicted a hardship on nearly one-half the entire population, and threw an intelligent, industrious and thrifty element, but because it was so plainly and squarely in conflict with the great charter of the country, with the unwritten law and the organic law itself.

It was class legislation, and therefore repugnant to the theory of our institutions; it prescribed a test the essence of which was an arraignment of the mere belief which one might entertain apart from his acts, and was therefore against the express terms of the National Constitution; it inaugurated a condition of taxation without representation, thus reviving and putting in force one of the obnoxious measures of George III which brought on the war of Independence. Surely the grounds of objection were numerous enough and sufficiently well founded to justify as much of a struggle against the so-called law as the people were able to make. The test of legal talent was invoked and the matter carried from point to point till it reached the court of last resort, the result being only disappointment in every instance. There was then nothing to do but submit, and either occupy their homes as proscribed subjects or give them up and expatriate themselves by seeking new abodes elsewhere. They chose the former course, and have patiently paid the taxes assessed against them and collected by men whom they had no voice or part in placing in office.

But so unjust a condition was not to last long; the inequalities of the situation were so glaring that they hastened their own extirpation; the sun of full-voiced citizenship is rising in Idaho, and it will soon shine for all classes instead of for a class alone.

Yesterday in Hailey, in the Fourth judicial district of Idaho, Judge Stocklager held the test oath law to be unconstitutional and void. This decision was reached upon an application of one of our people in Cassia county for a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to enroll him, this the officer having of course refused to do. The Judge held that under existing circumstances the law abridges the right guaranteed by the Constitution; that it is retroactive, *ex post facto* and therefore a nullity. The man who made the application will therefore be enrolled, and if he so chooses will vote at the coming election. More than this: A similar case is to be brought before the state Supreme Court at once, and assurances are not wanting that Judge Stocklager's view of the case will be sustained, which means that all our people residing within the limits of the "Gem of the Mountains" and who are not otherwise disqualified will once more take upon themselves the robes of full citizenship and exercise the right so dear to every freeman of choosing, or at least participating in the choice of those whom he would have to serve him.

It is a great day for the disfranchised host in Idaho; not great in the sense that a victory has been achieved or a triumph gained over others, but great because their best property so unjustly taken and so long withheld is about to be restored. We congratulate them most heartily upon the exercise of that patience and moderation which, coupled with persistence and energy in a proper cause, are sure precursors of success.

THE BOSTON Herald observes that General Weaver has so far modified his views on the tariff as to be willing to raise the duty on eggs.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

RELIGIOUS bigotry allied with a goodly percentage of soubriety has been forced to a seat in the rear in the World's metropolis. The new Lord Mayor is a Catholic in religion, but before he was elected the question was asked of him if he would sacrifice his religious preferences for the sake of political success, and conform to the rules of the Church of England by attending the established services in the capacity of Lord Mayor. He did not even reflect upon the proposition, but without hesitation answered that he would not; he would, if chosen, appoint a *locum tenens* to discharge the official duty of attending church for him; at state banquets he was willing to forego his preferences by permitting grace to be said by a member of the Established church, but in his own household he would continue to conform to the customs and rites of his religion. It is to be inferred that this kind of talk and this independence of vocation did not sit very well with those who endeavored to influence the candidate; but he received the necessary number of suffrages just the same.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

It will be remembered that at Minneapolis last June Senator Platt declared President Harrison's renomination to mean the Republican loss of New York, and Senator Teller of Colorado and certain emphatic Californians insisted that "Harrison can't carry one side of the silver west;" also that at Chicago a few weeks later Governor Roswell P. Flower stated the nomination of ex-President Cleveland would imperil Democratic success in New York, and Governor Isaac P. Gray declared that Cleveland would be "beaten by 10,000 in Indiana." All these gentlemen are singing a different tune now. Senators Platt and Teller are working with might and main for President Harrison and say they haven't a doubt that New York, Colorado and the West will do their part toward his triumphant re-election; while Governors Flower and Gray are equally positive that the only element of doubt as to New York and Indiana is as to the size of the majority they will give to the Democratic candidate in November. This is perhaps natural enough; at any rate it is so common a proceeding that it excites no particular comment. Still, it would be a source of satisfaction to the rest of the nation to know just once for sure whether it was the portent of June or the confidence of October that was born of the spirit of accurate divination in these eminent political seersong lights.

GLADSTONE shares with Lord Palmerston the distinction of being prime minister of England when just 80 years of age. These two aged statesmen are the only premiers, at least during the last two hundred years, who were octogenarians in office, though England's list of prime ministers contains many who lived to reach that age.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

FOR twenty years there have been complaints about transportation rates into and out of this Territory. The railroads have been pitched into right merrily by shippers, and many are the murmurs which have been heard at different times, some of them with good reason, and some of them no doubt without any just basis at all. There being invariably two sides to every controversy—otherwise it would not be a controversy—no doubt the railroads have been accused of doing many things of which they were not guilty. When men invest their money in any enterprise it is only just and right that they should reap a fair reward for the investment; and where the enterprise is one of magnitude, no right-feeling person will object if the reward be handsome.

On the other hand there should be some means by which the public interests can be protected. Otherwise there is danger that extortion may be practiced and there be no redress.

Now there can be no doubt that this community is under the impression, the idea is firmly and honestly rooted in their minds, that the transportation companies have been for many years and still are discriminating against them. They believe that the progress of the country is very much retarded by this discrimination. They know that goods are taken from the Missouri river through this city and Territory to Pacific coast points for much less than is charged upon similar goods from the Missouri river to common points in this Territory; and on the other hand that goods are taken from San Francisco to eastern points, in some cases three times the distance, for a less sum than the shippers here are compelled to pay.

This statement of facts is not disputed by the transportation companies themselves. But they undertake to justify their line of action; and they do it upon the ground that water competition compels them to accept lower rates upon business where water routes are a controlling force; this class of business being done at a very small profit. This means, then, that they can make on competitive business any rates to get the traffic, while inland cities like ours must contribute heavily to make up for the business done at the low rates.

Owing to the boldness of the railroads a few years ago in carrying out this doctrine, Congress was compelled to take a hand in the matter, and the result was the Inter-State Commerce law. By the aid of this law some relief has been obtained for some sections of the country where the cases have been intelligently handled and pushed to a final issue. But the complainants are usually handicapped in their efforts by the fact that the railroads are thoroughly organized, their managers are men of more than ordinary shrewdness, and paid large salaries for mastering the whole situation, with the one object of maintaining or increasing the revenues of their respective companies; they are united, too; for while the representatives of the different roads may have a war of words in their association meetings and engage in occasional newspaper fights, they stand firmly together

when it comes to deciding upon a tariff and are invariably in for "all the traffic will bear." On the other hand the shippers are not as a general thing organized. Each tries to fight his own battle and secure what personal advantages he can, which generally amounts to very little, and certainly does not extend what the railroads are disposed to yield either as a matter of policy or self-interest. In some aggressive and progressive communities it has been concluded that combination must be met by combination, and the result has been the forming of "traffic associations," "merchants' protective associations," "transportation bureaus," etc., whose object has been to secure the services of men competent to deal with freight matters, and to bring all needful study and skill and concentration upon the subject to insure relief. The effect has been good and the beneficial results will be likely to increase as the different organizations gain experience and confidence.

About a year ago Salt Lake City moved out in this direction by organizing a transportation bureau in connection with, and as a branch of, the Chamber of Commerce. At the outset it was no doubt partly experimental; but the results so far are certainly such as to fulfill the highest expectations of those who were the movers in the work. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has been officially advised of our grievances, has consented to hear the same, and at one time even did our city the honor to appoint the hearing here. That this matter is in the interest of the community is in order that a friendly conference may be held between the railroad officials and the committee appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce. The public interest which a short time ago centered in the transportation bureau is accordingly directed for the present to this committee, and to the gentlemen composing it the community now looks for the performance of their full duty. The large and important interests committed temporarily to their charge may not be lightly valued. They are asked to see if unjust discriminations against this city and in favor of the Pacific coast exist as charged, and if so to demand that they be removed; that rates on incoming merchandise be made reasonable; that the products of our mines be carried at fair and just rates; that the dealers of Salt Lake City and of Utah Territory be secured in such distributive rates that they can ship goods, especially our home manufactures, to distant points north and south. Personal animosities should not enter into this controversy, nor should personal favor, present or prospective, be permitted to weaken the general cause. We believe a good work has been inaugurated—one that is in the interest of the whole community. For this reason the committee may depend upon all the encouragement and support it is in the power of this paper to afford.

WHAT a splendid thing it would be for the post-election conclaves of some of the political prophets if all the doubtful states could manage on November 8th to give a majority for both parties!

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

No citizen who visited the Territorial Fair grounds yesterday or today (and there beheld the magnificent display that has been collected by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society can have experienced other than a feeling of enthusiastic pride in the Territory whose products were on exhibition. The showing is by all odds the most pleasing and complete that Utah has ever had; and if this be not praise sufficient, we may quote the words of a discriminating stranger who declares that for general excellence it surpasses a great many and equals the very best he ever saw in the older and more wealthy and populous states of the Union.

Few persons have any idea of the labor and expense involved in collecting, classifying and displaying the various exhibits which when combined afford so much satisfaction to the spectator. The energies of the directors are put to the severest strain, and patience and executive ability in a high degree are constantly called for; while the amount of money required for expenses, prizes, etc., would astonish the frugal folk who most enjoy the spectacle. But the directors make no complaint of the labor imposed upon them, and no citizen begrudges the cash that the Territory has to supply. All is well employed, and few expenditures of a public nature are so abundantly productive of equivalent returns.

To the gentlemen who owe and all have labored so earnestly to make the Fair the success it is, the public owe a debt of gratitude. And we believe we are safe in saying for those gentlemen that in no way can the debt be more acceptably discharged than by the public's visit to and thorough enjoyment of the exhibition. The occasion is one for mutual compliment, gratification and benefit.

WHY NOT BE DECENT.

A LOCAL cotemporary, whose partisan bias too frequently runs away with its sense of propriety, publishes this morning a sub-editorial in which it gloats over what it calls "a merited rap" administered to an Apostle of the Church, and a respected member of the community. It appears that this gentleman, having become engaged in a political discussion with a fellow-passenger on the train between Ogden and Farmington, excused himself when approaching the latter point as he had an appointment to preach there, whereupon his opponent cried out: "All right, good bye; get off; you know a—sight more about preaching than you do about politics."

It is doubtful the superb logic and the graceful courtesy of this little speech which so highly commends it to the taste of our cotemporary referred to. Until reliably informed to the contrary, however, the NEWS must refuse to believe that any respectable citizen, be his politics or his religion what it may, will regard approvingly, or applaud as "a merited rap," a sling that is only effective because it is ungentlemanly and could have no force except as it is profane.

WE ARE PASSING ALONG.

THE onward march of mortality to the brink of eternity is a subject upon which most minds seldom dwell and a few never turn; it is when we look backward and consider that out of those who participated in some great event not so very long ago none or a very few are left, that the force of the situation is impressed upon us most strongly. A short time since the news reached us that the last of the German officers who fought at Waterloo had paid the debt of nature and joined the silent caravan beyond. There are a good many people still on this side of the line who were living when that memorable contest was fought, but of those who participated in it there are not perhaps a score left all told. Napoleon, the victim of the allied powers, has been sleeping in the tomb for the allotted life time of man and more—nearly seventy-one years; Wellington has been dead half a century, and the other notables who figured in that bloody drama have one by one taken their departure at different times, but all are gone. In the light of such reflections, what does it matter that the map of Europe is as it is, that either a few minutes, more delay on the part of Blucher or a little more haste by Grouchy and his force might have made it altogether different?

THE BUSINESS ON HAND.

As already intimated, a number of prominent railroad men are congregated in Salt Lake City at present, the occasion being a conference with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to settle the differences, if possible, which exist between the shippers and the transportation companies. Whatever the ultimate result may be, the fact that there is to be a conference at all is a hopeful sign; and the fact is emphasized that effective organization is the method by which these or any other grievances on the part of powerful corporations must be investigated and corrected.

Every citizen will be pleased to note the friendly expressions of the railroad men. The public are willing to give them credit for the disposition to meet our business men in the spirit of fairness. Much is hoped from this meeting. Rates ought to be adjusted upon an equitable basis, and the cause for all litigation removed. If this is done the work of the Chamber of Commerce will be accomplished. The resort to law seemed to offer the only means of bringing relief for the people of the city and Territory. Yet when the railroad people asked for time for the purpose of a friendly conference it was perfectly right they should have it, for everybody is in favor of amicable settlements and compromises if they can make.

A broad and disinterested view should be taken of the local situation by all the parties concerned. Temporary self-interest ought not to stand in the way of the public good. Such remarks as that attributed to one shipper at a meeting where the appointment of this committee was being agitated, to the effect that his house

didn't desire any big cut in freight for fear of depreciating the value of goods now carried in stock, is in direct antagonism to the object the committee was appointed to accomplish, and cannot be regarded as an expression of the general wish. It is to be hoped there are few who would take so narrow a view of the case; the desire of the community is that such a result shall be reached as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

The committee of shippers go into the conference with the utmost confidence of their fellow citizens. It will be their business to see that this confidence is not misplaced. In doing their full duty they may be sure of the heartiest support; in coming short of their full duty they will incur an enviable responsibility. Our railway friends, too, have a task that ought to be pleasant. In so far as they treat our demands with fairness and justice and give us adequate and permanent relief, they will merit and receive the gratitude and favor of one of the best natured communities under the sun.

HE ARISES TO EXPLAIN.

THE NEWS is in receipt of the following letter from O. W. Warner, of Muab, Grand county. It tells its own story, as the reader will observe:

I would like to lay my feelings before the public in regard to the Territorial Fair. It is a known fact that parties who wish to exhibit their produce have to pay for transportation thereof and at the same time pay for space, also to get to see the show; and what does a producer get in return? I know what I received the only time that I exhibited, I got \$10 for the largest fruit, that was all. Should I have received anything more? A small piece of paper stating the facts would have been worth more to me, as I make fruit growing a business. Now, I exhibit in Colorado; I take my fruit to the depot in Utah, they pay the express charges, send me a complimentary ticket and give me free admission to the fair grounds. Do we see an army of officers at the fruit shows like we see in Utah, to swallow up all the money that is appropriated and that is received at the door? No; we find there a horticultural society, that manages that part of the fair. We are letting Colorado get the start of us, and why should we? We have the best fruit climate and the best soil. We did at one time have the name of raising fruit, but the people as a mass have quit and let their orchards grow up to weeds and grasses. A man need not expect any better returns from an orchard that has not been cultivated than he would from corn that is growing in weeds and grass. Now, Mr. Editor, if you would leave out of your columns some of the accounts of fights and horse races and fill the space with facts in regard to our fine climate and fruit land and how to produce the best, cultivated that he could grow good for the country. If you do not believe we have a fine fruit country, step over here and see the largest and finest and most to the tree that you ever saw; if not, I will pay your expenses for their trip. Now, let us have a horticultural society."

The greater part of our correspondent's mischievous deals with matters which come within the purview of the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and it is for them to say and act regarding the complaints made and the suggestions offered. Doubtless they will find in

his plain statements something to think of if not to act upon. They will use their own judgment as to that, and we are not presumptuous or arrogant enough to ask or desire that they either favor or oppose. We can offer them space for any reply they may choose to make, but for ourselves can only properly deal with that portion of the letter which reflects upon the business in which the NEWS is engaged.

Brother Warner objects to accounts of prize fighting, horse-racing and such like, and thinks the space should be filled with facts regarding fruit-raising. Perhaps he has never taken into consideration the amount of space which this paper devotes to the subjects objected to, or he would be likely to conclude that so little of it set apart for a matter to which he is so devoted would do him and his business too small an amount of good to be of practical value; if he would then scrutinize further, he might add to his stock of information the additional fact that this paper devotes more space to the subject he prefers than does any other general newspaper in this part of the country. Furthermore, our columns are always open to him or any others interested for suggestions, statements, statistics, complaints and grievances regarding the subject spoken of or any other, provided always such matters be of general interest. We are not personally in the fruit raising business except on a very small scale, nor is this an agricultural, horticultural, pomological, viticultural, arboricultural, stock raising, irrigation, scientific or sporting sheet; it deals with each and all of these in a proper time, and we hope in a proper way. If in the ordinary channels of information sufficient of one or more of such subjects do not appear to satisfy the reader who is interested in that particular direction, the offer is already made, and which will be a standing one—for him to step to the front and fill up any such gaps—ought to be satisfactory.

Besides, every reader should bear in mind that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," this having as much reference to the mind as to the stomach. Some people would waste through mud ankle deep for half a mile and then pay a dollar for a paper containing an account of a great pugilistic encounter or an unusual horse race, if they couldn't get it on any better terms. Others read the political news first; others again prefer the editorial views; and still others give local happenings their first attention. It is only stating the case fairly to say that those who take an interest only in the material and useful things of life and leave all other subjects in their paper for later consideration if any, constitute a "hopeless minority," albeit a very respectable one. The reason for this is not at all difficult to state or understand—such things do not usually constitute news at all, but are more nearly in the line of lessons or homilies upon homelike subjects which have no reference to the bustle and jostle of the realm of current events.

It would doubtless be a grand achievement for the journalist to exclude from his columns all but what the most refined taste would accept and the most critical mind be unable to condemn, but it cannot be done; no

matter how far in that direction we might personally be willing to go, we could not make up a fabric that would be otherwise than a representation of its materials. A newspaper is not of necessity what its editor would like to have it in all respects, but a reflex of the doings of the world on one side and the demands of the community on the other—not of a part of the community, observe you, but *all* of it. It does not follow that vile and utterly objectionable matter should be given space because there are some few so morbid or depraved in their tastes that they could enjoy it. Not at all; while conceding something for the sake of accommodating variegated demands, the paper which aims at usefulness as well as prosperity will never permit itself to go beyond a reasonable limit in the publication of anything.

The NEWS is not an upholder of prize fighting or any other form of rowdiness whether for money or not; it prints such intelligence when it is furnished because, in the first place, the business has become almost legalized by non-interference and it would have to be given if it were otherwise, the same as the record of any other criminal event; and secondly, as stated, because a certain class demand such news and will have it, and this class is not altogether composed of men of depraved tastes or grovelling occupations either. There are respectable readers who want to know *all* that is going on and who buy the NEWS to satisfy that want. For our own part we would give space much more cheerfully to items showing how an apple tree in our Moab friend's orchard had yielded fruit so large that it could not be sold by measure at all, or how his crop of potatoes had averaged a bushel to the vine; but we can't do these things because they don't happen, at least they are not reported to us if they do. That is the difference, and we hope he and others will be able to see and appreciate it.

FIRMNESS IS WANTED.

THE meager reports received from the conference now being held in this city between the Chamber of Commerce committee of business men and the representatives of the railroad all point to an amicable adjustment, on some basis or other, of the dispute between the parties as to the prevailing freight tariff. The only hesitation the NEWS feels about expressing full satisfaction with this prospect arises from uncertainty as to the basis referred to—an uncertainty in no way relieved by the air of secrecy in which the proceedings of the conference are shrouded.

Further advice and encouragement to the committee may be unnecessary, perhaps, indeed, unwelcome; if the latter, we may apologize, while asserting that we expect to continue right along; if the former, our vain labor must be set down as due to ignorance of what has been and what is going to be done by the committee. But we do feel, and think the committee ought to feel, that they are clothed with a public and representative character; that for the time being they should sink their own particular interests and if need be their individuality; that they

should approach the subject under consideration from the standpoint of the general welfare of the Territory and this its chief city; that temporary makebills or benefits will not satisfy the community; that to the resolute stand taken by the Chamber of Commerce the present conference is due; that if adequate relief be not forthcoming as a result of this arbitration, the same resolute conduct will carry the case to a further and perhaps less harmonious conclusion.

Every member should feel impressed with the magnitude of the citizens' side of the issue and the amount of saving to the community that is directly and indirectly involved. It will not be enough that local distributive rates are made satisfactory; through rates from the great marts east and west must also be adjusted. Nor will it be sufficient that such an arrangement is effected that large shippers—those who are able to do business always on the carload principle—shall be benefited and the small dealers and the public be left in as bad a condition, or even a worse one, than they are today. If the demands our committee make are such as can be defended in justice and fairness, there should be no delicacy in pressing them with determination. The public have waited long and patiently for the present opportunity; and now that victory seems almost within their grasp they are in no mood to relinquish the substance for a shadow or to accept as a favor calling for special gratitude the half of what they believe they are entitled to as a matter of right.

GIVE HIM A BACK SEAT.

IN a brief paragraph in yesterday's NEWS it was noted how industrious and untiring a worker the idol-smasher is. He is truly insatiable, and his range of operations is without limit or bound so far as known. He is now after no less a person than Christopher Columbus, whose niche in the temple of fame has been considered so much lower than his achievements warranted that it was deemed impossible to dislodge him from it unless it was to place him higher. But the iconoclast will not have it that way; he does not work to elevate or advance but to drag down or demolish. We all recall how he has several times even tried his marauding hand on George Washington, with the gratifying effect, however, that so far the Father of his Country occupies the pedestal on which he was placed a century or more ago.

The question now asked by the professional underminer is whether or not Columbus on his third and fourth voyages actually set foot on American soil. It being conceded that he was not within hailing distance—not even in sight—of the western shores on the first and second voyages, of course if the question stated is answered negatively and correctly so, Christopher collapses and the romantic and reverential halo with which succeeding ages have crowned him disappears into thin air like the misty shadows of a dream—and then what?

It seems that the literary wood worms base their conclusions on Columbus on the following statement

of (alleged) facts: The navigator went to the southern side of Costa Rica and there for the first time he heard of the great ocean ahead; this caused him to believe that he had reached a point beyond which was the Bay of Bengal, and he was looking for a passage way by which to effect an entrance into it. And upon this stupendous geographical error he rested his conclusion that the globe was not so large as supposed or that since the early estimates an awful shrinking had taken place. He thought he was but a few days' sail from the mouth of the Ganges, when in reality he was just that distance from the American mainland, and that he never got any further west.

Again we ask, *oui bono?* All such accounts must be more or less indistinct, imaginative and difficult to trace, investing them with a corresponding degree of incredibility. Where a doubt arises regarding the credit of discovery, why should it not, as in a case of law, be construed in favor of the one in possession? Is it not a little singular that some people will believe that an all but continuous chain of history, beginning with the earliest exploits of the man in question and coming on down with but slight interruptions to the present time, is less to be relied on than an adverse conclusion arrived at by some intellectual mischief-maker four centuries later?

It is now only ten days till bands will be playing, flags flying, buildings loaded with decorations, eloquence and general detonating effects rifting the circumambient air, the streets surrendered to gaudy pageants flanked by open-mouthed gamins who wonder what it all means; and it is with this last-named class that the iconoclast would have us—who know what it is for and why—train.

Let us respectfully decline. Let Columbus Day come and go without so much as an unpleasant thought or reflection to mar the general effect—without even a drop of that old fluid so much of which is alleged to have yawned between Columbus' last stopping place and the eastern shore of North America being thrown upon the proceedings. It will be so here in our Mountain Home where we recognize and appreciate the works and merits of pioneering skill and fortitude, and it ought to be so everywhere. Let the idol-wrecker take a back seat for that day at least!

TREASON AGAINST THE STATE.

The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of a commonwealth presiding over a court of oyer and terminer—literally a trial court—was beheld in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, yesterday. The occasion was the charging of the grand jury with reference to the crime of treason, having in special view of course the recent troubles at Homestead. It is held that as treason is the highest crime against the state, it is proper that the highest judicial functionary in the state should hold the court in which the proceedings are initiated and conducted, and hence the extraordinary procedure spoken of.

The announcement that proceedings of this character would be had against the strikers was received with general astonishment not only in Pennsylv-

ania but everywhere else in the country, by nearly every one who was cognizant of the circumstances of that awful battle at Homestead in July last.

Looking at it from one point of view it was considered that indictments for murder and perhaps for arson and willful destruction of property would be inevitable; but that the full measure of the criminal scale was to be invoked was not even thought of. Of course the charge will rest upon the strikers' having usurped the functions of the state in resorting to armed resistance of the Pinkertons, in which case, we take it, the defense will be that the latter were themselves an unauthorized mob seeking by force of arms to overcome those who, until thus menaced, were acting within the pale of the law; in other words, that they were justified in meeting force with force and only employed so much of it on their own part as was necessary to repel the aggressors.

It is a most important case and its progress will be watched with the greatest interest. Such a proceeding has not taken place in our country for so long a time that this circumstance alone invests it with the utmost attractiveness. Whatever the outcome, of course there can be no greater penalty than that provided for murder, the next crime in degree—death.

THE CHOLERA IN A NEW LIGHT.

THE *Review of Reviews* sometimes takes a philosophical turn in looking over and summing up the situation of mankind; and then it falls in for such matter as yields the most comfort that the status of the case will admit of. In pursuing this usually good and praiseworthy work it has caught up with the idea that the lately threatened visitation of cholera is not only not an unmitigated evil but a positive benefit. It pronounces the Asiatic scourge the "great sanitary inspector of nature. He (so) may be regarded as the author of modern sanitation;" and it decides that the cholera goes "his" rounds, reviving the faith of mankind in measures of public health at times when the zeal of the sanitarian burns low. The claim is made that this dread disease saves more lives than it destroys; that there are few capitals in Europe which are not made cleaner, sweeter, more habitable and healthy because of the threatened visitation, and that we on this side are following suit with commendable celerity, or words to that effect.

The concluding portion of this unlooked-for development of optimism is as follows:

"The cholera is really one of the least deadly of diseases if deadliness is to be computed by the numbers slain. Half a dozen other maldies slay, year in and year out, ten men for one taken by the cholera; but they do it in a quiet, stealthy, strictly non-sensational fashion. Hence they kill, and kill, and kill, and it does no good. But when the cholera comes along it produces the maximum of sensation by the minimum expenditure of life, and does more good in its sensational tour of three months than all the other diseases do in as many years. It is no doubt due to their appreciation of this fact that the journalists exhaust their resources in

striking headlines as if to get up a cholera panic. Otherwise their method of dealing with the cholera news would be murderously cruel."

Let us hope that the disposition to credit causes with effect, and uphold the destroyer because he scares us into making our homes less inviting to him, will not extend so far as to make us quit fighting him wherever and whenever he does come, especially when he comes in the form of yellow fever or diphtheria, for instance.

A LITERARY CHAMPION WANTED.

THE *United States Investor*, whose offices are at 19 Pearl St., Boston, 3-5 Broadway, New York, and 241 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, is out with an offer of \$1000 in prizes for essays of not more than one column each respecting American cities and towns, to be received until December 31, 1892. The prizes will be subdivided as follows: For the best essay respecting any American city or town, \$500; for the second best, \$300; and for the third best, \$200. Each essay is to deal with the merits of the city or town chosen as its subject, either as a desirable place of residence; as affording opportunities for investment; as a place of peculiar location; as a place of unusually rapid growth; as a place in which an unusually large amount of capital and labor is employed in any particular industry; as a place possessed of great undeveloped resources, such as water power, coal and iron, etc., which is peculiar because it has long escaped attention; as a place of great historical interest; or as possessing any other claim to unique interest and special distinction. The essay may cover either one or all of the above topics. In awarding the prizes, the judges—who are three distinguished Congressmen, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Speaker Charles F. Crisp of Georgia and Hon. Julius C. Burrows of Michigan—will consider the literary merits of the essays, as well as the merits of the town or city described. They will not, however, go outside of the essay itself for evidence that the town or city possesses any special interest. Any claims which even a well known city may have to distinction within the intent upon which these prizes are offered must rest wholly upon what is said by the essayist within the space of the column allotted to him. This condition, together with the consideration of literary merit, will give the essayists an even chance.

We give the proposed contest this much publicity because of a conviction that Salt Lake—of all American cities—has the peculiar merits to entitle her essay to the first prize. It is well, too, to remind our panegyrist that this city has an enterprising neighbor on the north—Ogden—who may be depended on not to allow this opportunity for honorable and glowing self-advertisement to escape her.

Andrew Ainslie of Almy, Wyoming, put a loaded gun in his wagon and in passing behind the wagon the gun was discharged, inflicting a wound in the abdomen that proved fatal in a few hours.

RECTIFYING A WRONG.

It will be remembered by readers of current news that several months ago Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the eminent orator and member of Congress from Kentucky, was selected to make the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the World's Fair. The selection proved satisfactory all around, and the gentleman naturally considered the matter settled. Subsequently, however, when the question of appropriating \$5,000,000 to the Fair was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Breckinridge voted against it, and justified himself in so doing to the satisfaction of his constituents and, as we believe, to that of the majority of his countrymen. However, a certain class of people and newspapers took up the cudgel and upbraided the orator in terms measured and unmeasured, demanding that, as a "matter of good taste," he ought to withdraw from the prominent part assigned to him at the opening ceremonies. Thinking no doubt such feeling was participated in by those nearest the enterprise, the gentleman recently voluntarily offered to withdraw from the programme, an offer which had the effect of bringing the Fair council of administration to a realization of the situation; and to their credit they insisted on the order of exercises remaining unchanged.

On this subject the Chicago *News* speaks as follows:

The offer to retire and its sequel are lessons in decency and courtesy to those newspapers that have cheerfully demanded Mr. Breckinridge's removal from the programme because he did not choose to vote as they would have had him vote on the question of an appropriation for the World's Fair. The demand was a violation of every canon of hospitality. The orator was invited, not to gain votes for Chicago, but to represent a large part of the nation in a national celebration. To abuse him for his vote on the appropriation question was to blackguard a guest for having the courage and the honesty to adhere to his convictions.

It is just as well for all concerned that Mr. Breckinridge took the course he did; to have done otherwise would have been to cause the shriekers to shriek on and thus his appearance at the dedication would have been under a cloud, while the soundness of his judgment and the correctness of his taste, to say nothing of his manhood, would have been subjects of animadversion. Now, however, the last excuse for carping criticism has been removed and the statesman need have no fear of annoyance from any source.

SEARCHERS OF GENEALOGY.

[The following matter was recently published in the *News*; but as there were then some errors in it and it is of great importance, it is republished corrected, by general request.]

Editor *Deseret News*:

As I have been gathering genealogical and historical data of my ancestors and in doing so have visited England, Wales and Ireland, and have been somewhat successful in getting

considerable information, and believing that it might be of interest to many of the numerous readers of the *Deseret News*, I cheerfully submit the following statement:

At the general registration office at Somerset House, London, I learned that the Daltons came over to England from Normandy and that Sir Walter D'Alton moved to Ireland and settled, calling the place Mont Dalton. This was in the twelfth century. From this house sprang the Daltons of Ireland. So I went over to Dublin, got an interview with the assistant register general at the Charlemont House, Rutland square, by the name of Robert E. Matheson, whom I found to be a very genial gentleman. I learned from him the rules of the office relative to searching the records for surnames of friends. A fee of £1 is exacted by the office for six hours' time or the fractional part thereof, the six hours being considered a days' work. As I expected to collect quite a number of names, and knowing that I would have to employ clerks to make extracts, I concluded to get as many as could work judiciously at one time. So I contracted with five competent and experienced lady clerks, agreeing to give them four shillings and sixpence each per day to extract me one hundred and twenty-five names each; and if they extracted more names than the number agreed upon, they should receive pay at the foregoing rate. My clerks averaged me 150 names each per day, which gave me 750, at an expense of £1 office fee and £1 7s. clerk hire, making a total expense per day of £2 7s., an average cost of but 1½ cents per name. I have a fixed understanding with the office to get all my work and any of my friends' work done at the same figures. From the best information I can gain this is much cheaper than in the New England States, where the cost is about six cents per name. All principal surnames are on record in the register general's office found in Ireland. I procured a book treating of two thousand principal surnames which are spelled in different ways in different districts in Ireland. This book proves to be a good guide in hunting given names and locating them in their respective districts, assisting the searching parties to open up a correspondence where it is deemed necessary. Now, if I can be of any use in furnishing information to any friend on the foregoing subject I shall take great pleasure in so doing without money consideration.

About the year 1837 a law was enacted by the British parliament compelling parents to register births, marriages and deaths in their families at the register's office of the district where they reside, under pains and penalties for neglecting to do so. Thus a harvest of names are garnered in the different depositories of the nation, the rule having been in full operation in Ireland since 1864. I was also advised that there was another office in Dublin Castle where the pedigrees of all persons owning estate in Ireland, with their coat of arms, could be obtained, \$20.00 being the fee exacted in my case. There are 799 register districts organized in the country, all of which have to report to the register general's

office where the facts are again recorded; so it will be seen that a search in the principal office will save a person the trouble of traveling over the country.

I am of the opinion that similar arrangements could be made with the register general's office at Somerset House, London. M. W. DALTON.

WILLARD, Box Elder Co., Utah.
P. 8.—Elders Edward Stevenson of Salt Lake City and T. W. Brewerton of this place have seen the forms of births, marriages and deaths filled up. They are much pleased with the order pursued and take much interest therein. M. W. D.

TRIAL OF IRVINE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special to the *Deseret News*.]—The trial of W. H. Irvine for killing Montgomery, May last, at Lincoln, commenced in the district court yesterday morning before Judge Hall. Most of the day was consumed in the matter of objection by the defense to G. M. Lamberton assisting in the prosecution, having been engaged by them in May. Lamberton claimed that no fee had been paid, but the court refused to allow him to enter the case. This is regarded as a victory for Irvine, Lamberton being acquainted with the line of defense proposed and a very able lawyer. Prosecutor Snell is assisted by J. E. McCullough, of Indianapolis. For the defense are Wheadon, Stearns and Strade, Abbot, Sellick and Lane and Billingsley, of Lincoln; Hiatt, Gregg and Critchlow, and Judge Powers, of Salt Lake.

Last night Lamberton applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus requiring Judge Hall to abandon his position. The judge was served with a summons at 11:30. The case proceeds without Lamberton until the Supreme Court has rendered a decision. Twelve out of sixteen jurors passed for cause yesterday. The final examination was taken up this morning. Irvine was present, looking calm and well.

The defense will be temporary insanity. After the challenges this morning the regular panel was exhausted and the calling of a special sixty-seven panel was directed.

The court adjourned at 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock, when the selection of a jury was resumed. A jury will hardly be obtained today, but likely tomorrow.

THE MESSIAH.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—Dr. V. T. McGillivuddy of Rept City, S. D., well known as one of the best posted men in the country on Indian matters, is in Omaha, having just come from Pine Ridge agency. Talking today to a reporter, he said:

"I don't wish to pose as an alarmist, but the situation in Pine Ridge is not at all satisfactory just at present, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. The Indians are sulky and in many ways show a resentful feeling, and, unless something is done to counteract it, there will be a serious danger next spring. The Messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites do not much depend on the statements that

the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by Sitting Bull and other medicine men who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is a quiet discussion of the subject, and the fact that the promise was that the Messiah would come after two springs (which would bring the time in the spring of 1898) is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians.

The government recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$85,000, and this was used as an argument that the Great Father feared his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Fort Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. The most significant thing is the fact that there have been communications between the various tribes of a secret nature during the summer. There is a line of communication well established and constantly used between Indian Territory and British America and Indians all along the line understand each other."

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Present on the stand of the general superintendency, George C. Cannon and George Goddard; of the Deseret Sunday School Union board, George Reynolds, Abraham H. Cannon, Thomas C. Griggs, Jos. W. Summerhays, Levi W. Richards, Francis M. Lyman and Heber J. Grant; Stake superintendents and other leading brethren.

Assistant General Superintendent George Goddard called the assembly to order and the choir and congregation sang from the new Deseret Sunday School Union song book "Beautiful Zion Built Above."

Prayer was offered by Elder Wm. Paxman, superintendent of the Juab Stake.

The choir and congregation sang "Sowing," from the new Union song book.

The secretary called the roll of Stakes, showing representatives from nearly all of them.

Assistant General Superintendent George Goddard was very pleased to meet again in the semi-annual conference of Sunday schools, and gratified at so large a congregation notwithstanding the inclement weather. Calling for those in the congregation who were Sunday school workers, the vast majority arose to their feet. This was certainly gratifying, when we think of the vast progress made in the few years past since the first Sunday school was organized. The great labor devolving upon the Deseret Sunday School Union board, the superintendents, teachers and officers, calls for the noblest and best action possible.

The board are continually working to advance the interests of this vast organization, and have lately published a new song book that should be placed in the hands of every school in Zion. It contains selections mostly from home talent and is filled with the principles of the Gospel. The board meet every Wednesday afternoon at 8:30 and transact business connected with the good of the schools of Zion. They are now contemplating the issuing of another Book of Mormon chart and

cards and also lessons for the departments each Sunday in the year.

The selection last year of a few Sunday school missionaries to labor in the different Stakes of Zion was but the commencement of a great work, and this year a greater number has been called and will be set apart for that labor. The result of their labors last year in their statements and reports was commendable, and shows an increase in the growth of the work.

Whenever a call is made from the Deseret Sunday School Board it is generally responded to very promptly and when aid is solicited it comes back to the schools in the shape of new publications, etc., and we still desire that this may increase and grow until we shall have all our own publications and lessons for a highly graded system of schools.

Grading has been inaugurated and is progressing very satisfactorily, and where it has been tried for some time has been attended with the most gratifying results, and in the future students will graduate from one class to another by undergoing an examination. We shall be pleased to see all the schools in Zion graded as soon as possible and in such a way that it will be the best advancement of the several schools.

I shall be pleased to see the day and to live when the young of Israel will keep the Word of Wisdom, and when the word shall come from schools that every officer and student is living in harmony with its requirements. Then will be power, then will grow up living exemplars of the Gospel that shall carry with them mighty power with the heavens and wield an influence for good among their fellows.

Elder George Reynolds then gave an epitomized statement of the financial condition of the Union from the receipts of last year from the nickel donation and concert, and stated that the Union board have distributed to every school in all the world one of the Book of Mormon charts and a number of small cards, gratuitously, and should there be any who have not received them, if they will send to the general secretary, the Union will send them.

There are still a number of the charts now for sale by the Union and are of such a character that they would be useful in every family of the Saints.

The nickel fund for this year is coming in very slowly, and each Stake Superintendent should see that it is forthcoming from every school and forwarded to them, that they may take the 20 per cent. decided upon by the Union for Stake Sunday school purposes. There should not be one school in all Israel fail to send in its mite. It is expected that this will be an annual donation to assist the Union in publishing necessary works for the guidance and benefit of the schools. This is what the nickel day is set apart for; this is the object of the donation, to publish works that come back to the schools free of charge.

The choir and congregation sang: "Love at Home."

Elder Thomas C. Griggs said that the Sunday School Guide had been published for the benefit of the schools and to assist them in their work of grading. It suggests many excellent features

and if followed would assist in grading schools to a high standard.

The Deseret Sunday School Union is the centre of the operations for Sunday school work, assisting the general superintendency in their great, responsible and important calling. It is continually laboring to devise means for the progress of the schools, but it is so little understood by many officers and workers. Elder Griggs felt to ask the blessings of the Lord on all interested in this great movement and trusted that the schools and officers would be prompt and labor to assist the general board.

Dr. Kari G. Maeser said in substance: My brethren and sisters and fellow laborers in the cause of the youth of Zion, I earnestly solicit an interest in your faith and prayers to assist me in the few remarks that I may make upon "Sunday School Government, Sunday School Management." This heading covers the whole work in the Sunday school, and cannot be disposed of in a few minutes, nor in a course of two or three lectures, and I shall have necessarily to be brief tonight.

It is a labor progressive in its nature among the youth in this great cause, and will require attention and faithful labor on our part. I can only mention a few leading items, that may be to the officers as land marks, as pointers, showing the way, guiding in the direction best to follow, in shaping a good course, that the labors may be more harmonious and more directly to the point. There is a great deal of lost time in the way that many schools are conducted at the present time; but I do not feel capable of laying plans that will meet the requirements of all.

The first requisite or feature commences with the superintendent himself. He cannot give what he does not possess. He should be a man filled with the Spirit of the Lord, for that Spirit leads to the great requisite of order, a most essential thing in schools. The Spirit of the Lord operates best under favorable conditions, and each superintendent should so strive that it will be unto him a continual stream of light and truth. The superintendent should consider the work that is to be performed in his school, the conditions by which he is surrounded, and the teachers at his disposal to assist in that work. These things the superintendent should constantly keep in view. He should mark out a certain course to follow; he should have a map of the whole work in his mind from the beginning to the end of the year; should know what movements to make for the good of the school. He should prepare for each grade, lessons—or course the teachers assisting in this most important labor—suited to the conditions and circumstances of the various grades in the school, so that the students can gradually pass from one grade to another until they reach the Theological department which should be the normal class in the school. It is not meant that a superintendent should necessarily be as experienced a worker as is required for a district school superintendent, but some certain understanding of the work before him is necessary, coupled with humility, the spirit of the Lord and a desire for the welfare of his school. Like the painter, builder,

or mechanic, he must have some plan, some defined marks by which to go, but it has been the case that some have no plan at all in their labors in the schools and the result is no progression and a bad school. It is an excellent thing for the superintendent to meet with the teachers often and consult together, interchange ideas and talk over those things that will advance the school, and above all things to keep in harmony and full feeling with the teachers and always have their confidence. This draws inspiration for the school and has its effect. And the teachers and all should look to the superintendent as the leader, the head, and follow him in all things, for the keynote of success in life is to learn to do what we are told, and where this is neglected in the school by the students or teachers there is wanting power to do good.

There is another important thing that should not be neglected—never allow the children to sulk and do nothing; it is the worst thing that could possibly happen. Keep every one engaged in doing something.

There is a great deal depends upon having prompt teachers in the school, and no person should accept such a position unless he or she intends to fulfill the same diligently and always be in their places. He or she should be in their places in time and take proper charge of the class, and so conduct him or herself as to gain the love and confidence of the pupils and then they can do anything with the children. Never ask the children to do something they can not do, but teach them to do what you do ask them. Learn them obedience, the greatest lesson in this life. If the superintendent should call any from the Theological class to preside over other classes, no complaint should ever be heard from the lips of any scholar, but a willingness to respond should be encouraged.

When a teacher comes before his class in the morning he should always breathe a silent prayer to God for blessings and influence that day, that if some one is wayward he will know how to make the correction in such a way as to remedy the evil and still have the love of the pupil. Keep the confidence of the children, and you can accomplish very much indeed. Keep your promises with your pupils, and always do as you say, and when you say yes, let it indeed be yes, and so when you say nay. The children will learn to do the same and we will have growing up in our midst a host of spirits that will be powerful in exerting an influence for the reformation of the human family. If a man will not keep his covenants and promises with his brethren here, it is doubtful whether he will keep them with his Father in heaven.

Example is the great requisite for a good teacher. Its influence is far reaching, and more potent than all the promises and pledges ever made if unkept. Gentleness, kindness, promptness and example are requisites most necessary for the conducting of a good school. By these alone the wayward are brought back, the weak strengthened, and a love instilled into the hearts of the children that is life-lasting. When you have children determined to do wrong and evil, plead

before the throne of grace for aid and wisdom to know what to do, and it will never be denied you. Many times I have done all I could to correct evil designing children, but it seemed when I was at a loss to know what to do and I had exerted all my wisdom, I have said: "Father, there goes Johnny, or Joseph, as the case may be. I have tried all my powers to get him to do better, and still he does wrong. Won't you enlighten my mind and teach me now to reach the responsive chord in his heart that will turn him to do right? Oh, Father, bless me with wisdom that I may influence him to turn unto Thee and that he may grow up to be a Giant of strength in Thy kingdom." And many are the testimonies I have received of the Lord answering me, and many are the times when those wayward boys have done better and turned to the Lord and become faithful men. So the Lord will assist you and every one who will take this course, and by so doing you will become saviors on Mount Zion.

I pray God that if I have said anything that will be of a blessing and aid to you that He will sanctify it to your good and the sons and daughters of Zion may become the brightest and purest children of our Father here upon the earth, for they have a mighty work to perform, and the purer and better they are the more powerful will be their influence among the children of men. It is not the homes of wealth or the ease and luxury, but the purity of life and the good we do that count. Paved streets and homes are but the frames, while purity of life and nobility of character are the picture itself."

Apostle F. M. Lyman added his testimony to the excellent remarks of Dr. Maeser, and stated that he desired to see the school thoroughly systematized that their work may be more effectual. He would like to see the day when the schools as a whole could repeat the Articles of Faith, either as individuals or in concert, and would be in favor of extending a prize to the first school that could do it. And in our jubilees there should be greater care in making them what they are intended for, reviews in very dæd, going over in an epitomized form the actual work of the past quarter. Every student in the schools should take part in these gatherings and make them profitable to all, that the review will be a succinct and condensed character of the past work of the quarter. And in all the reviews, songs, recitations and speeches should be from our own works. I am sorry the Union is behind, and trust that next year we will be ahead in finances that the necessary publications may be had for the benefit of the schools.

Apostles Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon bore testimony to the remarks made by previous speakers and invoked the blessings of the Lord upon the Sunday school cause.

The general secretary then presented the general authorities of the Sunday schools, who were unanimously sustained, as follows:

General Superintendency of Sunday Schools—George Q. Cannon, general superintendent; George Goddard, first assistant; John Morgan, second assistant.

General Officers Deseret Sunday

School Union Board—George Q. Cannon, George Goddard, John Morgan, George Reynolds, Abraham H. Cannon, Thomas C. Griggs, Joseph W. Summerhay, Levi W. Richards, Francis M. Lyman, and Heber J. Grant, as members of board; George Reynolds, general treasurer; John M. Whitaker, general secretary.

The names of the Sunday School Missionaries for the different Stakes of Zion were also presented and received the unanimous vote of the Conference.

Choir and congregation sang: "Our Mountain Home so Dear."

Benediction was pronounced by Apostle John W. Taylor.

JOHN M. WHITAKER,
General Secretary.

NOTES.

IT is amusing to learn from the diary of the late Christopher Columbus that on arising from his bunk on the morning of October 3rd, 1492, he became seriously alarmed lest he had sailed past the new world in the night without seeing it.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S slaghobbers, which have cost the taxpayers of Great Britain the modest little item of \$60,000 a year, are to be abolished next spring. The Queen is a good woman as a woman, but as a ruler she comes pretty high at times.

THE newspaper organ of the Utah malcontents for the second time this fall shrieks: "To your tents, O Liberals!"

The warning is good, especially when supplemented: "When you get to your tents, O Liberals, be kind enough to stay there!"

To Elder John Nicholson, clerk of the Conference, the NEWS hereby expresses its thanks for the willing interest he has manifested in furnishing for each day's issue the full and accurate report of the Tabernacle services. The reports have been much appreciated by our readers, whose words of praise render all the more pleasant these acknowledgements to Bro. Nicholson.

THE sweetly alliterative and somewhat breezy name of *Bliss Blast* has been adopted for a young newspaper venture at Bliss, Logan County, Idaho. It plants itself upon the broad platform of "Independence in all things, neutrality in none; justice to all, malice toward none; goodwill to everybody;" and then it declares itself vehemently for Cleveland and Stevenson and John M. Burke.

THE city of Bremen has lately spent \$7,500,000 in making the Weser navigable, and the biggest of steamers can now go right up to the city to discharge and take on cargoes, instead of having to do it at Bremerhaven as formerly. Some of those old-time cities have a deal of life and activity in them, which they draw on now and then without making as much fuss about it as the younger ones.

THE iconoclast is a most insatiable and tireless worker; he has no sooner upset one idol and smashed it that he peers with magnifying glasses into the realms of antiquity in quest of another victim. The fame with which the

name of Hannibal has been aureoled because of his splitting Alpine rocks with vinegar and thus making a passage way, is displaced by the discovery that the Latin *coccy* does not mean vinegar as supposed, but pickaxe.

DEMOCRATIC sticklers for consistency and precedent claim that New York this year ought to go Democratic, as in each national election since 1864 it has alternated between the parties. In 1864 it went Republican, in 1868 Democratic, in 1872 Republican, in 1876 Democratic, in 1880 Republican, in 1884 Democratic and in 1888 Republican. They insist that it should go Democratic in 1892 and not break its record. But they must not overlook the fact that this is a record-breaking year, and that the realm of practical politics is revolutionary, especially where the Australian ballot law is in force. The victories of eight, sixteen and twenty-four years ago were won upon issues and by methods more influential than mere consistency and precedent.

ONE of the freaks eventually to be exhibited at the World's Fair is the "Siamese Twins," two girls named Radica and Duddica, natives, not of Siam, but of Orissa, India. The children, who are now three years old, are united by a bony attachment at the breast, which, however, is flexible to a certain extent, so much so as to allow one child when sleeping to rest on her back while the other lies on her side. A curious circumstance is that if food is given to one the other is satisfied, and both are affected by medicine taken by either. Often when one commences a sentence the other finishes it, indicating a psychical union as well as a physical one. The twins are described as uncommonly intelligent and are creating much interest among the medical profession.

THE IDAHO TEST OATH.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Oct. 7.—A special to the *Statesman* from Hailey says that Judge Stockslager of the Fourth District court has declared the Idaho test oath unconstitutional.

A case was brought by a Mormon whom a registrar in Cassia county refused to register because he refused to subscribe to the test oath. The constitution provides that no one belonging to an organization that teaches or encourages polygamy shall exercise the franchise. Under this clause the legislature at its last session provided a test oath, one of the features of which is that an elector must swear that he has not since January, 1893, belonged to an organization which teaches or encourages polygamy.

Since the Mormon Church renounced polygamy its members have been qualified to subscribe to constitutional provisions, but they cannot take the Legislative test oath. Judge Stockslager holds that this fact abridges the right guaranteed by the Constitution; that it is retro-active, *ex post facto*, and therefore void.

A similar case will be heard by the Supreme court next week. If that body rules as Stockslager has done, it will increase the vote some 2500 and introduce a new element into the election, the political complexion of which cannot be accurately determined.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

Utah and Juab Stakes—Saturday and Sunday, October 15th and 16th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, January 14th and 15th, 1893.

Weber Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 16th and 17th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, January 15th and 16th, 1893.

Box Elder, Tooele and Oneida Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 23rd and 24th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, January 22nd and 23rd, 1893.

Wasatch Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 29th and 30th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, January 28th and 29th, 1893.

Cache Stake—Sunday and Monday, October 30th and 31st, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, January 29th and 30th, 1893.

Bear Lake and Summit Stakes—Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, February 4th and 5th, 1893.

Emery and Uintah Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 6th and 7th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, February 5th and 6th, 1893.

Sanpete and Star Valley Stakes—Saturday and Sunday, November 12th and 13th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, February 11th and 12th, 1893.

San Luis, Morgan and Bannock Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 20th and 21st, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, February 12th and 13th, 1893.

San Juan Stake—Saturday and Sunday, November 19th and 20th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, February 18th and 19th, 1893.

Millard and Sevier Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 20th and 21st, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, February 19th and 20th, 1893.

Panguitch and Snowflake Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 27th and 28th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, February 26th and 27th, 1893.

Davis Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 3rd and 4th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, March 4th and 5th, 1893.

Kanab and St. John Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 4th and 5th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, March 5th and 6th, 1893.

St. George, Malad and St. Joseph Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 11th and 12th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, March 12th and 13th, 1893.

Cassia, Párowan and Maricopa Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 18th and 19th, 1892; and Sunday and Monday, March 19th and 20th, 1893.

Beaver Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 24th and 25th, 1892; and Saturday and Sunday, March 25th and 26th, 1893.

F. D. RICHARDS,
JOS. F. SMITH.

Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, a California lady lawyer, will locate at Cheyenne and there practice her profession. She will stump the state for the Democratic ticket, says an exchange.

CATCHING THE OCTOPUS.

"It is no trick to catch them. They are pulled out with hook and line from the deep waters of the sound, just like fish, and are found on the rocky bottoms of the fishing banks," said a Seattle fisherman. "Look at this," continued Nick, raising the slimy mass of legs and pointing to a perfect counterpart of a parrot's black beak. "That's his mouth. Just like a parrot's, only much larger and more powerful. When once those jaws fasten on the bait they never let go until landed on the deck of the boat. No, they seldom give us much trouble. That is part of a Greek fisherman's early education. Experience has taught the men how to handle them safely. The only care necessary is to prevent their fastening their suckers on the sides and bottom of the boat. If by accident of carelessness they succeed in doing so, the octopus is safe, for the suction of those cup-like disks is so great that nothing but the knife can dislodge them, and as they can't be reached they get away. The men know by the weight on the line and its action when an octopus is hooked. Then, by means of poles, the line is kept away from the boat, and, watching a favorable opportunity, with the assistance of boathooks, the fellow is suddenly yanked on board and left to thrash its life away on deck. Of course, the men have learned to keep carefully out of reach of its tentacles.

"On a clear day and in clear weather one can see an octopus at great depths. Their bodies usually lie hidden under shelving rocks, leaving only one or more of these long feelers visible, moving cautiously back and forth. By tying a hook with a white rag and dropping it close by it is fun to watch their movements. They pretend not to see the bait, believing it is living prey. They will advance their feelers inch by inch, and gradually their body, and retreat again, as if to draw on their intended victim. Playing the bait back and forth excites their cupidity, and when satisfied of the result the least makes a spring for the bait that for lightning-like speed beats anything on record. Of course it fastens its razor-like double-back-action beak into the rag and holds on like grim death, allowing itself to be pulled out of the water rather than let go.

USE FOR OLD PAPER.

There is no such thing as waste paper. Hardly a scrap of white paper is ever wasted. Every bit of it that is thrown away is carefully gathered up and finds its way eventually to the mill to be made over.

The note book in your hand may furnish material for the pages on which you will write a letter six months hence, and perhaps a year later you will unknowingly find it incorporated in a summer novel with yellow covers. Thus the stock of paper that supplies the world is used over and over again indefinitely through the medium of the scavengers, the dealers in junk and the factories, which are continually engaged in transforming the discarded material into fresh and clean sheets.

Brown paper, however, is different. Because it is composed of nothing more

valuable than straw it is mostly thrown away and never used again. I would not pay you 25 cents for a ton of it. A few years ago old newspapers were worth 4 cents a pound, being made of rags. Now they are manufactured out of wood pulp and straw, and their market value is only a quarter of a cent a pound. Office paper, such as old bills and such scraps, are worth the same price as newspapers, while what we call "office sweepings," composed largely of envelope, are quoted at 15 cents a hundred weight.

HE SAVED WOLSELEY.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who died lately in England, had the good fortune in the Crimean campaign to save the life of Lord Wolseley, at that time a subaltern in the Ninetieth regiment.

Riding back from the trenches to camp, Prince Victor passed a stretcher bearing the body of an officer. He lifted the handkerchief to see who it was, and recognized Wolseley's face. It was covered with blood from a deep wound in the cheek. Thinking he saw a twitch in the face he called a naval doctor (Irving by name) to look at him, much to the indignation of the army surgeon who had "passed" him as dead, and who shouted to him to "leave him dead alone."

Undisturbed by his remarks Prince Victor tried to extract a jagged piece of stone sticking in the wound, and the pain apparently brought Wolseley to, for after a little brandy had been poured down his throat, amid more assertions from the army doctor that he was dead, Wolseley sat up, exclaiming: "No more dead than you are, you fool!"

Strangely enough Dr. Irving was subsequently fleet surgeon to Lord Wolseley in the Ashantee campaign, and told him, remarks the writer of the article, the above facts, which had been till then unknown to him.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Wm. Mellor, Jr., tells the Rock Springs Independent that all the cattlemen in the territory south of that place, with the single exception of the "Two Bar" company, are getting rid of their cattle as fast as possible and buying sheep. Nearly everybody anticipates a hard winter coming, and none wish to be caught in it with cattle.

C. R. Moorehead, a west end brakeman, had a very narrow squeak for his life on Sunday at Green River, Wyoming. He was riding on the pilot of Jack Bliss' engine and in stepping off to turn a switch his heel caught and his foot in some way was twisted, throwing him on his face just off the track and tearing his shoe and stocking from his foot. He escaped with a sprained ankle.

Hank Freel, a notable character of Wyoming, is no more, says the "Frisco Examiner." A nephew has shot him, and, that no anticipatory anguish might befall Hank, was thoughtful enough to shoot him in the back. Then another Freel shot the nephew, and at this point, much to the discomfiture of citizens generally, fatalities ceased with some of the family surviving.

The cut-off which is being built by the Rock Island, connecting Lincoln, Neb., and Jansen, Neb., is rapidly approaching completion. It is forty-five miles long and reduces the distance between Denver and the Missouri river by fifteen miles. When the work is done the Rock Island trains will enter Lincoln over tracks owned by the company itself. At present the Union Pacific is utilized between Beatrice and Lincoln.

Commissioner Heacock, says the San Francisco Chronicle, has remanded a Chinese woman, Lee Sue, whose alders and abettors tried unusually hard to evade the exclusion law. Lee Sue arrived in San Francisco from China on September 18th last, but was denied a landing by the collector. The evidence adduced on her trial on habeas corpus shows how the wily Chinese manage things. She claimed to have left here in October, 1888, being then the wife of Chum Gim, a merchant. Lee Ong Dai, she said, returned with her, but the steamer records disprove that assertion. She had some knowledge of Chinatown and the vicinity of 823 Jackson street, where she claimed to have lived. Her knowledge came from careful schooling by a Chinese member of the steamer's crew. Inspector McKenna discovered her in the act of learning from a chart the locations of houses, factories, streets, people and even doors and windows. The chart was seized and was placed in evidence after having been translated by Rev. Mr. McMaisters. It was very complete with diagrams and names and an important special instruction upon the back. W. H. Makinson, a real estate dealer of 344 Kearney street, swore that he knew the woman and signed her certificate when she left in 1888. She said she lost the certificate. Had it not been for the chart which she was caught studying so carefully, Lee Sue would probably have beaten the law and stayed in the country.

Geo. W. Connors drove in from Pine Flat, Camp Wood district, yesterday, with W. R. Monroe, a young man recently from Colorado, who had a fight with three bears on Saturday last about 4 p. m., and was badly chewed and fractured up, says the Prescott Courier. The wounded man was carried to the office of the Plaza stables, where Dr. Davis dressed his wounds. The right arm was badly chewed and the doctor said "compound fracture of the ulner," as he dressed it. A long claw scratch extended across the stomach, near the short ribs; the right shoulder was badly lacerated, several stitches were taken in an ugly gash right behind in the left shoulder, there were two ugly tooth wounds in the right foot, which was swollen, and the left thigh was badly bitten. The bear had been seen in the vicinity several times. Monroe started out with a dog and a 40-82 Winchester rifle to hunt the bear. When three miles from home he looked up and saw a big cinnamon bear coming down the trail toward him, not thirty feet away. He fired and knocked the bear down. The bear sprang to her feet, when another bullet stretched her dead. Her cub next put in an appearance, and a shot laid it low. Then came a great bear, with savage growls and grinding teeth, rushing on the young hunter, and a shot

knocked this bear over only a few feet away. The bear was on his feet in an instant, rushed on Monroe and downed him, and in the rough-and-tumble fight which followed broke Monroe's arm in his teeth and lacerated his shoulder. The gun was knocked from Monroe's hands as he fell. He had a pocket knife in one of his pockets, but could not get at it. The dog fled while the bear was chewing his master up. Monroe called the dog; the dog crept up and smelled the bear and the bear made a dash for the dog. Monroe ran for a tree, grabbed a limb with his unbroken arm, and was pulling himself up when the bear rushed on him again, bit him in the left thigh, grabbed his right foot, and, had not Monroe's shoe come off, the bear would have pulled him down. The bear walked off with the shoe in his mouth, looking back at the same time, laid down a few feet off, behind a pile of rocks and died. Monroe walked three miles over the rocks back to Connor's ranch.

In the Idaho penitentiary, at the present time, is immured, under life sentence, Frank Armstrong, a young man who in 1886, in Alturas county, took the life of Paul Klubert, a well known stockman. Armstrong was convicted of murder in the second degree, and he owes it to one man, who stood out all night against the other eleven jurors, that he was not found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. Armstrong's is in many respects a remarkably sad case. He left his home in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1884, a mere boy, to seek his fortune in Idaho. He entered the service of Klubert, and in 1885 shot and killed his employer. At that time he was but 17 years of age. He admits the killing but asserts that he was not to blame. Ten days after the tragedy had been committed Armstrong was arrested, and his conviction speedily followed. He had influential relatives in Iowa but, with remarkable spirit, he did not appeal to them either before or after his conviction. It was not until after he had been in prison for three long years that his family learned of his plight, and then they centered their energies upon the work of securing a pardon for the unfortunate young man. About two weeks ago W. B. Robinson and Mrs. C. W. Wright, of Chicago, the uncle and the sister of Armstrong, arrived in Boise. They were provided with credentials from prominent citizens and officials of Iowa and Illinois; and they also had letters from four of the jurors who convicted Armstrong, supplanting with a large petition bearing the signatures of Wood River people, recommending that the young man be pardoned. They visited the penitentiary and the meeting between sister and brother—he in his sombre prison garb—was an affecting scene. But the appeal of Mr. Robinson and Miss Wright to the pardon board was a futile one. They were given little or no encouragement, and yesterday they decided to temporarily withdraw the application for clemency. During the afternoon they sadly called at the penitentiary to bid their unfortunate relative goodbye, and today they will depart for Portland. Three months hence they will again apply for a pardon for Armstrong.—Idaho Daily Statesman.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PROVO, Utah, Oct. 5.

The Democratic hosts of Utah have conferred their strength in Provo today. The Garden City is the scene of the utmost activity. Delegations to the Democratic Territorial convention commenced arriving last night and continued to do so until 11 o'clock this forenoon. The Provo and other Utah county bands met the visitors at the railway depots and escorted them to headquarters. An immense procession of citizens fell into the ranks and marched with them. Flags were floating in the breeze in all parts of town, and business blocks and private residences were artistically decorated with national bunting, and pictures of Cleveland and Stevenson were observed on all sides.

The Salt Lake delegation was three hours in reaching Provo. A new and untried engine had been brought into use but died on the way. Immediately on their arrival they went into caucus and elected Waldemar Van Cott chairman and A. H. Snow secretary.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the delegations all assembled at the Opera House, the interior of which was beautifully decorated. The stage was simply a mass of flags, pictures and natural flowers. At 12:30 Territorial chairman C. C. Richards called the convention to order and made a stirring and characteristic speech which elicited round after round of applause. S. R. Thurman, of Provo, was chosen temporary chairman, and E. W. Exum, of Ogden, secretary. A committee consisting of one delegate from each county was appointed on permanent organization and order of business. A committee of eleven was appointed on credentials. A committee of seven consisting of C. W. Penrose, chairman, David Evans, W. H. Kling, J. W. Judd, W. K. Reid, J. H. Paul and George Bean was appointed on resolutions and platform.

A motion by Judge Norrell to the effect that all resolutions be referred to this committee without discussion, carried unanimously.

The Opera House, large as it is, was found entirely inadequate to accommodate the many visitors present, and the Democratic leaders were in a quandary as to how to proceed with the transaction of business, when a message was received from President A. O. Smoot, tendering them the use of the Stake Tabernacle for convention purposes. This courtesy was received with applause and the convention adjourned to meet at that place at 3:30.

During the recess, a corps of workmen were engaged in transferring the decorations from the Opera House to the Tabernacle. It is not believed that more than four names will be presented before the convention as nominee for candidate for Delegate to Congress. Notwithstanding the apparently positive declaration of Judge Henderson he is the favorite. The three other names suggested are John T. Caine, J. L. Rawlins and W. H. Kling. Most of the southern delegations, it is said, are pledged to support the latter, as long at least as there is any hope of his winning. It is expected that the convention will have completed its labors by midnight.

The afternoon session of the Democratic Territorial Convention was not called to order until after 4 o'clock and the committee not being ready to report B. H. Roberts was called for and made a lengthy and interesting speech. After he had finished, J. F. Talton of the committee on credentials reported a list of five hundred delegates entitled to seats in the convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The committee on permanent organization, through its chairman, Hon. John T. Caine, reported as follows:

First—Report of committee on credentials.

Second—Of committee on permanent organization and order of business.

Third—Selection of officers, consisting of a president, five vice presidents, secretary, two assistants, a chaplain and sergeant-at-arms.

Officers—Hon. F. S. Richards of Salt Lake county, president. Vice president—Hon. H. W. Smith of Weber, Hon. Ira N. Hinckley of Millard, Hon. George W. Whitmore of Juab, Hon. Sven Nielson of Sanpete, Hon. Thos. Judd of Washington. Secretary—Noble Warrum, Jr., of Cache. Assistants—Thomas H. Phillips of Davis, O. F. Lyons of Summit. Chaplain—Bishop Charles Adams of Iron. Sergeant-at-Arms—J. F. Collins of Weber.

Fourth—Prayer by the chaplain.

Fifth—Report of committee on resolutions.

Sixth—Nomination of commissioner to locate university lands.

Seventh—Nomination of delegates to Fifty-third Congress.

Eighth—In making nominations it is suggested that the counties be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of candidates, that balloting be made in the same order, and that a majority vote of all the votes cast be necessary for a choice.

Ninth—Miscellaneous.

Adopted unanimously.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on platform and resolutions, through its chairman Hon. C. W. Penrose, reported as follows:

The Democratic party of Utah in convention assembled hereby adopts the following platform and resolutions.

First—As a duly recognized portion of the great Democratic party of the United States, we accept and endorse the principles set forth in the platform of that party, adopted at the convention held in Chicago, June 21, 1892.

Second—We recognize the government of the United States as supreme in all national affairs, affirm anew our allegiance to its sovereignty, and pledge ourselves to its laws and authority as delegated to it from the people and defined in the national constitution.

Third—We hold that the principle of local self government is fundamental and essential to the system established by the founders of our nation, and therefore that each of the states is, and must be sovereign within its own sphere. We regard paternalism in government as opposed to the genius of our political institutions, and centralization as fatal to the rights of the states and the liberties of the people.

Fourth—We denounce all schemes, whether called "protection," or by

any other misnomer, which tax the many for the enrichment of the few, which take from the poor man as much as they draw from the rich; which build up one class at the expense of the others; which foster trusts and feed monopolies, as legalized robbery, disguised fraud and virtual defiance of constitutional inhibitions.

Fifth—We regard home industries as essential to the welfare of the country and their maintenance as conducive to general prosperity. But we do not believe it is within the province of constitutional government to subsidize manufactures at public expense, nor to compel the great masses of agriculturists to pay high prices to a few manufacturers. To cripple commerce and prevent fair competition is to create monopolies and impoverish the majority of the people.

Sixth—We brand as deceptive and shameful the specious sophistry by which uninformed people are led to believe that a high tariff lowers the price of commodities, increases wages and benefits anybody but monopolists, speculators and moneyed corporations. We favor a tariff to provide needful revenue for the government, wise economy in public expenditures, local taxation limited to the necessities of the times and a strict accounting of all public funds.

Seventh—We execrate partisan attempts to control the will of the people, prevent its free expression at the polls or elsewhere, and confront ballots with bayonets. We pronounce them revolutionary and un-American and declare our determination to resist them legally to the very uttermost.

Eighth—We denounce the action of the Republican convention in this Territory in approving the exercise by the governor of the absolute power of veto. The subsequent withdrawal of that approval when its probable effect upon the citizens was appreciated was but a subterfuge too flimsy to cover the real sentiment of the party. (Applause.) Its action in reference to statehood was similar in spirit and a plain indication that Utah need not look to the Republican party for aid in speedy deliverance from territorial vassalage. (Applause.)

Ninth—We condemn the covert charge of the Utah commission, signed by all its members except that grand old veteran Democrat, General McClernand (applause), that polygamous marriages are still being contracted in Utah, and that a large number of people are living in polygamous cohabitation, as false and designed to deceive the American people and hinder the progress of the Territory to the grand position of statehood. While asserting that "it is believed" that this condition of affairs exists in Utah, the commission refrains from stating by whom it is believed, and has persistently refused to name the individuals alleged to have violated the law, or the persons said to have furnished the information. The records of the criminal courts, and the reports of grand juries form a standing refutation of this slander by the Utah commission. (Applause.) We demand the abolition of that body as an unnecessary, despotic and un-American institution. (Applause.)

Tenth—We regard the report of that commission as strictly in line with the whole course of the Republican party

towards Utah. (Applause.) The Republican President has officially declared his doubts as to the sincerity of the Mormon people in their announced abandonment of polygamy. The reports of Republican congressional committeemen have emphasized these doubts. Their words have been echoed by the Republican press. The President has also withheld action on the petition for general amnesty presented by Mormon leaders, endorsed and signed by prominent officials and statesmen of both parties. And by voting against home rule, by introducing and then smothering a sham measure, having the appearance without the intention of preparing the way for statehood, and by the obstructive plank in its platform adopted at Minneapolis, the Republican party has exhibited the old-time and continued hostility to the people of this Territory and its determination to hinder as long as possible the attainment of their political rights and liberties. (Applause.)

Eleventh.—We announce our complete confidence in the sincerity of the Mormon people in their abandonment of polygamy, in submission to the laws of the land, and their devotion on party lines, and our full faith in the pledges of their Church leaders that the freedom of the members in political affairs shall not be interfered with by them in any particular. We view the attempts of individuals to make it appear that the Mormon Presidency secretly desire and work for the success of any party as a slander upon the Church officials and a disgrace to those engaged in such despicable trickery. (Applause.)

Twelfth.—We emphatically declare that Utah is fully prepared in every way for the honors and responsibilities of a sovereign state, and pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly until this proud position is achieved. (Applause.)

Thirteenth.—We are united with the great Democratic party in its unswerving friendship to organized labor, and denounce the policy of the Republican party in the interests of capital which results in the reduction of wages, the importation of cheap workmen, the employment of Pinkerton hirelings and the oppression of the laboring classes. (Great applause.)

Fourteenth.—We look upon the demonization of silver by the Republican in 1873 as a crime, (applause) and demand the restoration of the white metal to its proper position as a part of the national currency.

Fifteenth.—Such support as is possible for citizens of a territory to give we will exercise for the election of those stalwart champions of pure Democracy, Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, as President and Vice-President of the United States; (Great and prolonged applause.) and will advocate and defend, promulgate and sustain the principles of Democratic government and the rights of man until they become triumphant throughout the land and establish justice, liberty and happiness in all the world.

On motion of Colonel S. A. Merritt the platform and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

UNIVERSITY LAND COMMISSIONERS. The roll was then called for the nominating of candidates for the position of commissioners to locate university lands.

Mr. Snow of Box Elder named Hon. William Lowe of that county.

Mr. Paul of Cache county named Thomas Griffith. Davis county named Thomas F. Roueche, which was seconded by Millard.

Rich county named Hon. Aquilla Nebeker.

Snappe county named Hon. William H. Seegmiller and Summit, San Juan and Sevier endorsed him.

Utah county named J. S. Peery.

On call of the counties the ballot stood: Nebeker 20, Roueche 105, Lowe 123, Griffith 344, Peery 374, Seegmiller 483, and the last three gentlemen were declared the nominees.

Shortly after 6 o'clock an ineffectual attempt was made to adjourn until 7:30.

Nominations for delegate to Congress were then declared in order.

H. W. Smith in a brief and well worded speech nominated Judge Henry P. Henderson. A storm of applause and round after round of cheers followed. When quiet was restored Judge Henderson took the floor and begged earnestly for the convention to consider him out of the race entirely. He would not and could not accept that responsible office.

It did not take long to ascertain that the Judge meant what he said and his name was withdrawn.

The roll of counties was then called and no nominations were made until Salt Lake County was reached, when Judge Judd took the platform and in a speech eulogistic and praiseworthy of his nominee named Joseph S. Rawlins of Salt Lake City. This was the occasion for another demonstration. When the call of counties had been completed, the rules were suspended and the nomination made by acclamation.

On motion of Wendell Benson of Salt Lake the chair appointed a committee of three consisting of Hon. John T. Caine, Wendell Benson and Hon. H. P. Henderson to notify Mr. Rawlins of his nomination and escort him to the hall.

On his arrival he was cheered to the echo and made a neat and feeling response.

EX-DELEGATE CAINE ENDORSED.

Hon. H. W. Smith of Weber presented the following resolution which was adopted with three cheers:

The Democratic party of Utah endorses the services of the Hon. John T. Caine in Congress, especially his efforts to procure home rule for the people of this Territory, and for which it extends to him its heartiest appreciation.

Hon. Moses Thatcher delivered an eloquent address on the political issues of the day, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

On the 24th and 25th inst., the North Carolina Conference was again held. There were present Elder J. G. Kimball, president of the Southern States Mission; Elder P. M. Folkman, president of the North Carolina Conference and traveling Elders James C. Robinson, James Nelson, Wm. C. Winder, N. P. Lee, W. J. Bartholomew, Lemont Taylor, Solon Barber, Kepler Sessions and Willis Johnson. Saturday's meetings were held at Sumner, Guilford county, as were also our council meetings.

Though not large an appreciative audience was present, and strong testimonies were borne to the truth of the message we bear.

The Saints' tables were loaded with delicious viands, and I shall be pardoned for saying, the Elders made them look like a cyclone had struck them.

On Sunday, Saints, Elders and all repaired to the Hogart hall, in Greensboro, a city of nine thousand inhabitants, where another enjoyable day was spent preaching the Gospel to the "town folks." The Elders had held two meetings there previous to this, and had received notices to the effect that a coat of tar and feathers awaited them if they returned. But no such opposition was manifested. Everything went off peaceably and in quietness we returned to Sumner that night, and concluded our business.

Many good and valuable instructions were given, by President Kimball, and his encouraging remarks gave much satisfaction and comfort. The health of the Elders is excellent generally and their ambition to do good is equal to any emergency or hardship. They are enjoying their labors, and feel encouraged with the prospects before them to carry the glad news into new parts. Among the things which cheer them is the weekly arrival of the pioneer paper of the Rockies.

The following new appointments were made:

Elders Robinson and Barber to Pennsylvania and Halifax counties, Va.; Elders Nelson and Bartholomew to Rockingham, Person and Caswell counties, N. C.; Elders Lee and Taylor to Orange, Durham and Wake; Elders Winder and Sessions to Montgomery and Moore, and Elders Folkman and Johnson to Forsyth, Chatham and Randolph.

Mail addressed to any of the Elders at Colfax, Guilford Co., N. C., will be forwarded to them.

WM. C. WINDER,
Clerk of Conference.
COLFAX, GUILFORD CO., N. C.,
Sept. 30th, 1892.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The Territorial Fair is now attracting the attention of admiring throngs. Those who were in attendance, having been regaled by some excellent music from the Logan brass band, were called to order at 12:35 today by the President of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, C. P. Mason. With a few introductory words he presented Rev. Lane, who offered an appropriate and feeling prayer, at the close of which Governor Thomas was introduced, who spoke as follows:

In accordance with the custom which has always existed in this Territory, I have been kindly invited by the president and board of directors of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society to say a few words to you at the opening of this fair.

They have this much to congratulate themselves upon at this time: That this is probably the best display ever made in the Territory. They ask you to go through this building and through the grounds and examine

every exhibit which has been made. The grounds are not sufficient to hold the exhibits which could be made at this time. Hundreds of animals have had to be turned away on this occasion.

The exhibit made by the stock breeders is the best show which can be seen in the West. The board of directors ask you to go and examine everything, so that you may know how the Territory in which you live is growing and prospering.

The Fair takes the place of the schools. It is a place where you can see and learn, a place where you can see what can be done by labor and perseverance, a place where you can learn the lesson that everything is possible to those who try to accomplish good ends.

I believe this fair is going to be recommended as the best which has ever been held in this Territory. I believe it tells the story in better words than any person can tell it.

And now, in behalf of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, I congratulate you on the exhibits made.

President Mason then said: In accordance with the custom, I now take pleasure in announcing to you the opening of the twentieth exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. The board of directors extends its most hearty welcome to all visitors and exhibitors.

The Logan band played another selection.

More music followed, when Mr. Mason formally declared the Exposition open.

It would be an impossibility to give even an idea of the general appearance of the building and grounds, either as they are or will be. The exhibits were not all in their places at the opening. Everything, however, indicated that a great and beautiful exhibit of the Territory's resources in all departments is going to be recorded. In the mechanical and art departments workmen were quite busy getting things into shape and their labors may not be completed before late if at all this afternoon; while live stock was going in long after the opening. The probabilities are, however, that everything will be in place by this evening and that those who attend tomorrow will witness a grand exhibition.

The Fair's Second Day.

The attendance on the Exposition yesterday afternoon gradually increased, as did also the exhibits, until the show and those who visited were alike subjects of admiration and comment. The chief feature of the afternoon was the practical life-saving service. A tower five stories high had been erected on the grounds for the occasion. Captain W. P. Hooper, the drill master of the corps, put his men through all the evolutions in good style. The corps consists of Captain Vale, Captain Fooley, Mr. Morton, Fred. Fitzgerald, Ed. Fitzgerald, E. J. Randolph, Frank Butt and Master Hooper, the twelve-year-old son of the captain. The men were dressed in black woolen tights, similar to bathing costumes, and they crouched closely to the figures of the warriors. Some of the men ran up the poles gracefully, while others were a little shaky at times, and no wonder,

for when a person gets up five stories and trusts himself to a pole fastened with a slender piece of bent iron and the lower end moves around with every shift of the centre of gravity and nothing but the bare ground below, it is enough to make anybody a little nervous.

The climbing from the ground to the top of the tower by singles and doubles and swinging from window to window was cleverly done, and the whole performance was quite satisfactory.

It was only ten o'clock this morning when people began to crowd into the Fair from every direction, and at eleven the grounds and building were so full that it seemed almost impossible for any more to get in, and people were coming thick and fast. This is children's day and the children are multitudinous.

The exhibits were largely increased during the latter part of yesterday, but there are a few who are still behind time. Everything will not be in running order until tomorrow morning.

There are many exhibits which are attracting attention from all visitors. One of the most conspicuous of these is one of our home industries, the product of the Provo Woolen mills. They have the finest display of all kinds of cloth, blankets and flannels, and every thing else in their line. The Deseret Woolen mills also have a very fine display of cloths and all kinds of woolen goods, their flannel department on the second floor being excellent. Buckle & Son, the tailors, have a good line of cloths and gents' suitings on exhibition.

Beth Jones & Co.'s Kayaville creamery is another very important feature of the Fair, and is attracting general attention. It has the finest display of butter that has ever been made in the Territory. L. O. Porter is another very fine exhibitor of butter.

J. I. Gallacher has a very nice display of trunks, valises and all kinds of satchels. Hulbert Bros. also have a fine exhibit in the same line.

H. Denhalter & Sons have an excellent exhibit of all kinds of effervescent waters. This company has been awarded the gold medal at two preceding fairs. Hewlett Bros. also have a splendid display in this line. They have over thirty-five varieties of soda water.

The James McDonald Candy Co. has a large and most attractive assortment of sweets and candies.

G. F. Culmer & Bros. have a fine display of show cases.

Wm. C. Louch & Co. have a most brilliant exhibit of shoes, which are placed in a very artistic manner. The \$1000 piano which they propose to give to their patrons on Friday next at 4 p.m., is also on exhibition.

The Salt Lake Music Co. is well displayed with pianos and organs.

Callaway, Hoock & Co.'s exhibition of glassware is excellent.

The educational department is doubtless one of the best at the fair. It has a much larger space devoted to it than it had last year and is arranged better than ever before.

The horse and cattle show is one of the best and largest ever made and every exhibition in this department deserves credit.

The poultry show is large and excellent.

The dog department is particularly noticeable this year.

During the evening the task of awarding the premium to the prettiest girl at the fair will be performed, and the result announced at 10 o'clock.

The drilling contest took place at 2 p.m. The University boys were the only company that showed up. At the time appointed they were on hand and immediately began to drill. They went through a series of exercises which lasted about ten minutes. They really deserve the greatest credit for their performance, which was given in a beautiful manner and would doubtless have taken the prize if every other company in Utah had been there to contest.

At half-past three o'clock this afternoon the balloon ascension was made by Prof. John Leonard. It was a thrilling success and was witnessed by thousands of people who thronged the Fair at that time. When the professor got up about 1000 feet the air he let go of the balloon and descended in his parachute amidst tumultuous applause, indicating that the people were pleased.

The third day of the Territorial Fair proved one of the most interesting, many of the department which yesterday and on Tuesday were but partially filled, being now splendidly rounded out. The opening of Conference, of course, drew away many who would otherwise have been present, but before the hour of service and during the noon recess, the grounds were well filled and the display met with universal admiration.

The military company that appeared for the competitive drill yesterday was composed of thirty-nine men, professed to be from the battalion of the Utah University; captain, E. T. Hill; first lieutenant, R. C. Mayer; second lieutenant, F. F. Craft. The judges were Lieutenants Brown, Irvin and Sorley, of the Sixteenth Infantry, and they applauded the drill as a very excellent one. The prize was a diploma and \$15 in cash.

The calisthenic drill competition turned out to be only an exhibition, the one entry being about a hundred little folks from the Provo public schools. The exhibition was a pleasing one and the judge awarded them the prize, a diploma and \$15.

There were but two entries in the contest for the best school chorus, a chorus from the Provo public schools and a choir from the Latter-day Saints' College of this city. The little folks from Provo sang two selections, "The Mountain Home" and "The Farmer Boy." The college choir sang "Praise Ye the Father." There was some difference in the ages of the contestants, those of the Provo schools being much younger. This was taken into account by the judges in making their decision, and the prize and diploma were awarded to the Provo choir. Professors Stephens, Lewis and Reesley were the judges.

The singing contest for little girls was a most interesting feature yesterday afternoon. There were fifteen contestants, Misses Laura Harris, Hattie Whitney, Sybil Foote, Laura Brown, Maude Pendleton, Bessie Bowring, Beale Bean, Alice Bean, Florence Jenkinson, Mable Guthrie, Mable Foote, Edna Swenson, Katie

Riddle, Ethel Connelly and Mina Jensen. The prize was a magnificent big doll presented by the Utah Book and Stationery Company, and was awarded to Laura Harris, daughter of Coroner Harris. The judges were Professors Stephens, Lewis and Bessley.

There was but one entry for the declamatory contest. J. S. Robinson recited Anthony's oration over the body of Julius Caesar, and was loudly applauded.

The pantomime contest was a good one. There were two entries, Joseph O. Crenshaw, "Courtship Under Difficulties" and Mr. Paul, "The Preacher and the Wasps." Both acted their parts well and received great applause.

The spelling contest was not decided. Those who contested were Fred Rossiter, Cecil Matthews, William W. Edmunds, F. A. Wegeland and J. F. Graves. Each one was compelled to write twenty-five words which were taken from Henderson's Test Words in Spelling. Prof. Whiting managed the affair; the winner of the prize will be announced later.

The mental arithmetic class followed the singing. There were five entries, and the questions given were pretty severe. The contest was worked the problems on paper, but did the figuring mentally. The papers were submitted to the judges.

Last night was the chance for the prettiest girl, and the attendance of the fair sex was quite large. Messrs. Mason, Bamberger, Empey, Rowe and Farr were appointed judges on this delicate occasion, and kept themselves busy all the evening searching for the belle. Shortly after 10 o'clock they came from the directors' room and announced that Miss May Preston, daughter of Bishop Preston, had been selected as the beauty of the Fair.

The attendance at the Fair last evening was very large and a count of the tickets sold showed that a little more than 6000 persons had been at the Exposition during the day.

The balloon ascension at 4:30 o'clock was an unqualified success. Professor Leonard has proven himself an excellent aeronaut, and for once the balloon ascension has been as advertised.

The Salt Lake colored quartette, composed of W. B. Gates, James Thompson, A. E. Shavers and Wm. Armstrong, gave a very pleasing performance. There was a special prize of \$60 offered for the best colored quartette, but as there was only one quartette entered the performance was more in the nature of an exhibition than a competition. The following pieces were rendered: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," "Massa Is in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Kentucky," and as encores the pieces entitled, "The Jews Crucified Jesus," "Live Hallelujah," and a medley "Kate Was My Sweetheart."

The Pomper Life Saving Crew's exhibition of rescuing children from the apparently burning tower was very clever and elicited much applause.

The public wedding which took place this afternoon at 2:30 was the main feature of the day at the Territorial Fair and drew the largest crowd that has been in attendance since the opening. The whole building up stairs and down was a total jam.

Elof Nelson and Ellen Drake, both

of West Jordan, were the contracting parties on the occasion. The ceremony was performed by Justice George E. Blair.

After the happy couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony they, with their parents and near relatives, marched to music from the Logan brass band to the dining room and partook of an elegant lunch.

Following is a list of the presents given to the couple:

Bedroom set, by the D. A. and M. Society; pair of lady's shoes, Barnes & Lewis; half dozen lunch plates, Little & Roundy; pair of slippers, by Hirschman. Other gifts and the names of the donors could not be obtained in time for this issue.

Immediately after the public wedding the drawing of Spencer & Lynch took place. The person who holds a ticket 12,691 will be rewarded with a \$1,000 plane from that company.

The grand attraction at the Fair this afternoon was the exhibition of "Utah's best crop," gleaned for the occasion of the baby show. For the prizes there were 120 entries. The rule was that the prettiest babies were to be picked out in the main building, but when the time came there were so many competing that it was decided to go to the grand stand; and even then there was hardly room to accommodate the rush. At four o'clock, when the reporter left the building, he had been unable to get the names of the winners, there being so many anxious mothers waiting to receive the news, each of course expecting to be the favored one. This naturally added to the responsibility of the judges, who, after looking themselves up for considering their position, decided it was not safer for them to announce publicly who had received the prizes. The latter are as follows:

Best looking babies between 6 and 12 months old, four prizes—\$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5.

Best looking baby under 6 months, gold medal.

Best looking baby under one year, baby buggy given by Sorenson & Nelson.

The twentieth annual exhibit by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Utah closed on Saturday night. The directors labored long and hard to make it a success, and how well they succeeded the public can attest. The Fair was visited by 25,000 people and the receipts amount to \$7700.

THE BABY SHOW

during the closing hours was indeed a beautiful one. There were 120 entries and every proud mother expected that her darling would win a prize. The judges, after looking carefully over this garden of infantile roses, finally selected thirty from among them. Then followed the awarding of prizes which resulted as follows:

The special prize of a fine baby carriage, presented by Sorenson & Nelson, was awarded to the 8-month-old girl baby of Mrs. Hauck, of Salt Lake City. The first prize of \$20 to the 10-month-old girl baby of Mrs. J. J. Smith, of Ogden. The second prize of \$15 was won by the girl baby of Mrs. M. E. Jones, of Salt Lake. The third prize of \$10 by the boy baby of Mrs. R. F. Thornburg, of Salt Lake. The fourth

prize of \$5 was carried off by the 6-month-old baby boy of Mrs. W. M. Anderson, of Harville.

The special prize of a gold medal for the two finest babies under six months old was won by the twin babies, a boy and a girl, of Mrs. Syphus, of Salt Lake City. The prize for the best Indian baby was won by the baby boy of Matilda Graft, of Fort Douglas.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION which occurred at 9 o'clock was in every way successful. When hundreds of feet above terra firma Prof. Leonard performed a number of clever tricks which with the pyrotechnical display of fireworks from the balloon won the applause of the multitude.

LIFE SAVING PERFORMANCE.

The exhibition by the Pomper Life Saving crew like all which preceded it was interesting in the extreme.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday night, President Lombour in the chair. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karriek, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Simondt, Beardsley, Wantland, Hele. The minutes of Friday night's session were read and approved, after which

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

H. J. Bacon and others recommended the appointment of F. J. Greece as meat inspector. Committee on sanitation.

W. S. Crismon and others asked that Current street be improved. Committee on streets.

H. J. Heath and others asked the city to either purchase or abandon the ground now used as a sewage farm. Committee on sewerage.

H. J. Meyer and others complained of the dangerous condition of Tenth South street where it was now crossed by the railroad. Committee on streets.

Charles Sansome asked that he be relieved from paying taxes on \$2000 worth of mortgaged property. Committee on claims.

Lyman S. Crandall asked to be appointed inspector on the board of health. Committee on sanitation.

A. E. Hyde asked to be allowed to put a shingle roof on a two-story brick addition to his residence within the fire limits. Committee on municipal laws.

REVOCATION OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following from the mayor was read and referred to the committee on license:

Gentlemen—On Sept. 13, Louis Holbo, B. F. Whitmore and W. J. Shields were granted retail liquor licenses; each of these parties under their previous licenses habitually violated the ordinance of the city prohibiting the Sale of liquor on Sunday. For this reason I have withheld my approval of their bonds. I call the attention of the Council to the matter and request that in view of the facts in the premises, the Council reconsider their action in granting such licenses.

ANOTHER COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan recommended that a force of men be engaged at once to clean out the water

courses in Parley's Canyon. Committee on waterworks.

MOBE MONEY FOR "GALLY."

Gallezz sent in his report for the month of September. His share of collections amounted to \$335 which was appropriated to his credit.

THE KESLER CASE.

The city attorney reporting on the resolution of Councilman Heise calling for the removal of Fred Kesler as police justice and the appointment of W. W. Gee as his successor, stated that the measure was perfectly legal. The Council had the full right to remove without charges.

Moran moved that it be received and filed.

Karrick moved to amend by adopting the report.

Heise moved to lay on the table indefinitely. Lost.

On the motion of Rich the matter went over until the transaction of miscellaneous business should be reached.

NEW CITY PRISON.

The committee on prisons reported recommending the erection of a new city jail at a cost not to exceed \$25,000.

Moran moved to receive the report and place it on file. He didn't want such a report adopted.

Horn thought that Moran insinuated that the committee had not done its duty.

Moran explained that he objected to the report simply because it gave the committee too much power.

Wantland said he was in favor of building a city jail but the report was indefinite.

Lawson said at least \$50,000 would be required to erect a suitable structure.

Horn explained that the committee had consulted with a number of prominent architects and were assured that a modern building entirely adequate for a city of 100,000 inhabitants could be erected for \$25,000. That included a hospital ward and cooking department.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The special committee on public parks reported recommending the appointment of a commission of five citizens to take charge of and improve the parks. The period of office recommended is four years.

The city attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance covering the recommendations.

KESLER OFFICIALLY REMOVED.

The resolution of Mr. Heise in the Kesler case now came up again.

Moran moved that the name of W. W. Gee be stricken off the resolution and the name of C. E. Hall be inserted.

Heise declared that a resolution could not be amended. The chair held that it could.

Moran's motion was then defeated on a vote of 11 to 8.

Moran then sprang the point that the council was infringing on the prerogatives of the Mayor. He thought that the matter should be referred to that official. He was willing to abide by his decision.

Heise moved that the previous question be put. It carried on the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Folland, Hardy, Heise, Karrick, Lawson, Looftbours, Rich, Simond, Wantland—10.

Noes—Bell, Evans, Moran—3.

Excused—Horn—1.

THE MORGAN ROAD PROPOSITION.

The Mayor's veto message on the Morgan resolution came up and caused a considerable amount of desultory discussion, after which it was defeated on the following vote:

Noes—Beardsley, Bell, Evans, Hardy, Heise, Horn, Karrick, Looftbours, Moran, Simond—10.

Ayes—Folland, Lawson, Rich, Wantland—4.

KELLY SUCCEEDS EWING.

Evans moved that the appointment of a successor to ex-Councilman Ewing from the Second precinct be proceeded with. Carried.

He nominated Albert H. Kelly. The gentleman was elected on the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Bell, Evans, Folland, Heise, Horn, Lawson, Looftbours, Moran, Rich, Simond, Wantland—12.

Noes—Hardy—1.

Excused—Karrick—1.

THAT FIRE PROOF SCHEME.

Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot represented that the additional cost of making the city and county building fire proof would be as follows:

Basement, with brick floor, arches and iron beams.....	\$11,895 00
Third floor, with brick arches and iron beams.....	14,106 00
Third floor, with terra cotta floor, arches, iron beams.....	19,096 00
The building, fireproof, complete with iron beams, brick floor, arches and terra cotta roof and ceiling construction.....	54,000 00
The building, fireproof, complete with terra cotta arches in the first, second and third floors, roof and ceiling; terra cotta construction; brick floor, arches in the basement, all iron beams.....	74,000 00

GREAT SALT LAKE AND HOT SPRINGS.

The resolution granting a franchise to the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs railway again came up. It was amended so as to allow the road to commence from the middle of Third West, between South Temple and North Temple, a single track to run to Fifth North and a double track from that point on to Ninth North street, together with two single tracks, switches or turnouts in the form of a "Y" easterly from said track across the sidewalk of said Third West street, to the premises described as the north one-half of lot 4 in block 84, plat A, Salt Lake City survey. Also a single or double track, beginning at the south boundary line of Oak street of Folsom's addition, at a point opposite an alley between lots 1 and 88 of block 17 of said addition; thence northerly across said Oak street and along the alleyway last aforesaid, and across Chestnut street, and along the alleyway running through block 16 of said addition to Cleveland avenue; thence northerly along Cleveland avenue and the County road 1320 feet to a point on the western boundary line of said County road.

Other minor amendments were made, when Le Grand Young addressed the council in behalf of the citizens who protested against the granting of the franchise. He represented between 300 and 400. He thought the council should listen to the demands of the people in that section of the city. He said the franchise would be fought in the courts if passed.

Replying, Mr. Bamberger made a

brief statement, saying they had plenty of ground for depot buildings. They had a lot 10 by 10, another strip and an option on the entire Jeunings property.

The resolution then passed. Ayes—Beardsley, Heise, Horn, Karrick, Lawson, Looftbours, Moran, Simond, Wantland. Noes—Bell, Evans, Folland, Hardy, Rich. Folland then changed his vote to aye.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were then voted:

Mount & Griffin.....	\$ 3,718 90
Houlahan & Griffith.....	48 96
H. M. Willard.....	79 03
J. H. Bowman.....	11,448 33
Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot.....	231 62
Wm. Harkins.....	14 53
C. M. Dall.....	9 50
Pacific Packing Co. of Utah.....	5,663 18
Petersen & Brown.....	3 90
Richards Bros.....	550 70
Samuel Gallezz.....	665 00
T. C. Armstrong.....	90 50
Utah & Montana Machinery Co.....	1 75
Wastch Bros.....	430 00
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	4 75
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	275 45
E. D. Hoge.....	26 40
E. D. Hoge.....	59 00
W. C. Parry & Co.....	11 45
Mountain Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	25 45
Intermountain Electric Co.....	1 60
F. W. Dennis.....	35 00
J. O. Murphy & Co.....	115 00
Tribeau Job Printing Co.....	19 50
Herald Publishing Co.....	86 80
Joseph Lippman.....	182 00
Total.....	\$ 23,065 68

An adjourned session of the City (council) met in an adjourned session last night. The following members were present: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karrick, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Simond, Beardsley, Wantland, Heise, Kelly, Moran, Evans—14.

Absent—None.

KELLY QUALIFIED.

A communication was read from the recorder announcing the qualification of Albert H. Kelly as councilman from the Second precinct, vice S. C. Ewing, resigned. Received and filed.

CORPORATION DIFFICULTIES.

President Looftbours announced that the meeting had been specially called to consider and if possible adjudicate the differences existing between the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone and the Street Car companies.

Representatives of all the companies were present attended by their legal advisers. They listened carefully to the reading of a number of lengthy documents by the recorder which had been presented to the City Council at different times during the last few months, and which have been referred to frequently in the accounts of the council proceedings as published in these columns.

On motion of Councilman Horn the representatives of the rival interests were allowed to speak.

Mr. Wallace of the Telephone company said his company had been amply represented before the council committee. All he now asked was for the council to sustain the report of that committee.

Attorney E. B. Britchlow, legal adviser for the Salt Lake street car company, said his company had not been heard before the committee, at least not in full. When the street car companies were given franchises over numerous streets it was a well known

fact that the telephone company felt and complained that their field was being trespassed upon. The latter company's complaint was that its business was interfered with by the parallel lines of the street car companies at a loss of current which caused an alleged buzzing on the telephone wires. The Salt Lake company had a prior right. Its wires were laid long before the telephone company had come into the field. The telephone company had accepted a secondary right of way and should be the last to complain of any electrical or other disturbance.

Electrician Smith of the Salt Lake Street car company, said he had made several scientific tests of the alleged trouble. The street car company's Second East street feed wire was the one complained of. However, he did not believe the cause was with the street car companies. He believed that it originated with the telephone company's own lines which were unevenly balanced.

David Murray of the telephone company stated that their attorney was out of town and they would therefore have their side of the question in plain, simple facts without any attempt at oratory. He, too, made tests with his electrician when certain currents were cut off and in so doing demonstrated that from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the trouble was thus done away with. As to Second East street the Salt Lake Company was the trespasser. It now had four feed wires on that thoroughfare and the induction was so great as to very materially impair the telephone service.

Mr. Read denied this, and said that if the council on any part of it would join with him in making a thorough test it would be easily proven that Mr. Murray was mistaken.

Rich—Mr. Read, is there any reason why combination poles cannot be used on Second East street?

Mr. Read—Yes, sir; in case of heavy snow and sleet storms the telephone company's wires would be blown down and the service of both companies would be thus greatly injured.

Mr. Moran—Mr. Read, why do you not move your wires from Second East street?

Mr. Read—I do not see why we should. We have a priority and possessory right.

Councilman Horn—I believe both of the companies have rights there. The Council has nothing to do with the trouble. I move that the subject matter of this discussion be laid on the table. Lost.

Horn then moved to postpone action indefinitely. Lost.

The city attorney was called upon and said there was another side to the question. He took the broad ground that the street car company had no rights on Second East street.

Lawson inquired of the attorney if the telephone company had any franchise over that street.

The attorney evaded the interrogation by saying he did not have that proposition under consideration.

Moran then demanded that the question be answered by the attorney but that gentleman only replied by saying that he was not counsel for either company. As to the alleged right of way

obtained by the Salt Lake Street Car Company it came from a resolution illegally passed. It had not been read three times. Neither had it been given the signature of the chief executive. The street was obstructed by the poles there now. The Council had given this bogus right for the benefit of private individuals.

Beardsley—Could not the company have been prevented from erecting poles if that resolution had not been passed?

Attorney Hoag—Well, that is not what I am now speaking of.

Beardsley—But I insist on an answer.

Attorney Hoag—Well, then, I say yes, and I will say further that it could also have done so afterwards. The legal proposition is this: That the resolution was not passed as an ordinance and therefore does not have binding force.

Lawson said the matter had been referred to the city attorney but that gentleman instead of going down into the merit of the question had brought in a one-sided report. He moved that the matter be referred back for investigation, and proper investigation too. The city employed and paid an attorney to do work for it. He wanted him to earn his money.

Folland—it is evident to me that this affair has no place in this Council. It is purely an individual fight, and should go back to the principal combatants for settlement between themselves. The first petition bearing on the matter that was presented to the Council was from the telephone people and entirely in their own interest.

Wantland moved that the matter go over until the next meeting of the Council.

Rich moved to deny the petition of the telephone company.

The chair ruled the motion out of order.

The original motion to postpone action indefinitely was then carried on a vote of 9 to 4.

COMBINATION POLES.

The matter of compelling the electric companies to use combination poles was taken up, and the objections thereto of the Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company was read by the recorder.

The telephone company was not opposed to the use of the combination pole, but the other companies were.

Some debate followed and the matter went over to allow more time to investigate the feasibility of the adoption of the plan.

The Council then adjourned and will meet tonight to continue the work of revising the ordinance.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met last evening. Vice-President William Nelson occupied the chair. The members present were Dooly, Young, Pratt, Newman and Baldwin.

The following from County Registrar Allen was read and the petition denied:

Gentlemen—I herewith make application for the use of the following school-houses for the county and Territorial election, to be held in this city November 8, 1892: The Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth.

SCHOOL ROOMS.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they had rented a building on Owen street at \$20 per month until the completion of the Hamilton school and a building on Second West between Third and Fourth North at \$20 per month. Adopted. The committee also reported that they had visited the Hamilton school and found that the two basement rooms were practically above the surface and would in case of necessity make good school rooms, and that the committee had ordered a toilet room built in the northeast corner of the basement of said school.

THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL.

The special committee consisting of Trustees Pratt, Baldwin and Dooly, appointed by the chair at a previous meeting of the board to investigate why "specifications in building contract had been made to designate certain builders' material, exclusive of all others; and why material of any make provided it be of equal requirements of the building should not compete on equal terms, reported that they had made a full, complete and careful investigation into the matter and had not found anything objectionable in the specification of certain material to the exclusion of others, except in the matter of brick. In this the committee had found that the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company's brick had been specified for a majority of the buildings, but not through any collusion between architects and contractors or material men. The committee further found that the architects who had specified the particular brick did so from proper motives and without suggestion from anyone. Some had done so because they understood that it was the policy of the board to buy none but home material and this was the only company at the time making the required quality of brick. The committee thought, in conclusion, that it was a mistake to specify any certain kind or make of material required, and suggested that no such specifications be made in the future. The report was adopted.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SCHOOL.

The committee on buildings and sites had prepared a report on the bids received for the erection of the Twenty-first ward school house, but it was not acted upon. The bids were as follows:

S. C. Sherrill.....	\$27 00
Crosford Bros. & Bryan.....	\$1,000
George Carley.....	\$3,200
S. C. Watson.....	\$0 80

The committee will recommend the letting of the contract to S. C. Sherrill, his bid being the lowest.

SOME annoyances we poor mortals must of necessity endure in the midst of our brightest joys. The hand-organ and the parachute jump are dull sensations that may not be foregone.

BOTH Republicans and Democrats having named their candidate for Delegate to Congress, it behooves the Liberals at their convention in Ogden next Wednesday to be careful how they try to press the button lest they by mistake take hold of a live wire.

ABOUT LIFE IN THE LAKE.

I have read with much interest the report of Prof. J. E. Talmage's researches in Salt Lake, one reason being that I myself predicted that life would be found there.

In the winter of 1889, my first season in this city, and before I had visited the Lake, I had several interesting conversations in regard to it with an intelligent girl of this city, who had often immersed herself in the brine pond. She insisted that no life could be found there. I insisted that "shrimps" might and probably would be found there. My deduction was based upon experiments made in Russia and reported by J. Y. Bergen in a volume on "The Development Theory." It may be interesting in this connection to reproduce what was said. It is as follows:

"In the summer of 1871, Schmankiewitsch, a Russian naturalist, noticed that *Artemia arctica* (a sort of brine shrimp) found in salt water pools, changed its form according to the greater or less saltness of the water. In summer, when the water was most salt, there was a retardation of growth, which was the more marked the higher the temperature, and the saltier the water became. When, near the end of summer, the heavy rains set in and the temperature decreased, the *Artemia* became larger and lost its red and gray color; so that the November and the July broods differed essentially in size and color. Schmankiewitsch then bred the brine shrimps artificially. In one vessel he gradually increased the saltness of the water to between four and five times that of ordinary sea-water; in another vessel he reduced the saltness considerably below that of sea-water; and in both of the series of solutions, each new generation lived in a solution of a strength or of a dilution such as the preceding generation could hardly have endured. The new broods of brine shrimp reared in solutions of varying strength differed greatly from each other, as well as from those in the original pool. Schmankiewitsch also noticed that in warm weather the females both in the stronger and in the weaker solutions reproduced without being fertilized. The females hatched from such unfertilized eggs themselves in turn produced a brood of females only. Males, only, occurred in water of medium strength. Then, in the spring, after the brine had become suddenly freshened by heavy rains, abnormal males were produced. But the two leading forms that Schmankiewitsch obtained have heretofore been known as two different genera—*Artemia* and *Branchipus*; so that here is a clear case of modifications sufficient to carry an animal from what naturalists rank as one genus into what they call another genus; all taking place by the increase or diminution of salt in the water, more or less aided by variations of temperature."

I regard this as a very interesting experiment in biology, and I want to add by way of verification of my prediction that life would be found in the Salt Lake that the lady referred to wrote to me in the summer of 1889, while I was in the East, that she had found in the

water "a curious little thing that was alive" and wanted to know if I did not want a bottle of them sent East for examination.

As to raising fish in the Lake, I think Prof. Talmage's conservatism well founded. Such a thing could be done only by gradual adaptation to the environment, and as all ocean fish shrink under salt in death, so all live ocean fish would diminish in size as they became adapted to the water of our Salt Lake. It would require such a change as the Russian, with the horrible name quoted above, saw taking place in the shrimps upon which he experimented.

A question that comes in as to the possibility of raising fish in the Lake is their food. If my memory is straight, Prof. Talmage says there is abundance of animal food in the Lake for fish that like that diet. But the shad and some of our best food fish are vegetarians, and I presume they would fare badly in the Lake until they could be degraded to such a level that they could live on Jordan river swill from the Salt Lake sewer! The carp, however, is a dirty bird, so to speak, and if he has a salt water prototype he ought to get fat in the Lake, especially near the mouth of the Jordan, where he would be sure to find very soon.

But the fellow who reported Prof. Talmage in one of your contemporaries was a bump. He thought fish that was raised in salt water would be so thoroughly salted that it "wouldn't spoil in any climate," like boiled Milwaukee beer, while the fact is a fish from the ocean will "spoil" as quickly as one from Lake Superior. In fact a trout from the Neepigon river or a white-fish from "the Soo" rapidly will "keep" longer in summer than a mackerel, a shad, or a blue fish caught in the same latitude on the coast.

CHARLES ELLIS.

AMID ETERNAL ICE.

It seems impossible for a Polar expedition to remain any length of time amid the icy barriers without having some sort of mystery connected with its exploits, such mystery in almost every case involving human life. It is scarcely to be wondered at that men, plunged into a climate with which they can never assimilate and surrounded by conditions so greatly at variance with anything in their previous experience or even dreamed of, should now and then "lose their heads" and say and do strange, unusual things; yet this does not fully if at all account for some of the mysterious disappearances which have contributed to the terrors of the frozen zone, themselves surely ample enough for all purposes without such contribution.

The case of John M. Verhoef is one of the strangest in the annals of Arctic exploration. He went out without the Peary party last year and when the recent relief expedition reached the point where the party disembarked and were rescued, Verhoef was not with them. Inquiry resulted in nothing satisfactory, the only information given being that, relying on his ability to become homogeneous with the *Esquimaux*, he had wandered off with that object in view. Another account is that the

traditional "woman in the case" figures, that he and Mrs. Peary could not get along together, and because of this he left the camp and started off on foot in quest of other quarters. But when the lost man's sister met Captain Peary on his return to Philadelphia, with tears in her eyes begging him to tell her where her brother had gone, how and why, the only reply was that he was a deserter and therefore neither the government nor the Academy of Sciences was under any obligations regarding him. There would seem in this an indifference bordering on heartlessness, and it only serves to render the situation more cloudy and complicated.

The last that was seen of Verhoef was on the 13th of last August at the head of McCormick's bay. At this point the ornithologist of the expedition, Langdon Gibson, was shooting birds for his collection, and the two met. Verhoef said he was going to an *Esquimaux* settlement some twenty miles distant. This Gibson tried to dissuade him from doing, telling him the settlement was deserted. But all to no purpose. The young man set out on his journey afoot and alone, having but three days' rations and being thinly clothed. Here it would seem was a trail which if the relief party had felt so disposed might have been successfully followed; but it was not, and the man has been left to whatever fate he may have encountered in that awfully sterile and forbidding land.

There is surely enough that is terrible in a trip to the frigid zone without adding the wilful sacrifice of life; yet terrible as it all is, there is little doubt that exploring parties followed in regular order by relief parties will continue with at least as much frequency and persistency as heretofore. Whenever a few hardy and venturesome men with a scientific turn of mind take a notion to essay an attack in force upon the forbidden circumpolar regions, the necessary money is always forthcoming, sometimes from governments, sometimes from individuals and not infrequently from both. The desire among the intellectual portion of mankind to break open the barred gates of the north and become familiar with the *terra incognita* behind them is so irresistible that when one class will undertake the task, another class is always ready with the means for carrying on the work, notwithstanding the fact that since the first expedition down to that of Lieut. Peary the same dreary tale of loss, suffering, death and failure has been borne back to the homes from whence they departed.

READ THE SCRIPTURES.

It is not a new thing to use as a telegraph code quotations from the Bible and other works that are universally distributed and widely known. The Good Book is so full of felicitous expressions suitable to any emergency or condition, that its pages are frequently resorted to by correspondents as supplying more briefly and in plainer language than they themselves are master of, clothing for the thoughts they wish to convey. An instance in point is cited by the *Reverend Review*.

"Recently the editor of the *Christian Register*, finding it would be too late to send a letter of congratulation to the London *Inquirer* in regard to its jubilee, sent a telegram by cable as follows: 'Third epistle of John, 12-14,' which, being interpreted, reads as follows: 'I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name.' Could any delayed congratulatory message be more briefly or more happily expressed than that?

ANOTHER WINE GLASS INCIDENT.

THE pretty little story of ex-President Cleveland and the wine glass reminds one, by reason of the contrast, of the story of Charles XII and his wine glass. The former refused to take the proffered glass and drink, while the great Swedish warrior and hero took the cup and saved his life. Charles was a fugitive, on his way from Bender to Stralsund, pursued by Russian spies who overtook him at an inn. They were just going to apprehend him, when he seized a decanter of liquor and filled some tumblers, inviting his pursuers to drink with him. Since everybody knew that the valiant king never touched a drop of anything stronger than water, the ruse threw his captors off the scent. The Russians supposed that they must have captured the wrong prisoner, and he soon found an opportunity to continue his hazardous journey unmolested. The royal hero was spared to fall from a bullet among the barren hills of Fredrikshald.

A PACIFIC CABLE WANTED.

THE erstwhile much-talked-of cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, to be followed by an extension to New Zealand and thus completing the circuit of the globe, seems to have fallen into complete "desuetude;" certainly it is seldom spoken of of late, and yet it is one of the most important commercial projects before the world of enterprise. With it completed, Puck's proposition to put a girdle round the world in forty minutes could be discounted several minutes in an emergency; and for all the enlightened notions, as well as some that are not enlightened, to be brought into instantaneous communication with each other would surely be an achievement worthy of occupying the proud place of rounding out this century of scientific development.

There are now 143,011 nautical miles of submarine cable, in 1168 sections. The greater part, in fact nearly all, of this vast stretch of electrical conductors is manufactured on the banks of the Thames, but France will soon have two cable works in operation and Italy already has one. Perhaps the United States may begin it as an "infant industry" in time to supply the North American and Australasian Telegraph Company with what materials it will require for the purpose of establishing communication with the great trans-Pacific empires. The name herein appearing is our own invention, but we cheerfully donate it without charge to the first organization obtaining a

charter for the purpose spoke of, with the hope that it may not be permitted to go much longer without having something tangible to apply it to.

DEATH OF LUCY M. SMITH.

In the death of Sister Lucy M. Smith, which occurred this morning, after an illness of two weeks, at the home of Apostle John Henry Smith, in this city, the family lose a beloved associate, the community an honored member and the Church an early and most steadfast adherent.

Sister Smith was born February 9, 1817, at Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, and was the daughter of Lucy Bean and Josiah Smith. On August 12, 1837, she was by baptism received into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which she has always been an active member, abounding in faith and good works, cheerfully accepting her share of the trials of the people of God because, like the Saints of ancient times, she esteemed the reproach of the followers of the Gospel "greater riches than the treasures of Egypt."

Sister Smith came to Utah in 1849, her husband, the late President George A. Smith, having been with the Pioneer camp and returning to Winter Quarters, with the others, for their families.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder S. K. McMurdie, of Paradise, Cache County, Utah, called at the News office last night having recently returned from a mission to Great Britain for which part of the world he left his home September 3rd, 1890. He labored constantly in the Birmingham Conference, England, and enjoyed his ministerial duties very much. He returns in fair health and excellent spirits.

Elder Thomas F. Welch, of Morgan City, Morgan county, has just returned from a mission to England. He left home on October 8th, 1890, and has labored during the whole time in the London Conference. He visited the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and met with moderate success. He was well received by those among whom he labored and comes back to Utah in excellent health, having had both a pleasant and profitable experience.

Elder Welch crossed the Atlantic on his return in the steamship "Weymouth," which was detained in quarantine in New York bay for a period of thirteen days, with five additional days on Fire Island.

Elder Thomas C. Stanford, of Alblon, Idaho, returned to this city on Sunday morning last, from a mission to New Zealand. He left home on Nov. 10th, 1889, and labored in the Waikato district during the entire period, with the exception of one month, which was passed in the Hauraki district. Elder Stanford was very kindly received by the natives, particularly in the Hauraki district, though they seemed to be very indifferent in regard to the Gospel. The prospects in the Waikato district are said not to be very encouraging at the present time, due chiefly to the influence of the Maori king,

who has an intense hatred for all white people.

Elder Stanford has had quite a spell of sickness during the last six months, but has now quite recovered. He brought home with him the remains of Elder Otto Chipman, of American Fork, whose lamented death was recorded in these columns last week.

THE names of Russell, Carroll and Grinnell appear on the Democratic state ticket in Massachusetts. This would go to show that the "Q" box in that party's case is well filled.

THE largest book ever known is owned by Queen Victoria. It is eighteen inches thick and weighs sixty-three pounds, and contains the addresses of congratulation on the occasion of her jubilee. Rather a tidy volume for the royal matron to take in her lap for perusal to the doting grandchildren clustered at her knee.

DEATHS.

RIDING—At Panguitch, Garfield Co., Utah, Sept. 23, 1892, Affie May, daughter of Alfred H. and Mary E. Riding; born May 13th, 1881.

SKEWES—In this city, Oct. 9, 1892, after a lingering illness, William H., son of the late Wm. Skewes, aged 35 years.

FRECKLETON—At Eureka, October 6th, 1892, of brain fever, Jane Orr, daughter of John O. and Jessie Freckleton, aged 9 years and 3 months.

REINSMAN—In Salt Lake City, Oct. 16th, at 5 o'clock a.m., Allan, infant son of Nethe L. and John Reinsman, of inflammation of the bowels, born Oct. 14, 1891.

JOHNSEN—In this city, the Fourth ward, October 6th, 1892, after an illness of six months, Lars Johnsen. Deceased was born April 15th, 1833, at Christiansia, Norway.

BACON—William, born May 24th, 1824, at Birmingham, Derbyshire, England; died of paralysis at Salt Lake City, September 24th, 1892. He leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn his death.

PETERSON—October 7th, of heart failure, Andrew Peterson. He was born in Galmarslane, Sweden, December 23, 1831; baptized into the Church in the spring of 1856, and emigrated to Utah in 1864.

SCHUPPACH—At Park Valley, Box Elder county, Utah, October 2nd, 1892, of inflammation of the bowels, Rosa, daughter of John U. and Rosa Schuppach; aged 3 years and 6 months.

PAPWORTH—At No. 225 West Fifth North Street, Charles Elmo Papworth, after an illness of two years, died at 10 o'clock a.m., and was the son of Richard and Elizabeth Papworth.

WALKER—Of typhoid pneumonia, Olive May Walker, daughter and only child of Edwin A. and Lavine Walker, born in Deseret, Millard county, Sept. 4th, 1877; died at Riverfront, Salt Lake county, September 20th, 1892, at 5 o'clock a.m., aged 15 years and 16 days.

HUNTER—September 17th, at Heber, Apache county, Arizona, of paralytic stroke, Mary Hunter, widow of the late James Hunter of American Fork, Utah, and daughter of George and Janet Robertson. Born September 2nd, 1823, in Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, Scotland. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

MARTIN—Elizabeth McKendrick, wife of Robert G. Martin, died at Marion, Cassia county, Idaho, Oct. 4, 1892, of chest trouble. She was born at Tooele City, Utah, June 24, 1823. She leaves a husband and four small children and a host of friends. She was a kind wife and mother and a faithful Latter-day Saint.

SMITH—At Sandy, September 24, 1892, Anne Elvira, wife of Joseph Smith, after an illness of four days.

The deceased was the daughter of Lechona and Annie Hemmenway. She was born at Corn Creek, Millard county, Utah, Oct. 18, 1870. She leaves a husband and a young babe. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint during her life.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 18.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by President Wm. Woodruff, Sunday Morning, October 9th, 1892, at the Semi-Annual Conference, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

I feel disposed to try to address this assembly of Latter-day Saints for awhile this morning; but I wish to say that I need not only the strict attention but the faith and prayers of the Saints of God, for no man can fill the place which I or these Apostles occupy, to fulfil the command of God and the requirements of the Latter-day Saints, except by the inspiration of Almighty God. This is a truth that has remained on the earth from the day of Father Adam to this hour.

I have some things upon my mind I would like to lay before this assembly if I can get sufficient of the spirit of inspiration to do it. To commence with, I want to bear my testimony to these Latter-day Saints and to the world that I am held responsible before God, the angels and the heavenly hosts for the testimony which I bear before you; and so is every man who bears record of the Son of God and of the work of God in this or any other generation. These Latter-day Saints bear record to the world, and have borne record for almost a generation past, that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God; that they know this work is of God, and that this is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They are held responsible for this, and if they bear a true testimony, the nations of the earth who hear that testimony will be held responsible for the use they make of it. Do you ask me how I know this is the work of God, and that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God? I will tell you how I know. I know it by the revelations of Jesus Christ and by the inspiration of the Lord. If I may be allowed to refer to myself without being considered egotistical, I will tell you why I bear this testimony.

Eighty-five years have passed over my head since I first tabernacled in the flesh. Almost sixty years of that period I have been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. During that time I have borne some portion of the Holy Priesthood, and for fifty-three years I have occupied the position of the Apostleship, in connection with my brethren. I have also traveled abroad and at home. I

have been taught from my childhood up by the revelations of God in the records of divine truth that have been given to us, that there is one God, and that there is one Jesus Christ, who is the Savior of the world, and the only Savior pertaining to this world and to the redemption thereof. I have been taught that there is one Priesthood, in its two divisions. I have been taught that there is one Holy Ghost, and that there is one Gospel and one set of ordinances for the salvation of the whole posterity of Adam, and only one. I have been taught that these ordinances are the same in every age of the world. Whoever reads the New Testament can see the testimony of the Apostles that there was but one Gospel in that day and generation; and that Gospel was taught by Adam himself to his posterity. The same Gospel was taught by Moses, and by all the patriarchs and prophets down to the days of Jesus Christ. There was but the one Gospel. But the promise was that whoever received that Gospel should receive the Holy Ghost and the gifts thereof, and these gifts were made manifest from generation to generation when the God of heaven had a people on the face of the earth.

In traveling during these sixty years that I have been in the Church, abroad and at home, I have been associated with the Elders of Israel in the administration of these ordinances to the human family. What has been the result? Remember now what I told you, that I am held responsible for my testimony. I have traveled, I may say, in the midst of visions, in the midst of the administration of angels, in the midst of the power of God. In connection with my brethren, I have laid hands upon the sick, and they have recovered. We have laid hands upon the blind, and they have seen; upon the deaf, and they have heard; upon the lame, and they have walked; upon those possessed with devils, and they were cast out; and even unto the resurrection of the dead. Those gifts and graces that have followed the servants of God in every age of the world have been associated with this Church from the day of its organization until this hour. These are truths in the sight of high heaven, and I will meet them there when I go to the other side of the veil. Therefore, if there are any strangers here, I bear testimony to these things, for I know they are true. The inspiration of the Holy Ghost deceives no man, and

when any people receive this Gospel and this Priesthood, they know for themselves whether the work is of God or not. Yes, we lay hands upon the sick, and while we do so, the Spirit and power of God comes upon us, from the crown of our head to the soles of our feet. We lay hands upon men to ordain them to the Priesthood, and the power of God rests upon the men who administer. These thirty thousand Elders who dwell here in the mountains of Israel, when they go to the nations of the earth and get up and declare the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the world, the Holy Ghost is with them. They bear a testimony that rejoices the hearts of men, and men receive that testimony, and everything they promise them is fulfilled to the very letter.

This is the reason why I know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and that this is the Church of God on the earth. And I wish many times that I had power to express to the Latter-day Saints what is in my heart, and what the vision of my mind opens unto me in those seasons when I am inspired with the Spirit and power of God to see what lies before this people and before this generation. Obeye Latter-day Saints, you talk about revelation, and wonder if there is any revelation. Why, bless your souls, say nothing about the Apostles and Elders around me, these mountains contain thousands upon thousands of devoted women, holy women, righteous women, virtuous women, who are filled with the inspiration of Almighty God. Yes, these women have brought forth an army of sons and daughters in these mountains by the power of God, and these sons and daughters partake of the inspiration of their mothers, as well as of their fathers. I will ask you, what are these Apostles doing when they rise up and preach to you? What are these Elders of Israel doing when they bear record here to the Latter-day Saints and to the world, if they have not inspiration and revelation? There is not a man on the footstool of God Almighty today who has power to preach the Gospel and testify to its truth, only by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Yes, we have revelation. The Church of God could not live twenty-four hours without revelation. We do not have as much as we ought to have; and when I look at the work that has been piled up for these Latter-day Saints to bear off in the world, I feel as though we need a good deal of

more inspiration and revelation than we have. We want our souls to be wide open to the things of God, and to understand our position and destiny. I realize, Latter-day Saints require at my hands, as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, many things. They also require many things at the hands of my counselors and these Apostles. We can accomplish what is required of us if we have the faith and the assistance of the Latter-day Saints and the power of God; but without that we can do nothing.

I will say a few words with regard to another dispensation. The whole Christian world profess to believe in the Bible. You look through that book, and you will not find a single instance of a Prophet, or an Apostle, or an inspired man going forth to preach the Gospel except by the power of the holy and everlasting Priesthood. No man has had power to go forth and administer in the ordinances of salvation without that Priesthood, from Adam down. Father Adam was a great High Priest. So were his sons that were with him—Seth, Enos, Jared, Canaan, Mahalaleel, Enoch and Methuselah; and a great many others bore the holy Priesthood. All that Moses did was by the power of the holy Priesthood. All that Jesus Christ and the Apostles did was by the power of the Priesthood. Jesus Christ was our great High Priest, and He came into this world and laid down His life as a great sacrifice for the redemption of the world. It is that dispensation that I wish to say a few words about. It was rather a peculiar dispensation. The Savior came to the Jewish nation—to His own—through the loins of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and David. The Jewish nation rejected Him. He labored until they put Him to death. He lived only three years and a half after He entered the ministry. He lived long enough, however, to choose twelve Apostles, to organize a church, to warn that nation, and to declare unto them what would come upon their heads. Moses had also told the Jewish nation of these things in his day, by the inspiration of the Lord. Has one jot or tittle fallen unfulfilled? Not one. When the Savior suffered that ignominious death on the cross, and was about to give up the ghost, He said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Is not that a strange saying for a man who was being crucified and about to go into the spirit world? But Jesus saw everything that would befall the Jewish nation, and well might He make such a remark. He saw that one thousand eight hundred years after His death this yoke of bondage and trial and tribulation would rest upon the posterity of Judah, and he was ready to forgive them. No, they did not know what they did. They did not comprehend it. They did not understand that they were putting to death their Savior—the King of the Jews, their great Redeemer. They were too overwhelmed with darkness and iniquity to comprehend this. But, as I was saying, Jesus chose twelve Apostles. They were father, mother, weak and illiterate. But the Lord has always chosen the weak things of this world, instead of the great, and the learned, and the rich,

and the powerful of the earth. Why has He done it? That He might have instruments that He could handle—men who would obey Him, who would take His counsel and carry out His commandments. In preparing this dispensation in which we live the Lord has known perfectly well what lay before us. He has known the mighty events that were to be heaped upon the heads of both Jew and Gentile, Saint and sinner, Zion and the world; and He has prepared an element to do this work of His, which He has gathered here in the mountains of Israel. But in the days of the Savior it was a dispensation of sacrifice; and Jesus Christ and the Apostles only lived a little while after they were chosen, to warn the nation in which they dwelt and that generation. Jesus Christ was crucified, the Apostles were put to death, and at every man who bore the Priesthood was slain, excepting John the Revelator. The Lord had ordained him to live, and he did not die, but remains today upon the face of the earth, in fulfillment of the promises of God to him. But in that day they had not the privilege of building the Zion of God or the Kingdom of God. It was not a dispensation prepared for that. These men laid down their lives, and the judgments of God overtook the Jewish nation, in fulfillment of the predictions of the Savior and the Prophets. Moses told them in his day, "And thou shalt eat the fruit of thine own body, the flesh of thy sons and of thy daughters, which the Lord thy God hath given thee, in the siege, and in the straits, wherewith thine enemies shall distress thee." All this came to pass, and the kingdom was taken from the earth, the holy Priesthood was taken up to God, who gave it, and the Church went into the wilderness, and there remained until the day set for its restoration to the world.

But I want to speak more particularly about this great and last dispensation in which the Lord has said, through the mouths of all the patriarchs and prophets, a mighty work should be performed. It is different, my brethren and sisters, from the days of the Savior. I do not believe there ever was a greater dispensation than the one in which you and I live, because in it is centered the fulfillment of all prophecy and all revelation that has been manifested looking to the final restoration of all things before the coming of the Son of Man. I want to speak of our condition today before the Lord. When the Savior died He went to preach to the spirits in prison. Most all the people from the days of Noah to that day had died without the Gospel, and Jesus went and preached to them. They had this work resting upon them in that day. In this day and generation we have in the Bible, the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants the history of the Latter-day Saints and of the world. You are my witnesses today that these people are here in fulfillment of these revelations and prophecies. We have had a Prophet raised up in these last days, as great a Prophet as ever breathed the breath of life, save Jesus Christ, and He was raised up for the purpose of laying the foundation of this work. And how is this dispensation and this work to commence? I would like to have the

Christian world read the revelations of St. John. There you have before you a picture of what awaits this generation. You have there proclaimed that in the commencement of this great and last work in the last days an angel of God would fly through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, "and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come." Yes, ye Latter-day Saints, the hour of God's judgment is come." The Lord raised a great Prophet unto us. He was a mighty man, although illiterate, in the sense of the word. The Lord called upon him to perform this work, and he not only received the visitation of angels, but even the voice of God. This is the only dispensation that I have ever read of in which the Father and Son both appeared to the man whom He had chosen to establish His Church. Joseph Smith received this great honor. He was a Prophet of God. I have traveled with him a good many miles, speaking of the gifts and graces manifested by the Elders of Israel. I have seen Joseph Smith in one day go forth among the sick and command those that were dying to arise and be made whole, and they have leaped from their beds, been clothed, and walked out in the street and followed the Prophet of God in his travels through the midst of the Saints of God. Can I doubt this work? Can you doubt it? I think not. No man that has had any experience in this work can doubt it. You remember Brother Fordham. He was breathing his last breath of life "when the Prophet took him by the hand and commanded him in the name of Jesus of Nazareth to arise and be made whole. He leaped from his bed, was clothed, and walked out into the house of Brother Joseph B. F. Noble, who is still living in these mountains. He was also lying at the point of death and was instantly healed by the power of God, through the voice of the Prophet of God. I name these things because I have had experience in them and have a right to mention them. The power of God was with the Prophet, from the time he was ordained to the Priesthood until he was murdered. He lived some fourteen years after he laid the foundation of this work. And when he organized this Church he organized it in its full power and glory, and every gift and grace, and every ordinance that belongs to the Church of God. Nothing was ever manifest in any age of the world but what was included in the organization of this Church. It was organized with Prophets, with Apostles, with Pastors, with Teachers, with helps and governments, with gifts and graces, and with the Melchizedek and Aaronic Priesthoods. Joseph Smith was true and faithful to death, and he was a mighty man of God, as may be seen by anyone who will read that code of revelations which he left to us—as sublime revelations as God ever gave to man.

Now, brethren and sisters, the foundation has been laid, and you are here in these mountains of Israel. Myself and others have preached to you in England, in Scotland, in Wales, in the islands of the sea and

among the nations of the earth. We have declared unto you the Gospel of Jesus Christ. You have believed our testimony and have received it. You went forth and were baptized in water for the remission of your sins, and you received the Holy Ghost by the power of God, and by that power you are here today. We might have preached to you till we had been as old as Methuselah, but if our testimony had not been backed up by the power of God, you would have remained at home; you would not have been here in these mountains to fulfil the revelations of God. These things are true, and you know they are true. You know you received the testimony yourselves, and by this you have been gathered together. Upwards of sixty years have passed over our heads since the organization of this Church on the earth, and its history is before the world. It has been a little stone cut out of the mountains without hands. We have had a terrible warfare from the organization of this Church until today; but one thing is comforting and encouraging: the God of heaven inspired men thousands of years ago to tell exactly what these latter-day Saints would do. They were of the house of Israel, scattered among the nations of the earth, and the Lord would stretch out his hand and gather them together, and they would go to the place that the old Patriarch said should belong to Joseph:

Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall. The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him: But his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob; (from thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel.)

The blessings of thy fathers have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors unto the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills: they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. (Gen. xlix, 22-26).

You are the descendants of this holy man of God. You have come here in fulfilment of these things.

I do not expect that I will be able to answer my mind in telling you how I feel with regard to these things, but I will do the best I can. You have been gathered in these mountains of Israel, led by a prophet, a seer, a revelator, and a mighty man. When we came here, we found a barren desert. Men said, "Go to California; you cannot do anything here." "No," President Young said, "we shall stay here; we shall build a temple here; we shall build a city here. This is what is ordained of God, and we shall accomplish it." Judge, brethren and sisters, whether he was inspired or not. We have made a beginning. We have made the desert to blossom as the rose, and laid the foundation for the great work of our God that is going to be fulfilled in these mountains of Israel, and you will stand in holy places while the judgments of God work in the earth. Yes, let the world read these judgments of God and that which lies before all nations under heaven. These things will come to pass to the very letter. Then what is our duty and our position here? The Lord told us through the Prophet Joseph in the beginning of this work that he was going to call Elders into

the vineyard for the last time, to prune the vineyard. We have got to prepare it for the coming of the Son of Man. The wheat has got to be gathered into the garner before the chaff is burned. And the Elders of Israel have got to go forth and warn the inhabitants of the earth, as Joseph Smith told the Twelve Apostles the last time I saw him before his martyrdom, when he laid before us the work he was required to do. The Prophet said: "God has given to me every key, every power and principle of salvation belonging to this great last dispensation; and I have sealed upon your heads every key, principle and power which God has sealed upon me. Now, you Apostles, round up your shoulders and bear off this kingdom, or you will be damned, saith the Lord." I do not forget these things, and they are true. I believe I am the only man living in the flesh who was present on that occasion. This is our position, brethren and sisters, before the Lord. There is a tremendous responsibility upon these Latter-day Saints. We have the world to warn. We have to preach the Gospel, and attend to those things that God has committed to us. The Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum were martyred, and they will have a martyr's crown. They have gone to the other side of the veil, to mingle with the Gods and to plead for their brethren, and they are faithful and diligent in their duties. But some of us are left behind. Since that time this work has gone on, and it has got to continue, and we cannot avoid this. What the Lord requires at the hands of these Apostles and Elders and Latter-day Saints is to warn the world, to preach the Gospel, to build up Zion, to carry out the purposes of the Lord, and to prepare ourselves to stand in holy places while the judgments of God work in the earth.

Joseph Smith revealed unto us the principle of the redemption of the dead. There was no revelation I ever read that gave me more joy and consolation than that. Jesus Christ and the Apostles had to go to the spirits in prison and redeem those who had lived from the days of Noah down to their generation. Here we have one thousand and eight hundred years, during which millions and millions of the human family have died without the Gospel of Christ. They have gone into the spirit world, and the Lord expects these Latter-day Saints to go forth and redeem these dead, as they hold the keys of the salvation of their dead; so that when they go into the spirit world and meet their fathers and their mothers and their relatives, they shall not say to them, "You held the keys of my salvation, and you have not attended to this work, and I am left here in prison." We should not neglect this. It is not only our duty to preach the Gospel and to warn the world, that they may be left without excuse in the day of God's judgment, but it is our duty to redeem our dead. Joseph Smith, when he was martyred, went and opened the prison doors in the spirit world. So did these brethren that died in Zion's camp. Every Elder that has gone to the other side of the veil has a work to perform there, and those in the spirit world will receive their testimony. But they cannot be baptized there. Their sons and daugh-

ters who dwell in the flesh have to carry out this great and mighty work.

Brethren and sisters, these are some of the duties that are required of us. We should open our eyes, and our ears, and our hearts, to see, hear and understand the great and mighty responsibility that rests upon us. Thank God, we have had power in this barren desert to build three temples. Hundreds of thousands of the dead have been redeemed in these temples, and there are millions yet to be redeemed. Here is this Salt Lake Temple that President Young laid the foundation of. We want to finish that temple and dedicate it unto the Lord. This is some of the work that is required of us. The eyes of all the heavenly hosts are over these Latter-day Saints, and they are over these sons and daughters that dwell in the mountains of Israel. God Himself and His Son Jesus Christ, who is our advocate with the Father, look to us to do this work. The eyes of Joseph Smith and every Prophet and Saint of God who dwells in the spirit world are watching over us. They cannot come here and build that Temple. They are not ordained to that. But we are here in the flesh, and I ask, in the name of the Lord, and as a great favor of these Latter-day Saints, that we will unite together with our means and finish that Temple, that we may go into it and redeem our dead. Many of you have got thousands of relatives in the spirit world who are looking to you. They never heard the Gospel in life, but they will hear it, at the mouth of David Patten, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, and these Apostles and Elders that have gone into the spirit world. But, as I said before, they cannot be baptized there. We can, and we must do it for them.

This is how I feel about our position. We are here by the power of God. It is a marvel to me that we are as well off as we are. It is a marvel to me that we have the power that we have. For there is a vast number of fallen spirits that are at war against God and His Christ, against this people and this Church, and against the redemption of the dead. Lucifer knows that if this Church prospers, his kingdom will fall. But God has sustained us, and will sustain us until we get through, if we do our duty. The hand of God is over us here, and Zion is a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid. We are only small, and have only just begun the organization; but the Lord will hasten His work, and it will continue until all these promises of God will be fulfilled. There is where my faith rests and my consolation dwells. I know that God is true, and that the testimonies of all the Patriarchs and Prophets, have thus far been fulfilled to the very letter. There is not a city nor a generation but has felt the chastening hand of God when they have undertaken to overthrow the work of God.

I want to say some thing in relation to home industry. True, it is Sunday, but that matters not; for we are called to build up Zion temporarily as well as spiritually. All that has been said in our Conference with regard to home industry is good. We want to continue this, and as far as we possibly can we should, as President Young told us, open doors of work

and labor among ourselves. These temporal matters are a part of the labors that we have to perform while we are here. Brethren, when we get on the other side of the veil and our eyes are opened, we will marvel over a great many things that we do not understand here; and a great many things will there be understood that cannot be here.

One subject more I want to name, and that is with regard to our future. I will tell you what the Lord has revealed to me. You talk of revelation. I have a good many revelations. We are not particularly required to write all the revelations given to us. Joseph Smith wrote revelations in his day, and we have them to read, and they will all be fulfilled to the very letter. There has been a good deal said about the rising generation of the Latter-day Saints. I will tell you what will come to pass. My sons, the sons of my Counselors, the sons of these Apostles, and the sons of this people, will rise up by the power of God, and they will take this Kingdom and bear it off. You need make no mistake about this matter. They are the element that God has ordained, the same as He ordained us, to do His work. Our posterity will not forsake the Lord, nor their fathers, nor their mothers, nor the work in which they are engaged. Too many of them, it is true, have been led astray; too many of them have been found where they should not be; but the bulk of the sons of this people will remain true and faithful to this work. There is no other element that the heavens look to but the rising generation of the Latter-day Saints, in connection with the Lamanites, and they will be true and faithful. The Spirit of God will be with them, and they will follow the footsteps of their fathers, as their fathers follow Christ; and they will in their day and time stand—yes, brethren and sisters, our sons will stand in the flesh in the midst of these judgments of Almighty God when it will require faith and power, even to commanding the elements to obey them, to live. These judgments are at the door.

Brethren and sisters, many of us forget at times that we are here on a mission. When I was but a boy I read the New Testament, under old Dr. Porter and others, and I read about Jesus Christ and His Apostles; that they had power to command the elements to obey them, power to command the sick and they were healed, and power to command the dead and they were raised to life. "Oh," said I, "may I live to see a Prophet; may I live to see an Apostle; may I live to see a man of God who will teach me these principles." The first sermon I heard preached by a servant of God I embraced the Gospel and was baptized. From that day to this I have not seen one moment when I have had any doubt with regard to the truth of this work. Whatever trials I have had, they have been of a different nature to that. I say to our young men in Zion, arise and obey the commands of God. Go before the Lord and get the Holy Ghost, and open your eyes to the work that lies before you. Your fathers are passing away and going to the other side of the veil, where we shall all go in our time.

But the kingdom will rise, and God will sustain it, and it will never fall from this time till it is prepared as the Bride, the Lamb's wife, for the coming of the Son of Man.

I feel to bless the Latter-day Saints. We have got a noble class of men and women in the mountains of Israel. No better men and women ever lived on the earth. Read the history of these Relief Societies, these Improvement Associations, these Primaries, and the labors of our sisters in Israel. They have been true and faithful all the way through, and they have been raised up, the same as the Elders of Israel have, to stand in the flesh and to magnify their callings in their day and time. They are doing a great work, and God will bless them, and I bless them with every sentiment of my heart. I feel also to bless my brethren who bear the Apostleship. Now, you talk about union. Can Apostles dwell with this work upon their shoulders without being united? They cannot do it. The same Spirit bears record to each of them. Here are my Counselors and the Apostles, we are of one heart and mind, and when we have the Spirit of God there is nothing but that we see alike in. Here is Brother Snow, an aged man as well as myself, and the President of the Twelve Apostles; he has got the spirit of his calling and office with him, and God is blessing him. He is full of revelation, full of the Spirit of the Lord. We have a mighty work upon us, and we want power in the midst of Israel to carry it out, and to do what the Lord requires of us; and we shall have power to do it. I tell you I rejoice when I let my mind rest upon these temples of our God in these mountains of Israel. Who ever heard of such a thing in any generation?—a class of men driven from the society of the Christian world into the wilderness have power to gather together and rear these temples unto the name of the Most High God, and go into these temples and to attend to the ordinances therein. We hold and will hold the keys of the salvation of our dead to the endless ages of eternity. As the Prophet said, the Lord has raised up saviors upon Mount Zion, while the kingdom is the Lord's in the latter days. The heavens are full of revelation. The earth is full of revelation. The Bible is full of revelation, as well as these other books that we have; and we have revelation, and should have day by day.

I thank God that I am alive, and that He has preserved me up to this hour. I have a good many times, and some of them lately, come pretty near going to the other side of the veil; but I know that I have tens of thousands of prayers of righteous men and women, which ascend into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth day by day; and when I say that of myself I say it of my Counselors, of these Apostles, and of the Elders of Israel. They have the prayers of the people. These prayers are heard and answered. The Lord has taken whom he would take, and has preserved in life whom he would preserve, according to the counsels of His own will. We are appointed a certain work, and when we get through our sons will take it and bear it off. Zion will arise, and the glory of God

will rest upon her; she will have power in the earth, and the day is at hand when, as Joseph Smith said, thousands of the great men of the earth will come to Zion to behold the glory thereof.

God bless you, and pour out His Spirit upon you, and guide and direct you all. Remember your prayers. Be kind to one another. Do not find fault with one another. We ought to be careful in speaking evil of one another. Bear one another up. Brethren and sisters, the glory of the whole matter is, that when we get through we are going to have our families with us—our fathers and our mothers, our brothers and our sisters, our wives and our children—in the morning of the resurrection, in the family organization of the celestial world, to dwell forever and forever. This is worth all you or I can sacrifice the few years we have to spend here in the flesh. God bless you. Amen.

BLIZZARD IN WESTERN WYOMING.

This is the blizzard period in the Rocky Mountain region.

Owing to its more exalted altitude western Wyoming generally gets a "stemwinder" first and hardest, but we in Utah always get an installment and sometimes a heavy one of whatever the meteorological bureau has to dispense in the weather line.

The furies we had here early in the week were more pronounced across the line, where it seems the people had a pretty severe line.

The Laramie *Boomerang* announces that one of the worst blizzards that was ever experienced there at this season of the year began Tuesday night and raged all next day. It was not cold, but the wind and snow made it almost impossible for people to leave the house. There was scarcely a sidewalk in town free from drifts of irregular depths. Business has been stagnated, and many who could not use telephones for the transaction of business and ordering household supplies have allowed matters to stand or gone without the needed articles. There were not even paths about the city. Desultory tracks were seen up and down the middle of the streets and winding around snow banks, but every man was the architect of his own course.

No school was held at either university or the public schools.

The greatest difficulty, however, was experienced along the railroad. The snow, being wet, did not drift badly, but it broke the wires down. They fell early this morning at Granite Canon and were down from there to Hillsdale on the Nebraska division. This blocked the road entirely, although some trains were handled by dispatchers sent from here around over the Northern Pacific by way of Minneapolis and Helena, while others were reached around over the Denver and Rio Grande. The line being down for a long distance, and in some places a mile at a stretch, no effort was made to move any trains except passenger. Trains were held at Cheyenne, in Laramie and at Rawlins. The telegraph line to the west worked all right, but trains were not moved. Business has therefore been at a perfect standstill.

The storm has been quite general, but has been severe along the Union Pacific only from Wyoming, fifteen miles west of there, and about fifty miles east of Cheyenne. Laramie seems to be about the centre of the storm area. West of Wyoming the snow is melting about as fast as it falls, while on the east side of the hill the snow is not so heavy nor the wind so hard. The severity of the storm is centered in to an area of 150 miles square, although it has been storming throughout the entire state.

No. 1 and the fast mail were both over a hour late, on the date named. Engine 1433, which brought the mail over from Cheyenne, stuck in the snow in the yards at Laramie that morning and had to be shoveled out. Several cabooses were also off the track during the day.

It was expected that thirty-three car loads of cattle would be loaded here that day, but the storm made it impossible to do so. Monte Blevins and the Spalding outfit had 350 head of cattle on the plains just west of the city the night before, holding them to load the next morning, while a bunch of about as many more belonging to the Swift outfit were further out on the plains, expecting to get in and load. They had a terrible experience with the cattle during the night, and the animals could not be prevented from drifting and scattering. They will probably not be able to load for several days.

A crew was started out from Cheyenne Wednesday morning to put up the telegraph line.

The oldest residents cannot remember a worse storm at this season of the year, although there have been many hard ones during the colder weather. The railroad company has not been obliged to use snow plows. The cuts and grades on the road have been given such careful attention during recent years that it now takes an unusually heavy drifting snow to block the road.

School children and several ladies were down in the snow about the city during the day and in one or two instances it is said they would have perished had help not been near. Off the main thoroughfares the snow was waist deep in many places. The drifts could not be seen on account of the storm until one plunged into them.

MEETINGS IN ARIZONA.

Following is the report of a journey and labors of a company from Snowflake, Woodruff and St. Joseph under Pres. L. H. Hatch, to hold a ward conference at Tuba City, about two hundred miles west of Snowflake.

The company numbered twenty-nine souls. The first evening out from St. Joseph the following organization was effected: Captain, John Bushman; chaplain, John A. West; chorister, Mark E. Kartchner; secretary, A. L. Rogers. Prominent in the company were some of the officers of the Stake, as follows: Pres. L. H. Hatch; Superintendent of Sunday Schools, John A. West; his counselor, A. L. Rogers; president of the Elders, W. Ellis Stratton; and Reuben Parkinson, his counselor; Slater Phelan Kartchner, president of the Y. L. M. I. A.; Brother Mark E. Kartchner, one of the alternate members of the High Council

and home missionary; Bishop John Bushman and wife, of St. Joseph; also Sisters W. J. West, Clara G. Rogers, Minnie Stratton, Addie Savage, the two daughters of President Hatch, besides young people and children to make up the company.

At Winslow a telegram was asked for from President J. N. Smith concerning the health of his daughter, whose sickness had prevented him from being one of the party. He replied that a favorable turn had taken place and there were hopes for her recovery.

The journey to Tuba City was made in four days from St. Joseph, and six from Snowflake.

The Songs of Zion were sung and prayers were offered faithfully for the success of the mission, for the welfare of those who remained at home and for the interest of Zion in every land. The evenings were spent around the campfire relating missionary experience, singing and reciting, which tended to make the journey enjoyable.

On arriving at Tuba City we were most hospitably entertained by Bishop Brinkerhoff and the members of his ward.

Five meetings were held at Tuba City and one at Moundsby. All the vacant offices in the ward were filled and a good spirit prevailed. Brother Orville E. Bates was appointed Presiding Elder of the Moundsby branch of the Tuba City ward.

All the people here are in the enjoyment of good health. We found no excitement about the Indians.

The people seemed to have a desire to serve God, as expressed by many of them that were called to speak during the meetings.

President Hatch and the brethren and sisters that spoke seemed to be full of the good spirit, good will, and blessings to the people of that far-off desert land, and it was abundantly returned by the people of the ward, who did all in their power to make us comfortable in the good things of the earth and in genuine brotherly love and kindness.

In the course of the remarks the people were exhorted to set good examples to the Indians, to cultivate a friendly relation with them, not gamble with them, nor do anything that would disgrace the name we bear. The truth of the Gospel was testified to in power; the people were warned against any who did not acknowledge Brigham Young as the man called of God as was Moses of old to lead this people to the mountains.

In cultivating the earth, work should be done in the time of it in order to secure the best result. Parents should seek to make the home attractive to their children. A lively interest should be taken by all in the Sunday School. In the quorum and society meetings.

At the meeting appointed to be held at Brother Bates' place on the evening of the 14th, nearly all the people of Tuba accompanied the party and were again fed with the word of God. President Hatch was especially endowed with great power upon this occasion, and blessed the people.

After the close of the services the multitude was loth to part and mutual visits and entertainment followed which lasted until a late hour. Some

of the party visited the grave of Lot Smith, who was killed by Indians. It was in a lonely canyon; one part of the road was almost impassable to wagons. Brother Smith was one of the leaders of the Arizona mission. He established what might be called the Egypt of Arizona and hundreds were fed from the sunlit bins and tables and sent on their way rejoicing. He was shot near the place where young George A. Smith was killed.

On the return to St. Joseph, on the 18th, a ward conference was held.

The four meetings which were called on that day and evening were largely attended and the same spirit was made manifest as upon all former occasions. All vacancies were filled that were needful in the ward. With the earnest and cheering blessings again of President Hatch the meetings were closed. The traveling party was here broken up, a part remaining in St. Joseph, the rest returning as they wished to their homes, after an absence of two weeks. All felt well paid for their time and expense and the little sacrifice they had made, for they had blessed and comforted a good and pure people and in blessing they had been blessed.

MARY J. WEST.

SNOWFLAKE, A. T., September 1st, 1892.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER N. F. SCALLAN.

The Reverend Father N. F. Scallan of the Catholic Church in this city died at the Holy Cross Hospital at 1:30 Saturday, October 15th.

The publication of his death will be received with surprise even by the members of his own faith, for it was not generally known that he was seriously ill. He had, however, suffered a long time from an injured leg. Inflammation recently set in and it was found necessary to amputate one of his toes. Blood poisoning followed the operation by the surgeons and death was the result.

Father Scallan was well-known in this city and was much respected. To the members of the Catholic church he was united with endearing ties and they will sincerely mourn his death. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1844. Some years later the Scallan family came to America, settling at Mt. Mellary, Iowa. Here the deceased obtained his early education in a monastery of Trappist monks. Later he entered an ecclesiastical college under the charge of Archbishop Haenel, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In this institution he was given his theological and classical training. He held important positions in his church in different parts of the United States and came to Utah in November, 1890, where he resided until his demise.

WREATHED in a serious grin, the information comes from Ogden that the Liberal central committee wish it announced that the parade and torchlight procession planned for tonight has been abandoned "on account of the weather." "Two degrees more of chilliness would cause them to wish it announced that the convention planned for today had also been abandoned on account of the weather. The melancholy days have come!"

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, October 22, 1892.

AN IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE
U. S. SUPREME COURT.

An important and interesting case is now engaging the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States, it being a test of the celebrated Miner electoral law of Michigan. A couple of years ago the Democratic party of the Wolverine State, finding itself for the first time since the war in possession of every department of the local government, cast about it to discover where political advantages might be had and utilized, and about the first thing that occurred to the leaders was the enactment of such a law as would render it impossible for the Republicans thereafter to have everything their own way as formerly. Armed with such a purpose, a legislator named Miner thrust his shining harpoon into the waters of inventive diplomacy and pulled forth a scheme to secure to the Democracy a proportion of the electoral vote of the state for President and Vice-President; this to be accomplished by having the electors chosen by Congressional districts instead of in bulk by the people of the whole state, the party receiving more votes than any other thus taking all the electors. The Democrats can nearly always, and generally do, carry a fair proportion of the districts, but carrying the state itself is a feat which, as previously set out, does not happen to them so frequently, say once in thirty years or thereabout. Michigan has eleven members of Congress and a corresponding number of electors, besides two more at large, corresponding with the state's representation in the Senate; these two the Miner bill proposed to also separate, having one part of the state, which was described, elect one and the rest of it the other. It is only stating the case fairly to say that the bill aimed at fairness in this, no matter whether its author so intended or not; for it had one of the sections as hopelessly Democratic as good judgment based upon past political experience could make it, and the Democracy being thus hurried together for election purposes in one of the grand districts, would of necessity make the other one just as hopelessly Republican. What could be more impartial than that? A perfectly equal division—who had any right to complain of so equitable an adjustment? The districts were to be fought for each by itself, and each would have to look out for itself; but if the Democrats held the ones they carried two years ago they would have nine of them and the Republicans two, making the electoral vote of the state stand ten for Cleveland and three for Harrison, instead of thirteen for the latter, as would undoubtedly be the

case under the old plan. Now the mind that could devise so excellent an arrangement as that deserves something better than rebuff and harsh criticisms, but Mr. Miner is getting and has got from his friends the enemy an abundant quantity of both.

Well, the Republicans are so thoroughly dissatisfied with the "deal" that they have carried it, as suggested, to the highest tribunal in the land. They had previously tested it in the highest court of the state, and the case had gone against them, that body holding that the law was constitutional. It is perhaps proper to observe that while the law was passed purely for political advantage and in the interest of a political party, it has been and is being resisted on precisely the same grounds and with the same objects in view. In fact, Attorney General Miller, of counsel for the Republicans before the Supreme Court, admitted as much in his argument yesterday. Said he: "I am perfectly well aware that the people have been robbed by unjust apportionments by the party to which I belong as well as by the party to which I am opposed, and it is high time the courts should say to those whores that it is just as much larceny to steal political rights as to steal private property." Very true, Mr. Miller; the people of Utah would applaud you for that statement if you were near enough to hear them do it.

Viewed and considered simply as a question of law, we are unable to see how the United States Supreme Court can do otherwise than did the Michigan Supreme Court, by affirming the constitutionality of the law. In construing a case of this kind, of course all consideration of this, that or another party being favored or injured will be set aside and the adjudication had upon the broad ground of whether or not the enactment is or is not in consonance with the express terms of the great charter of the country. This instrument, it would seem, makes it a very plain case; it says the electors (President and Vice-President) in each state "shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct." This places the whole matter within the control of the local law-making body, and it may properly direct that all the people elect all the electors or that the choice thereof be confined to districts, each electing its own. This is precisely what the Michigan legislature did, and if it did wrong the fault would seem to be with the Constitution and not with the power acting pursuant thereto. The only ground on which the national court could interfere, it would seem, would be where inequality or unfair tests in the matter of voting were pre-erred, and this does not seem to have been done in the Michigan case, even if the practical results aimed at were more favorable to one party than they previously were.

However, as an authority has it, "the Supreme Court is presumed to know something;" and before settling down to a conclusion on the subject, it would perhaps be as well to wait and see what this august tribunal has to say in the matter.

A new paper has sprung into existence at Richfield, published by the S. S. academy.

WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE.

The people in the railroad interests are giving it out that if shippers do not accept compromises it means endless litigation; that is, it will necessitate a lawsuit on every shipment to get the advantage of any decision that might be obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The facts are the very opposite of this. If a case is tried before the commission and the suit is favorable, they will make a schedule of maximum rates; should the railroads ignore their decision, the Chamber of Commerce would then apply to a United States circuit court for a restraining order to prevent the railroads from collecting more than the rates set by the commission. It would be heard as a case of equity, and the findings of fact and the decision of the commission would be taken as prima facie evidence. The injunction would be granted and the railroad would then have to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending the appeal they would be compelled to accept the rates fixed by the commission.

ANOTHER FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The horrors of the late Russian famine were no sooner dissipated by relief than from the same source come ominous forebodings of still further distress from the same cause. These portents have grown apace as to frequency and generalization, and it would seem as though the peasantry in some portions of the empire, like those of Ireland, were foredoomed to ceaseless hunger so long as they remain where they are. Whether it be through bad management, poor soil, overpopulation or what not, we do not know; the unwelcome condition itself is known and threatens to become even more familiar than hitherto.

A recent number of the Boston Herald, in an article discussing this important and distressing subject, gives a report of Major Law, commercial attaché of the British embassy at St. Petersburg. It throws some important light on the future of Russian tillage farming and points out what are claimed to be the reasons why the famine of last year is likely to be repeated in time to come. He bears abundant testimony to the excellent spirit in which the nation as a whole met the famine of last year, and commends the wealthier classes for the "magnificent self-sacrifice and devotion" displayed in relieving it, but the evils which threaten tillage farming in Russia are such that no amount of care in the near future can prevent the repetition of the famine. "The reasons for this are several," says the report; "one is that the land is held in common by each village community, and that the soil is periodically distributed among the villagers, usually for a term of three years. The holdings for so short a time that no villager expects to see d money or labor in improving his allotment, and the land constantly deteriorates in its productive power. Then the severance of the ties between the great landowners and their peasants has allowed the village usurper to come

in and make exactions, while the natural gambling spirit of the native is aroused to induce him to pledge the profits of his grain crop in order to satisfy his love of taking risks. Still another reason is that the raising of stock is being rapidly abandoned so that the land is robbed of its natural fertilizer. Yet another reason is, that the great belts of forest that used to prevent the winds of the steppes from devastating the black soil country have been cut away, so that the wind often destroys the crops and mixes sand with the soil, so that a year's work goes for nothing." All these causes work against the Russian agriculturist, and there is, Major Law thinks, nothing to prevent the repetition of the Russian famine at any season.

The aid that is supplied to the Russians now and hereafter should, it would seem, be as much a draft upon science as upon material resources; of course so large and populous an area of country cannot remain continuously a dependency of the earth at large, and unless some better systems than these at present in vogue are discovered and applied, some such condition or widespread starvation are threatened, and the latter will not, as things stand, be very distant in the future either. Something should be done, but what to do and how to do it is the question; there is no lack of willingness, it would seem, anywhere.

DIFFERENCES THERE MUST NEEDS BE

The reasons advanced by some of the political writers and speakers in Utah and the adjacent states why all the Mormons ought to be Democrats might with equal propriety be urged in support of the proposition that all the American people ought to be Democrats. The only reasonable arguments cited in the one case would be just as potent and applicable in the other. The appeal to passion or prejudice or revenge is not worthy the name of argument in either case, and, in, and ought to be, left out of consideration altogether.

While the Democratic heart very naturally desires that every other heart in the whole broad land shall be Democratic also, and may think there are abundant reasons why it should be so, it happens that the Republican heart is quite as ardent in the wish that all other hearts should be Republican and believes it has just as good grounds for its desire. The result of these very proper yet quite antagonistic aspirations is that there are millions of Republicans and millions of Democrats, neither party claiming anything like universality in the nation, and each so conscious of the strength of the other that at every election the utmost efforts are put forth to obtain or retain the advantage in governmental concerns.

The zealous partisan on either side, no matter how positive his notion as to what ought to be, finds himself therefore confronted by the stern condition that his is only one side of the political controversy, the other being championed with such ability that it, too, has a host of defenders. This being the case in the country at large, why should it not be the case with the Mormons? Is it any less

an insult to the intelligence of the Mormons to say they ought all to be Democrats than it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to say they all ought to be Democrats also? Is there, indeed, anything less dogmatic in the claim that all Mormons should be Democrats than in the claim that they should all be Republicans?

Speaking to its readers as "Mormons," the News wishes to say that as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints their duty is to live their religion and keep the commandments of God. Politically they may have their preferences for this or the other party, and these they may entertain and follow without violating those commands. In the enjoyment of these and all other prerogatives of freemen they will of course be on their guard against the tricks of the demagogue and the sallow counsel of the sophist. In the line of political advice this is about all the News feels called upon to offer.

IRISH HOME RULE.

An exchange sententiously remarks that home rule for Ireland being now in the hands of the Irish themselves, it remains to be seen whether or not history will repeat itself. By this, we suppose, is meant an insinuation that the alleged Milesian characteristic of being unable to agree will operate to defeat the home rulers even when they have victory within their grasp; but it is ungenerous and illogical. Supposing the Irishmen in Parliament unite perfectly with their English and Scotch partisans and get a bill providing for an Irish legislature through the House of Commons, would that settle the matter? Not at all. The measure would then go to the House of Lords which is known to be hostile to any such plan as giving the Emerald Isle a separate law-making body, no matter in what form it might come before the Lords nor how unobjectionable in details. The bill being killed in the upper house, the blame for its failure would rest there of course, and not upon the sons of Erin in the lower chamber. We might as well be fair in dealing with this subject, and there is no fairness in saying that the people named have everything in their own hands.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

J. B. Walden, Esq., of this city, very kindly places at the disposal of the News the following correspondence, which is self-explanatory and which is gladly published because of the importance of the subject to school trustees throughout the Territory:

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3, 1892.
Hon. Judge Boreman, Ogden, Utah:

My dear Sir—For the purpose of ascertaining the authority that school boards in the different districts throughout the Territory of Utah have, in the issuance of bonds, I call your attention to Article XIV. of the laws passed by the Legislature of 1892. Under this act, is any school district authorized to issue \$3000 of bonds, or are they restricted to a 2 per cent valuation upon the property in said district?

The law as it reads appears somewhat ambiguous, and those desiring to buy this class of bonds, are necessarily hampered in bidding for, and also in securing a legal issue. Section 92 and Section 93 seem somewhat conflicting. Was it the intent of the Legislature to allow any school district to build a \$3,000 school house, and issue bonds accordingly, or was it their intent that each of them should be limited to a 2 per cent valuation?

Will you please give me a ruling upon this proposition, and if it does not come within your jurisdiction, kindly refer it to the proper source?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. B. WALDEN.

In answer to this query Judge Boreman, in his capacity of Territorial superintendent of district schools, writes as follows:

OGDEN, Utah, October 10, 1892.
J. B. Walden, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah:
Dear Sir—Yours of the 3rd inst. was duly received, but I was called out of the Territory for a few days and thus answering was delayed.

Under the sections (92 and 93) of the school law referred to by you, no school district containing less than five hundred inhabitants can issue bonds to a greater amount than three thousand dollars for any one school house; but where the district contains more than five hundred inhabitants, a greater amount of bonds can be issued, but in no district shall the amount exceed two per centum of the assessed valuation of the district. Section 92 would seem to indicate that the two per centum of valuation was confined to districts having over five hundred inhabitants, but section 93 makes it apply to all districts, whether having more or less than five hundred inhabitants. It seems to be the intent of the law that in every case before bonds can be issued (Section 93) the sworn statement of the trustees must show "that the amount of the bonds proposed to be issued does not exceed two per centum," etc. This requirement is not confined to districts of more than five hundred inhabitants.

I am, very truly, yours,
JACOB S. BOREMAN.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North America, now in session in Baltimore, is considered one of the most important held by that denomination in this country. The convention numbers five hundred members and is divided into the House of Bishops and House of Deputies. The former consists of sixty-seven members and the latter has four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese. According to the rules of the church any change in the laws must be made by a convention and then be published throughout the local branches and finally be adopted by a subsequent convention. Three points of great importance are before the present assembly: The revision of the ritual and the hymn book, and the discussion of church union.

AN EASTERN paper wants to see Bismarck at the World's Fair. It says if he will come over he will be given a reception that will keep the Emperor awake nights. That ought to be inducement enough, surely.

ASKING FOR TOO MUCH.

Now comes the New York *Mail and Express* with the suggestion that the railroad, during the World's Fair, enrich themselves while enriching mankind by putting the show within the reach of all possible visitors. The plan proposed is for the roads to fix a minimum rate for which a train of 500 passengers can be taken from Gotham to Chicago, and the paper quoted thinks this need not exceed one dollar per capita. It is urged that inasmuch as the proposed train would form a separate classification from any now existing, it would in no wise interfere with existing arrangements nor open the way for rate demoralization.

All of which is very fine, but the truly good editor of the *M. and E.* ought to know if he does not that railroads are neither built nor run that way; that their stockholders are not in the business for the sake of conferring boons upon mankind, but, as Colonel Ellerbe once expressed it, for the purpose of declaring dividends, and there would not be much of the latter in sight as the result of a dollar rate for a thousand mile ride. Of course, the roads will make a reduction, but it will only be to such extent as is likely to bring the receipts up to or above the normal through the increased patronage. Don't apply to railway corporations for public charities or any other kind, because you will not only lose your time and labor, but be burdened with the humiliation of refusal besides!

A good many people in this corner of the Republic would be awfully well pleased if they could get the corporate highways to be just, let alone charitable; this class is a very respectable one, embracing nearly every merchant or dealer of any kind in the country. They have petitioned, remonstrated, supplicated, everything but prostrated themselves, but the heavy weight of charges which amount in some cases to petit and in others to grand larceny (from a business point of view) is still upon them. Nobody here asks for a dollar or even a ten dollar rate to Chicago; what all do ask for and ought to have is a tariff schedule that will enable both the railways and themselves to realize something upon shipments; and if so modest a demand hangs fire so long, how much time will a request like that of Colonel Shepard be likely to consume in acquiring a propulsive movement!

BISMARCK'S PERTINACITY.

Prince Bismarck is one of those men who forget very slowly and who ever keep in mind the classical injunction, *nulla vestigia retrogredi*; that is, the exercise of the crab in proceeding backward is not one of their weaknesses. In his opposition to the Emperor, which was never more pronounced than now, he has of late been invoking the aid of the press, being determined that if possible the German people shall view the situation through the same kind of spectacles that he employs.

The ground most recently taken by the Chancellor, which the Boston *Herald* pronounces well calculated to

efface any suggestions of personality, is that "the Roman Catholics of Germany are acquiring altogether too much political importance, and this in consequence of the fact that the Emperor, finding it necessary to secure a parliamentary majority, has granted concession after concession to them in consideration of their support of the various measures he has advanced." Prince Bismarck, says the authority quoted, affirms that the way to offset this is to have a parliamentary coalition formed among the representatives of the stalwart, right thinking German people, who, by commanding a majority in the Reichstag, can overthrow the Roman Catholic plots, and compel the Emperor to rule in accordance with parliamentary methods. If the ex-Chancellor were a man wedded to the notions of consistency, he would realize so keenly the personal change of front involved in his present pretensions that he would not have the face to put them forward; for he is now trying to undo and reverse the theories and practices of imperial control and parliamentary management for which he, more than anyone else, is responsible.

It should be remembered that it was Bismarck who made concessions to the Catholics for the same reason that many politicians nearer home do similar things—to get their votes, and the record further shows that he has repeatedly presented how impossible it was to maintain parliamentary government in Germany. The vacillating course of the once leading and controlling mind in the councils of the empire stands out in strong and strange contrast with the deportment of the young ruler, who, however much he may have rendered himself liable to criticism for alleged arrogance and self-sufficiency, has nevertheless under all trials preserved his equanimity and maintained his dignity throughout. To the impartial mind it looks very much as though Bismarck were gnawing a file and had so far outgrown his judgment as to be unconsciously of it.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A brand new industry is about to be created in the most northwesterly corner of our public domain, and if Congress were in session it would be a good scheme to call its attention to the matter, to the end that those who engage in such business might be salaried officers of the government. There are not enough places to go around yet, and whenever so excellent an opportunity for creating a few more, and that, too, where they are likely to be needed, is developed, it should not be ignored.

A dispatch yesterday briefly announced the shipment of a herd of reindeer to Alaska for the use and sustenance of the aborigines there. As the latter never used the animals, and in most cases never even saw one, they will have to be taught and this necessitates teachers—"Teacher of reindeer utility to the Rij adams," by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, would do for one appointive position; and then he would have to have numerous assistants—"keeper of the national reindeer," "herder of Federal reindeer,"

and so on. While ameliorating the condition and cultivating the mentality of the dusky citizens of Oonalska, why not, in patriotic fashion, do something for ourselves at the same time?

SUICIDE CLUBS.

Occasionally the reading public is shocked by the announcement that some member of a suicide club has complied with the edict thereof by taking his own life. Such items are not so very frequent, but they come along with tolerable regularity, albeit they lose none of their grossness nor generally objectionable features to the well balanced mind by reason of that.

There are two or three of these repulsive organizations in this country, if report may be believed. One is at Bridgeport, Conn., one each in Philadelphia and Chicago, and perhaps one in New York, though there is no certainty regarding either of them excepting the first, the existence of which seems well authenticated.

A Boston paper thinks the talk about these clubs in our country "is to be accepted with several grains of allowance. The taking of one's own life is seldom done in a freak of eccentricity. Human nature is so constituted that nothing but insanity or the strongest dread of disgraceful exposure drives men to it. The idea of suicide finds refuge otherwise only in the weakest brains, and, fortunately, such brains are usually accompanied by a cowardly temperament which leads the victims of this tendency to fear to carry out self-murder." But it remains a notorious fact that there have been several victims of the clubs spoken of, men who, with a perverted sense of honor, have obeyed the behest of the clan and kept the compact made with it by destroying themselves in the manner agreed upon. Perhaps the reason committing magistrates, grand juries and officers of the law do not make an effort to reach the inner workings of these loathsome organizations and make a few examples, is for some such reason as that outlined in the extract—they are afraid of being laughed at or accused of imitating Sacco Panza by killing at a windmill; but organized murder under the auspices of the suicide club is a reality all the same.

EVERY DAY proves the wisdom of the choice which made terra cotta the prevailing color of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. Even the drinking water harmonizes with the prevailing hue.

THE POPULATION of Jerusalem is said to have increased in six years from 30,000 to 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of these are Jews who have taken refuge in the Holy City on account of the persecutions of their race in Russia and elsewhere.

REMOR SAYS that Tippu Tib, the celebrated Arabian merchant in Africa, known from H. M. Stanley's description of his travels in the interior of the Dark Continent, intends paying a visit to Europe. He wants to see England and Belgium particularly.

GOD'S WILL BE DONE.

No sweeter spirit ever left the realms of light to take on the clothing of mortality than that which this morning was released from its tabernacle of clay in far-off Germany;—we speak of the eternal part of David Hongland Cannon, who has died in the line of duty while preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ and bearing the glad message of salvation to the inhabitants of the earth.

Even as a little child this boy gave evidence of the nobleness that goes to make up the character of perfect manhood. A affectionate, unselfish, generous, even-tempered—he possessed all the graces that win the heart's love; quick, energetic, thorough, of the highest integrity, he compelled the honest admiration of every one who knew him. As he grew from childhood to youth, and then strode sturdily from youth to man's estate, he lost none of his tenderness and innocence—whoever loved him once, came to love him each day more and more. He was cherished as a glory and a pride in his father's house, and he was an honor to human kind. Unassuming but zealous, he brought to his missionary labors the same qualities that distinguished him always—he went into the work in hand with his whole soul. A bright and useful future seemed to be opening before him; he would have proven capable and worthy every where. That his Maker had other uses for him than a mission here on earth, we who mourn his loss must with resignation admit. And though the praise of man be never sought and now can never need, still may his brothers' burning hearts put forth this feeble tribute to his goodness, while they exclaim, God's will be done!

THE OWNERSHIP OF AEROLITES.

The supreme courts of the country are having a good deal that is important and interesting to pass upon nowadays; occasionally, also, they have to contend with a proposition that is novel. One of the most unforeseen problems that ever engaged the attention of any tribunal was recently adjudicated by the supreme court of Iowa, dealing as it did with matter not of the earth, the subject in controversy being nothing more or less than a meteor. The question as to the ownership of the visitor from other realms was in dispute, and the court held that a "bolt from heaven" which has become partly buried in a farmer's (or, we presume, anybody else's) land is placed there by nature and belongs to the land, ergo to the owner of the land. A stranger or outsider who may have seen the visitation first, have been the only one in attendance when it arrived, and who under ordinary circumstances would have some rights in the premises as the discoverer the court holds is not "in it" at all; he has no more right to the meteoric stone than he has to any other boulder on another man's ground.

As the question never arose in court before, so far as the records show, and is not likely to occur again, it may be considered as thoroughly settled; un-

less, indeed, the discoverer should choose to take his case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that it is a subject involving a foreign country.

THE CRY OF STATEHOOD.

The resolutions adopted by the Liberals at their territorial convention at Ogden last Wednesday consist of little less than laudation of the aims and works of that party and condemnation of the aims, accomplishments and intentions of the other parties past and present in Utah. This being in a general way the purport of Liberal resolutions and platforms during "all the years," it comes this time without the charm of novelty, and is even devoid of the force that sometimes accompanies earnest repetition. For these reasons public interest in the resolutions did not warrant their reproduction in full, nor would it now justify extended comment upon them. Thrashing old straw is at best a healthful exercise, and only then to be resorted to when nothing else is on hand; it is always unprofitable and can never be made interesting.

The one point in the resolutions that is not open to the charge of utter senility is the bugaboo of statehood; and this, as is quite natural in the extremity to which their framers found themselves reduced, is made to do yeoman service. Thus we find that the Liberal party "recoils from the prospect of imminent statehood;" it views the conclusion as irresistible that "with the opportunity which would come with statehood this priesthood would again assume supreme control;" it is "unilaterally opposed to near statehood for Utah;" and "believing that the only organized opposition to the scheme for the admission of Utah into the Union must come from the Liberal party," it calls upon all who believe that near statehood would be fraught with disaster to vote for the Liberal nominee for Delegate to Congress. There may be a few more references to the subject scattered along here and there over the platform, but the foregoing will be sufficient to show that the case is really deemed serious and the resolutionists are in very great distress about it.

It would be almost too bad to ridicule the fears that are embodied in these sentences, and yet that is precisely what they deserve. We take it that they are based upon a presumed anxiety of "this Priesthood" and the Mormon people to secure statehood and their participation in "the scheme" to bring it about. Statehood in itself, or say in an abstract sense, is not, we suppose, so dreadful a condition, even to a party calling itself Liberal. If there were no Mormons to be benefitted by it, there is scarcely a single Liberal who would lose much sleep over it or do so much "recoiling" at its prospect. There is scarcely a citizen so unpatriotic, even among the Tuscaroras, as to deny that in all that constitutes material fitness, Utah is prepared for the sovereignty of a state; scarcely an American, by birth, adoption or inclination that disputes this fair Territory's qualifications for full admission to and an equal re-

cognition in the grand national sisterhood. But there are Mormons here! Ah, that gives another phase to the whole matter!

Now, the News cannot speak for the Democratic and Republican parties in the Territory, nor assert how much or how little they may mean or how sincere or insincere they may be in their various declarations and their somewhat confusing elucidation of their respective attitudes on this question of statehood. In all candor we suspect that both of them are playing largely for effect—perhaps only for the alarming effect that seems to have been produced upon the Liberals. We can say, however, in all certainty that it is not their position upon this question that is winning them adherents among the Mormons. The promises of either party in this respect would make no difference in the political affiliations of a Mormon who inclined to the other side. Nor would the division of the Mormons on party lines be one particle less sincere if the whole question of statehood were eliminated altogether. If these assertions puncture the Liberal talloon and let the gas out of it, so much the worse for the balloon; its texture ought to be something that will not suffer from thrusts of fact—and these are facts.

For 42 years the people of Utah have existed under a territorial form of government and despite every opposing circumstance they have prospered. If they haven't learned to like that form during all these years, they have at least become used to it. Their taxes have been low, their communities kept out of debt; and since the expenses of government were only partially laid upon them, they felt that the condition of tutelage or wardship was not without compensating benefit. When conditions have been such that they felt themselves oppressed by the representatives of the general government they have asked the privilege of self-government; ordinarily they have taken the frugal view that so long as the general government insisted on paying the expenses of our officials the privilege might be left to them. And certainly the present harmonious and contented condition of the Territory—so different to others through which we have passed—is one to cause every resident to think twice before wishing to fly from present ills to others that we know not of.

No; the Liberal party has no ground or its alarm if it thinks the Mormons, either Priesthood or people, are in "a scheme" to secure "immediate statehood." The Mormons are so much better satisfied with their surroundings and circumstances today than with those which have preceded them that they are quite willing to leave well enough alone. They are not inviting any increased burdens these hard times when taxes are high enough already. They will not of course elect the responsibilities of statehood and its added expenses when they come, but they are contented to wait until everybody feels that they ought to come. Whenever move toward statehood is being made at present, if any such there really is, comes from other than Mormon sources. And when the boon so well-deserved is at last bestowed, it will be found that other than Mormon influ-

ences have been brought to bear to bring it about.

We say, therefore, gentlemen of the Liberal party, dismiss your fears upon this subject! We speak emphatically and advisedly when we say that the Mormon Church, its Priesthood or its members do not desire the admission of Utah as a state under present conditions and with present feelings; and we announce for them that until such conditions arise—as they undoubtedly will arise sooner or later—that the admission of Utah will be as desirable to non-Mormons generally as it is to the Mormon people, the Mormon people will not urge statehood, nor take steps to secure it.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

Readers of the News and others interested in the Relief Society as it exists in the communities of the Saints, have doubtless noticed the announcement that the organization has recently assumed a corporate form and taken upon itself the name of the National Woman's Relief Society. There are good and sufficient reasons for this; it has not been taken hastily nor without due consideration; its wisdom will be conceded by all who give to the subject a little intelligent thought.

The Relief Society is an organization of fifty years' standing in the Church. During that long period, and especially since the re-organization in Utah, the members of the Society have collected and expended and accumulated a vast amount of means. No one questions the business methods which have prevailed in the past nor is unmindful of the inestimable benefits that the organization has conferred. Yet the time has now come when it seems not only proper but expedient and desirable that some arrangement should be made by which the Society can more securely hold the property, buildings and real estate which belong to it, and transact its other business in all respects in a legal and authorized way. The Society is really both national and international. It has stakes and branches in our communities in this country, as well as in foreign lands and upon the islands of the sea. This explains the adoption of the word "National" in the title. The other prefix, "Woman's," would seem to be quite appropriate; it is indeed necessary for an organization composed entirely of women. The Society, as is well known to its members, is connected with the National Council of Women and also with the International Council of Women, composed of great associations, societies and orders of women from all parts of the civilized world; and its president, by virtue of her office, is one of the vice-presidents of these councils and has a vote and voice in their executive sessions in the transaction of all business. The Society is also entitled to representation through delegates in all these vast assemblages of women; and in order to conform to their regulations some step of the kind just taken became necessary in the interest of the progress and advancement of the cause.

The Society can now securely hold

its own property and can give a satisfactory answer to the question, in case of a legacy or gift bestowed or other possessions acquired, "how are your titles vested and what proof can you give that the means contributed to your organization will be used for the purposes claimed?" For this reason, so important in this practical age, and for the other reasons cited, the Relief Society has gone through the formality of incorporating according to law; and under its new title it proposes to continue and hopes to improve upon the beautiful mission its founders and members and friends have ever had in view concerning it.

AND STILL THEY COME.

One more victim to the iconoclastic juggernaut. That ride of General Sheridan to the battle of Winchester—a feat which has been immortalized in prose and poetry and been used (and abused in many cases) on the rostrum, in the schoolroom and on the stage—never took place in the manner and form set out at all, it seems. After decapitating poor old Barbara Frohlie and by so doing plucking a leaf from Stonewall Jackson's laurels, the idol-wreckers prepared us for almost anything, even to the extent of hearing that General Sherman's march to the sea was planned and carried out by a subordinate; but we haven't got to that yet. The thing in order now is putting to flight the glories of that famous ride, which is effectually accomplished if the following, from the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, is to be relied on:

"I once had a talk with Gen. Phil Sheridan about his famous Winchester ride," said Judge O. S. Stoddard to the Reminiscence Club that was holding a seance at the Southern. "It was immediately after the appearance of the poem celebrating that thrilling event. I read it through to him, and he stood for a few moments, switching his boots with a sprig of hazel bush, then said slowly: 'I think if the versifier had seen that seed 'as blown in the seeds of night,' and knew how I had to spur and whip the old crow-bait to get it to go over the road, he would not have had the attack of hysteria of which that poem is the offspring. Once my famous charger stumbled, and I came near going over his head into a mud-puddle. Instead of his plunging with me into the thickest of the fray he played out completely, and I had to take the mount of an orderly. The rhymers are blessed with very vivid imaginations.'"

After this, all there is left for us to do is to lay back and wait for the next development. In view of recent events in this line, we shall certainly not have to wait very long.

AS TO SILVER.

These monometalists who impute to over-production the continued decline of silver, are (perhaps not without some knowledge of the fact) perpetrating a denials scheme. They profess an entire willingness to let the silver dollar circulate freely alongside the gold dollar, demanding that the only difference between them be in weight and appearance; that is, they must possess equal value. But if the quantity of silver on hand and that being taken out of the earth have been

the means of reducing the value of the white metal, how is it to be placed on a parity with gold and kept there? According to the single standard people's professed idea, enough of silver valued at its market price in gold should be put into a dollar to make it fit company for the other, which of course means the market price at the present time; but, as is further professed, it is not the design to ruin or cripple the silver industry and this going ahead as now would soon further reduce the price as gauged by gold and then a few grains more would have to be added to the white dollar to keep up its respectability; then further increase in production would have to be met in the same way, and so on, the coin being enlarged in proportion to the enlarged quantity of silver obtained, until at last it would become so big and clumsy that it would not be used at all. Yet the monometalists aim at "stability" in our currency! And is furthermore willing to concede that silver is a royal metal, more useful for money than anything else, but it must be made and kept on an equality with gold—by constantly debasing its function and driving it at last into practical disuse!

Silver possesses most of the attributes of gold. It is enduring, malleable, ductile, flexible, incorruptible and really more beautiful to look upon than the other. That gold is more valuable argues nothing against silver, for the intrinsic qualities of either are the merest conventionalism—a fiction of mankind and nothing else. Qualities are all that make real value in men or the things used by men, and that being the case, there is no just reason for the continued degradation of silver; that it is obtained in more places and more plentifully as a rule should amount to nothing more than making it so much less in demand and less valuable only to a certain limit, or we might as well completely demote it at once as already shown. This would necessitate the establishment of a ratio which once fixed should remain, unless the unlikely should happen and a vast mountain of either gold or silver in its pure condition be discovered; this would of course render the metal so found a mere merchant-ble commodity like coal and iron, and it would then naturally enough be forced out of its position of royalty into one of servility.

As things are at present and promise to remain for a long time at least, there is no probability of more gold or silver being mined than can be assimilated as money by the human family. Nature has guarded her treasures very well and scattered and thinned them so that only so much can be obtained. A great deal of both metals goes into the arts and is consumed by the sciences, while a goodly quantity is constantly being lost in various ways—everything before and after discovery thus tending to equalization and a limited supply. What is wanted is a double standard, each metal having a fixed one for itself and not dependent on the other; they would thus become interchangeable at will and the vexed question would then disappear.

E. M. Allison seems to lead in the race as Republican candidate for mayor of Ogden.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL.

And now comes the announcement that the Continental Hotel in this city is to close its doors and go out of the business altogether. Probably it is a fact that of late the establishment has been conducted at an expense to its management, but as to this we cannot speak with certainty; it is enough to know that since the palmy days of the Continental the hotel business in Salt Lake has received a great impetus and assumed metropolitan proportions, thus not only dividing the old patronage but cutting seriously into the new, expenses not being curtailed proportionately meanwhile.

This city has half a dozen hotels that would be a credit to any place. This refers not only to their great capacity and their fine exteriors, but to their furnishings, accommodations and manner of doing things as well. By common consent the Continental was one of these so far as interior arrangements were concerned; but its style of architecture long since drifted out of the modern, and as the age run to newness and outward display, the home-like as well as homely attractiveness of the place lost its power and the patronage largely went the same way.

What a tale its old walls could tell! they could speak! How often have they echoed the revelry of parties from far and near on pleasure bent, while the mingling of happy voices and the patter of little feet have floated through its corridors like a cadence of home and the dear one! From its low-browed veranda the silver-tipped sarcasm, stately periods and dignified humor of Schuyler Colfax, Francis P. Blair, William T. Sherman, William H. Seward, George Francis Train, Benjamin F. Butler and, if we mistake not, James G. Blaine and Thomas A. Hendricks, have held the attention of vast throngs, while its register contains some names to mention which is to almost make one unconsciously take off his hat in very reverence—Ulysses S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan and many more we cannot now recall. That was in the days when the Continental—or as it was then called, the Townsend House—was not only the "finest in the land," but the only hostelry hereabout occupying the first place or anywhere near it;—when it was considered big enough and good enough for anybody, and so indeed it was.

All the landmarks, like those who created them, are passing along. Soon will our part of the footstool be in possession of a wholly new aspect and an entirely different array of people from those we knew and mingled with when the Continental was erected. "Uncle Jimmy" Townsend, its builder and once proprietor, has long since been numbered with the silent hosts beyond, and his work is at last drooping in the realm of desuetude. It and all things and people cotemporaneous with it have well nigh had their day; the shadows reach out further and further to the East, antipating by only a little the time when they shall cease to be and shall become blended with the impenetrable shades of an endless night.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The *Peoria Journal*, a staunch Republican paper, propounds a series of questions for certain Democrats to answer, this being one of them:

Can you name a single manufacturing city in free trade England where the best skilled mechanic owns the roof over his head?

We care nothing for the political aspect of the question, but viewing the matter from a strictly economic standpoint will make a few remarks regarding it.

To attribute the "homeless condition" of the people of England to free trade, which the question does by implication, is to mislead and misrepresent. The News is not a partisan for either free trade or protection, neither is it an apologist for or upholder of any political party as such; we present as a matter of history and statistics that the skilled English laborer is more prosperous of late years than formerly; that is, under a tariff schedule which is so very limited and light as to amount to nothing practically considered, his wages are higher and his general condition more improved than when custom houses were numerous and nearly every imported article was dutiable. The fact that few, if any, of the British mechanical workmen own their own homes is due neither to tariff nor the absence of it, but to a system which obtained in the feudal days and cannot be changed without a revolution. The lord of the manor, otherwise the landlord, is by hereditary the representative of one class, the "villain," "fief" or tenant the element making up the other by the same rule. It should also be remembered that while England has more than half the population that we have, any one of our larger states is equal or superior to England in area, and in many cases in productiveness also. We have land to give away here, and nothing short of improvidence or the hardest kind of luck can prevent a man from being a "lord" in his own right if he sees fit; whereas, in England there is no land to be had except at such rates as no laboring man can begin to meet. These points of explanation, we think, throw more light on the situation and its causes than any amount of political lecturing could do.

As a commercial and manufacturing rather than a productive nation, England must have open ports and open markets; as to whether or not such condition would be beneficial to or is desirable in this country, which by comparison is productive and manufacturing rather than commercial—that is another question altogether. It constitutes the sum and substance of the tariff controversy in the political arena and is a matter concerning which we have nothing to say.

While Deputy Sheriff Tom Casanage and Special Officer Charles Winston were attempting to arrest three drunken Yaqui Indians near Calabasas, Arizona, the latter opened fire on their pursuers, shooting Winston through the fleshy part of the left leg. The Indians escaped to the hills.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

One would think that a railway car constructed for President Lincoln and which he occupied going to the front during the later operations of the army in Virginia, would be too sacred a relic to be cast off in an out-of-the-way place and left to be devoured by the elements; but so it is. The murdered President not only used the car spoken of while he lived, but it bore his body from Washington to Springfield for interment. Since that time the car has been used variously, but principally by the leading officials of the Union Pacific road as their private car, and while thus employed it had quarters specially erected for it in Omaha, where it was housed when not in actual service. When it became old and rickety, it was permanently side-tracked at North Platte, Nebraska, and used as a place to live in by the division superintendents. It is there now, battered, broken and bruised, of no use save as a reminder of that dark and dismal period the crowning and brightest event of which was the close of the war and the saddest feature the unprovoked assassination of the Chief Magistrate. Sentiment that has no money in it takes form and shape very slowly in this materialistic age.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION SUSTAINED.

The News is in receipt of the full text of the important ruling by Judge Wallace in the United States circuit court of the southern district of New York, which was previously but briefly spoken of in these columns. It appears that the case on hearing was that of the Interstate Commerce Commission itself vs. The Texas and Pacific Railway company; and it was brought upon a petition by the Commission for the enforcement of its order requiring the road to desist from carrying articles of imported traffic shipped from any foreign port upon through bills of lading to any place in this country at any other rates than are in vogue on the inland traffic of defendant for the shipment of similar traffic.

The defense of the company was in part that the Southern Pacific company was engaged in the same kind of traffic and had not been made a party to the action, concerning which baby-act the court held that "if the defendant is violating a proper order of the Commission it should be restrained from doing so and it cannot escape upon the objection that another wrong-doer is also violating it." It seems to us, at this distance, as though it was almost trifling with a court to require it to pass upon such a plea; but the average railway corporation perhaps looks upon courts as it does upon everything else it uses or is for a time an occupant or user of—they are to do whatever it wants done whether such things are customary and right or not. Once let the camel get his head into the window, and his body will soon follow.

The court further held that the law creating the Commission would be emasculated in its remedial agency, if not practically nullified, if a carrier

can justify a discrimination in rates merely upon the ground that unless it is given the traffic of the kind and in the manner spoken of it would go to a competing carrier. This is about of a piece with the other. If it is unlawful to do such carrying, why not let the other company do it and thus have the latter subjected to the expense and annoyance of a "tussle" with the courts? Judge Wallace says on this point: "A shipper having a choice between competing carriers would only have to refuse to send his goods by one of them unless given exceptional rates to justify that one in making the discrimination in his favor on the ground of the necessity of the situation." He then granted the order prayed for by the Commission.

The government undertook a pretty heavy task when it vicariously essayed the regulation of railway traffic in this country, but it can scarcely be charged that it or its agents have used either their conferred or inherent powers harshly, arbitrarily or in such manner as to all at once overturn long-time conditions and thus precipitate disaster; the power that has been exercised has been in the line of reason and has aimed at securing equity for the roads and their patrons. We are still in need of some little regulation in Utah and the signs of the times point to securing it at no distant day; meantime, or at any time, we have no fight with or opposition to the railways. Let Caesar have all that is his and no more, is the proper arrangement.

A QUESTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

"Can a Chinaman become a Christian?" is the more curious than important question discussed by Rev. Frederick J. Masters in the *Californian Magazine* for October. The discussion is occasioned by an article which previously appeared in a journal of the Pacific coast, in which the author makes the following sweeping statements:

"The Chinese are irredeemably and irrevocably bad and vile, as a race, and all efforts to Christianize them only make them greater hypocrites than ever. . . . It is utterly folly to dream of the Chinese embracing the Christian religion, for it is alien to their disposition."

Mr. Masters admits that among the Chinese are to be found many totally depraved specimens of humanity and that the obstacles in the way of missionary labor among that people are formidable. Notwithstanding this, he claims that about 50,000 Chinamen have made open professions of Christianity and that not a few of these have been steadfast in the midst of persecutions and have even sealed their testimony with their lives. In addition to this, many Chinamen in this country, he says, have joined the churches and given evidence of sincerity. These facts he takes as indisputable proof that even the Chinamen can become Christians.

The question being purely theological can best be answered by reference to the Scriptures. An eminent Apostle declares that the Almighty made of one blood every nation of men, having determined their appointed seasons, and the bounds of their habitations

that they should seek God, if perhaps they might feel after Him and find Him. And the commission given by the Founder of the Christian religion to His messengers was this, to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; which does not appear to admit of a construction by which the Chinese are excepted. To the believers of the Scriptures, therefore, the question under consideration is uncalled for. If the Chinese belong to the great human family, they are capable of conversion and have some share in the benefits of the atoning work of our Lord. As living on the earth they are within the boundaries of the great sphere—extending in fact to both the heavens and the earth, both visible and invisible worlds—within which life and salvation are freely offered. They must therefore, as a matter of fact, be capable of accepting these benefits.

No one acquainted with the history of missions can very well deny that the efforts of missionaries have had some influence for good among the so-called "heathens." Only recently a missionary at Amoy, China, relates how old idols are gradually discarded in places where the doctrines of Christianity are proclaimed. As an instance of this, he mentions that during a conflagration which destroyed a temple, many images were consumed and nobody made an effort to save them. One remark was made at the time which expressed the sentiment of the multitude: "If these gods cannot help themselves, nor ask for assistance, they are less potent than rats, chickens and dogs." Incidents of this nature must be encouraging to those who labor for the overthrow of idolatry.

On the other hand, no one ought to dispute the fact that the success of the missionaries among the Chinese is hardly in proportion to the labor and means spent on the enterprise. The reasons for this are plain. In the first place, the Chinese are not a religious people. The stagnation which marks their civilization extends to religious ideas and sentiments. The educated classes profess Confucianism, which is hardly a religion at all, but a mere system of philosophy. Buddhism is more of a religious system, but it is evidently going to decay, its temples falling into ruins and its votaries held in contempt by the higher classes of the people. Taoism seems to have degenerated into a species of alchemy and spiritualism combined. And almost everywhere, utter indifference to religious subjects is noticeable. No one cares what religion his neighbor professes or what cultus he practices. And many are found who profess all the three creeds above referred to, while others reject all. No wonder that missionaries cannot make progress among a people who treat so lightly the subjects in which the missionaries are, or should be, chiefly interested.

In the next place, it is a question worthy of serious consideration whether Christianity, as it exists today in the world, can be expected to successfully cope with paganism in its various forms. Certain it is that in arguments with educated pagans the missionaries do not always appear to the best advantage.

When the Gospel of Christ first was

proclaimed to the world its effect was to silence the most profound scholars among the opponents. It created enthusiasm among the converts. The pagan religious systems were shattered and the idols dethroned, while the multitudes turned to worship at the foot of the Crucified One. These effects were produced, not through the eloquence of the messengers, nor through their superior knowledge of the things in which the learned men of the age prided themselves, but by the power of the Divine Spirit with which they were filled, and by the uncompromising proclamation of truth. Similar results have followed the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in this age by His chosen messengers, and in consequence of the presence of the same Divine power. For after all, conversion is not the work of man—except as an instrument—but the work of the Almighty.

Now, the Christianity of today is not what it originally was. This is admitted by all, we believe. Its votaries do not believe in the presence of those gifts of the Divine power, which are its life and soul. Those gifts are disregarded. The form may partly be left, but without that Spirit it is dead. The Christianity of today is the work of man. It is reduced to a system, or to speak correctly, to many systems of semi-religious philosophy. It is artificial. It may have its use in the political and social structure of the world. But it is not identical with that which its Founder left as a sacred inheritance to His devoted followers. It is as different from the prototype as an electric lamp is from the glorious sun, and it is as powerless to promote a luxuriant vegetation as the former.

Christianity without inspired men; Christianity without the accompanying gifts; Christianity without prophecy, and—equally remarkable—Christianity without many of its fundamental doctrines—that is what the missionaries of today offer the heathen world. How can anybody be expected to accept it? It seems to be an invitation to feast on empty plates. No amount of decorative designs can compensate for the absence of real food.

This is the true condition of Christianity today. Hence its weakness and lack of progress both among the Chinese and other nations. Hence also the reason why it loses its hold among the masses in the civilized world, as well as among many of the most advanced of the age.

There is only one remedy for it and that is the return to the Gospel in its simplicity as restored to the world by revelation. There is some truth in the much contradicted statement of old Augustin, *extra ecclesiam nulla salus*; if rightly understood. The salvation of the human race is offered by the Almighty through the medium of His Church only. Any effort to truly Christianize the world by those who are not connected with the true Church are unauthorized and must be consequently ineffective.

It is claimed that in the death of George William Curtis and James G. Whitteer the female suffragists lost two of their ablest and most conspicuous champions. This does not seem to have been generally understood when those gentlemen were alive.

SALT LAKERS ABROAD.

John Drew, the actor, made his debut as a star in New York last week in the "Masked Ball." The gentleman is well known in this city, where he has appeared a great many times, always winning favor and that more commercial commodity which usually accompanies and always accelerates good work well done; but he is not so well known as are two members of his company—Auntie Adams and her daughter Maude, both of whom were born and raised right here in Salt Lake City. Speaking of the performance the *World* says:

Mr. Drew was the star, but not a predominant character of the play by any means. That excellent actor, Mr. Harwood, added another to his unbroken list of successes, and the climax of the second act—than which nothing finer has been seen on the local stage this season—was carried by an unexpected but strikingly infectious scene by Miss Maude Adams.

When we read such words we feel like thanking the critic very much, because it seems as though he was speaking well of a member of the family.

WHO SHALL SUCCEED TENNYSON?

The question of who shall wear the official mantle left by Alfred Tennyson is one that takes up a good deal of space in the newspapers of this country, and not a little of those on his side. The poet laureate is at any time a difficult one to fill satisfactorily because of the vast divergence of opinion as to worthiness, merit, etc.; but just at the present juncture we fancy that the task possesses additional features of difficulty. The selection is made by the national premier, and while no one can properly question the propriety of a choice made by a man with the patriotic purpose, knowledge of men and things and great intellectual attainments of Mr. Gladstone, still it is assured in advance that no matter upon whom the honor may fall, there will be greater discontent than when the premier announced his cabinet.

It is claimed in some quarters that there are no poets left in England who even approximate to the eminence of Tennyson, and those best known are not of the necessary bent by either instinct or training to undertake and successfully accomplish the trying task of singing praises of the royal family; also that some others who have the necessary temperament are not fit subjects for the appointment. A contemporary declares that it is high time, now that the place has been successfully filled by two of the greatest poets of the century, to allow it to pass out of existence, out of respect to those who have made it more famous than at any time since it was created; supplementing this suggestion with the somewhat pathetic conclusion—to which, however, the majority of readers will fully subscribe—that this is not a poetical age.

The poet laureate is an official member of the royal household, and hence, as previously suggested, must be in high standing socially and on good terms with the Queen and her numerous descendants and appendages. The

office, under the name of "versemaker to the king," has been traced back as far as the reign of Henry VIII, over 600 years ago. It is also recorded of Henry that he kept minstrels, jesters and dwarfs, all of which places have long since given way to the pressure brought to bear by modern dignity, decorum and enlightenment, so that the *versificator regis* alone remains. The place has been held by some illustrious men, such as Spenser in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, old Ben Jonson, John Dryden and Wordsworth. The most promising candidates at the present time seem to be Buchanan and Swinburne, of whom it is said its bestowal would not make the former any greater as a poet nor the withholding of it from the latter any the less a poet; but the mention of either in close connection with the names previously given is apt to make the judicious grieve.

The office has evidently outlived its usefulness if it ever had any, and might as well go at a time when there are some other reasons for not filling it.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Those who use coal, which means nearly everybody in our larger towns and cities, seldom reflect upon the fact that every shovelful placed upon the grate is a destruction for which there is no replenishment, that it is so much toward the complete exhaustion of that kind of fuel. Coal was not used at all in England till about or shortly after the discovery of America by Columbus, but the amount that has been consumed since that time is altogether incalculable, and the end, so far as Great Britain is concerned, cannot now be far off. The vast measures unearthed at Newcastle have been burrowed into and followed foot by foot till the nether earth in that region is one vast cavern, or series of caverns, from the sides and bottoms of which in places some considerable coal yet, but which grows less and less day by day, is still taken out.

In view of this condition and the possible condition when total exhaustion shall have taken place, a scientific writer, Mr. J. E. Taylor, F. L. S., has a reflective article in one of the current periodicals. His conclusions are not altogether exact, but suggest some interesting food for thought. He says it is clearly indicated that after or by the time the period since the discovery of coal has been doubled, or say 850 years hence, there will be witnessed a marvelous development of economic science. Coal, long before that, as a form of energy will be regarded as a somewhat antique and worked out material. The ebbing and flowing tides, the shifting winds, the waters running to the ocean, perhaps even volcanic and earthquake energy, will have taken its place. Indeed, a line of inquiry and research now going on may possibly affect the commercial interests of the whole world within the short space of the next five years. This relates to the use of petroleum, already being tried on steamers and locomotives of the Canadian sea and vicinity. The coal-fields of the world will certainly be worked out within a historically brief period, but a distinguished Russian chemist finds grounds for

believing that petroleum is still being formed by the action of water on heated metallic deposits, and that the supply will be permanent.

While none of us or our immediate descendants will ever see the time previously spoken of, it is nevertheless not so far away. We utterly fail to realize it when we look around us and see mountains beneath whose rugged exterior are deposits of coal which have never yet been disclosed to the light of day or the eye of man; and when we know that of the discoveries made and work performed the quantity in sight is sufficient for home consumption for half a dozen generations to come, we are apt to dismiss the subject. If we in Utah would then extend our investigations into that area of country of which the eastern Sanpete mountains form the centre or nearly so, and would make a personal visit to some of the coal fields there, we or some of us would think ourselves very foolish for giving such forebodings any place in the mental workshop at all. There are several coal deposits adjacent to the principal towns of Sanpete, some of which have been worked enough to show that there is an abundance of coal, but most of the people are still burning wood. Further east, in Castle valley and neighborhood, are acres and acres of the needful article; it is stated as a fact that from the sides of some of the canyons and ravines, great chunks of pure coal of the finest quality, some of them as large as an ordinary house, jut out as though extending an invitation to the human family to come along and help themselves. This kind of thing creates a relief to the mind fully equal to the depression engendered by the preceding reflection; because, whatever may be the experience of our remote relatives who will climb along in our footsteps down the corridor of time, we and those around us are secure. The element of selfishness in all compositions thus finds expression, and why should it not? The "last man hovering over the last fire," if such an event should ever take place at all, is too utterly remote for us to even dimly appreciate it.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASES.

The seasons may come and the seasons may go, but our sensational murder trial we have always. The one at Lincoln, Nebraska, in which our townsman, Hon. W. H. Irvine, is the central figure, is about over in this writing, and doubtless it will be followed in speedy succession by that of Little Borden, in Massachusetts, the alleged "murder of her father. This is a peculiar interesting case, because if guilty the girl is entitled to a place in history similar to that held by Lucretia Borgia, and if not, she is a victim to the most cruel combination of circumstances that ever hedged innocence around about.

A dispatch in the *News* a few days ago announced the unearthing by the *Boston Globe* of a nest of evidence bearing so strongly in the direction of guilt that any other conclusion than that the defendant committed the

murder would seem to be a forced and unreasonable one; however, shortly after, comes a contradiction of the whole story and this one circumstance reveals how great as well as how desperate an interest is taken in the proceedings.

The "girl," as she is called, is thirty years of age, an active church member, fairly educated, and with a past life whose record, so far as known, contains nothing disgraceful, certainly nothing at all suggestive of a nature so fendish as the act with which she is now charged and of which she is soon to be adjudged guilty or innocent. She has many friends who are interesting themselves in her case and who will hear of nothing unfavorable to her. Altogether, however it may stand and whatever may be the outcome of the trial, it constitutes a chapter of horrors almost without parallel. It is said that Miss Borden exhibits no signs of distress, and this does but add to the prevailing complication; if guilty, it means callousness and a marvelous faculty of self-control; if innocent, it shows an ability to govern the feelings and a spirit of composure in the presence of the most cruel martyrdom such as are absolutely mystifying. What can it all mean?

RAILWAY DISASTERS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There has been a marked falling off in the number of railway accidents in the United States the past year or two, especially in the western country. It is not so very long ago since "The Daily Disaster" was a headline common to most newspapers, and it had reference to the railways only, its appropriateness being unhappily exemplified most of the time by the occurrences themselves. It got to be so bad that a long railroad journey was looked upon by the one proposing to make it as taking his life in his hand, and so indeed it was. "One extreme follows another," they say, and it would seem to be so in this case.

In other countries the American has a reputation for being "fast and furious" for conceiving of great enterprises in a night and putting them through in a day, and the conclusion reached is that when so much haste and so little consideration are employed in the larger undertakings, there must of necessity be some portions at least of the work that are faulty and slipshod, while its operation after completion is characterized by the same alleged reckless haste, want of care and determination to crowd right through at whatever cost, hence the appalling array of casualties coming so close together. The writer heard an Englishman who had just returned from a visit to his native land comparing the railway system there with that of our country greatly to the latter's disadvantage; such a thing as rails spreading over there, he declared, was unknown, because the tracklayers made haste slowly, and when a rail was laid it was there to stay, while a collision was quite impossible—the trains moving on a system which is never departed from on any account.

Whether the hurry and carelessness

have shifted from one side of the Atlantic to the other, or whether railway accidents are at times inevitable no matter how much care is taken, of course cannot be stated because unknown; but certain it is that with only a fraction of our mileage and with the advantage of shorter runs and a more populous and even country to run through, our British cousins went sadly to the fore in the matter of serious casualties last year as well as the one before. The published reports of accidents in the United Kingdom in 1891 gives the number of persons reported to the Board of Trade as having been killed from all causes in the working of railways during the year as 1163, and injured 5060. Under the latter head all injuries are included, even those of a trivial nature. Of the number killed 103 were passengers and 549 servants, and the remainder "other persons"—i. e., trespassers, suicides, and persons who were passing over level crossings. Of the injured 1812 were passengers, 3161 servants, and 287 other persons. In addition, the companies have returned 79 persons killed and 6440 injured from accidents which occurred on their premises, but not connected with the movement of railways. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 845,463,668, or 27,719,622 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these figures, the proportions of passengers killed and injured during the year, from all causes, were one in 8,208,385 killed and one in 524,481 injured. In 1890 the proportions were one in 6,940,034 killed, and one in 800,840 injured.

When differences in mileage and population are taken into account, the foregoing does not make our side of the case look quite so bad as it did in comparison with that of our friends across the water.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The following letter from Messrs. Ferguson and Cannon so completely answers a query on the same subject recently addressed to the NEWS that its publication in these columns will serve as a direct reply to our own correspondent:

Editor Deseret News:

We have been requested to answer the following questions:

First—What school trustees are to be elected at the coming November election?

Second—In precincts that have more than one school district where shall the election of the school trustees of each school district be held?

Answer to First—An school trustees except in cities of the first and second classes, shall be elected at the coming November election, and shall hold office from the first day of January, 1893, until the first day of January, 1894, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Answer to Second—The trustees now in office shall give twenty days' notice of the time and place of holding the election for school trustees. The place should be within the school district electing the trustees.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. CANNON,
and BARLOW FERGUSON.

The matter is of considerable importance and should receive the attention

of such trustees as have imagined there was a conflict in the authorities on the subject. Judge Sutherland, whose opinion was also asked by the NEWS, promptly answered that there was no conflict—the trustees are to be elected.

AN UNWILLING WORLD.

Whether or not the experience of Elder Walter W. Williams, now laboring in the Durham and Newcastle conference of the British mission, may be quoted as that of the Elders generally, it is worthy of note as showing the indifference of the people on matters religious, in that particular region at least. On the occasion of a conference which was to be held on September 25th, himself and associates caused two thousand hand bills to be printed, giving the place and hour of the meetings, stating that all seats would be free and that there would be no collection, and cordially inviting "all lovers of truth to attend." These they judiciously distributed, some being enclosed in tracts left at residences and others being placed in the hands or houses of people of the vicinity. The appointed time for the meeting came; and as a result of their advertising they report the attendance of one stranger.

Elder Williams could not refrain from contrasting this showing with the condition as he remembered it is the same locality about a quarter of a century ago. There was no difficulty then in obtaining an audience, nor in finding, at every meeting, some inquiring minds whose search for truth led them to a further investigation of the principles the Elders presented.

Speaking generally, a similar comparison might be made with reference to every part of the British mission and indeed to every other locality where the Gospel has been preached twenty-five years ago. A day has been preached continuously ever since. It is natural that during such a length of time the field should have been pretty thoroughly gleaned. It is also true that tendency of the present generation is not towards, but away from, the principles of religion. It would be idle to expect, therefore, the same results that followed the first introduction of the Gospel among these communities; at least until by superior faith on the part of the Elders and the operation of the spirit of the Lord upon the people, there shall be an awakening from the apathy and unconcern in which the world is plunged.

Yet who is there with sufficient inspiration or sufficient boldness to declare that the work is all done, the blood of Israel all gathered out? While even one stranger can be induced to attend the meetings and listen to the testimony, is there not encouragement to continued exertion? We think so, and so think all the Elders who with patient zeal and uncomplaining fortitude leave home and friends to bear the message of salvation. It is over the one sinner reclaimed, the one lost sheep found and brought into the fold, that there is rejoicing among the Saints on earth and the angels in heaven. The Elders throughout all the missions of the Church, in this country and in foreign lands, need never be without the con-

vation that the blessing comes to those who perform their duty faithfully and well; to a higher power may be left the matter of increase in the flock of Christ.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in the Territory is now fairly on; each of the three political parties has made its nomination for Delegate to Congress, and the county tickets are nearly all made up. Of these the Liberals fail to make a showing outside of Salt Lake, Weber and Summit, the organization elsewhere having gone to pieces and being held together in these three by the cohesiveness of the prospective losses and gains. Speculation is now rife as to what the respective votes will be for Delegate, and in this the News does not care to engage, being satisfied with the certainty that one of the three will have a plurality if not a majority.

So long as Utah occupies its present and all-along position in the national sisterhood, with no vote or votes in any part of the Federal household except on matters directly pertaining to herself, it behooves us to see that that voice be of one who is thoroughly identified with her interests and bent upon her moral and material progress. Probably any one of the gentlemen named would labor faithfully in the councils of the nation for the greatest good to the largest number in this Territory, as he construes such situation to be; would deport himself as becomes a man occupying so exalted and consequential a station, and would let no opportunity pass to insist upon the betterment, from his own standpoint, of things political, social and material hereabout. It is a certainty that either of them has the necessary education, demeanor and presence to enable him to be seen and heard and felt at Washington, and this is very fortunate, too, because we thus have something of an assurance in advance that the place will not fall into utterly unworthy hands.

In saying so much, we cannot forego the statement that two of the candidates stand for progress, peace and prosperity, while one of them, however well-qualified personally, is but the representative of a system which means retrogression, holding back, and shutting out from the gaze those fair visions of a condition in Utah in which all classes will be at peace and the only discord produced will be those of honorable and justifiable competition. It therefore remains, that while between the Republican, Democratic and Liberal candidates personally, we may express no choice, we and all good citizens should have a preference between those who represent the different conditions named, and it is to be hoped the choice will fall upon one or the other of those who prefer the present to the past order of things, and who intends to strive, with whatever measure of influence, meed of ability and force of circumstance he may have, to place the situation still further and further to the fore. The Liberal party does not want this, will not have it so long as by personal misrepresentation and political jugglery it can be averted;

therefore, those who represent it in the campaign should be relegated to the rear and kept there until they are willing to live in the present and for the future, while letting the past take care of itself.

THE MINER LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the Miner electoral law of Michigan, an account of which appeared in these columns a few days ago. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, the entire bench agreeing with him in the opinion that the law is in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. At that time the News announced that all the probabilities were in the direction of what has taken place, claiming that there was no other consistent position for the tribunal to take, and quoting the Constitution itself to show it. Still there was, in the light of history, especially the more modern chapters of it, no absolute certainty that this would be the case, for courts of last resort and sometimes some others read and construe the words of a statute or a charter differently from what people whose minds are not trained in and whose methods are not directed constantly by the law itself. Even allowing for this, though, it is difficult to see how the portion of the great instrument which the News copied could be construed otherwise than we construed it, even after applying all the refinements of legal philosophy and procedure.

It was observed that in the argument before the Supreme Court the attorneys for the law rested their case briefly upon the grounds already stated in this paper—the enactment itself and the section of the Constitution on which it depended; while counsel for the objectors addressed themselves more to the popular and equitable phase of the case. Their claim was that it was time the "booses," who thought themselves smart enough to take away from the people the necessity of the latter doing anything whatever for themselves, should be brought to a halt, or words implying as much; and while, in a general way, this is undoubtedly right, the "booses" whenever they get a hold treating the masses as though they owned them, still, this is not the law of the case, and being a matter with which the court could not deal, was irrelevant and immaterial.

The effect of the ruling is of course a gain for the Democrats, who think they can now confidently count on at least seven of the electoral votes of Michigan, which State under the old system would undoubtedly have given its entire vote to the Republicans.

"There is an amount of depravity in accents that is absolutely maddening. The two most delightful places in which I have spoken are the Mormon theatre at Salt Lake and the Philadelphia Academy of Music, both the result of accident!"—Kate Field.

What of the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake? But perhaps Miss Field regards as an accident the fact that she didn't speak there!

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO IN FICTION?

A story paper published in the East has a serial which foreshadows such a blending of political economy with romantic "gush" that those who read such literature may be unconsciously acquiring information in the former while intent only upon the latter. One of the illustrations in the novel referred to represents a lot of girls employed at the Homestead works, each registering a vow that under no circumstances shall a Pinkerton man ever win her affections; another represents an encounter between a "union" worker and a Pinkerton, greatly to the former's advantage of course, who looks and acts the part of a manly fellow with homely clothes on and is the hero, while his rival is better dressed and more flashy but plainly a deceiver—the typical "villain" who is a necessary entity in all such productions. Commenting on this an eastern paper thinks it is "bad enough to have your newspaper all filled up with economic discussions, but think what it will be when tables of percentages lurk in poems and when the most striking episode of the novel you are reading, or trying to read, turns on the advisability of imposing a specific duty of two cents a pound on lute butts." It then imagines a "last terrible scene" in a story with a tooth-aching title as arranged with reference to cotemporary interest in political economy, as follows:

"The two men stood face to face on the brow of the cliff. Far below them moaned the sea; high above them shone the pale, passionless moon, forging through the clouds indifferent to the interests of men. Clarence Fitz Allan realized that the crisis of his fate had come. He glared at Reginald. 'Do you still assert that the tin plate made in Wales can be laid down in New York, duty paid, at 3% cents a pound?' he hissed between his blanching lips. Reginald looked him firmly in the eye. His breath came hot and quick. Life was very sweet then to Reginald, but with a supreme effort he said it so clearly that Fitz Allan felt it was a challenge. 'I told Clara De Vere that Swansea tin plate could be laid down, duty paid, at New York at 3% cents, subject to the trade discounts, ten days same as cash.' No other words passed; the two proud men, the two rivals for the hand of a De Vere, clung on the dizzy verge. There was a swaying of bodies as they wrestled for life; then a shout, and next a splash heard far below, and Clarence Fitz Allan stood alone. There was no remorse in his heart; there was moral triumph in his tone as he shouted rather than said: 'So perish all those who would poison a young girl's mind with deductions drawn from fraudulent statistics of tin-plate production prepared for campaign purposes.'"

This style of thing might not, however, as already suggested, be entirely destitute of advantages. We have reached a condition of things in which it behooves every citizen to be informed regarding the principal political issues of the day, but there are some who have all along refused and do still refuse to have anything to do with such questions. This class, we take it, is mainly composed of those who are greatly addicted to fiction, this being as nearly the exact opposite of the

other as any sublimary thing we can think of. Well, a liberal admixture of tariff, facts and figures, force bill situations and the feasibility or impossibility of establishing native tin works in the United States, with hair-breadth escapes, vows of love and threats of vengeance, might be the means of making the unwilling swallow and even assimilate the one in order to get the other—that he would take his medicine with sugar coating. He might not like it, but no matter; it must be gotten into his midst by some means.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Indiana conference of the Northern States mission was held in the Gold-man school house near Taswell, Indiana, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 8th and 9th. A. C. Sorenson, president of the conference, presiding. President Charles W. Stayner and the following traveling Elders were present: M. L. Corbett, Francis M. Snell, Apollos B. Walker, Jesse M. Baker, Joseph H. Weeks, Christian Munk, T. H. Barlow, and on Saturday evening Benjamin F. Peel, of Arizona, arrived from Zion.

We held three meetings each day with good attendance on Sunday night and at each meeting held on Sunday. The first principles of the Gospel were taught in plainness to the people. A good spirit prevailed throughout.

After the services Sunday afternoon we held our Priesthood meeting in which the business of the conference was transacted. President Sorenson was released to return home, he having fulfilled an honorable mission. Elder Snell was released as clerk of the conference and appointed and set apart as conference president. Elder Baker was appointed conference clerk and the Elders were assigned to labor as follows: Francis M. Snell and Jesse M. Baker, in Ohio with headquarters at Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio; A. B. Walker and M. L. Corbett in central Indiana, headquarters at Robison, Greene county, Indiana; Truman H. Barlow and Benj. F. Peel in southern Indiana, headquarters at Taswell, Crawford county, Indiana; Jos. H. Weeks and Christian Munk in Illinois, headquarters at Pulley's mills, Williamson county, Illinois. Persons desirous of corresponding with the Elders should address them as given above.

The Elders going to Illinois were authorized to organize a branch of the Church at Pulley's Mills, Williamson county, Ill., to ordain a local Elder and set him apart to preside over the branch.

The Elders all reported good health and good treatment, but find a spirit of indifference shown towards the Gospel. Since the conference four persons have been baptized.

Acting upon instructions from President Stayner, a branch was organized yesterday, October 11, in Crawford county, Ind.

The Elders are all well and feel encouraged in their labors.

FRANCIS M. SNELL, Clerk.
TASWELL, Indiana, Oct. 12, 1892.

There are several cases of diphtheria in Park City.

DAVID HOAGLAND CANNON.

A cablegram received this morning from President Schaeffer of the Swiss and German mission briefly conveys the terrible intelligence that Elder David Hoagland Cannon died this morning at 9 o'clock. The message gives no particulars, but as it mentions the news as having been received from Elder Hugh J. Cannon, it would indicate that the two brothers were together when the sorrowful event occurred. They have both been laboring as missionaries in the North German Conference, though only rarely being in each other's company. David was in an untrodden missionary field eastward from Berlin, while Hugh was assigned to duty in that city and more westerly points, Hamburg, Kiel, etc. A reply was at once sent to President Schaeffer, asking that if possible the body be sent home and that Hugh be permitted to accompany it.

The deceased was the son of President George Q. Cannon; his mother was the late Elizabeth Hoagland Cannon, whose death in January, 1882, occurred in this city while her husband was absent in Washington battling for the rights of his people, and her two eldest sons were abroad on foreign missions. David was her third son living, and he was then but a child. He grew up to be a young man of superior gifts and extraordinary promise. His age was 21 years, his birthday being the 14th of April, 1871. A little over five months ago—in the latter part of April—he set out upon the mission to which he had been called, and immediately began his labors in the northern part of the German Empire. From the very outset he evinced uncommon zeal; and as a result of a persistent striving for the spirit that aforesaid characterized the labors of the Elders, he resolved to travel without purse and scrip. Writing home, he declared that he felt he would be under condemnation if he did not thus place his trust in God; he doubted not the power of his Heavenly Father to supply his needs. After much prayer, and in spite of the discouraging advice given him by some of his associates, he resolutely entered upon this line of action,—this, too, before he had mastered or even had sufficient time to partially master the language. He gave to the poor all his clothes save those in which he stood, and to the same purpose devoted all his pocket money. Even with this he was not content. He wrote home requesting his father to cause that the money coming to him here be given in the same way and that the family, instead of sending means to him, expend it in the manner suggested. This much of explanation is necessary to an understanding of the last letter received from him, which we are permitted to publish. It was to his father, and was written, as will be seen, eighteen days before his death:

SEIFERSDORF, September 29, 1892.
My Dear Father and Brothers and Sisters:

I will address this letter to father but my feelings and desires you can all know, and this perhaps you will accept as an answer to your letters.

I cannot describe my feelings—I have had so much joy in my labors. In the

last week the Lord has opened the hearts of five persons, and they have come to me and asked to be baptized, and the prospects are, if it is the will of the Lord, that at least that many more will be added to the branch in a short time. When angels could feel happier than I have felt at times, their joy must be very, very great, for it has seemed to me, once or twice, that I could scarcely remain on the earth. My heart is filled with love and gratitude to my Heavenly Father, and words cannot express to Him my thanksgiving; but He can read my heart and thoughts, and has shown me that I am in His hands.

My food comes to me day after day without asking. I have never yet asked for food, and a place to sleep in is always given to me. Because I have done so much traveling my shoes are worn so that I have walked the last week with a little corner of the bottom of my feet on the ground. But that mattered not; I could walk just as well and had no money to buy another pair. I asked the Lord in His own due time to give me another pair, and yesterday I was led into a shoe shop and measured for a pair of shoes, and I go today to get them; the person who took me there being responsible for the pay.

I could relate many instances where I have had direct answer to my prayers, and will mention one last week. I found myself, about dark, walking in the woods with my hat off, praising the Lord and thinking over His wonderful ways, and I felt that the very trees and grass could understand my feelings—they were all created by Him as was I. But darkness soon overtook me, and I had no place to sit or sleep, nor, more important than all, to speak. I knelt down and asked the Lord to open the way and give me what was necessary, and then proceeded on my way. Scarcely was I out of the woods when I met some women coming from the fields. I had met two before, and they were anxious to know my success. I was invited in the house to wait until the men came from work, as they had heard of me and wanted to know what I had to say. After eating supper, during which I was talking and explaining our doctrines, they invited the people to come together, and I spoke to about ten or twelve for some time. One man stood up and said he believed in nothing beyond this life and laughed and sneered at my words; but I told him his laughing and sneering words would stand against him and condemn him if he did not repent and seek forgiveness from the Lord, for all that occurred in our meeting, our speaking and thoughts, would be remembered when we stood before the judgment bar of God. I told him I trembled for him to hear him say that "the Lord, if there was such a Being, was unjust," for the time would come when all would acknowledge that His judgments were just, but to the wicked it would be to their eternal damnation. I told him the Lord had given him, as he had to me, a soul which we could not destroy; that He had given us the opportunity here on the earth to choose eternal life or eternal damnation, and that when we withdrew the opportunity here, it was gone never to return, but that it was our own thoughts, words and actions that would condemn us. I told him that people wished to live now, and feared death, but the time would come when the wicked would seek to destroy their souls, but could not do it; that the death of the righteous was as a sleep, and is something they do not dread, for by it they are freed from Satan; but the life and death of the wicked and unbelievers are bitter, for they do not understand the object the Lord had when He placed them on the earth—they are in darkness and imagine all others are like them; that

when they die the servant of darkness they cannot expect to live through eternity with those whose souls are enlightened here on the earth with the spirit of the Lord. I said much more to him which it is not necessary to write, and it had a very good effect upon the listeners, and before I retired (for the people insisted on my remaining over night) the man of the house told me that he believed my words, and I had spoken the truth. He asked me what he should do. I answered him from the Bible, and again gave him my testimony that it (the Gospel) was on the earth again, and that a very short time would show that the Lord would punish all who would fight against His work, for great and terrible plagues would sweep over the earth.

I retired to bed, praising the Lord. The next morning my first thought on awaking was to thank the Lord for sweet sleep and health and strength. I turned over in bed and found by my bedside a glass of milk and sweet bread and butter. I could not restrain my tears. What could be nicer than this? Arising, I kneeled down and thanked Him who reigns on High, and who can put into the hearts of even my enemies to give me what I need. During my meal the Frau came in, with tears in her eyes thanked me for coming, and bade me goodby as she went to her necessary work.

I then visited a house where I had been before, and I learned to my joy that Brother Bahr and Hugh (the writer's brother) had been there to seek me, and had returned to another village seven miles distant to await me there. I fairly flew over the ground to where I again met my dear brother, and our meeting was truly joyful.

But there was not time to sit long, for I had made an appointment in another place the same evening, so we started out together—four of us—for with us went a young man whom I have since baptized, and of whom I spoke in my other letter. On the way we left Brother Bahr with a family who have been very kind to me, as he had promised to return to Berlin the next day. We three proceeded on our way, and spent the evening explaining to a few people who came to hear what the Lord has said. He would do in the last days. We arose the next morning and went from house to house, one taking one house and another another, until our companion Mr. Waltaw returned to his home, and Hugh and I proceeded further.

I need not say that we were very kindly treated, and had always food and a bed, and that Hugh was overjoyed at what he had seen and heard. It was wonderful that we could and did the whole time talk in German, while I have been here only four and a half months. We passed remarks about it several times, and when we would speak English we would soon again drift into German, as we could better express our thoughts.

Hugh helped me in the baptism and confirming of the five, and this morning we bade each other good-bye, he to return to Berlin and Hamburg. I have come with a very good family last night and this morning after bidding them good-bye, the man ran after us to learn if Hugh had money to buy his ticket, as he understood we traveled without money, and would willingly give it to us. What can I say? Should we doubt the Lord after His wonderful preserving care? I can not. I doubt my ability to keep His commandments and to do what He requires of me, but on Him and His work here on the earth I have no doubt. He is very, very merciful to me. Many times I feel under condemnation, yet will He show great mercy to me. He gives me His Spirit, friends, food, and places to sleep, and oh, how very little I do for

Him! His mercy and goodness are great—beyond my comprehension or power of description, and I can only thank Him in a very weak way.

Now I hear that the pastors are seeking me. In one with whom I have spoken (or at least he will become a pastor) I found a very different spirit to what a servant of the Lord should have. He was very angry with me and would not allow me to come in his house. I hear today that one of the chief pastors visited the Young Men's Union last Sunday, hoping to find me there, and had asked where I lived. I go there next Sunday evening, if the Lord wishes it, and I will speak with him before his flock; if he can show me wherein I am wrong from the Bible, I will repent and do better, and I hope it will be same with him. I know, of course, what it means, and that is, persecution; but in this way the people will hear the warning in a way they will remember it, and whatever happens to me when I do my duty will be what the Lord wishes. You speak of the sick ones here, father, but I do not fear it in the least. The Lord can do with me as He wishes, and if it is to leave this earth, I have no desire to remain here.

Concerning this young man, father, he is full of faith—brave, and has a burning desire to warn this people from these approaching judgments. The Lord had already revealed to him concerning these plagues before I met him, and he had spoken with a number of families about them. He has had to doctor himself for years, and has gone through very much trouble, and has only regained his health through the strictest attention to the commandments written in the Bible, and has also found comfort only in talking with others about these things. Should he not hold the Priesthood, and that too, in view of the great work to be done here, very shortly?

I trust you are all enjoying good health. Concerning the money, father, that is due me, I trust it is used promptly, that nothing will remain to my credit. It appears that Brother Schaeffer, the president here, has paid \$25 from what I had in Berne to the Temple, and if Abram has done the same there, \$50 has been paid in. Of course, this makes no difference, only that I intended it to be paid from there, and therefore am overdrawn in Berne, as I have given out here our works, and have said I would be responsible for them. Can Abram pay \$25, or \$50 would be better, to Henry Reiser, in Salt Lake, to be placed to my credit here, to replace this \$25 overdrawn, and something over, to stand for books people do not pay me for?

I would also like to ask, is it not right to speak a great deal about the Book of Mormon with people who believe the Bible, and endeavor to get these people to read it? People are anxious after reading our smaller books to read this, but some are against my giving it. I cannot agree with them in this.

With much love to all,

I am your affectionate son,
DAVID.

After the foregoing was in type, the following cablegram was received:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17, 1892.

President George G. Cannon, Salt Lake City:

Brother Schaeffer telegraphs David Cannon died this morning. No particulars. Have ordered the body embalmed. My deepest sympathy.

BRIGHTON YOUNG.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon no additional news had been received as to the cause of death.

UTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Utah Stake of Zion adjourned on Sunday evening. The principal speaker was President B. H. Roberts. He spoke on the subject of conferences, showing that they were not man-made but appointed of God, and should be so considered by the Saints. He urged the importance of sustaining the authorities, listening to the reports of Bishops, which showed the progress of Zion, etc. In relation to the social and economic problems of the world he explained how they would be finally solved by the Gospel; and this would be the only means of their solution. Reference was likewise made to the labors of the Saints in building temples, tabernacles and schools, sending missionaries abroad, etc.

Presidents Smoot and John, and Karl G. Maeser and Benjamin Cluff also addressed the Conference. The burden of the remarks of the two former speakers was in relation to temple donations, completing the Tabernacle, and lifting the burden of debt from the academy. The remarks of Elders Maeser and Cluff were of an educational nature.

Apostle John Henry Smith was in attendance at Conference but could not speak on account of a severe cold.

THE TABERNACLE CHOIR.

Thinking it would be of interest and but a just consideration to the public, who have so kindly aided us, to receive a report of our doings for the two years of our existence as a reorganized choir, I have prepared a condensed but complete account of the same, trusting to the kindness of the press to give it publicity.

During the two years I have had charge of this musical organization, four hundred voices have been added to its membership, making a present roll of 550 names. The average attendance has been a little over 300 for the past year. In addition to the regular choir a juvenile choir numbering 1,000 voices has been organized, including a flute band of fifty boys, in charge of Mr. C. H. Barrell.

The adult choir has held about 150 rehearsals and sung at about 125 services or meetings. The juvenile choir have held about sixty rehearsals. The design of the latter is to train up members for the future adult choir, also to acknowledge substantially the services of the present members by giving their children, brothers or sisters a musical training free of expense to them, if possible.

We have taken part in nine concerts: one in aid of the Deseret Sunday School Union; one jointly with the ward choir; two with the juvenile choir; two with the Choral society and Gilmore's band; one with the Mendelssohn Quintette club and two by ourselves.

FINANCES.

Income:	
Concerts.....	\$2,844 00
Class tuition, new members.....	74 30
Interest.....	61 67
Total.....	\$2,980 97
Expenditures:	
New platform and seats.....	\$ 830 00
Music, psalmodes, anthems, oratorios, choruses, etc.....	7 98 50
Stephens, for teaching reading class.....	300

members, two terms, ten weeks each, averaging 33 1/2 cents per pupil per term.....	300 00
Stephens, for teaching classes in voice culture, fifteen lessons, 75 members attending.....	75 00
Loss on concert, January 6th.....	38 00
Hall rent for classes.....	25 00
Sundries, copygraph, blackboard, etc.....	39 00
Excursion.....	25 00

Total.....\$2,015 58
The balance on hand is.....\$935 42

For items and particulars the choir account book is open to all interested and may be examined by those who request it.

THE JUVENILE CHOIR.

although appearing with great success artistically, failed to raise any funds until the last concert, when \$542 was divided between the choir and the band. Owing to the financial failure of their Christmas concert we were obliged to ask for aid from the parents to pay expenses last season. But now after our indebtedness for uniforms, etc., is all settled we will have about \$350 in the treasury. The music we have sung represents the following home and foreign composers:

Home Composers—E. Stephens, 25 numbers; Geo. Careless, 8 numbers; J. J. Daynes, 9 numbers; E. Beezley, 2 numbers; A. C. Smythe, 2 numbers; E. C. Griggs, 1 number; J. S. Lewis, 1 number; L. D. Edwards, 1 number; J. G. Foster, 1 number; J. Tullidge, 1 number; E. T. Parry, 1 number; H. H. Petersen, 1 number; Isaac, 1 number; total home productions, 54 hymns, anthems, glees, etc.

Foreign Authors—Gounod (French) 8 numbers; Spohr (German) 3 numbers; Verdi (Italian) 8 numbers; Rossini (Italian) 2 numbers; Mozart (German) 1 number; Bach (German) 1 number; Handel (English German) 1 number; Haydn (English German) 1 number; Mendelssohn (German Jew) 1 number; Farmer (English) 1 number; Balf (English) 4 numbers; Fauczatti (Italian) 2 numbers; Bellini (Italian) 1 number; S. L. Fish (American) 1 number; B. Richards (Welsh) 1 number; English, 2 numbers; Welsh, 1 number; unknown, 12 numbers; total foreign, 41 choruses, anthems, hymns, etc. Total of 95 numbers not counting music choruses, quartettes, trios, duets and solos, organ numbers, etc., used on various occasions.

OUR AIMS

may be gleaned from the above report. They are, first, to bring and keep together a large choir corresponding with the size of the building and congregations meetings therein. Second, to keep ourselves in a supply of funds that will enable this large body of singers to receive such training free of charge to them, as will make their artistic status equal to their numerical; also to supply them with the very best and most suitable music to be found, in fact to remove all obstacles in the way of improvement and perfect work. We are now in a condition to give fifteen hundred people free class training in the following branches, so important not only to our improvement as a choir, but as a community: Sight reading, effective chorus singing, voice culture, conducting, harmony and composition, and pipe organ playing. Each of these studies will be taught to all members who desire them, provided they are willing to devote sufficient time and energy to the studies, and, in the latter studies,

show sufficient talent and adaptability for the special branches to justify their taking them, and give a pledge that the choir will have the benefit of their services in return whenever desired and within reason. These I believe are privileges which no body of singers have heretofore enjoyed, and is brought about without hardship to any one, without even placing any one under obligations to any one.

OUR FUTURE NECESSITIES

will be simply a continuation of past patronage.

Some important and much needed improvements made to our great organ, such as would replace the dumb sham pipes now surrounding the real organ, with speaking pipes, would be of some aid to the choir, and that would also make it fit for accompanying solo voices which is not the case at present. The keyboard should be brought to the front, and many modern improvements added that our much boasted of organ might be all it seems and should be, the finest in the land. A few more improvements are still necessary also to be added to the choir stand that a large chorus might not have to be separated into a half a dozen groups as at present.

The hearty support and practical encouragement I have received in the past assures me that all improvements necessary to our future growth and success within a reasonable time be provided. While the hearty, untiring labors of the great majority of choir members and our organist, Prof. J. J. Daynes, guarantees that all that may be done will not only be deserved, but will duly be taken advantage of to return to the public the full benefit, in more and more effective work as you enable us to reach greater perfection in our art.

With sincere thanks to all, but especially to the singers, for their hearty support, I am,

EVAN STEPHENS
Conductor Tabernacle Choir.
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 17, 1892.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

OGDEN, Oct. 12.—The Liberal Territorial convention was held in the Opera House in this city today, convening at 12 noon. C. E. Allen called the meeting to order and named A. B. Emery of Park City for temporary chairman.

A telegram from O. W. Powers at Lincoln was read announcing his regrets at not being able to be present, and advising the Liberals to stand for Utah, and as the old-time friends of the Territory work for the cause until Utah was worthy of statehood.

Committees on credentials, permanent organization and platform were appointed, C. C. Goodwin and C. E. Allen being appointed on the committee on resolutions from Salt Lake.

An adjournment was then taken till 3 p.m.

On reconvening the report of the committee on credentials was read and is still in progress at the present time —3:40.

A probable forecast of the nomination for delegate to Congress at this time shows the choice to be between Henry W. Lawrence of Salt Lake and Fred J. Kiesel, of Ogden. C. E. Allen

says he is not in it, and Powers appears out of the race altogether.

Your committee on permanent organization and order of business respectfully report to this convention the following members of the convention as permanent officers thereof and respectfully recommend their appointment by this convention.

Permanent chairman, C. C. Goodwin, Salt Lake.

Vice-chairmen, William Farrell of Weber, A. L. Buckland of Davis, H. K. Ebert of Utah, S. H. Parley of Summit, Harry Halce of Salt Lake, A. G. Campbell of Tooele, W. H. Shock of Beaver, Mr. Williams of Morgan.

For permanent secretary, A. C. Emerson of Weber; assistant secretary, J. S. Daveler of Salt Lake.

For sergeant-at-arms, Edward W. Berry of Summit.

And we further report the following order of business for the consideration of the convention:

First—Report of committee on credentials.

Second—Report of committee on platform and resolutions.

Third—Nomination of candidate for delegate to Congress.

Fourth—Nomination of three commissioners to locate university lands.

Fifth—We recommend that the delegates of each county represented select the names of suitable persons from their respective counties to be named as members of the Territorial Liberal Central Committee to be approved by this convention. Respectfully submitted, J. R. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

Secretary.

ANCIENT EVAPORATION.

The report was adopted after which Mr. Goodwin was escorted to the platform and delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

ALSO ANCIENT.

"Statistician" Allen then read the platform drawn by himself, W. M. Ferry, C. C. Goodwin, C. M. Brough, Aaron F. Munn, O. C. Lockhart, and Newell Knight. It contains the oft-repeated reference to "an unyielding theocracy and *imperium in imperio*," expresses the fear "that with the opportunity which would come with statehood this priesthood would assume supreme control" of all political matters; thanks Governor Thomas for his use of the veto power at the session of the last Utah Legislature, and protests against the admission of Utah into the Union.

HIS NAME IS POWERS.

Printer Daveler read a resolution offered by A. G. Campbell in which it was said that Utah's people should have a boss for delegate to Congress. He nominated a man who fulfilled this requirement and whose name was Powers.

BOTH DECLINE.

Telegrams were read from Judge Powers and Henry W. Lawrence positively declining to accept the nomination.

SOFT SOAP.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has heard with regret that Orlando W. Powers has refused to allow his name to be presented for its consideration as a nominee for Delegate to Congress. In view of this

fact we desire to express our appreciation of the grand work he has done for the Liberal party through six successive campaigns and to express our unqualified admiration of his course as a staunch and consistent Liberal on every occasion, and that we hope his private affairs will not long deprive us of his wise counsel and matchless leadership in this campaign.

BY ACCLAMATION.

C. E. Allen of Salt Lake was then nominated for Delegate to Congress by acclamation. He was called for and in a short speech enlivened the Liberal party.

UNIVERSITY LAND COMMISSIONERS.

E. A. Watt, William Farrell and William Nelson were nominated as University land commissioners.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

The following Territorial committee was chosen:

Davis county—G. M. Knox.
Salt Lake county—O. W. Powers, J. K. Gillespie, Harry Haines.
Summit county—H. T. Townsend.
E. W. Berry, James Ivers.
Sevier county—Dr. W. H. Soboch.
Tooele county—Allen G. Campbell.
Utah county—John E. Hilla.
Weber county—R. C. Lundy, R. T. Pottlingill, William Harcombe.
Rich county—Isaac Smith.
Adjourned sine die.

The Liberal county convention met in the Salt Lake Theater at noon today. It was called for the purpose of making nominations for the following county offices: Recorder, clerk, assessor, collector, sheriff, attorney, treasurer, selectman, coroner, surveyor, superintendent of schools and for the election of a county commissioner.

The convention was to consist of two hundred and sixty-four delegates allotted to the various precincts of the city and county, but not nearly that number were present.

There were a number of flags and a profusion of old Liberal banners hung at various points on the interior of the building. In the rear and tacked to the railing of the upper circle hung the following: "Official Utah election returns for delegate, 1888:

County.	Liberal.	Mormon
Box Elder.....	139	424
Cache.....	132	1,415
Davis.....	75	651
Iron.....	15	285
Kane.....	15	182
Morgan.....	21	211
Rich.....	25	169
Sanpete.....	171	1,216
Wasatch.....	17	390
Washington.....	19	438
Utah.....	457	2,364

Are these conditions changed today?

The above figures were displayed on an immense canvas and were frequently glanced at by the delegates, who yelled vociferously as they looked upon them.

At 12:30 the convention was called to order by Chairman Gillespie, who instructed Secretary Meloy to read the call.

Mr. Gillespie named Ogden Hilla as temporary chairman and Elmer Ellsworth as temporary secretary.

Mr. Hille recommended that all Liberals should consecrate themselves anew to the Americanization of Utah. The rest of his talk was thanks for honors conferred, etc.

A committee on credentials, consisting of one member from each city precinct and four from the county at

large, was appointed on motion of Reporter C. M. Jackson.

A similar committee on organization and order of business was appointed.

A committee on platform and resolutions was appointed as follows: Judge Loofbourn, Judge Hoge, C. E. Stanton, Allen G. Campbell, P. A. Dix, W. O. Corbes, William Nelson, Harry Haynes, B. A. Burgan, A. F. Doremus.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Denhalter brass band led the way to the Theatre shortly before 3, being attended and followed by straggling delegates and auditors; all of whom made themselves visible inside very slowly. It was several minutes after the appointed time when the chairman's gavel fell and the attendance even then was meagre. The band came in and gave something of an inspiring effect by playing a section at 3:15.

The chairman asked that the gentlemen present refrain from smoking. He then called for the report of the committee on credentials, which was presented and read by the secretary. It showed nearly all the delegates present, and substitutes were made and the report was adopted, but there was some lively sparring at times over errors and irregularities. The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and read. It provided that Wm. Nelson be permanent chairman, Elmer A. Ellsworth secretary, A. T. Doremus first assistant secretary, and Warren Sumner second assistant secretary, with Ed. Kelley sergeant-at-arms.

Sam Jackson moved as an amendment to the report that a reading clerk be provided for and that John D. Ivler fill that position. Carried.

The order of business was then read, the report of the committee on resolutions to come next and nominations of candidates last in the following order: County recorder, clerk of the county court, county assessor, county collector, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, treasurer, selectmen, coroner, surveyor, superintendent of public schools, the county Liberal committee.

On motion of C. E. Allen, three tellers were appointed, as follows: John L. May, C. O. King, C. O. Perkins.

Messrs. Moritz, Bella and Pickard were appointed by the chair a committee to escort the permanent chairman to the platform. Mr. Nelson was received with applause and addressed the convention briefly.

Joseph L. Lippman had been nominated by acclamation for the office of recorder when the News report closed.

H. V. Meloy was nominated for county clerk, the ballot standing: Meloy 135, Charles Stebbins 98, C. W. Hall 27.

It was 12:35 a.m. when the Liberal county convention adjourned from the Salt Lake Theater to meet in the old Federal court room at 10:30 this forenoon. It was nearly noon, however, when the convention resumed its labors—most of the delegates coming in late and sleepy. The session at the Theater was a stormy one and threatened to last all night.

At the meeting this forenoon the same

bolterousness that has characterized the convention from the beginning was continued.

Up to the time of adjournment last night a recorder, clerk, assessor, collector, attorney, sheriff, treasurer and one selectman had been decided.

THE TICKET.

Completed the ticket stands:
For Recorder—Joseph Lippman.
For Clerk—H. V. Meloy.
For Assessor—Will J. Lynch.
For Collector—Fred J. Leonard.
For Attorney—Walter Murphy.
For Sheriff—William McQueen.
For Treasurer—W. P. Lynn.
For Selectmen—John P. Cahoon, Herman Bamberger, S. R. Morris.
For Coroner—Mort G. Taylor.
For Surveyor—Edwin Haviland.
For Superintendent of Schools—E. M. Collins.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A county committee was chosen as follows: Chairman—J. K. Gillespie. Members—Joseph Bougard, C. F. Loofbourn, I. J. Starbuck, Harry T. Duke, C. M. Jacobson, William B. Vincent.

MORE LIBERAL WRONGDOINGS.

Liberal official life does not appear to be closely allied to honesty, to the strict observance of business-like methods or a regard for morality. On the contrary, it becomes more and more apparent each day that in many instances they are complete strangers to each other. With a rapidity and frequency that would have more than startled any other community than this, frauds of the most glaring kind have been unearthed in municipal circles and held up to the gaze of the public. Have the guilty parties ever been called upon to answer before the law for the commission of crimes? Never.

If exposure and fear do not prevent the placing of certain names that have been decided upon in the camp of the Tucsarora on the Liberal slate for county officers then dishonest, corrupt and immoral men will be nominated and the county perhaps be made to experience, in part at least, the humility and disgrace that have hung like a cloud of shame upon this fair city for more than two years.

Unless evidence of the strongest kind can be produced to offset the sworn statements now said to be on file in a newspaper office in this city, of several persons, at least one aspiring candidate, with flattering prospects for nomination to a responsible position on the Liberal ticket, may have a picture of his strange and disgraceful conduct presented to the public for their inspection. He has been regarded by his adherents as a sort of modern Demosthenes, and while at the National Democratic Convention at Chicago recently, it is said that no Tucsarora brave was more bolterous or defiant than he when himself and raging colleagues were denied admission to the great auditorium as regular delegates. His clarion voice has often been heard from the political rostrum in Salt Lake against conditions and principles he did not understand.

His Apollo like form, boasted knightly bearing and loquacity have made him popular among certain members of the fair sex.

The nature of his alleged wrongdoings he probably understands better than any one else, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will be able to set himself right by a satisfactory explanation before the matter is brought to an issue by certain city officers who are reported as being engaged upon the case.

If what apparently well founded rumors say is correct, this gentleman is not the only one whose official reputation may be badly shaken in the near future.

WORLD'S FAIR SALT LAKE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN.

Knowing the interest the public feel in all that concerns the representation to be made at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, the following names of officers and board of directors, also the by-laws of the above association are presented that the public in general, and the ladies in particular, may be informed in regard to what is being done:

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. E. B. Wells, president; Mrs. G. Y. Wallace, first vice-president; Mrs. Priscilla Jennings, second vice-president; Mrs. Margaret A. Calne, secretary; Miss Emma McCormick, assistant secretary; Mrs. Bertha Bamberger, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. Anna D. Groesbeck, Mrs. Sarah Boggs, Mrs. Kate Smith, Mrs. Amelia F. Young.

DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Amelia Folsom Young, Mrs. James B. Boggs, Mrs. E. C. Clawson, Mrs. J. C. Koyler, Mrs. Nettie Y. Snell, Mrs. A. K. Smith, Mrs. Ann D. Groesbeck, Mrs. Ferdinand Fabian, Mrs. Maria Holt, Mrs. C. W. Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Pixton, Mrs. W. W. Riter, Mrs. Wendell Benson, Mrs. H. P. Kendall, Mrs. Ida M. Bamberger, Mrs. Mary Rawlins, Mrs. Charles Read, Mrs. Julia Taylor, Mrs. Kate Smith.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be known as the Salt Lake County World's Fair Association.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this association shall be to collect an exhibit of the industries and interests of the women of this county, for the Exposition in 1893, and to authorize and encourage the organization of auxiliary associations, to be known as World's Fair clubs, in each town through this county under such rules and local management as may be deemed best.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A board of directors shall be chosen by the president, consisting of twenty-five members, from which number shall be appointed by the president, two vice presidents, a secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and an executive board consisting of five members.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any woman residing in Salt Lake county may become a member of this association by paying a membership fee of one dollar and signing the by-laws. The membership fee and all

other monies raised by whatever means shall be used for the expenses of the association, at the discretion of the executive board.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

Meetings shall be held every Thursday at 3 p. m. A quorum shall consist of eleven members.

ARTICLE VI.—REPORTS.

The secretary shall forward to the secretary of the territorial board on or about the 30th of each month, a report showing the work done during the preceding month. Questions requiring immediate attention, however, shall be at once forwarded to the territorial board.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a two-thirds majority vote of members present; notice having been given at a previous meeting.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

There was a very good attendance at the Sunday School Union meeting last evening. Nearly all the city schools were well represented, also those of Union, North Point and Farmers wards. St. Ke Superintendant T. C. Griggs presided.

After the opening exercises President Angus M. Cannon delivered an instructive address on the subject of "Duties of Parents to Children." The parents in Zion owe it to their children, he said, to set them a worthy example in keeping all the commandments of God; to observe the Word of Wisdom that their children may be preserved from the destroyer; to observe the Sabbath day as a day of rest, not only for themselves, but as a day of rest to their children and all their hired help; to fulfill the law of tithing in its true spirit; and to teach their children the principles of the Gospel, so that when they arrive at the age of accountability they will be prepared to receive the ordinances of the Gospel, and become useful members in the Church and Kingdom of God.

Superintendent Griggs stated that an Inter-Slake missionary work was soon to be inaugurated in all the States of Zion. Within a few weeks missionaries from other states would visit the various wards of this State, and hold special Sunday schools or Sunday school meetings and labor in the interest of the Sunday school work, and it was suggested that the superintendents make all the necessary arrangements in their wards for the reception and entertainment and the best use of their visiting missionaries.

A request was also made that the superintendents forward the "nickel collections" as early as possible.

Circular letters, often of importance, were frequently sent to the schools, and the superintendent suggested that if when they were received greater attention were paid to them, it would save a great deal of extra labor and avoid delay, and repeated requests for replies.

Benediction by Assistant Superintendent W. C. Burton.

Meeting adjourned for one month. The Thirteenth ward school will furnish the musical exercises at the next meeting.

JOS. HYRUM PARRY, Sec'y.

MILLARD COUNTY ITEMS.

MEADOW, Millard Co., Oct. 13.—Our county, like all others, is in a state of commotion and ferment over politics. We have had political "stumpers" of both parties to visit us, and try to convert us to their own views, while local politicians are airing their lungs and booming woo to an extent that would almost lead us to believe it was the only article left in the wide world worth thinking or talking about.

We have had a surfeit of sheep during the past few weeks for they have been herded on our one solitary creek, and made its water so foul that it has produced among the inhabitants of Meadow an amount of epidemic disease that has alarmed us. First we had diphtheria from which four deaths resulted; then malarial fever and diarrhoea, from which complaint many are now suffering.

No doubt the sheep industry is a most useful and profitable one to the community, but where the owners are so neglectful or so devoid of all feelings of humanity, so intensely selfish as to endanger the lives of their neighbors by persistently fouling our water, they become an unmitigated nuisance, and it is about time something was done to protect us from their cruelty. It is bad enough to have pigs, calves and other animals wallowing in our ditches, corals, hog pens, and chicken coops in close proximity to our homes, without our drinking water being fouled from its very source.

Filmore is making great preparation for receiving the Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Hawline, and those who may accompany him. They are expected next week, and as we have just had speakers on the Republican side, we are kept pretty busy getting up receptions. Cleveland and Harrison have given a somewhat picturesque air to our streets, and it is a novelty to see our sturdy citizens of all ages with tall, grey stovepipes on their heads. The political life is not only in great demand, but many wearers have also a portrait of the Presidential candidate stuck on the side of their ordinary head gear. All the other towns in the county are equally enthusiastic and earnest in striving to give a welcome to the speakers who come among us. The young especially are beginning to take an interest in politics, to read more, and make themselves acquainted with what is occurring outside their own immediate neighborhood. The present campaign has sent among us many able men, and will be a great educator, both politically and socially.

The fruit and potato crops are partial failures, but the grain harvest has been a bountiful one, and the people generally are cheerful and contented. There is considerable excitement over our local election, especially among those who are aspirants for office.

M. A. Y. G.

NO BETTER proof need be given of the fear and adoration in which Judge Powers is held by the Liberals than the fact that at their Territorial convention yesterday they didn't saddle upon him, with wily rilly, the nomination to glorious defeat that he has been in the habit of diffusing so generously among them.

ELDER ADOLF HAAG'S LETTER.

The many friends of Elder Adolf Haag, who recently died in Palestine, will be interested in the following extracts from a private letter dated Haifa, September 16th, only two weeks before his death. The letter is written in German:

"Dear Brother—I am almost too weak to write a letter, but since I have not written to you for over a month, I will endeavor to send you a few words. Two weeks ago, soon after my arrival, I became quite ill. I have a strong fever. Only last night I thought I was about to be consumed. My temperature is often 108 deg. Fahrenheit. My heart is also affected, and for some time I have been so sick that it seemed to be a contest between life and death. Oh, how tired I am! The climate does not seem to be suited to me. Brother Mueser has already written to President Young and it is probable that I shall again return to Switzerland. The heat is almost unbearable.

"I would like to relate something about my journey from Constantinople to this place, but I dare not tax my strength too much. I will however say something in order that you can form an idea of the great interest connected with our journey. We first stopped in Smyrna, the most celebrated and greatest silk factory of the world. From there we went to Greece, where we saw the beautiful Athens. That is something magnificent—ruins and temples of Jupiter, Diana and Minerva, the amphitheatre, etc. These ruins are in the hills, while the modern city in her beauty is situated lower. What a history is unfolded before you when you stand among these ruins!

From there we went to Alexandria in Egypt. There also it is beautiful. Our journey was continued to Cairo, and the three pyramids. In the desert we used camels. What we saw in the pyramids is indescribable. It is indeed more like an enigma.

From this place we went to Ismailia and further on a little canal boat on the Suez canal to Port Said, where we again embarked for Jaffa. Here I took the stage to Haifa and our next object is to reach Jerusalem.

"I must now close, I am so tired. During the last two weeks I have become so thin that you can have no idea of how I look. I can only hope for something better to come. Your
ADOLF."

THE CYCLONE IN MAURITIUS.

On the 28th of April, 1892, Mauritius, the old Ile de France, still vied with the island of Ceylon for pride of place as the most beautiful and most fertile colony of the British Crown in the Eastern Hemisphere. Its cane crops had weathered the summer gales, which on February 12th, and again a fortnight after, had assumed very sinister aspects, and planters, who for years past had valiantly fought against low prices and beetroot competition, were silently revelling in the prospect that the hurricane season being over, the year 1892 was likely to mark a new era of prosperity. The garden of Rampicousness, which Mauritians were wont to consider, and with justice, the third botanical garden in the world, was resplendent with tropical vegeta-

tion; while that of Reduit, which had been nursed with love and pride by every successive governor for upwards of a hundred years, was looking its best in its luxuriant display of palms and flowers and gorgeously colored foliage.

At 8 p. m. on the 28th, all this was no more; the island had lost its beauty, the cane its promise, the planter his hopes, and the gardens their charms. A short twenty-four hours had sufficed to perpetrate this end, and fortunate had it been could the mischief have stopped there, for the soil's fertility cannot be affected by a storm, and the soil of Mauritius is preeminently fertile and recuperative; but 1100 people had been killed, 2000 had been wounded; one-third of the capital had been levelled to the ground; thirty out of fifty churches and chapels had been demolished or rendered useless; sugar-mills had been wrecked, crushing mercilessly men, women, and children who had sought refuge under their solid walls; every Indian hut had been blown away, whole villages swept from the place where they stood, and some 50,000 homeless people were left to seek for shelter and food, which a few hours before they were quietly enjoying, through their own exertion and labor.

Nothing could withstand in places the terrible force of the wind on that fatal day of the 28th of April. It will be for scientific men to explain how trees firmly planted more than a century back, and of eight and twelve feet diameter, were felled to the ground, how the iron-like teakwood branches were snapped and cut and broken as mere brushwood; how girders of iron eighteen inches thick were indented and twisted so as to become useless, as in the case of the great pulley-ladders of a sea-dredger; how, in fine, a column of stones, each weighing more than a ton and fast riveted with iron girders and with cement, was thrown down like a pack of cards; and it will be for meteorologists to explain how an island of thirty-three miles by thirty-one in extent, through which the center of a cyclone is passing, can escape at all from a wind so violent as the above-mentioned.

In the tables of observations, the velocity of the wind is set down at 121 miles at its maximum, which corresponds to a pressure of sixty-seven pounds to the square foot. It does seem as if this pressure, moved at double the rate of an express train, must render house habitation useless as a place of refuge in a storm; yet in my inspection of the island I have seen a house destroyed, the walls surrounding its yards crushed to atoms, and a pigeon-house on four miserable posts saved! Why? Everything was unexpected, singular, and unprecedented, in this calamitous stroke dealt by nature with a violence that savored of a woman's vengeance.

Gales in Mauritius have been known in May and even in June, notably in 1785, when the storm lasted twenty hours, but no hurricane; and though there have been three hurricanes in April since 1773, none were later than the 10th of that month, so that even as to date the hurricane of 1892 was exceptional, and will probably, on these accounts, modify many accepted principles of the students of the laws of

storms, unless, indeed, the new interest in the spots on the sun's disc can explain, by their number and their degree of magnitude, the exceptional variations in the air currents which revolve about the earth in its whirlwind course around the sun.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Operations on the Josephine mine at Bingham, have been discontinued for the winter.

The trainmen's strike on the D. & R. G. railroad, in Colorado, is still going on, with no prospect of a settlement at present.

An attempt will be made at Price, Emery county, this evening (Monday), to organize a permanent literary and debating society.

Hunters report game of all kinds scarcer this year than ever before in the history of this portion of Wyoming, says the *Sheridan Enterprise*.

A mandolin, guitar, flute and violin club is about to be organized in Logan. The proposed membership is about twenty-five.

Samples of ore from the Palantic's property, near Leamington were received in Salt Lake yesterday. The ore is free gold. The shaft is down eighteen feet only.

The *Live Stock Journal*, published at Cheyenne, Wyoming, was seized yesterday on execution of a judgment for \$1700 obtained by the St. Louis type foundry.

The new uniform for the Agricultural College cadets is very handsome, and a great improvement on the Chinese laundryman's livery they wore last year.—*Logan Journal*.

W. Mont Kerry left Park City on Saturday last for Golden, Col., to attend the Colorado State School of Mines during the winter term. He expects to return sometime in May.

J. Edgar Alden, a member of an aristocratic Boston family, told dead from heart disease in a Los Angeles saloon a few days ago. He had been drinking heavily for some time.

At Boise, Idaho, yesterday the judges of the state supreme court had a private meeting and consulted together in reference to the test case argued last week at Lewiston. Their decision is expected almost immediately.

A carload of copper bullion from the Dixie smelter, at St. George, owned and operated by Woolley, Lund and Judd, went east on Saturday over the Union Pacific, having been sold at a good price. The smaller and mines are now running at full blast.

James VanBuskirk came in today (Saturday, Oct. 15th) from Bull Mountain, where they have been getting out wood. He says the snow was very deep out there and that it took four teams to move a wagon and the horses were nearly out of sight in the snow.—*Laramie Boomerang*.

Yesterday news was received in Salt Lake to the effect that Arthur Slayner and other gentlemen of the city had purchased, for the sum of \$110,000, the

Star group of mines in Wood River district, Idaho. The property is said to be exceedingly rich, and that a vast quantity of gold ore has already been extracted there.

J. A. Van Pelt, who went out to inspect the strike in the Mohawk on Saturday, has returned. He says they are in the ore four feet, and have not yet encountered the hanging wall. The ore has not yet been assayed but he thinks it will pay to ship. The operators of the property feel greatly encouraged, and are confident that they will be richly repaid for their pluck and enterprise.

Within the last week two train loads of sheep and cattle have been shipped to eastern points and Salt Lake from the Brigham station. Every few days, from two to five carloads of fine beef cattle are shipped to the Salt Lake Slaughtering company. They have agents in these parts who are buying up hundreds of head of good beef cattle for the Salt Lake market.—*Butler*.

Challis Graphic: Custer county (Idaho) has a curiosity in the shape of a group of petrified trees, about fifteen miles from Challis, first found by Sheriff Horsford. These trees have been seen but by few persons and are said to be strange to look upon. Trunks from stumps to thirty feet in height bearing out from the naturalness of trees, and from two to fifteen feet in diameter.

Owing to the cave in the Mayflower mine, ore has not been coming up as lively as usual and the driver of the first team to the mine has been enabled to get through his day's work several hours sooner than those who came later, and there has been so much rivalry between Farrell's and Iver's teams that some of them have the trip to the mine as early as 2 o'clock in the morning.—*Park City Record*.

Justice Sullivan of the Idaho supreme court said yesterday that the case of Shepherd vs. Grinnell, instituted to test the validity of the Idaho test oath law, was on Monday last argued and submitted. A decision will be rendered some time next week, and then the Mormons of Idaho will know whether or not they may register immediately, and vote at the forthcoming general election.—*Idaho Daily Statesman* (October 15).

The Chalk Creek Mine company has now penetrated their coal vein and find it about eight feet thick and as clear of faults or foreign material as ever a vein of coal was. The coal is the hardest ever found in this basin. The company say that they will try transportation over the U. P. for a time, but if they attempt the freeze cut game with them that they shall see that another road goes through Coalville.—*Coalville Chronicle*.

Fish Commissioner Mills is having the State Fish Hatchery repaired throughout and getting it in shape for the fall take of spawn, says the *Carson* (Nev.) *Appeal*. The close of this season's work was the end of a most successful year, inasmuch as young trout had been successfully planted in almost inaccessible waters throughout the eastern part of the state. California anglers are rapidly getting on to the fact that Nevada can raise the

hardest and gamest brook trout on earth.

The Pioneer Canal company have let the contract for the reconstruction of their large flume near the Boder-green ranch, twenty-five miles southwest of the city, to Victor Beaumier. Mr. Beaumier will commence the work at once. The flume is about 1,500 feet long and will be twenty feet wide and six feet high, being four feet wider than the present flume and two feet higher. The high line canal which has been surveyed by the land company may be constructed during the coming season. The contractors who are constructing the big ditch in Colorado, diverting the headwaters of the Laramie river, now have 200 men at work.—*Laramie Boomerang*.

Harry Shields was instantly killed in the Frisco mine a few days ago. He was head timberman in the mine. At the time of the accident Shields was engaged putting in timbers in an old drift on the second level. He had put in two sets and in preparing to put in the last set next to the face he found a rock projecting from above which had to be moved. He told his associates to wait a minute and, taking a hammer, struck the projecting rock a few blows. The drift was following the lead and the formation was no harder. A few blows loosened the rock, which seemed to be the keystone, and its fall was followed instantaneously by seven or eight tons of broken rock and ledge matter. The mass came down without warning, and Shields was crushed beneath it. The rock was removed as speedily as possible, but the unfortunate man showed no sign of life.—*Wallace (Idaho) Miner*.

A singular accident lost a valuable horse for Jim Westman of Buffalo, Wyoming, a few days ago. Westman and some others were on a hunt in the Big Horn mountains. They had packed one horse and started back to camp on the Ten Sleep. When a little below the big meadows the animal started down a steep bank leading to the creek. The earth was loose and treacherous, and the horse lost its footing and slid and fell into the water. When the hunters reached the animal's side they found it lying in a foot of water. It had fallen head first into the creek and forced its head beneath a huge rock, from beneath which the combined exertions of the men were unable to extract it, and the horse was drowned. So tightly had the animal's head been held by the rock that Westman was forced to cut the head from the trunk in order to secure the bridle. The horse was a great favorite with its owner, and was highly valued.

The Idaho state board of pardons has extended clemency to Henry Rice, sent to the penitentiary from this county in 1887, for ten years, for murder in the second degree. Rice is over 60 years of age. Many people have believed that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was punished. He was a fisherman living on an island in the Snake river near Payette. One night in October, 1887, he went into Stern & Miller's saloon, near the brewery in Payette, Idaho, where a large and disorderly crowd was assembled, and there he met a man named Henry Lorensen, who demanded a sum of

money which he claimed Rice owed him. Rice refused to settle the claim in the saloon, whereupon Lorensen threw him upon the floor and gave him a severe beating. As soon as he could Rice arose and started to leave for home; but Lorensen pulled him into the saloon and again hammered him. Bystanders dragged Lorensen away from the old man, and Salmon Stern stepped between them. A moment later Lorensen was fatally stabbed, and it was claimed that Rice committed the bloody act. He was arrested and convicted, though many persons believed that the crime was saddled upon him in order to enrich him out of a valuable fishery which he held by squatter's right. Several of the men who served as jurors at the trial petitioned for Rice's pardon.

Prof. J. M. Navoni, the talented musician who came to Boise, Idaho, from Butte Montana, a few months ago, is wanted by many creditors. He cannot be found, however, and the people to whom he is indebted are grieving. Navoni, who is a remarkably accomplished violinist, was a bright and shining light in local musical circles, and he made considerable money during his stay in Boise. He organized a good orchestra and played regularly at the Natorium, and in other first class resorts. About a month ago he organized a concert company, with D. J. Williams as manager, and commenced a tour of the smaller towns of Ada and adjoining counties. The troupe was composed of Prof. Navoni, Nellie Weber, W. J. Fitzpatrick and W. S. Ungar, and their entertainments were unusually good, the box receipts were heavy. The company went over to Owyhee county during the week just ended, and met with a flattering reception. At Silver City the professor, flushed with success, commenced to gamble, the results being empty pockets. He left for greener fields as speedily as he could. The Navoni troupe traveled about in a rig hired from the City stables, and for the hire of the outfit the professor owes about \$100 in cold cash. Besides this, the stableman had to pay for the feed the horses consumed in Silver City, and had to send a man to Nampa to drive the rig to Boise. The professor's debts will aggregate about \$500.—*Idaho Daily Statesman*, Oct. 16th.

A new action has been begun by Eva E. Lewis against the estate of Elder Jason G. Miller, a well-known character of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the owner of a large amount of property. The real name of Eva E. Lewis, until she was three years of age, was Eliza Jane Covenger, and, as nearly as can be found out, she was born about December 14, 1864, in Illinois. At a very early age she was surrendered by her father to the Home for Friendless Children at Chicago. In April, 1870, Elder Miller visited the home and took a fancy to the little dark-eyed girl. He was childless and said he wished to adopt her, and on proper representations was allowed to take her. The Elder's desire was that when the girl grew up she should become a missionary. However, she met E. O. Lewis, loved him after the fashion of young girls, and when requested by Elder Miller to give him up and go to

convert the heathen of the orient she did not feel that filial obedience required such a sacrifice and instead she married the man of her choice. Elder Miller died a year ago, leaving an estate valued at \$250,000. He had made no provision for Mrs. Lewis. A suit was begun last spring but was withdrawn on representation that Miller had never adopted the foundation, though giving her his name and treating her in every way as his daughter. Detectives were put to work in Chicago, and the positive proof they are alleged to have secured from the home there, showing that Miller contracted to adopt Eliza Jane Covenger and give her the name of Eva E. Miller, is the cause for the filing of the new action.—*Ex.*

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Joseph B. Stark, of Payson, arrived in the city this afternoon, on his return from a mission to England. Brother Stark left home on April 17th, 1891, and for the first ten months labored in Kent county, for some two months afterwards in the southeastern part of London, and from that time until August 15th, when he obtained his release, he was located in the Channel islands—Jersey and Guernsey. The missionaries encountered a little opposition in London and Guernsey, but, on the whole, were treated well by the people.

Elder Stark's health has been very indifferent during a large portion of the time he has been absent; otherwise he says he has enjoyed his mission exceedingly.

Elder James Paxton, of Kanosh, Millard Co., returned with Elder Stark from England.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

This conference convened in the People's Party Hall, Big Clifty, Grayson county, Kentucky, October 9th, 1892. There were present President J. G. Kimball, Jas. C. Farran, president of the conference, Elders Harry A. Bramwell, Jos. Seely, Charles H. Worthen, A. T. Merrill, John W. Sykes W. N. Spafford, Clifton T. Bunker, J. W. Seely and John T. Giles.

Two meetings were held at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., respectively. About one hundred and fifty people attended.

The people treated us kindly and seemed well pleased with the preaching. We were promised the use of a fine church by the presiding elders, but the congregation assembled, and after discussing the matter, closed the doors against us by a majority of two votes.

Three council meetings were held during the conference. The Elders gave in their reports and received much valuable instruction from President Kimball, which was greatly appreciated.

JOHN T. GILES,
Clerk of Conference.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 17.—It is learned on good authority that the telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific road will strike this afternoon.

SEVENTH QUORUM OF ELDERS.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Seventh quorum of Elders, held in the Twenty-second ward meeting house, Salt Lake city, last (Friday) night, October 14th, Brother Arthur Winter was unanimously sustained as second counselor to President Joseph R. Mathews, and was set apart to labor in this capacity under the hands of President Angus M. Cannon, assisted by Counselor Joseph E. Taylor.

The appointment of Brother Winter was occasioned by the removal of Brother Samuel R. Brown, formerly second counselor, from the city.

TO BRING THE MOON CLOSE TO US.

London Daily Chronicle: M. Francois Deloncle, a French savant, and deputy for the Basses Alpes, has a marvelous project in hand, which he hopes to see completed in time to astonish mankind at the Paris exhibition of 1900. Though the moon is 240,000 miles distant from the earth, M. Deloncle thinks he can construct an apparatus which will enable us to examine that luminary at very close quarters.

The idea has been expounded by the author before a French scientific society, and M. Deloncle says, in substance, that the only obstacle to a close observation of celestial bodies is the relative imperfection of instruments, and that all that is required is an enlargement and improvement of the present instruments. Astronomers, says M. Deloncle, have reckoned that the image of the moon can be brought quite close to the earth by means of a crystal mirror eight meters in diameter, but which, owing to the thickness required, would weigh about eight tons. He has consulted various opticians in Paris and they are prepared to execute the work before the year 1900.

There remains, however, the question of the structure which would be required to hold this gigantic mirror, and upon this point M. Maurice Loewy, a distinguished French astronomer, says that while in principle M. Deloncle's scheme is possible, there are enormous difficulties in the way of its realization, the chief of which, so far as the exhibition is concerned, is that the apparatus must be erected on a mountain about two miles in height in order to secure the proper atmospheric conditions. If this and other difficulties are surmounted, says M. Loewy, there would be some very remarkable results, for it would be possible to clearly distinguish in the movement objects about the size of a four-story house.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Fifteen dwellings and stores were burned and two women killed in Englewood in the southern part of the city this morning. The financial loss is \$80,000. Mrs. W. K. Butler, though not really in danger, jumped from the third story window, striking on her head, and was instantly killed. John Howard, an employee in the bakery where the fire started, was burned to death. The women and children in one of the burned buildings are not accounted for.

NOTES.

IF MR. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS were a candidate this week for any office within the gift of the American people, we are inclined to think he would get it.

WHEN EDWIN BOOTH heard that Corbett had also taken to the stage, he expressed his thankfulness that the "championship still remained in the profession."

THE PROMINENT Liberals at the Ogden convention yesterday appear to have given their undivided attention to the business of declining the nomination for delegate to Congress. In this particular they were delightfully unanimous.

WITH JOSEPH L. RAWLINS expounding the principles of Democracy and Frank J. Cannon doing the same for Republicanism, in their respective pleas for suffrages, it would be a little interesting to know just what Charles E. Allen is going to find to talk about in his particular plea for the same kind of favors.

NOW THAT Charlie Mitchell, paraded by sporting sentimentalists as the "gentleman pugilist," has been sentenced to imprisonment and the tread mill for brutally assaulting an old man, there can be nothing unjust in the emphatic and very dreadful decision that he is a disgrace even to the prize ring.

THE NEW railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem will soon be opened for traffic. A station is being built on the road between the latter place and Bethlehem. A month ago the first engine was seen at this place and hundreds of Arabs and Turks, Christians and Jews, fellahins and Bedouins had gathered to view the novel sight.

MURAT HALSTEAD has one of the buoyant, happy spirits that trifles do not depress, nor omens send into sulks. He calls Judge Cooley "a constitutional crank," Judge Gresham "a presidential crank" and Wayne MacVeagh "a professional crank." Each and every one is an old and cold chestnut, adds the vivacious marshal cheerily.

EDITOR CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, took the pains to follow the example of Mr. Blaine before leaving for Europe the other day; that is, he "paired off" for election purposes with a friend opposed to him in politics. Some people will perhaps be malicious enough to ask whether he paired with a Republican or a Democrat.

NEW YORK city is agitated because of a franchise recently granted an electric railway company. The discussion of whether or not the people will submit to the trolley system sounds strange enough out here, where it has not only been established but regarded as an indispensable, albeit unsightly and even dangerous commodity, for two or three years.

OLYBES HEUREAUX, president of San Domingo, is a thrifty soul, and possessed of so mean financial genius withal. Wishing to negotiate with the United States government lately a loan of \$100,000, he serenely offered as collateral the real bones of

Christopher Columbus. It is needless to say Uncle Sam declined the offer—he is not in the pawnbroker business.

It was quite an achievement for New York City to shut out the cholera and so effectually and suddenly obliterate the germs that were wafted ashore. A good deal of fault was found with the harshness to which some incoming passengers were subjected; but Governor Flower's little epithet and the results following atoned for all that.

EUROPEAN PAPERS contain notices of a peculiar case of nervous disease at a hospital in Leipzig. The patient sees light waves of different colors emanating from the foreheads of people who stand before him and concentrate their thoughts on an object. The question is, whether the perception of color is only a hallucination on the part of the patient or whether his nervous condition enables him to notice a fact which escapes the senses of persons in a normal condition. Who can tell?

TEN THOUSAND workmen are employed upon the World's Fair building in Chicago—a toiling, perspiring army which up to the close of September yielded over 3000 cases to the hospital staff. Through accident eighteen men have been instantly killed, and about 700 injured. Among the latter is not included a hardy Celt who fell sixty-six feet and alighted sitting bolt upright on a convenient sand-pile. The beholders expected to see his spine telescoped, but they didn't know their man. He sat on the sand-pile for a moment, regarding the height from which he had fallen, then arose, brushed the sand from his trousers and remarked with profane emphasis: "Umph! But that was a devil of a fall."

A NEW ENGLAND paper points out that while old style chronology makes the date of the discovery of America the 12th of October, and new style chronology makes it the 21st, which gives opportunity for a double celebration in New York and Chicago, there is no dispute whatever over the fact that it was 2 o'clock in the morning when the discovery was made. Yet only one place, so far as reported, celebrated the event promptly on the hour, and that was Smith College, Massachusetts, where the girls sat up for the occasion. They evidently had a lively appreciation to the fact that, while it was Columbus that discovered America, it was a woman that discovered Columbus.

HENRY WATTERSON will deliver the oration at the dedication of the World's Fair on Friday, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge having finally declined to do so. As an editor we all feel a fraternal interest in the great director of the *Courier-Journal* and acknowledge his eminence; as an orator he has few superiors; as a statesman he has made his mark; as a politician who asks for nothing and gets it, he is a shining light; but as the paternal source of the "Star-eyed Goddess of Reform" he is known wider and more generally than in any other capacity. Those who hear Mr. Watterson's oration will hear something well worth listening to, notwithstanding the fact that his time for preparing anything has been altogether too limited.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 16th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Earth, with her ten thousand flowers,

Air, with all its beams and showers.

Prayer was offered by Bishop E. F. Sheets.

The choir sang the hymn:

Again we meet under the board

Of Jesus our redeeming Lord.

The Priesthood of the Twelfth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

COUNSELOR JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

was called to address the congregation. He said this people had been well instructed and are well informed upon the principles of our holy religion. No man could teach the Latter-day Saints the principles of the true Gospel, to their edification, unless inspired by the Holy Ghost. Our Elders went forth to preach the Word to the nations of the earth. They might spurn their testimonies and reject their words; but those who did so stood condemned of God for it. There was a great difference between a man speaking according to his own understanding and comprehension, and delivering his own opinions, as against the declarations which were made under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

He had no doubt that very strong impressions were made upon those who attended the recent Conference in this building and listened to the discourses delivered on that occasion by the First Presidency, the Apostles and other brethren, some of the subjects then dwelt upon being of paramount importance to the Latter-day Saints. He had never been able to see any consistency in the desire to get through with this earth and lay down our bodies at an early period of our lives. He had always believed that the spirit and body united could accomplish a far larger amount of good than when separated; and the spirits in the spirit world were there waiting for the redemption of the body in order that they might become possessed of greater power and be able to wield a greater degree of influence than they possibly could without the tabernacle.

There was more involved in the Word of Wisdom, the consequences were more vast than we imagined, and it required the inspiration of the Holy Ghost to enable us to comprehend what was fully designed by God in giving that word, through His servant the Prophet, unto the people. We were therein called upon to preserve our tabernacles and keep them pure. God designed that we should improve in the propagation of our species, that our offspring, physically, mentally and spiritually, might be in advance of the past generation.

The speaker said he knew of nothing today existing in the midst of the Latter-day Saints which produced such a lack of confidence between man and man as the vexed subject of debt,

which was also referred to at the late Conference. He earnestly counseled the people not to mortgage their homes, and to be slow in making foolish speculations. There should be a more rigid economy among us than had been practiced for many years past. Some persons through a mistaken clinging to hope, and without making proper calculation beforehand, landed themselves into financial trouble and difficulties. They trusted too much to something turning up to enable them to meet their obligations. Having discovered the wrong we had done in making these foolish ventures, we should put the questions to ourselves—had we learned lessons of wisdom by the experience through which we had passed? While he deprecated the practice and felt at heart in contemplating the present condition in this regard of many men and many families, he would say to those to whom an obligation was due, "These are your brethren, and exercise mercy towards them; do not be too severe; do not be cruel; let your bowels be filled with compassion, long-suffering and charity. Give your brother a chance to redeem himself, and take no undue advantage of him." Let us stop today, and not involve ourselves further in indebtedness. That man was the more respected in a community who paid his one hundred cents on the dollar. He looked forward to the time in our history when we would all be able to live according to that law which must be observed by God's people—he referred to what was termed united order.

It was a mark of a serious lack of faith when a man did not pay an honest thing, and he who failed in this respect stood condemned before the Lord, even though he did not lose his fellowship among his brethren; moreover, he was not entitled to the same blessings as the man who recognized this as a law of God given for his salvation.

Speaking on the building of temples, Elder Taylor exhorted the Saints to heed the words of those who at the late Conference urged them to give freely of their substance towards the completion of the Salt Lake Temple by April next. He likewise dwelt upon the vast importance of temple work for the dead.

In the glorious future before the Latter-day Saints he saw naught but triumph both on the right hand and on the left, though at the present time the fight with the arch enemy might be a severe and continuous one. As a united people we had to do battle against the hosts of evil spirits here among mankind. It was our duty to resist with all earnestness the forces arrayed against us, and to teach our sons after us to fight for God, for freedom, for justice, and for truth, to bequeath that to them which was better than all riches.

In conclusion the speaker prayed that the blessings of God might rest upon this people.

The choir sang the anthem "God be merciful unto us and bless us."

Benediction by Bishop William B. Preston.

Charles H. Cave, a banker of Deming and Silver City, New Mexico, is in jail charged with numerous irregularities.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Salt Lake Democratic County Convention met in Wasatch Hall today. It was called for the purpose of nominating the following county officers: Recorder, clerk, treasurer, collector, assessor, sheriff, attorney, surveyor, coroner, and three selectmen.

The same great American flag covered the end of the hall as was there last night on the occasion of the big Republican ratification meeting, but the pictures of the Republican leaders had been removed for the standard bearers of Democracy. There was good attendance of delegates and all available space was occupied by spectators. There was good music and lots of it, furnished by Held's band.

Chairman M. F. Arnett called the convention to order at 11:30.

Owing to the absence of Chairman Sutherland it was moved that the reading of the resolutions be deferred until the nominations should have been made.

It was said that Judge Sutherland was attending a private meeting. On this representation Hadley Johnson took the floor and said that there was no excuse for the absence of the committee. They had no business to attend to private matters when the party demanded their time, talent and attention. (Applause).

Two motions in different forms to adjourn were voted down.

LeGrande Young took the floor and explained that the resolutions had been drawn up and would soon be presented.

The convention then adjourned until one o'clock and during the recess met in executive session.

During the executive session it is understood that a proposition from the Republican leaders tending towards fusion was considered and voted down with an overwhelming majority. At 1:45 the executive session adjourned. Immediately afterwards the convention was called to order but at once adjourned until 2:30 without transacting any business.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Chairman Arnett's gavel fell. He announced that the first business before the meeting was the report of the committee on resolutions. Some time elapsed before it was ascertained that the committee on resolutions was again absent.

A. T. Schroeder moved that a committee of three be appointed to go out and hunt up the committee on resolutions.

At this juncture Le Grand Young, a member of the committee, entered the hall and said that at present all of the committee excepting himself and Judge Sutherland were absent from the city, but before their departure the following resolution was drawn up by them:

Resolved, That we cordially adopt the national Democratic platform, formulated at the late national Democratic convention at Chicago; and also the Territorial platform, adopted at the late Democratic convention at Provo. These platforms embrace all national topics involved in this campaign and speak in forcible language our views upon all local issues, leaving no room for any additional plank.

J. G. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

E. E. Rich with fine sarcasm moved that the committee be given a vote of thanks for their arduous labors in drawing up such an extensive platform.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cushing, of the Federated Trades council, offered the following amendment, which also carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we sympathize with the aims and efforts of organized labor and to secure for themselves a just proportion of the product of their own labor. Resolved, That we condemn the Republican system of protection by high tariff while our ports are opened to pauper labor and criminals of the world.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were then declared in order.

Governor West took the platform and in a rousing speech nominated John H. Rumel, Jr., as county recorder. The nomination was made by acclamation.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Hon. John T. Caine placed Byron Groo, ex-editor of the *Herald*, in nomination as county clerk.

Mr. McNally nominated Gustave Bachman.

The vote resulted as follows:

Groo.....	141
Bachman.....	158
Total.....	299

The nomination of Mr. Bachman was made unanimous.

FOR TREASURER.

On motion of J. B. Walden, J. B. Toronto was nominated for county treasurer by acclamation.

ASSESSOR.

Judge Laney nominated G. W. Snow for the office of assessor.

Mr. Snow declined, saying that he was not a candidate for office and could not accept the nomination under any consideration.

Mr. Snow nominated Mr. D. C. Dunbar for that office. The nomination was made unanimous.

COLLECTOR.

W. H. Cassady said that the Democratic party owed Mr. Byron Groo a big debt and it should be paid. He moved that Mr. Groo be nominated by acclamation to the office of collector. Carried with three rousing cheers.

SHERIFF.

Waldemar Van Cott said that the coming sheriff of Salt Lake county must be a man whose character was above reproach. Such a man was A. G. Dyer and he placed that gentleman's name in nomination.

David Murdock nominated J. B. Cummock.

Mr. Ales of the First precinct nominated J. B. Timmony.

Fergus Coalter nominated Gilbert A. McLean.

Robert Wilson nominated W. C. A. Smoot, of Sugar House ward.

J. B. Walden nominated the present incumbent, Andrew J. Burt.

George W. Snow made a lengthy and eulogistic speech on the fitness of Ab. Dyer.

Mr. Arnett nominated A. L. Heaton, of Bingham.

J. B. Timmony took the floor and said he did not think any one would question his Democracy. He was not a candidate. He wanted the test put to every candidate. He wanted to see no

sunshine Democrat nominated. He wanted to see a man nominated who had stood by the party in its darkest days. He would oppose tooth and toenail a man that had been a Tuscarora or had been wearing war paint and feathers for a year or so.

THE VOTE.

Nominations then closed and the convention proceeded to ballot. The vote resulted as follows:

Ab. G. Dyer.....	30
J. B. Cummock.....	24
J. B. Timmony.....	47
Gilbert A. McLean.....	29
W. C. A. Smoot.....	29
Andrew J. Burt.....	81
A. L. Heaton.....	59

Total.....	299
Necessary to a choice.....	150

A majority of the votes of the convention not being cast for any one delegate a second ballot was ordered.

In all three ballots were taken. They were:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Ab. Dyer.....	30	24	13
J. B. Cummock.....	24	2	....
J. B. Timmony.....	47	2	8
Gilbert A. McLean.....	29	2	5
W. C. A. Smoot.....	29	17	....
A. J. Burt.....	81	7	80
A. L. Heaton.....	59	11	188

Mr. Heaton was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. He said that he was not a speech maker but thanked the delegates for making him the next sheriff of Salt Lake county.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

J. B. Timmony said he took pleasure in nominating for county attorney A. N. Cherry.

W. A. Hodge nominated S. A. Kenner as a man who had been a Democrat for forty years and a lawyer and a good citizen always.

John T. Caine seconded the nomination.

Waldemar Van Cott nominated Richard A. Cabbel.

J. A. Williams seconded the nomination.

Lawyer Condon seconded the nomination of Judge Cherry. In so doing he did not wish to reflect upon the ability or character of S. A. Kenner. The latter was a sterling Democrat, a manly and outspoken man and always a true friend and a gentleman.

Judge E. A. Smith seconded the nomination of Mr. Cabbel as did also Mr. McEenney.

THE VOTE.

Cherry.....	70
Kenner.....	57
Cabbel.....	119
Necessary to a choice.....	149

SECOND BALLOT.

Cherry.....	65
Kenner.....	67
Cabbel.....	160

Mr. Cabbel's nomination was made unanimous.

SURVEYOR.

Judge E. A. Smith nominated Gideon A. Gibbs for surveyor. His nomination was made unanimous.

CORONER.

W. H. Cassady nominated Jos. Wm. Taylor.

George E. Blair nominated John Burt.

J. B. Timmony nominated Dave Levy.

Tay. of 59
 Burt 81
 Levy 102
 Levy's nomination was made unanimous:

SELECTMEN.

H. S. Laney nominated J. M. Kennedy of Farmers Ward.

George W. Snow placed in nomination the name of C. E. Angell of Salt Lake.

George E. Blair nominated N. H. Halstrom of Sandy.

A. T. Schroeder named Wendell Benson.

Thomas Hall nominated Richard Howe of South Cottonwood.

J. B. Walden nominated M. B. Sowles of Salt Lake.

The name of John G. Labrum of South Cottonwood was placed in nomination.

D. O. Rideout, Jr., of Draper nominated Orin P. Miller of Riverton.

A. T. Schroeder nominated Wendell Benson.

A. E. Hyde suggested the name of Francis Armstrong.

The name of Magnus Olson of West Jordan was placed in nomination.

The ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Benson 218, Miller 210, Labrum 189, Halstrom 60, Angell 53, Howe 35, Kennedy 34, Sowles 32, Olsen 26, Armstrong 19.

Benson, Miller and Labrum having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared the regular nominees of the convention.

A PANTING PLEDGE.

J. C. McLaughlin introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, the election of Grover Cleveland is a foregone conclusion, and Utah is about to enjoy the boon of a Democratic governor, Democratic judges, Democratic United States marshals, Democratic postmasters and Democratic probate judges;

Resolved, That the delegates of this convention pledge themselves to resist, by all honorable means, the appointment of any person to a position of profit and trust under the federal government during the four years of Democratic administration, who does not vote the ticket at whose head shall stand the name of J. L. Rawlins and give his active support to the Democratic county ticket.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

for Salt Lake County stands:

For Recorder..... John H. Rummel, Jr.
 For Clerk..... Gustave S. Bachman.
 For Assessor..... D. C. Dunbar.
 For collector..... Byron Groo.
 For Sheriff..... A. Heaton.
 For Treasurer..... Joseph B. Toronto.
 For Attorney..... Richard H. Cabell.
 For Surveyor..... Gideon A. Gibbs.
 For Coroner..... David L. Levy.
 For Selectmen, Wendell Benson, O. P. Miller, J. G. Labrum.

THE PROFITS of literature of the strictly French type are well illustrated in the royalties paid to Zola; these, in twenty years, are computed at a quarter of a million dollars. The dramatization of L'Assommoir alone yielded \$60,000 of that income.

THE STATEMENT is given publicity that King Leopold of Belgium is a most inveterate gambler. This sort of thing ought to possess especial interest for the taxpayers over there who furnish him with the funds to do it with.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE AGAIN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—Chief Justice Paxson of the supreme court of the state and Judge Kennedy of the county court occupied the bench when the jury entered the courtroom. The bills against Hugh O'Donnell and others for treason include thirty-one defendants, Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, David Lynch, Thomas Crawford, Harry Bayne, Elmer E. Bail, Henry Bayard, J. W. Brown, George Champeno, Isaac Critchlow, Miller Colgan, John Coyle, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cuth, Wm. M. Connehy, Mike Cummings, Wm. Combe, John Dietkin, Patrick Eagan, M. H. Gachez, Matthew Harris, Ried Kennedy, John Miller, O. C. Searight, John Murray, W. H. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, W. T. Roberts, George Rylands and George W. Sarver.

The indictments for murder are for the killing of George W. Rutter, John E. Morris, Joseph Soake and Elias Wain, all strikers, and include H. C. Frick, chairman of the company; F. T. Lovejoy, secretary; J. A. Potter, superintendent; Nevin McConnell and James Dovey, mill bosses; Robert Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, C. W. Biddell, W. H. Burt, John Cooper and A. D. F. Whilde of the Pinkerton detective agency.

The bills for conspiracy embrace all those charged with murder, with the addition of George Lander, H. McCurry, Otto Childs, L. C. Phillips of the steel company and Fred W. Primo, a detective.

Those charged with aggravated riot are H. C. Frick, H. McCurry, J. G. Lelsman, F. T. Lovejoy, L. C. Phillips, J. S. Dovey, Nevin McConnell, John Cooper, C. W. Biddell, Fred Primo, Fred Burt and F. W. Prind.

The true bill in the treason case sets forth at great length that the defendants and other persons, names unknown, to the number of one thousand and upwards, armed and arrayed in war-like manner, did "voluntarily and traitorously join, and assembly themselves together, and then and there did dispose themselves against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against said commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end that the constitution, laws and authority might be, and were, defied, resisted and subverted by the said defendants, and their armed allies contrary to the duty and fidelity of said defendants, to the evil example of all others in like cases, offending contrary to the form of the act of the general assembly in such case made and provided, against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The indictment against the Carnegie officials for murder reads as in the case of Elias Wain, "That the defendants on the 6th day of July, 1892, with force and arms did make an assault on Elias Wain and feloniously, maliciously and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder him against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The indictment against Frick and his associates for conspiracy sets forth among other things that "Said defendants did unlawfully, falsely and maliciously conspire, combine, federate

and agree together to depress, lower, lessen and diminish wages, price and compensation of labor of divers persons employed by the Carnegie Steel company (Limited), to then and there close up the steel manufacturing and cease work and operations therein and thereupon sent two hundred and upwards of armed men with guns, etc., to overawe, intimidate and frighten divers persons in said township of Mifflin who were there lately before employed by said Carnegie Steel company, to invade said township of Mifflin, and to attack and to shoot off and discharge said deadly weapons against said persons lately employed by said Carnegie Steel company (Limited)."

In regard to the fight on the morning of July 8th the bill says the defendants "did counsel and advise the shooting."

The grand jury's action did not cause much excitement among the public generally, and the defendants themselves took it quite coolly. The Carnegie officials, however, declined to be interviewed on the subject of the charge.

THE IRVINE TRIAL.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the Irvine trial in this city was a continuation of the examination of jurors. Up to the time of adjournment, fifty-three jurors had been examined and challenged or excused, with eleven in the box subject to peremptory challenge. The state had used three of the six; the defense six of the sixteen peremptory allowed.

In the Lambertson mandamus proceedings, General Lambertson's counsel made a strong personal plea before the supreme court for his client, the court having refused to allow the filing of Lambertson's transcript. The court finally agreed to look over the papers, but gave little encouragement to the relator, saying that it was not their practice to interfere in such matters, and especially in this case. This effectively prevents Lambertson from assisting the prosecution after being engaged by the defense.

This is the third day of the trial. Up to the noon adjournment it has been consumed in examining jurors. So far twenty-five men have been examined today, making a total of seventy-eight altogether. The courtroom attendance is small, but great interest is manifested in the case, on the outside. Counsel on both sides are unusually strict in the examination of each juror. So far opinions agree that the defense is gaining most points.

Irvine is well, and all the attorneys are in good condition. There was nothing worthy of particular mention during the morning. A jury will be secured this afternoon without doubt, the state having but one and the defense four challenges left. Up to noon today no jury had been selected in the Irvine case, but the prospects are favorable to obtaining a satisfactory panel this afternoon. There have been 58 men examined, fifty-two of whom have been discharged from serving for cause, having expressed and still entertaining fixed opinions.

Of the total number incapacitated to serve, fifty were seen by

the reporter who would have given a favorable verdict for the defense had they been permitted to sit on the jury. The others thought that some punishment should be inflicted, but none were severer than a very brief term. This is fairly indicative of the sentiment in Lincoln, formed from the few facts published at the time of the tragedy.

The defense has testimony which will startle the community, but desperate efforts will be made by the prosecution to resist the introduction of the same.

Mr. Irvine is standing the strain as well as could be expected, and his Salt Lake friends are ever at his side to offer their support and comfort.

Very close examinations of the jurors on their family relations are being made and it is safe to predict that it will finally be composed of married men exclusively.

Up to noon the defense has exercised twelve of their sixteen peremptory challenges and the prosecution five of their six. The prosecution has twenty-one witnesses. The defense have not decided yet just how many they will put on the stand, but if they use expert testimony a hypothetical question will be asked requiring nearly an hour to put it.

It is generally understood that the theory of temporary insanity will be set up by the defense, and when the terrible ordeal through which Mr. Irvine was compelled to go for nearly a week prior to the culmination of the tragedy is known, it is generally believed here in Lincoln that the community will have but one thought—that of his exoneration.

LINCOLN, Oct. 12.—At 8:15 this afternoon, after the examination of the ninety-third jurymen, both the general and special panels were exhausted. The court ordered another panel of fifty citizens and adjourned till 10:30 tomorrow morning. The state has but one, the defense three peremptories left.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday night. President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karkick, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Wantland, Halse, Beardsley, Simond.

Absent—None.

City Attorney Hoge not being present his assistant, Edward F. Coad acted as legal adviser for the municipal fathers.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

W. A. Needham and others asked for an extension of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

A communication from the Salt Lake Street Car company regarding the use of combination poles was referred to the city engineer.

Frederick Heath and others asked that certain streets be repaired. Committee on streets.

L. P. Kelly and others asked that a grade be established on certain streets for building purposes. City engineer.

Captain Greenman and others asked that G. D. Amos be appointed to the position of meat inspector. Committee on markets.

C. C. Wilson asked to be allowed to

erect a fruit stand at the corner of second South and Main streets. The petition was denied.

H. F. Taylor asked for an electric light at the intersection of Fourth South and Seventh West streets. Committee on improvements.

ANOTHER EXECUTIVE VETO MESSAGE.

The following from the mayor was read:

C. E. Stanton, City Recorder:

Dear Sir—I hereby return disapproved the resolution granting a franchise to the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway company, passed by the City Council October 4, 1892, for the following reasons:

Section 3 recites that "In consideration of this grant and franchise, said grantee shall within four months after the date of the passage of this resolution (unless granted further time by the City Council) begin the actual construction of a broad-gauge railway to the west from Salt Lake City."

The consideration thus stated is in point of fact no consideration at all. How far to the west or from what point a broad-gauge railway shall be constructed is not stated; whether it is to be extended west one inch or to Deep Creek is a matter of conjecture. Certainly it is not a matter of conjecture that the grading by the grade of a few feet of broad-gauge railway rounded within four months from any point to the west would fully meet the requirements of said section, and be a full performance of the consideration stated.

Franchises which injuriously effect the value and tenure of property in the vicinity should be granted only when the interests of the public imperatively require this to be done.

For speculative purposes they should in no case be granted. In cases when the granting of a franchise would be proper such conditions and requirements as are calculated to insure good faith should always be incorporated in the grant.

In the case under consideration this has not been done, and after the grantee shall have made a commencement, however slight, within four months, nothing further can be required towards constructing a road of utility to the city.

The grantee should have been required to do something the performance of which would show good faith and that the franchise was not for speculative purposes merely.

Section 2 provides that "If the grantee, its successors and assigns shall fail to perform all the stipulations of this resolution, the council, after sixty days' notice, may declare the privileges herein granted forfeited."

It was intended by this provision that a failure to perform any one of the stipulations of the resolution should work a forfeiture of the grant at the election of the City Council, the language selected, to say the least, was not well chosen.

The language should be so explicit as to admit of but one construction. I, therefore, suggest the insertion of the words "any one or" between the words "perform" and "all" in the third line of section 2. As thus amended, there can be no question as to what is meant. Again, no point at which the construction west shall commence is fixed, the language of the resolution on this subject being that the grantee shall "begin the active construction of a broad-gauge railway to the west from Salt Lake City." This, by implication, gives the grantee the right to begin at any point it may select, and to construct west beyond the city limits.

A franchise so vague, indefinite and yet so broad and sweeping as the one in question, in my opinion, should not be granted.

A BRIEF TEMPEST.

Horn—This is not the first time that this Council has been chastised or reproved by this man Baskin. Now I want to ask the question, Are we fifteen authorized councilmen or are we fifteen dummies? It seems that we cannot pass a single resolution or ordinance but what this man returns it vetoed with insulting language. I am in favor of passing the ordinance over his head and with fifteen votes at that.

Moran—I call the gentleman to order.

The chair—State your point of order.

Moran—I object to any such a declaration.

The chair—The point is not well taken.

Rich—I can tell the gentleman how long this thing will last. It will be just as long as the present city attorney is allowed to draw up our ordinances.

Lawson—Mr. Horn is right. The actions of our mayor are becoming unbearable. For one I do not propose to allow everything he mixes up for us. I am a man who is not afraid to speak his sentiments. If a man is in the wrong I will tell him so; I don't care who he is. This autocrat is going a little too far.

Moran—O, you never mind, I am able to take care of myself.

Lawson (hotly)—Well, may be you can, but so can I, and—

The chair (striking the table with his gavel fiercely)—Come, come, gentlemen, this thing must cease. You must not indulge in this personality.

A vote to pass the measure of the mayor's veto was lost as follows:

Noes—Beardsley, Bell, Folland, Hardy, Loofbourrow, Moran, Rich, Simond, Wantland—9

Ayes—Halse, Horn, Karkick, Kelly, Lawson—5.

Moran—I now move that we take up the franchise and amend it in accordance with the recommendations of the mayor.

The motion prevailed, another wrangle followed. After half an hour had been spent in a display of useless but entirely characteristic oratory, Hardy moved that further action be postponed until Tuesday night next. He gave as his reasons for so doing that he wished to consult with the members as to the advisability of taking the preliminary steps towards compelling all the railroads to come into and leave the city on one street. That was done in other large cities and must sooner or later be adopted here. Lost.

The ordinance was not only amended as recommended by the mayor but several minor amendments were made.

The mayor did not return the ordinance with his veto as called for by law, and it was read from a copy and passed on a vote of twelve to three, notwithstanding that Hardy sprung the point that the proceeding was irregular.

SEWER PIPE.

A communication was received from the mayor submitting the following bids received for two miles of sewer pipe for the action of the council.

Kansas City Sewer Pipe Co.	2,575 68
Freeman Fire Clay Co.	3,390 00
San Francisco Sewer Pipe Co.	2,700 00
Hon.	2,700 00
California Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.	2,800 00

Denver Sewer Pipe Co.....	2,424 40
Blackmar & Pelt.....	3,094 40
Laclede Fire Brick Co.....	2,714 40
Evans & Howard.....	2,939 40

Hardy—I cannot understand why this pipe has been ordered. I am a member of the sewer committee and have never been consulted on the proposition. I want to know what it means. When the ordinances were passed excluding sewer districts it was with the distinct understanding there would be no more pipe laid until we were able to take care of the sewage we now have.

The bid of the Denver Sewerpipe company was accepted and the mayor authorized to make the purchase.

THE PAVING CONTRACT.

The board of public works sent in a communication reporting that they had entered into a contract with the Culmer-Jennings company to pave First and Second South streets, between State and West Temple, and Main, between South Temple and Third South streets.

PROTESTS.

Thomas W. Jennings and others and Mulloy & Paul and others protested against the giving of the contract to the Culmer-Jennings company, saying that the material they proposed to use was not thoroughly tested.

Horn moved to defer action saying that there was no hurry now inasmuch as the season was so far advanced towards winter that it was absolutely impossible to do the work before snow storms and frost would set in.

Rich, Wantland and Lawson said something should be done at once.

Horn maintained that the present was the time to urge delay and not haste.

Moran was opposed to postponement. He thought there was something wrong, however, with the board of public works. Formerly that body was very much in favor of giving the contract to the Barber company. It must have had a revelation.

The contract was confirmed.

SURETIES.

The bondsmen of the Culmer, Jennings company are P. W. Madsen, David James, Andrew Gebhardt and Alexander Rogers. Jointly the bonds are \$36,000.

The contract calls for the completion of the work by June 30th, 1893.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Lawson moved to take up the ordinance relating to the creation of a public park commission.

Moran opposed the motion saying that there were many more important matters than the park ordinance.

Lawson's motion was lost after which he moved to adjourn. Also lost.

ANOTHER DRAUGHTSMAN.

City Engineer Doremus applied for an additional draughtsman to be employed in his office for a period of not less than two months at a salary of \$100 per month. His request was granted.

VACATION MONEY.

Chief of Police Paul sent in a communication stating that Officers Al Wright, Matthews and Sherman claimed fourteen days' pay each while they accompanied the Tuscarora tribe to the Democratic convention at Chicago.

Karrick said he did not believe the Council had a right to pay men for attending their own private business.

There was a considerable amount of bombastic talk on the matter, after which it was finally referred to the committee on police and city attorney associated.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The auditor submitted the following financial statement for the month of September.

RECEIPTS.

Liquor licenses.....	\$11,850 00
City tax.....	6,790 00
Sprinkling tax.....	4,177 59
General license.....	3,966 00
Sewer main extension tax.....	3,471 71
Land.....	3,380 00
Sidewalk tax.....	2,109 46
Tax sales.....	1,497 08
Fines.....	1,433 00
Parley conduit.....	1,043 00
Dog tax.....	650 00
Poll tax.....	484 00
Water rates.....	304 73
Main street paving.....	337 63
Engineering department.....	292 75
Interest.....	253 34
Water rates.....	220 20
Waterworks.....	157 10
Rent.....	100 00
State street paving.....	84 81
Surplus canal.....	30 73
Sewerage.....	13 00
Liberty Park.....	0 00

Total.....\$42,524 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Waterworks.....	\$18,507 55
State street paving.....	12,062 80
Street Department.....	11,962 89
City and county building.....	10,729 13
Salary.....	5,679 97
Police Department.....	4,472 30
Street sprinkling.....	4,119 12
Engineering department.....	3,981 33
Fire department.....	3,179 16
Street lighting.....	3,977 80
Health Department.....	2,613 88
Parley conduit.....	1,780 81
Watermaster.....	1,707 10
Cemetery.....	1,47 07
Expenses.....	1,267 71
Jordan & Salt Lake Canal.....	1,220 98
Prison department.....	779 40
Sidewalks.....	774 86
Sewerage.....	760 17
Liberty Park.....	439 78
Dog tax.....	422 00
Health Department.....	405 60
Printing and advertising.....	210 00
Assessor and collector's office.....	143 80
Hospital.....	119 13
Gas.....	91 00
Donation.....	83 33
Mayor's contingent fund.....	79 58
Furniture and fixtures.....	67 50
Rent.....	30 60
Watermain extension tax.....	15 00
Fines.....	0 00

Total.....\$91,515 14

SUMMARY.

Balance in treasury September 1st.....	\$24,925 23
Add receipts.....	42,524 61
.....	\$9-3,499 86
Deduct disbursements.....	61,933 14

Balance in treasury September 30th.....\$191,954 72

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S RIGHT.

City Attorney Hoge reported on the right of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone to occupy the streets of the city. He referred to the franchise as found on the city statute books, and also to two decisions by Judge Zaue, in which he held that the telephone company occupied the streets of the city according to law. Referred to the committee on municipal laws.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The police committee recommended the confirmation of the following policemen: George Sheets, J. S. Duke, George C. Johnson, C. S. Blackmar, J. S. Peck, L. S. Larsen and James Saunders. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

W. C. Read.....	\$ 40 50
-----------------	----------

Utah & Montana Machinery Co.....	1 84
R. M. Jones.....	8 00
Salt Lake Rapid Transit Co.....	337 50
Mrs. William Gilbert.....	208 35
A. J. Burr.....	88 35
W. C. Read.....	41 70
W. C. Read.....	159 50
W. C. Read.....	41 70
G. A. Lowe.....	1 35
Neider & Cleland.....	30 00
E. Sells & Co.....	1 80
G. M. Scott & Co.....	9 95
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heat Co.....	2 16
A. W. Gamie & Co.....	00 00
W. C. Read.....	1 95
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	15 50
Cummingham & Co.....	84 14
Eagle Foundry and Machine Co.....	5 9 97
W. L. Pickard & Co.....	2 50
E. Fernando.....	33 00
Tribune Job Printing Co.....	2 40
Tribune Publishing Co.....	12 50
Bernal Publishing Co.....	13 40
Frank Harrison.....	1068 12
O. H. Hardy.....	53 10

Total.....\$3481 70

DEPUTY WATERMASTER HUGHES' SHORTAGE.

Here is another sensation for the public. Irregularities have been discovered in one more of the city departments and honest people and respectable citizens are wondering when and where they will end. Defalcations, deficits and shortages under Liberal misrule have been numerous in fact, but it has been fondly hoped that there would be a cessation of these methods so peculiar to the present administration. But, like Tennyson's brook, they threaten to run on forever, or at least until the public urge are exhausted or the party dies the ignominious death that surely awaits it.

For months damaging insinuations and rumors have been going the rounds in municipal circles as to the manner of conducting business in the various departments. Among others the watermaster's department has been prominently mentioned. Some time ago Councilman Rich introduced a resolution into the City Council calling for an investigation of Mr. Harvey's pay roll.

The matter was referred to the committee on Jordan canal and irrigation with instructions to report their findings to the city council. The delay that is proverbial in such cases followed and for a time it seemed that the matter had been shelved into everlasting slumber. Finally the Democratic councilmen succeeded in bringing the disgraceful affair to an issue. A majority and minority report have been presented to the council. The former is signed by Messrs. Evans, Karrick and Beardsley and the latter by Mr. Hardy. The majority report sets forth:

We, your committee on Jordan canal and irrigation, to whom was referred the matter of investigating the payrolls of the watermaster's department on August 23rd last, beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the payrolls of June, July and August, and, in connection therewith, have had before the committee at various times a number of the employees, whose statements, bearing on the matter in question, were required to writing. The watermaster and Deputy Watermaster Charles E. Hughes also appeared before your committee and were sworn and examined.

The first irregularity discovered was in the payroll of August 12th, when two of the men were instructed by the deputy to sign the payroll for more money than was due them, and hand over the excess to him, which they did.

In explanation of this the deputy states

that the amounts drawn on August 12th were to cover amounts due to other men whose names had been omitted on the payroll of July 29th. Affidavits were made showing where such work was done and offered as proof by the men who received the money. The watermaster was not informed of this transaction by his deputy until after this investigation was ordered.

In further examining the payrolls and interrogating the men we discovered two instances where men were on the payrolls in other than their own names and signed the rolls in such names.

One of these makes affidavit having worked and was entitled to the amount overdrawn by another on August 12th. The same man has drawn his pay in July under another name.

The pay roll of July 29th shows full time of twelve days at \$2 per day for one man who makes affidavit that he did not work at all during that time, the amount, \$24, being paid to the deputy watermaster on an order purporting to be from the man whose name is signed to the pay roll by the deputy per himself.

All pay rolls are certified by the watermaster as correct.

We further learned that the deputy was not in the habit of using proper time books and could produce none of any kind before your committee, such names and amounts due being given the watermaster to make up his pay-roll from such memoranda as he alone can explain.

Your committee has spent much time and incurred considerable expense in prosecuting this investigation, and has held several meetings in order to get the necessary information, and which has prevented us from making this report earlier.

We have instructed the watermaster to dismiss the deputy and withhold all pay until the further order of the council.

In view of the foregoing facts, your committee would recommend that any employee issuing an order on the paymaster for wages due shall be requested to satisfy the paymaster as to his identity before such order is paid.

We further submit the following resolution and recommend that it be adopted.

Resolved, That the finance committee be and they are hereby authorized to examine into the present system of keeping time in all the departments, and that they submit to the Council such recommendations as will in their judgment prevent the possibility of irregularities in making up payrolls, and to report to the Council what books, records, etc., should be required to be kept in the watermaster's office.

The minority report from Mr. Harvey reads:

I cannot fully agree with the majority report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged dishonest conduct of Deputy Watermaster Hughes. The evidence obtained shows that Hughes induced workmen employed under him to obtain money from the city for work which was never done by them. The money thus obtained was handed over and pocketed by Hughes.

While there is much to palliate the conduct of the men used as tools by the said Hughes, this is not so in his case. He has committed a grave crime, and it is due to the people that he be prosecuted. If men who commit such offenses are allowed to escape the operation of the law it will encourage others to pursue a similar course.

I recommend that in the interests of law and official honesty an example be made of this case by the proper steps being taken for the prosecution of Hughes.

As to the watermaster's department and the manner of conducting the same, there is a lack of business shown in the loose manner of conducting the same. No

records are kept for water rights acquired by the city and the different rights citizens have against the city; also, the loose manner in which the different watermasters' payrolls are presented. The watermaster does not know how many men are hired in the different precincts, and is unable to tell until the payroll is presented at the end of every week or two weeks, as the case may be, and evidently does not know whether they are employees of the city or not, as the evidence in the Hughes case proves.

It was near midnight last night when the above reports were read by the recorder in the council meeting. The spectators who had relapsed into a somnambulist state were more than aroused from their drowsiness by the discussion that followed.

Karrick moved the adoption of the majority report.

Rich immediately afterwards took the floor and moved the adoption of the minority report.

Hardy spoke earnestly in favor of the adoption of his report. He declared that the loose and questionable way of doing business that characterized Mr. Harvey's office was a disgrace and a crime and should be stopped. Harvey, the alleged watermaster, excused himself on the ground that he didn't know of the irregularities which existed in his department, especially as to the actions of this man Hughes. That was the trouble. The city had a watermaster that didn't know anything—when he didn't want to and when it was not to his advantage. He was simply a squire in office, and a very expensive one at that, and the sooner the city discovered that fact the better it would be off.

Karrick, in his quiet and unassuming way, took up the cudgel of defense for Mr. Harvey and declared that it was absolutely true that the watermaster knew nothing of the conduct of his deputies. "Why," he said, "Mr. Harvey was more surprised than any other man when it was learned that tricks and crooked work were being indulged in." The censure that had been given Mr. Harvey was premature and uncalled for. When Mr. Harvey had learned of the true nature of things he discharged Hughes.

Beardsley stated that he had signed the majority report, but that he also favored the minority report. The statements contained therein were correct. He believed that Mr. Harvey knew nothing of the dishonest work of Hughes, but there was no denying the fact that Mr. Harvey conducted the affairs of his office in a very careless manner.

Mr. Evans concurred with what Mr. Beardsley had said.

Rich asked Mr. Evans, chairman of the committee on irrigation, if it were not a fact that affidavits had been drawn up in Mr. Harvey's and City Attorney Hoge's handwriting exonerating Hughes; also if it were not true that Mr. Harvey kept no books or records in his office and that the only memoranda he kept of the many minute affairs of his office was what he carried under his hat.

Mr. Evans admitted that this deplorable state of affairs was correct.

Rich also wanted to know if it were not true that Mr. Harvey did not know who were employed in his office and the only way that he could tell was by referring to the city pay rolls.

A painful and ominous flash of silence intimated that this also was correct. As to the insulting letter recently sent into the Council by Watermaster Harvey, Rich declared he knew whereof he spoke when he stated Mr. Harvey had said that the councilmen were getting entirely too fresh and that he and other heads of departments would soon take occasion to call them down. Many things in that department were carried on in a strange manner. The deputy watermaster of the Third precinct had not been in the Territory long enough to register and vote without violating the law and running chances of prosecution. Two months ago the Council had passed a resolution authorizing the watermaster to clean out City Creek from Sixth to Eighth West streets. For four weeks the resolution was in the hands of the watermaster, but he failed to act. It was then turned over to the street department, but Mr. Harvey showed his stubbornness by refusing to turn the water out of the creek so that the work could be done. That kind of business must be stopped. Rich concluded his remarks by saying that he could call the matter up at the next meeting of the Council.

Folland stated that Hughes was an all around rogue, entirely without the sense of honesty or manhood. He was not in favor of prosecution without just and sufficient cause, but there was a man that had proven himself a fraud and a forger and should be dealt with accordingly.

Lawson said there was every evidence that the wrongs of Hughes had been winked at by officials whose duty it was to ferret out crime and prevent its commission.

More discussion followed and the majority report was adopted.

THE AFFIDAVIT

referred to do not seem to be calculated by those who have them in possession to be made public. They were made by employees and ex-employees of the city before the committee on irrigation, and show that a general system of forgery has been carried on.

A News reporter asked to be allowed to see them today but was informed that Mr. Hardy had them. The rumor was incorrect as they seem to have been turned over to Mr. Evans. That gentleman when called upon stated that he had given them to the mayor and he did not see what good could be accomplished in making their contents public.

It is reported that a warrant will probably be issued for Hughes' arrest tomorrow and that he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Said several councilmen today, "he is guilty beyond a shadow of doubt and must be dealt with."

A LONDON writer, who, it is fair to state in advance, was one of the staff of *Truth*, thus inventories the articles left on the sidewalk by a lady who lifted her train to avoid a puddle: Two cigar ends, nine cigarette ends, a portion of a pork pie, four toothpicks, two hairpins, one stem of a clay pipe, three fragments of orange peel, one slice of cat's meat, half the sole of a boot, one plug of tobacco (chewed), straw, mud, scraps of paper and miscellaneous street refuse ad lib.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met last evening. Vice-President Nelson in the chair. Trustees Alf. Young, Pike, Newman, Baldwin, Dooley and Raybold were present.

WANT A NEW SCHOOL.

A number of citizens west of the Jordan presented a petition asking that a school be established on the corner of Eleventh South and Redwood road. Committee on sites and buildings.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The treasurer's statement was presented for the month of September as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance first of month.....	\$19,777 57
Received from F. J. Leonard.....	33 34
Total.....	\$19,811 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants paid.....	\$ 52,306 78
Balance Sent 29.....	\$128,404 47

Adopted.

THE WASATCH SCHOOL.

The committee of sites and buildings reported the following bid for an eight room school building in the Twenty-first ward near Darlington place:

S. C. Sherrill.....	\$21,900
Crofton Bros. & Bryan.....	21,500
George Turley.....	22,300
U. S. Watson.....	20,900

Sherrill offered as his bondsmen, S. W. Morrison, E. C. Coffin and A. B. Gibson. The contract was awarded to Mr. Sherrill, the lowest bidder.

On motion of Mr. Young it was agreed to name the school the "Wasatch."

SALARY RAISED.

The committee on teachers recommended that the salary of Miss A. E. Buchanan, of the high school, be increased from \$90 to \$100 per month, and stated that the lady was doing excellent work. Adopted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The committee on finance recommended that the bill of A. Stiefel for \$15.63 for freight be paid. Adopted.

SANITARY HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that in the case of the Jackson school the surface water is within six inches of the surface, and that the system of toilet rooms if connected with a cesspool only, would be totally useless, and recommended that the building be heated and ventilated by the fan system, and that the same system of dry sanitary cremating closets be substituted for water closets. This would save the board \$119. Laid over for one week.

THE JACKSON SCHOOL FOUNDATION.

The committee on sites and buildings reported, recommending that the contract drawn up by the attorney of the board for the extra foundation required for the Jackson school amounting to \$8000 be entered into. Adopted.

ACTION DEFERRED.

The same committee further reported, recommending that the bid of the Hendly & Meyer Engineering company of \$3200 for ventilating and heating the Jackson school be accepted, and that an extra \$25 be allowed that company for making necessary

changes, and also that their offer to supply a steam engine for \$300 be accepted, making a total of \$3815. Laid over for one week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Young moved that in the matter of the compensation to the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company, for stone furnished to the Washington school, be referred to the committee on sites and buildings and the finance committee, with power to order the issue of the warrant upon the proper execution of vouchers and such other papers as may be necessary. Adopted.

Baldwin moved that the teachers' pay rolls submitted by the superintendent and approved by a majority of the committee on finance be paid after the teachers have signed a contract with the board, which contract shall first be approved by the committee on teachers. Adopted.

The matter of making a new room in the high school building, to be used as a drawing room, was referred to the committee on sites and buildings, with power to act.

THE ESCAPE INSTINCT.

In a review of an interesting work by Prof. Weismann, on "Hereditarily Man and Beast," in the *Sunday Times* of July 31, it is remarked that the author believes the escape instinct has been lost in domesticated animals by their long domestication, the absence of enemies during many generations having had the effect of extinguishing this natural fear of the human race, and consequently they evince no desire to escape from the closest acquaintance with persons.

My long experience as a breeder of all kinds of farm stock, including dogs and cats and other small animals, convinces me that this belief is not founded on fact, says a correspondent of the *New York Times*, but that this natural fear is as active in young domestic animals as it is in wild animals, with the exception that in imitation of the parents the fear disappears. This is true of the horse, mule calf, lamb, turkey, chicken, dog, cat and rabbit, in all of which this natural desire to escape from a person is as strong for a few days, and until acquaintance has eliminated the natural fear, as in the wild animals of the same races.

The hiding of the young animal by the dam is an example of this instinctive fear, even on the part of the parent who is evidently loath to expose her progeny to risk. This is clearly instinctive, for I have known one of the gentlest bellers, when she had a calf, to make a sudden attack upon the person who had reared her and fed her, and exhibit the most violent ferocity when persons previously entirely acceptable approached her.

All kinds of domestic animals will conceal their young at birth, and the young animals will flee with evident fear when the owner comes upon their hiding place. And although this natural repugnance will soon disappear, it is only through the introduction, as it were, of the parent, who at the same time anxiously regards the owner as the possible enemy to the foal or calf. I have known a two-days-old calf, when its

hiding place was discovered, to run four miles in its effort to escape, and resist capture with all the energy of a wild deer, and when it afterward escaped plunged into a pond and swam several hundred feet and got away on the other side.

Pigs born in the woods become as wild and ferocious the first generation as the true wild boar, and there are thousands of such pigs at large in the Southern woods that resemble in their disposition in every respect the wild boars of the Black forest of Germany. The natural habit of the mule to kick is an attribute of this instinct. A young mule will kick its owner quite fiercely when it is first able to stand upon its legs, and will hide behind the mare and even bite when it is approached too closely. The lambs of a flock at large on a range are equally averse to the shepherd, and will escape from close acquaintance until use has helped to wear off the instinctive fear.

The sole difficulty in rearing young turkeys is this same instinctive disposition to escape and hide. Even in the yard the young brood will squat as closely as a wild brood on a covert of young partridges or quail. And if the observer remains still they will creep away as stealthily through the grass or leaves—and in a moment will disappear as though the ground had swallowed them.

I have some young cats, the kittens of a cat left at my home six years ago, but which, on my return a few weeks ago, came up voluntarily, and after a close reconnaissance recognized me and came up and rubbed against my legs and purled loudly. She was so friendly that the next morning, on my way to the train for the city, she tried to follow until ordered to return. She remembered her old habit, which was to accompany me to the turn of the road, and there wait until I was out of sight. If domestication had the effect of removing the natural effort to escape, one would think that this cat's kittens would be the tamest and least desirous to avoid a person with whom the mother cat was friendly. But quite otherwise. These kittens are the wildest I have ever known, and now, two months old, they are as prone to escape in the thickest of the shrubbery as the wild rabbits when they are approached too closely.

Even the young chickens evince this same instinct, especially those of the more active and least sociable breeds, as Leghorns and other flighty kinds. The hens conceal their nests with all the instinctive adroitness of the wild birds, the young chickens run away or hide, as those from the hidden nests are by far the wildest.

Why is all this? It is not the instinct of fear that still overcomes all the centuries of domestication and proves the fact that the escape instinct prevails over the influence of domestication, which is an education slowly gained and which has not yet had time to become an inherited instinct? And this, as the question, do domestication and education ever overcome instinct, but is not natural instinct always prevalent in an animal, appearing at birth and only slowly overcome by training, in some animals more slowly or more easily than in other?

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* from the foot-hills of Butte county advances the proposition that in the Sierra, where the original timber has been cleared off, a second growth has sprung up which has more than twice the retaining capacity for moisture of the first growth. From this he deduces that the alarm about the denudation of our mountain forests is unfounded. In fact, says the *Bulletin*, he will shut this theory mainly to the influence of the railroad company, which aims to get government rangers to watch its timbered grant lands.

Any one familiar with the methods of the railroad companies will accept the general suggestion that it would be prompt to avail itself of any plan for shifting its burdens upon the government or the public. Possibly there may be something in this idea, although it may look a little far-fetched. Yet it is understood that often it is necessary to scrutinize byways as well as highways to get at railroad schemes. Government rangers might not take it directly upon themselves to protect railroad timber, but indirectly their supervision of adjacent sections would tend to that result.

Aside from this, however, it may be admitted that our correspondent's views are partly right and partly wrong. The result would depend much upon local conditions. No doubt in many portions of northern California, where the rainfall, especially in the mountains, is abundant, a second growth would soon cover the ground after the clearing of the original forest. A like fact may often be observed in the redwood forests along the coast. There, where the annual precipitation is profuse and the climate and soil are naturally damp, the redwood tends to reproduce itself. In other localities the contrary appears. In the Contra Costa range, for instance, where the natural redwoods are less, the clearing of the redwoods is not followed to any great extent by the appearance of a second growth.

The same will be found true in a greater or less measure of the forests of the Sierra and of other mountain ranges. Where any tendency to aridity exists it will undoubtedly prove true that the wholesale destruction of forests will not be followed by renewal, but by permanent denudation and climatic changes. It might be safer to destroy the original mountain forests in northern than in southern California. In the ranges of the interior states and territories, where aridity is more pronounced, it would be a most dangerous experiment. In such cases only a judicious thinning of the larger growth should be permitted on any conditions.

Even in moister regions it would be better economy to confine cutting to the larger timber, giving the smaller opportunity to mature. Instead of that the past policy has been to cut indiscriminately for lumber or fuel purposes and complete the destruction by fire, browsing and flies. It is time for a definite and intelligent system of forestry. It may be both preservative and reproductive in scope. In many portions of France forestry now includes not only the preservation of the

natural growth, but replanting on a large scale. In the latter work due attention is given to the species used. Medicinal and aromatic plants are included, and become commercially important. This may be somewhat in advance of present needs on this coast, but it indicates the tendency in countries where necessity has put the problem of forestry more forcibly before the people. We can afford to take lessons from the larger experiences of these European countries. By avoiding their past errors we may also avoid some of their present no-castles.

SOME ROYAL BON-VIVANTS.

The czar of all the Russias has a gigantic appetite, or rather the appetite of a giant. He commences the day by breakfasting at seven o'clock with tea, ham, eggs and cold roast beef; at 11 o'clock lunch, consisting of eggs beaten up in broth, mutton chops, cold game, chicken, fish, vegetables, sweets, all washed down with several cups of strong coffee. The czar is very fond of fish, and generally likes to eat the fish he himself has caught, and has it served at every meal. At 2 o'clock he will eat a plain rice pudding. It is needless to say his dinner is splendid and succulent, which does not prevent him taking tea with biscuits and cakes before going to rest, says the *London Banner*.

The queen of Sweden adores the meat pie made in Nice, with olive oil and hard-boiled eggs, and is very fond of the Swedish national dish—salmon preserved in the ground.

His imperial majesty of Germany is very dilligent; but, having often been in England in his youth has a decided taste for ham and eggs and muffins, which, on dit, he gets direct from London to eat with his tea in the morning, and prefers English to German cooking. His majesty's favorite drinks are beer and champagne, but it must be said that in this latter he is most abstemious.

Prince Bismarck, like the Czar, is an enormous eater, but eats little in the morning, reserving himself for dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening, when he devours, like an ostrich, meat, fish, vegetables, sweets, fruit, etc.; he also drinks like a fish. *Uno avulso, non defecit alter.*

The Empress of Austria occupies herself personally with her menu, and to be practical she has invented a spit where 100 fowls can be roasted at once. Both she and the emperor eat little, but the table is the best served in Europe; and it is said her majesty makes all the jams for her husband's eating.

Louise Philippe, king of the French, was not a great eater, but his son, the Duc d'Angoulême, is abstemious itself, even at Chantilly, where Louis XIV's family chef committed suicide.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was a great gourmand, while Napoleon III was the worst table in France, but the best cigars, of which he was very proud. Gambetta made his best speeches after a good dinner. President Carnot has the best table in France, the stomach of an ostrich, and consequently, must have a clear conscience and good teeth.

The king of the Belgians is a noted

gourmand, that being reckoned among his other vices.

The king of the Hellenes likes Danish cooking, Queen Olga likes Russian, and as these do not please everybody, French cookery is added for their Russian.

King Humbert of Italy eats but little, contrary to his father, the regent, who was a born vivier in every sense of the word; Queen Margherita is the only royal gourmand the fair sex can boast of; she is said to have a plate of strawberries served her every day during the year.

SWEET MILK.

[Transcript.]

In the sultry days, when every housekeeper's soul is more or less tried by the tendency of the milk to "turn," the department of agriculture at Washington comes very opportunely to the front with a "bulletin" on milk fermentations. No other article of food, probably, bears so close a relation as does milk to the health of the community, especially when we consider that it forms the principal part of the sustenance of that large fraction of the population—the young children. The importance, therefore, of keeping the supply not only pure, but in good normal condition, will be denied by none. Some of the results of the very careful investigations of the department, though made primarily in the interest of farmers and dairymen, are of universal interest.

Milk, which is composed of eighty-seven per cent. of water and thirteen per cent. of solids, is found to be one of the best of mediums for the propagation of various low forms of plant life known under the general name of bacteria. Many of these forms are so well spread and numerous that it is hopeless to try to keep them out; they may all, however, be kept within limits, while those producing abnormal fermentations in milk may be altogether prevented by proper care. Milk fermentations are of many kinds, the most common one being known as "sour milk;" others, such as bitter milk, slimy fermentation, alkaline fermentation, etc., are not of as frequent occurrence. Souring, once regarded as a characteristic of milk itself, is now generally admitted to be a fermentative process produced by organisms which get in after the milking is done.

One of the singular results of investigation is the fact that the special forms of bacterial activity producing lactic acid (and thereby "sour milk,") become common around dairies, but are not elsewhere in nature. Later, following up the researches of Pasteur, found that sterilized milk exposed to the air in different places—in his laboratory, in a barn, in the open air, etc.—would ferment after a while, but not sour, and that souring was rare except in milk direct from a dairy. All organisms producing fermentation in milk are of exterior origin—from the air, the milker's hands, the hair or udder of the cow, or the vessels used. This makes plain the prime necessity of cleanliness in all the operations of the dairy; "fore should make as careful a toilet," says a dairyman, "for the milking yard as for the supper table." In the support of this the statement is made that if the udder of

the cow be carefully cleaned, and the milk drawn into a glass tube made free from germs by heat, and which can be closed so as to keep all unfiltered air from the milk, it is easy to get milk so free from bacteria that it will remain unaffected for two weeks, even though kept in a warm oven.

In ordinary usage, however, bacteria will be always present to some degree. Care in handling and especially in cooling the milk immediately after milking, and in keeping it cool, will reduce the increase to a minimum. Some milk which was allowed to stand four days in a cold place was then examined, and the quantity of bacteria per quart carefully estimated. Placed then for seven hours in a warm room, the organisms were found to have increased a hundred fold. Concerning the action of thunderstorms upon milk it has not been found that electricity is of itself capable of souring milk. Bacteria, however, certainly grow most rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, so that the storm and the souring occur together. Dairymen find no difficulty in keeping milk which is cooled as soon as drawn from the cows, and kept cool. Milk submerged in cool water is not affected by thunder.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

[London Times.]

In April, last year, a committee was appointed by the government of Bengal to consider the nature and extent of the poverty and destitution prevailing in Calcutta among Europeans and Eurasians. The report which has now been issued is confined to the domiciled European community of Calcutta and to Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, the expression "Indo-European" being employed to include both these classes. The total Indo-European population of Calcutta and Howrah is put down at 21,000, and it is said that of these 3500 persons, excluding children, are in receipt of relief.

About 8 per cent of the Europeans, and 22 per cent of the Eurasians are destitute. To explain this large amount of pauperism, the report points to the peculiar fitness of the native Bengalees for office work, which makes them dangerous competitors for the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans, especially as the former can work at lower salaries. Menial labor, owing to its scanty remuneration, is out of the question for them; pride of race in those of English and Portuguese blood stands in the way of successful competition, while imprudence in marriage and improvidence swell the tide of destitution. Charity is abundant in Calcutta, but is not subjected to the scrutiny of poor relief in England, and hence indiscriminate benevolence has tended to the pauperization of those whom it is intended to benefit. One main cause of the destitution is said to be due to the deficiency of character among Indo-Europeans.

The committee are of the opinion that the government is bound, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to meet this poverty, and the remedies suggested are the organization of charitable relief, education directed to correct the prevalent deficiencies of Indo-Europeans, and the securing of "an

honorable subsistence for all Indo-Europeans who are fit for work, but are unable to obtain anything better, so that no able-bodied males may be driven into the ranks of pauperism by inability to earn their bread." As to this latter, the committee propose military employment for Indo-European youths, as they leave orphanages and charitable schools.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

[Kansas City Times.]

Vigorous brushing of the hair with a stiff brush will accomplish wonders with the most unruly and most obstinate of locks. To be successful such treatment must be persisted in. A good-sized brush with stiff unbleached bristles should be chosen for this purpose. All snarls should be taken out of the hair gently with a comb. Every part of the hair should then be brushed vigorously and long enough so that each portion shall receive at least thirty strokes of the brush. If such treatment as this is continued for five or six weeks the result will convince the most incredulous of the value of the treatment.

The hair and the scalp should be washed as often as once a month, but not often unless the hair is oily. No alkali like borax or strong stimulant like bay rum should be used in washing the hair but simple castile soap and lukewarm water. After washing the hair all soap should be thoroughly rinsed out with separate waters. The hair should then be dried, strand by strand, with abundance of warm towels. Where the hair falls out a simple preparation of ordinary tea, or if this does not prove efficacious, of sage tea, applied to the root of the hair with a sponge, will usually prove an effectual cure and, moreover, will tend to prevent the accumulation of scaly dandruff which accompanies this trouble of the scalp.

If the hair is naturally inclined to be dry a little vaseline applied to the scalp near the roots will stimulate it to a healthy condition. If, on the contrary, it is too oily it should be washed every two weeks instead of once a month. It is wise to avoid all lotions for the hair which you know nothing about, as many of these contain injurious ingredients and stimulate it to an unhealthy condition and eventually cause it to fall out.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Louisa M. Alcott, the well-known author of "Little Women," wrote these sensible words about the best kind of an education for young girls: "I can only hope that with the new and freer ideas now coming up, some of the good old ways may also be restored. The respect shown to the aged, modest women, simple dress, home-keeping daughters learning from good mothers the domestic arts, so much better than the too early frivolity and freedom so many enjoy. The little daughter sent me by my dying sister has given me renewed interest in the education of girls, and a fresh anxiety concerning the sort of society she is to enter by and by. Health comes first, and an early knowl-

edge of truth, obedience and self-control. Then such necessary lessons as all must learn, and later such accomplishments as taste and talent lead her to desire. A profession or trade to fall back upon in time of need, that she may not be dependent or too proud to work for her bread. Experience is the best teacher, and with good health, good principles and a good education any girl can make her own way in the world, and be brave and better for the exertion and discipline. No late hours, unwholesome pleasures and dress, no mixing of school and flirtation, but simple amusements, daily duties, and a purpose in life to keep them girls at heart, even while preparing for the work and happiness of women."

DEATH OF JOHN S. SMITH.

Elder John S. Smith died at his residence in Sugar House ward of general debility, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon (October 13), in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was born in Loanhead, Parish of Lamswade, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 14th of April, 1818; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the 25th day of October, 1846, in Hunterfield, Midlothian, Scotland. He left his native land for Utah on the 28th day of May, 1864, and arrived in Salt Lake City on the 25th day of November of the same year.

Brother Smith was a faithful member in the Church and a hard worker for the cause of truth. He has much Temple work to his credit, having complied with the Church ordinances pertaining to a proxy work for his progenitors and deceased friends.

Services will be held at the Sugar House ward meeting house, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday, 16th. All friends are kindly invited to attend.

THE UNCONTRADICTED news that ex-President Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund suggests the recollection that his contribution of this same amount four years ago was not a profitable investment.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL.—In Peoa, Summit county, Utah, at 1 a. m. Oct. 12, 1892, Agnes Maxwell, aged 25 years, 3 months and 10 days. She has been a sufferer for six weeks, but passed quietly away. She has been for years president of the Young Ladies' association and died as she had lived in full faith of the everlasting Gospel. She was an estimable young lady and was beloved by all who knew her. A large circle of friends as well as her brother and sisters will greatly miss her.—[Com.]

BAOULEY.—At Union, Salt Lake County, Sept. 4th, 1892, Grace Baguley, of paralysis. She was the wife of Thomas Baguley and the mother of nine children, five of whom have preceded her to the spirit world, and four remain to mourn her loss. Deceased was born at Westington, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, May, 1824. She kept the conference house at Nottingham, England, for some years prior to her departure for America. She was a consistent Latter-day Saint.—[Com.]

THACKERAY.—At his residence in Echo, September 26th, Thomas Thackeray, son of George and Helen Thackeray, of Crofton, departed this life after an illness of twenty-six days, from an abscess on the liver. Deceased was born in Salt Lake City March 1st, 1884. He was manager of the firm of Hopkin & Thackeray and was widely known. He leaves a wife, a number of relatives and a multitude of friends to mourn his departure.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

JUNE, 1850.

NO. 19.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

COLUMBUS DAY.

Very shortly after 8:30 this morning the pupils of the various public schools of this city began to assemble in their respective district buildings preparatory to taking part in the great parade in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. At 9:30 all the children formed in procession and marched two by two to Main, between North and South Temple, where the general gathering was completed just before ten o'clock. The Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Nineteenth district schools and that of Hunter were attended by their respective drum corps. There were three bands—the Denhalter Rifle, the Liberal Drum Corps, and that of the Tabernacle juvenile choir, and these took turn in playing a selection of lively airs while the arrangements for the day's doings were receiving the finishing touches.

The marshal of the movements was Principal McCoy, of the Nineteenth District school, and he found in the following gentlemen a valuable corps of aids: Principals Martin, of the Seventh district school; Jamison, of the Eleventh; McKay, of the Tenth, and Barton, of Hunter. In addition to these Prof. J. F. Millsbaugh, city superintendent of schools, took a very active share in the work both during parade and in the Tabernacle exercises.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour at which the procession was announced to start, Main street for a couple of blocks down, as well as the immediate place of assembly were lined on either side with spectators. It was quite 10:30, however, when the first move was made, the processionists being arranged in the order named:

First came the Liberal drum corps band, followed by about fifty members of the G. A. R., under the direction of Commander Harry Halner, assisted by Acting Adjutant Greenman. The posts represented were the George R. Maxwell (No. 5,) and the J. B. McKean (No. 1.) William Gilbert, officiated as flag bearer.

The Denhalter Rifle band marched next, and then came the children of the various public schools. The primaries, 1st and 2nd grade, took the lead; they were followed by the 3rd and 4th grades, next in successive order being the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th,

the high school bringing up the rear. The Tabernacle juvenile band occupied a position towards the end of the procession. It is computed that there were fully 8000 in line, and in the course of the march the band played alternately.

The route taken was down Main for a couple of blocks, thence along west Second South, up West Temple, then turning upon First South along Richards avenue to the Tabernacle.

A large platform, the front of which was draped with the national colors, had been erected at the junction of Richards avenue and w. South Temple streets, and from which point the procession was reviewed by members of the City Council and Board of Education, and a number of prominent citizens. Among those on the stand were Mayor Baekin, Colonel Sells, Rev. Dr. McNeeloe, Rev. David Utter, Mr. J. E. Dooly, and Territorial Auditor Pratt, also several ladies. As the scholars passed the structure they all saluted the company, which was graciously acknowledged by the gentlemen repeatedly raising their hats.

In the Tabernacle.

The procession slowly wended its way from this point across to the Tabernacle, and by the time the little ones—for whom the entire body of the huge building had been reserved—had arrived there, the galleries as well as all other available places, had been filled. The members of the G. A. R. posts and representatives of local bodies were accommodated with seats in the choir division. Presidents Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and other prominent members of the Church were among the interested spectators occupying places near the choir.

The Republican drum corps made its appearance while the preliminaries were going forward and were provided with chairs on the floor, to the left of the speakers' stand. The Tabernacle juvenile choir band and that of the Liberal drum corps treated the audience to several pieces of music, and at 11:45 the bugle call to order was sounded.

At 11:50 City Superintendent of Schools J. F. Millsbaugh called upon Professor M. R. Malone, of the High school, to read the President's proclamation setting forth Columbus day as a day of general holiday and thanksgiving.

Miss Alice Rowe, of the Third school, then by request read the proclamation of Governor Thomas to a similar effect, calling for a suitable observance of the day by the schools of this Territory.

As Miss Rowe retired from the stand the ceremony of raising the flag was performed by the veterans of the G. A. R. The flag was placed just in front of the organ, and was run up by a cord, from which it remained suspended. The Tabernacle juvenile choir band struck up the air "America." As the flag reached the top of the "staff" the rolling drum was heard, and the veterans led the entire assemblage in "three cheers for old glory." The salute to the flag was then given upstanding, and the sight was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Hurrahs went forth from thousands of throats, and the youngsters waved their handkerchiefs with wild delight and enthusiasm. Such a scene has not been beheld within the walls of the Tabernacle since the memorable occasion on which the impressive ceremonies in connection with the laying of the Temple capstone took place, at the last April conference.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

was next sung by the children, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Young, professor of music in the public schools. It was rendered in a most admirable manner, and was followed by a round of applause from the throng of spectators who occupied the galleries from one end to the other.

The Rev. Dr. Utter (Unitarian minister) having offered a prayer in acknowledgment to God, the pupils and audience joined together in singing a song for Columbus Day, composed for the National School Celebration of Columbus Day by Theron Brown. The music is exceedingly pretty, and the effect of the rendition of the piece by such a multitude was grand.

The words of the song are as follow:
Columbia, my land! all hail the glad day
When first to thy strand Hope pointed the way:
Hail him who thro' darkness first followed the Flame
That led where the Mayflower of Liberty came.

Dear Country, the star of the valiant and free!
Thy exiles afar are dreaming of thee.
No fields of the earth so enchantingly shine,
No air breathes such incense, such music as thine.

Humanity's home! thy sheltering breast
Gives welcome and room to strangers on pressed.

Pale children of Hunger and Hatred and
Wrong
Find life in thy freedom and joy in thy song.

Thy fairest estate the lowly may hold,
Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble grow bold;
For worth is the watchword to noble degree,
And manhood is mighty where manhood is free

O, Union of States, and union of souls!
Thy promise awaits, thy future unfolds,
And earth from her twilight is hailing the sun
That rises where people and rulers are one.

Next on the programme came a declamation by Herbert Hills, of the High School, the subject of which was "The Meaning of Four Centuries." It was a historical narrative peculiarly appropriate to the present time, but unfortunately, owing to the general restlessness of the children and the shuffling and pattering of so many little feet, the greater part of the address was delivered in a sort of dumb show. Mr. Hills was deservedly applauded by those who were near enough to hear him.

The ode "Columbia's Banner" proved to be a decidedly successful elocutionary effort on the part of Misses Hetta Watson, Josie Morrie, Florence Simpson and Lizzie Smith. One of the quartette was a little miss over whose fair head not more than thirteen summers have passed, and her gestures and articulation were remarkable for one so young. The performers were liberally showered with plaudits by the audience at the termination of their performance.

"The Bark of Faith" was the subject of a recitation by Master George Bywater, a young gentleman of about thirteen years. It was very nicely rendered, without the slightest halt or hesitation.

Recitations were in order, for there now came one by Miss Ethel Deane, entitled "Columbus." Miss Deane (for whom Prof. Millsbaugh bespoke an especially quiet hearing) is not more than eight or nine years old, but the way in which she acquitted herself in the task allotted to her would have won golden opinions for a person many years her senior.

The following song, "Columbus," was then given with much spirit:

Who was it that first waved a flag on this soil?
Who was it that cared not how painful the toil?
Columbus, Columbus, with soul great and true,
The heart of our nation beats strongly for you.

Who was it that pointed with faith to the west,
With no ray of light, ever hoped for the best?
Columbus, Columbus, to thee does belong
The glorified name which inspired our song.

This nation, so free, is indebted to you,
The greatest discoverer the world ever knew;
Columbus, Columbus, we honor thy name;
Oh, blessed thy mission, immortal thy fame.

Judge J. M. Bowman, a member of the G. A. R., had promised to deliver an address, but in consequence of sickness he was unable to be present.

Mr. E. W. Tatlock, who is also a G. A. R. man, was therefore called upon to speak in his stead. He said, in substance, that more than thirty years ago he learned faithfully and to the best of his ability to obey the commands of a superior officer. The children of the public schools of this city were now, in the peaceful walks of life, learning the same lessons which the members of the G. A. R., more than thirty years ago, learned in military warfare. Never before, it seemed to him, had these old comrades of his ever witnessed a more impressive sight than that upon which their eyes rested today—such a gathering

together in any city of the United States as that which had now taken place in the most renowned building in the world. It appeared to them that this was the beginning of a new era. A better feeling, a closer unity of old and young were the beginning of a new education to patriotism. As the national flag floated over them in that place each one became a more educated patriot; for on the education and patriotism of the young folks of our country depended the future stability and the perpetuity of this great nation. More than seven thousand pupils were now present participating in the exercises to commemorate the discovery of this great country. They were there celebrating with their elders the victories of 1861 to 1865—the time when some of them marched behind the flag, marched with it into Vicksburg. There were those present who commanded large bodies of soldiers at that past period, and he could safely say for them that they were delighted to take part in the memorable event of today. They were glad that from every public schoolhouse in this city there now floated the flag of our country, which had been endeared to them by the blood of fallen comrades, by the sentiments of friends at home and abroad. On behalf of the Grand Army men present he thanked all these children from the bottom of his heart for participating in this interesting ceremony.

Mayor Baskin referred to the memorable occasion which had brought such a vast concourse of young people together that morning, and said that such a sight was calculated to fill every heart with emotion. Their presence in such numbers showed that we had a duty to perform that was both grave and important. Our ancestors prepared us for the great battle of life; it now devolved on us, in our turn, to do the same thing for our children. The speaker dwelt upon the advantages of education, and pointed to the rapid strides which it had made in this Territory of late years; but there was still room for a further advance in this direction. Education began with the cradle and ended with the grave. It did not consist alone of the lessons taught in our schools; there were many lessons outside, and in the home circle, which were of equal importance.

We should look to the health as well as the education of the rising generation, to the sanitary conditions affecting them in our public schools. He believed that in the future this matter would receive greater attention, and that if it became necessary to raise the school tax in order the better to carry out the cause of education, even should this be felt a little oppressive, there would be no complaint. In conclusion the mayor said he, for one, thanked President Harrison for having called upon the people of the nation to celebrate this day.

This concluded the programme of exercises.

President Wilford Woodruff having pronounced the benediction, the vast audience slowly made its way out of the building.

By actual count the procession occupied just forty-two minutes in passing a given point.

The Concerts.

The attendance at the concert in the Tabernacle this afternoon was very meagre. This was greatly to be regretted, as the programme was an excellent one and each item was rendered in good style. The choruses were especially meritorious.

Tonight there will be another concert in the same building, and the musical bill of fare should prove a big attraction. Judge Zane will deliver an address, and Bishop Orson F. Whitney will read an original historical poem, "Columbus," his own production.

Exercises at the Latter-day Saints' College.

Students and many friends of the College met in their building promptly at 10:30 a.m. The assembly room was artistically decorated with the national colors, and a fine display of branches clothed with autumn leaves was a special feature.

To begin the exercises the students sang "America," after which prayer was offered by Mr. Thos. L. Woodbury.

The principal, Prof. Willard Dune, made some opening remarks upon the object of these commemorative exercises, and explained the corrections of former calendars which led us to speak of the 21st instead of 12th of October as the day upon which the exercises should be held.

The song "I Dare not Love Thee," was rendered by Miss Della Daynes.

"Columbia's Banner" was read by Miss Alice Clawson.

An essay, "The Life of Columbus," was read by Miss Maria James.

A selection entitled "Perhaps" was sung by Miss Ruby Clawson.

An address, "The Character of Columbus," was made by Mr. Edward M. West, who observed that much that is told us of his character has been told by those who have been jealous of his greatness. In his youth he was very industrious and throughout his life he exhibited great strength of mind. He was ever kind, a lover of his friends and a devoted lover of God.

"God of the Nations" was sung by the students.

A declamation, "The Meaning of the Four Centuries," was rendered by Mr. Ezra Robinson. This was followed by an organ solo by Miss Gwendoline Lewis.

"Columbus as a Servant of God" was the title of an oration delivered by Mr. Edwin C. Dibble expressive of the views of the Latter-day Saints on the importance of the Western Continent and its inspired revelation to the civilized world.

A duet, "Whispering Hope," was sung by Miss Eva Musser and Miss Mabel Cooper.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor said he had been greatly edified by what he had heard. With great reason the Prophets had spoken of this land as a "land choice above all other lands;" on a portion of it Adam and Eve dwelt and communed with God; and its past inhabitants had been many times highly blessed of the Lord. Upon it Adam prophesied of his children to the latest generation and upon it he would again stand to judge all nations. For a long time the children of the covenant had been under the ban of the Almighty, and in the year 1492 a child of Japheth

who held not the holy Priesthood was inspired of God to discover the land of Joseph. Japheth would yet "leave the tents of Shem" and deliver the title of this land to Israel.

The anthem—"Praise ye the Father" was rendered by the students, when the benediction was pronounced by Elder R. K. Thomas.

At the Utah University.

The exercises began at 10 o'clock with the song "Columbus," rendered by the school class.

The address was delivered by W. D. Riter, one of the students, who in a graceful manner traced the history of Columbus from his birth to his death, and described eloquently the trials that he had had to withstand both before starting upon and during his voyage and at the close of his life when honors should have been heaped upon him. The advancement in civilization of the whole world since the discovery of America made an appropriate termination to the very excellent effort of the speaker.

A piano solo was ably rendered by Miss Cora Smith.

Hon. C. S. Zane was then introduced to the assembly, and at the outset spoke of the satisfaction it gave him to address the students of the institution on such a grand occasion as the return of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus—an event so great in view of its effects on mankind. The purpose for which the navigator had planned his voyage and the knowledge and intelligence that he had given to the world by his discovery were described in glowing language, and the history and progress of the European nations during their thousand years of civilization as compared with that of the United States during four hundred years was eloquently portrayed. "Ours," said the speaker, "is the greatest advancement that has ever been made in the annals of all time." The address was masterly and was listened to with close attention. A vote of thanks was tendered those who had participated, and the exercises then came to a close.

At Sugar House Ward.

At 9 o'clock the children and parents began to assemble on the school grounds. At 10 o'clock the trustees raised the national emblem over the tower of the new school building and it was saluted by the school children. Entering the house, which had been gaily decorated, pictures of Columbus and Washington being displayed amid the bunting, the throng soon completely filled it, the audience listened to a lengthy and interesting programme, comprising eighteen numbers. It was well rendered, the several participants acquitting themselves with great honor. At its close brief and timely remarks were made by several of the visitors present, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was again sung, followed by the benediction.

The audience then retired from the building while the students marched to the music of the ward band to the grounds, where three cheers for Columbus, George Washington, and others were given in a hearty manner.

Before the crowd dispersed it was announced that at 5 p.m. the children of the ward would engage in a party,

and that at 8 p.m. one would be given for the older portion of the community.

Between 3000 and 4000 persons attended the Columbian concert in the Tabernacle Friday night. From a musical point of view the success was unqualified, and those who were present enjoyed themselves immensely. The choruses and professors—Evan Stephens, Thomas Radcliffe and H. E. Gilles may justly feel proud of the results of their combined labors at the head of the undertaking. After the singing of the patriotic song, the "Star Spangled Banner," by a united chorus—Salt Lake Tabernacle choir, Choral society and Utah County Choral union, with a stirring flag tableau.

Chief Justice Zane delivered an appropriate address. He referred to Columbus, his humble occupation and his achievements, and Isabella and her superiority over other women of her age. Columbus had been criticized for taking possession of a country that did not belong to him, but, said he, if a civilized nation can improve and add to the happiness of a barbarous people by taking possession, it should have that right. The Spanish did little for civilization compared to the English. The Pilgrims came for freedom of thought, religion, and yet they were sometimes tyrannical. This example of a free government has shed its rays and benefited the whole civilized world. The speaker closed by saying he trusted the flag would for ages wave over a happy, contented and united people.

Then followed the national anthem—"America," by combined choruses and entire audience with a waving of flags. Soprano solo—"O Salutaris Hostia"—H. G. Ganes, Mrs. Anne Colburn Plummer, violin obligato, Prof. Anton Pedersen. Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling"—Salt Lake City Tabernacle choir.

Bishop Orson F. Whitney next delivered the following exquisite historical poem on Columbus. It was his own composition, and was splendidly recited:

COLUMBUS.

So long as lofty peaks o'er lowly plains
Catch first the glimpes of the glorious light
That limes this dark world; so long shall men

Or souls that seem far more than men, be found

To loom above it a level of their kind
The crest the earliest rays of rising truth.

What though the shallow world shall scoff and scorn,
Not seeing what their mystic sight beholds;

But groping, groveling and denying all
Save what their sties or antique times have known;

Content to lie at ease in Lethe's vales
And bailing those who soar to higher things.

These walk and talk with God on mountain tops,
On sacred hills of solemn thought, and thence,
Like Moses from the blazing Mount, descend,
To kindle wisdom's beacons for mankind.

Of such a one I sing; the Genoese,
World-blinder, bridge of the boundless seas,
The conqueror and colonizer of the waves,
Who stood on meditation's airy height,
Above the clouds that caupied the age,
And looked upon the earth and said, "Thy

land is mine!"

As later quoth Copernicus, "It moves!"
Still later, Galileo, he who groined
In fetters for a like trait reaffirmed.
Three times a like, uncourtiered and uncrowned;

Not theirs the purple robe and diadem;
Whom science crowns fall off doth misery

close;

Chains were their sceptres, dungeon cells their thrones;

And these thy portion proud, O sailor sage!
The meed of all thy waiving, wandering toil,
No marvel; thou wert God's, not man's elect,
And thou didst seek Eternity, not Time.

Of tyrant kings and priests—earth's recreant powers—

Who governed but to goad and gall mankind,
The groaning world was weary; and the hour,
The fatal hour when Freedom's prostrate form,

Barring the shackles of long centuries—
As Samson, rousing, rent Philistian bonds—
Erect should stand in might and majesty,
And shake her locks in anger at her foes,
Drew on apace. 'Twas meet that ere that hour

Of rising thrones and trembling dynasties,
That day of reckoning and red revenge
On crowned and mired heads and reeking hands,

On grinding greed and trampling tyranny,
A haven from the universal storm,
That France saw fiercely burst—yet only saw
The faint beginning, not the furious end—
Should hearken prepare. A land of liberty,
A home of peace and human brotherhood,
Where men should equal stand, a sovereign host,

Nor owe to bawdry birth their high degree;
Where merit's star o'er mammon's might ascend;

Where brain and brawn should blood and birth outweigh,
Where law should liberty and life defend,
And tyranny be traitor to the realm;

Where right, not might, should monarch rise and reign,
O'er all that breathed or blossomed 'neath the sun;

Where, linked in chain of loving unity—
The only chain that freedom's land could bind—
A sternhold of empire, hand in hand,
Might time their steps to Truth's triumphant tread,
And march to music of Millennial strains
O'er harrowing of our great redemption—
The welding of the nations—world wide chain—
With Freedom's ensign waving over all.

The brave task thine, bold warrior with the mail,
Europe's pilgrim, Neptune's prouder!

Tossed not alone on wild Atlantic's crest,
By angry trident of the ocean god,
But on a sea of troubles fiercer still—
The untried and untried of the world—
Whose waves of cold contempt and clouds of scorn

And wrathful winds had well nigh overwhelmed

The bark of thy adventurous enterprise,
Ere glorious Isabella's friendship beamed,
And falow saw thy slow-descending sail.

The brave task thine, then Titan of thy time—
Albeit thy lot to better build than know—
To plow a way for Freedom through the waves,
And plant her standard on a stranger shore—
The banner of the cross, whose law divine
Is love of right and human liberty;

To pioneer a path for Freedom's own,
To pave the way for her great redemption—
A mightier 'em than thou—whose patriot arm
Enveloped with thunders of omnipotence,
Wielding the lightnings of a righteous cause,
Should cleave the clanking chain of tyranny,
Which bound, as captive to the chariot wheel
Of Britain's power, Columbia's bleeding form.

And then—oh, glorious conqueror, grander far
Than furnished steel and battling hosts might win,
To turn from all he was or might have been,
To wait the all but proffered kingly crown,
And seek the sweet accession of repose

Sufficed to reign—where kings too rarely reign—
Without a rival in his country's love.

Yet thou the glory of that deed shalt share,
Which gave to half the world—thy benighted

globe—
What all must have and hold ere Time expire;
Since truth proclaims, had no Columbus been
Our land had never known a Washington.

What though proud Spain withheld thy gear
deon grand

Viceroyalty of realms by thee unveiled,
Vast revenues no offer e'er contained—
Pledged recompense of pain and patient toil!
Could aught by man bestowed thy boon repay—
Thy gift to glory and a groaning race?
Wouldst with the great debt cancelled? Gaze again—
Behold what Time hath wrought—the mighty tree
That shelters 'neath its broad and bonetous shade
From fierce oppression's rain or fiery rays,
And feeds with hope's rare fruit the refugees
Of Freedom's cause in every land and clime!

That tree was of thy planting—thine and his,
Who wrought by thee Divinity's design;
Though thou didst never live to pluck the fruit
Which gladens now a grateful universe.

Nor lived to see—oh mockery of fate!
What then had made thee weep, hadst thou been less

Than thy great self—thy rightful claim ignored—
Another's name upon the monument

Eternal destiny designed for thee.
But lived to eat the bread of penny;
And moist its bitter crust with burning tears;
To wear the chains which envious power had
forged.

In fires of ceaseless hate; and then to pass
Unpitied to the tomb, unwept, unpraised,
And unrequited. 'E'en as some brave baron,
Giant which to war all angry winds conspire,
After by tempest's fury lashed and driven,
Diamond-ed, shattered, wrecked, on rocky reef
Goes down in raging sea—so sank thy soul.
Thy stalwart soul beneath life's stormy way?
Thy greatness lost in man's ingratitude.

Lost but to man's, not to thy Maker's gaze,
That ship sails on, and it shall sail for aye.
Thy fame, Columbus, sank with Europe's sun,
To rise upon the world thy valor won,
Whose teeming myriads now their homage
yield.

What glorious walls and glittering towers appear?
For whom doth honor rear these radiant
domes?

These "villages of nations," where the waves
Of Gehenna's shore of need are?
Why through these multitudes that eager wend
From every clime beyond the watery way?
From Aela's ancient strand—far-famed Oa-
lay.

Where sage King Fu-tse shone and Yao
reigned;

Or was Gassama's home, the Hindu land,
For which thy prowess pierced ocean's mystery,
Pacific's coral isles and palmy groves
Send forth their dusky-hued ambassadors.
O'er accidental seas their course inclines,
Along the bottom of Balboa's wave.

Anon from Europe's coast, whence greatness
springs

To countless to praise or c'en to name;
Land of illustrious lives and deathless dead,
Whose deeds, like laurel blossoms, crown her
head.

From Africa's burning waste, Atlantic's isles,
Swift o'er his billows breast their vessels
bound.

Flowing anew the path, cleft by the keel
That bore Columbus to Columbia's shore.

These walls and towers are thine, and thine
the fane,

Upward to science, art and industry,
Whose shining fingers point thy place of rest;
These multitudes, thy pilgrim votaries,
Who hither hie to kneel and pour their praise.
Look down, O sainted soul, upon the world,
A world that now divines what thou didst
know.

And more than thou didst deem the world
might know;

A world that praises where it once profaned,
Adores where then it scoffed, and lauds where
blamed.

The mystic wheel hath turned; the last is first,
And first is last—Columbus—Ferdinand—
Which is the king, and which the vassal now?
If fame be wealth, what fabled wealth is thine!
If love be empire, where thy realm's confound?
Behold all nations bending at the shrine,
Columbia, loyal to thy name and pour their praise!
And thus the present for the past atones,
And more than Spain once promised, Earth
now pays.

At the conclusion of his recitation
Bishop Whitney was vociferously ap-
plauded.

The remaining items on the pro-
gramme were: Organ march and chorus—
"Twine Ye the Garlands," Prof. Tho-
mas Radcliffe and Salt Lake Choral
society; soprano solo and chorus—
"Land of the Trumpet and Spear,"
Miss Lillian Roberts and Utah County
Choral union (H. E. Glies, conductor);
final—"Hallelujah Chorus," com-
bined choruses, conducted by Prof.
Evan Stephens.

The children from Provo (some 200
in number) were in charge of Mr.
Wallace Billings, Miss Mary C. Nut-
tall, Miss Emma Thatcher, Miss Jose-
phine Brimhall and Miss Jennie
Collins. They took part in the Colum-
bus ceremonies at Provo yesterday
morning until 12 o'clock, boarded the
train at 12:30 arrived at Salt
Lake City at 2:15 p. m. and performed
their part on the programme in the
Tabernacle exercises in the afternoon
under the direction of Prof. H. E.
Glies, also again in the evening.
The party returned to Provo on the
11:05 p. m. train.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Hon. the President and City
Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—The ordinance drafted
by your health officer in relation to
cesspools, if adopted, would work great
hardship to the taxpayers of this city,
not alone financially, but would, in
my opinion, not be conducive to the
health of the people.

A water-tight vessel for a sewer re-
ceptacle constructed according to spe-
cifications and to meet the require-
ments of a family of eight or ten per-
sons would need have a capacity of
about two thousand gallons. The sew-
age and drainage from a dwelling ac-
commodating a family of this size would
amount to at least fifty gallons per day,
and at the end of thirty days 1500 gal-
lons, and said ordinance would com-
pel the emptying of this when the re-
ceptacle was three parts full. The cess-
pool could not be constructed ac-
cording to specifications for less than
\$300, and although the doctor says
nothing about a vent pipe, this would
be a necessity, and to give any practi-
cal ventilation would require a pipe
twelve inches in diameter joined into
the cover of this air-tight fifth jug, and
should extend upwards at least twenty
feet, as to discharge its contents or
gases above the roofs of ordinary
dwellings. This would be an addition-
al cost of about \$50, making an outlay
of \$350 first cost.

The accumulating filth would need
to be removed every thirty days, and
the probable cost of such removal
(judging from past experience with
scavengers) would be not less than \$10
for each time, and for the twelve
months would aggregate \$120, making
a cost of \$470 for the luxury of such a
cesspool for one year.

Another very important considera-
tion would be the fact that the sewer
laterals are being constantly extended,
and the ordinance on sewers is so
framed that it compels the property
owners to make immediate connection
therewith, when said sewer pipe is laid
in front of and abutting on the prem-
ises. Then the property owner is com-
pelled to pay \$3 a front foot for the ex-
tension of the sewer pipe, and as the
property owners and workmen of
this city are generally so unfortunate
as to own about 100 feet frontage to
their homes, here on this one item
they are forced to raise \$300 for this
special tax.

Then the ordinance demands that
you immediately connect with the
sewer and the plumber's bill for doing
this is say \$300 more, in all \$600 for
sewer connections. Then, of course,
you must abandon the costly fifth jug
in the rear of your premises, as you
would no longer wish to use it, nor
would you be permitted to do so.

It is needless to say that the wage
earner and day laborer (and nine-tenths
of Salt Lake men belong to the above
classes) cannot possibly meet these
large expenses in addition to their
heavy taxes for city, county and school
purposes.

A hermetically sealed bottle of sewer
filth, with connecting waste pipes, ex-
tending from the bathroom, the water
closet, the bedrooms and kitchen
sink, all have two open ends, the
one in this case conveying sew-
age into the sealed jug, and the

other ends conveying sewer gas, a
deadly poison, back into the dwelling
and sleeping rooms of the family. A
cesspool is bad enough when its con-
tents can be discharged into the porous
earth, and be largely absorbed by the
sand and gravel in our sub-soil forma-
tion, which afford ready absorbment of
the fluid portion, and also a portion of
the gases, and some of the remaining
gases are rendered inert and harm-
less by being in contact with the soil.
In the sealed receptacle contemplated
by your health officer no such absorp-
tion could possibly take place; nay it is
intended that none such be permitted.

The doctor may claim that the dan-
ger lies in this sewage matter being
thus thrown and absorbed into the
soil, but let us remember that in the
earth cesspool the absorption takes
place from six to eighteen feet below
the surface of the ground,
and that in the system of
dry earth closets a shovelful
of dry earth securing a covering of
vault filth to the depth of three or four
inches, will deodorize the mass and
hold the gases entirely inert. Then we
may safely conclude that the earth
cesspool now in use, if properly con-
structed, is superior and safer to the
community, first, from a sanitary stand-
point, and secondly, will not be such a
crusher financially as compared to
the one recommended by the doctor.

And we must take into consideration
that the sewer districts now designated
will embrace all the most popular parts
of the city, and that the dwellings out-
side the sewer districts are in possession
of sufficient land surrounding each
dwelling on every side, that no appre-
hension need be felt as to an abundance
of room for the absorption needed
from cesspools belonging to those
more scattered and isolated dwell-
ings. Again, if this ordinance
recommended by the doctor be adopted,
then the city must immediately cease
to be constructed at least four water-
tight tanks. These tanks should have
a capacity of not less than 1500 gallons
each, and be set on wheels with large
hose pipe and pump, to be manned by
not less than four stout men, in order
to remove in the most cleanly and ex-
pedient manner possible the contents
of these filth bottles.

These sewer transportation wagons
constructed as above could not be fur-
nished for less than about \$1000, and
here would compel the outlay of an-
other \$4000 for the four wagons needed,
and as the city officials have already
declared that their funds are exhaust-
ed, and that all improvements pertain-
ing to water, to sewers and cesspools,
and so forth, must be made by a special
tax levied upon the property owners
and a lien upon such property until
such special tax is paid—workmen
and owners of homes, do you like the
picture?

Another and more important con-
sideration.

These filth jugs would have to be
emptied, their contents uncovered and
stirred up in pumping from cesspool
to tank, and as this kind of work is
generally done in the night time the
density of the atmosphere would pre-
vent the noxious vapors from arising
into the upper deep and so the night
air, laden with disease germs, would
be conveyed through our open win-
dows into our sleeping rooms and there

distribute disease and the seeds of death to the occupants thereof.

Remember, gentlemen, improvements are good, but the over-worked and over-taxed professional men and the wage earners and laborers do not desire improvements that do not improve the health of the city and that would, in many cases, compel them to sacrifice their homes and sell the same to meet the demands of the contemplated additional taxes.

Very respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, M. D.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Juab Stake was held last Saturday and Sunday at Nephi in the stake tabernacle. On the stand were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, President William Paxman and his counsel, Charles Sperry and James W. Paxman, members of the High Council, Bishops of wards, Father Noble, of Bountiful, and Elder John Beck.

President Paxman was pleased with the labors of the Saints, and exhorted all to diligence. He reported his stake in a flourishing condition. All the societies and organizations are in an excellent condition save the Y. M. M. I. A. and it would be in working order the coming week.

Father Noble related some of his experience in the Church and how he became acquainted with the Prophet Joseph in 1830.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Apostle Lyman delivered a powerful discourse on the general duties of the Saints emphasizing the necessity of having love for one another and being one in things pertaining to our salvation; to seek the Lord and attend our duties and He would lead us in the right path.

President Joseph F. Smith took for his text "Christ's Sermon on the Mount," (Matthew V), and bore a powerful testimony.

SUNDAY.

After the opening exercises and the administering of the Sacrament and the sustaining of the officers and authorities, both local and general, the latter as presented at the General Conference, President Smith delivered a discourse which was listened to with marked attention by a very large audience. He said, we have just voted to sustain the authorities of the Church, general and local, and if there were objections to any they should be made on such occasions as this; if there be none we should give a full vote, not a half one, and sustain them by our faith and prayers and works. Passages from the Doctrine and Covenants were read showing why we should say who should preside over us. Christ's sermon on the mount was spoken on. "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old, thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." If this will apply in this case it will apply in others. We should be pure before our God, for we are told, "Be ye perfect even as your Father in Heaven is perfect," and

we can be perfect, for the Lord never requested anything which was impossible. We were foreordained to be like Christ, our example. He then invoked the blessings of God upon all the Saints.

EVENING SESSION.

Apostle Lyman occupied the pulpit and spoke on cleanliness and industry. He advised that the members of the Lesser Priesthood be kept busy. "Beautify your city and your homes. Inform yourselves. Have a desire to be rich in knowledge and means, in goodness, and use the same in the right way. Make a success in whatever you undertake."

President Smith said he believed in short addresses and prayers but did not believe in having set phrases in either. Spoke for some time on the subject of "Prayer." He praised the Saints of Nephi, as did Brother Lyman, for the improvements made on our tabernacle and our excellent choir.

President Paxman indorsed what had been said and thus closed one of the best conferences ever held in the Juab Stake of Zion.

Singing of the doxology.

Benediction by President Joseph F. Smith.

J. D. CALL, Clerk of Conference.
NEPHI, Oct. 20, 1892.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The union had been arranged for the Fairview, Nashville, St. Joseph and Franklin wards, but owing to some misunderstanding none of them were represented, except Franklin, at the meeting on the 18th inst.

Present on the stand, Superintendent George Goddard and Brother John M. Whitaker of Salt Lake City, President of Onelia Stake George C. Parkinson, the Sunday School superintendency and others.

The exercises opened with the Union singing "Beautiful Day." Prayer by President G. C. Parkinson. Singing, "Hope of Israel." The programme proper commenced with the superintendency and teachers of Franklin Sunday school singing "The Sunday School Invitation." Next was an exercise on Bible history by the primary class at Franklin school, after which the second intermediate class reviewed their lessons on the Acts of the Apostles. Recitation, "A Mother's Farewell," by Ada Mendenhall.

Brother John M. Whitaker then briefly addressed the Union, after which the Stake Superintendency sang "Every One Sowing." Review lessons on the Book of Mormon from Sunday School charts, by first intermediate class; recitation, "Are You Fighting for the Master?" by Clara Pratt.

Superintendent George Goddard next addressed the Union and directed attention to the school, recommending that they be handled with care. He also encouraged every one to follow the example set by the superintendent and teachers in rendering paria assigned. The subject of prayer was also dwelt upon. Song, "Utah's Best Crop," in which the schools joined. "Parting Hymn," was sung to close the morning session.

Benediction by Henry Brunson.

In the afternoon after the singing of

a "Jubilee Song," prayer was offered by William Woodward. Singing, "Beautiful Zion." The Sacrament was administered by J. H. Corbridge and William Mendenhall. By request the "Sunday School Invitation" was repeated. A recitation, "Be careful what you say," was rendered by Rosa Marshall. Review lesson on the first principles of the Gospel by the Theological class. Song by Manuel Packer.

Stake Superintendent W. L. Webster regretted very much that a misunderstanding had happened with some of the schools in this district, for those not present are certainly, he said, missing a treat. I. B. Nash expressed his pleasure at having the brethren from Salt Lake City with them. James Herd was pleased to be associated with the Sunday schools and to see so many parents present. He spoke of the responsibilities resting upon mothers. Brothers Goddard and Whitaker followed, giving excellent advice and encouragement. The former also sang "A Dream."

Elders E. Swan and Joseph Gollightly of Preston and C. D. Gosnell of Franklin, the future Sunday school missionaries from this stake, each expressed pleasure at being laborers in the Sunday school cause.

Brother Goddard and others sang to close, and the whole congregation joined in chorus, "Who's on the Lord's side, who?"

Benediction by Joseph Gollightly.

In the evening another meeting was held, at which Brothers Goddard, Whitaker and Kirkup were the speakers. Much good counsel was given.

THOMAS DURANT,
Stake Secretary.

Sheriff J. H. Thompson and Deputy Frank Prothro have returned from their long chase after John See, the wife murderer. They overtook the man they had been following a short distance beyond Durango, Colorado, only to find that he was not See, and bore little resemblance to him. Mr. Thompson is confident that they were on the right trail for two hundred miles, when they lost it.—*Silver Belt* (Arizona.)

Colonel A. C. Fisk, the largest farmer in Colorado, is harvesting the crops of wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and other products from the 5,000 acres of land he cultivates by the sub-irrigation system in Weld county, near the towns of Fort Collins and Greeley. Charles E. Harriok has gone to supervise the harvest, which is expected to result in 50,000 bushels of wheat, 100 train loads of potatoes, and other things in proportion. Crops in that section are very large this year.—*Denver News*.

A gentleman who has thoroughly covered the interior of Nebraska within the last two or three months, remarked yesterday that, while the corn crop would turn out pretty well, the general condition of the state as regards crops, etc., will be behind that of last year. He states that the supply of cattle and hogs throughout the state will show a marked decrease from last year. The number of sheep which will be turned to market from the feed lots of the state will in all probability show a fair increase.—*Stout City Tribune*.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
 Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
 IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - - October 29, 1892.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
 SALT LAKE CITY,
 October 15th, 1892.

To whom it may concern:

It having been surmised that through recent changes in the DESERET NEWS office the Church had no further direction of or interest in the papers issued from that establishment, we feel it proper to state that the DESERET EVENING, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY NEWS are still and will continue to be the organs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and as such are worthy the patronage and perusal of the Saints. The changes that have been made have met with our entire approval; and in recognizing these periodicals as the organs of the Church we shall continue through them to disseminate the official communications of the Church.

Your brethren in the Gospel,

(Signed) WILFORD WOODRUFF,

GEO. Q. CANNON,

JOS. F. SMITH.

NOT THE UTAH WAY.

The Boston *Traveler*, in an editorial headed "The Utah Mormons," says:

"Polygamy may be dead in Utah, as the defenders of the Mormons claim, but how comes it that we have Apostle Taylor declaring that the manifesto of President Woodruff, advising that no more polygamous unions may be entered into for the present, does not prevent a man from supporting more than one woman? This would seem to indicate what has always been held by those who looked deeper than the mere surface manifesto, that the alleged abandonment of polygamy is a mere pretext to win a better opinion from the rest of the country and to influence politicians in favor of statehood. That it has succeeded is shown in the congratulations indulged in by President Cannon "over the miraculous change in public sentiment." How much President Eliot of Harvard has had to do with this miracle is not said, but he should not be denied the credit or the discredit, as the case may be, of his share. It will be a good thing to give Mormon Utah a long probation.

Intelligence and humanity may be alive in Massachusetts, as public rumor and the census reports still inform us, but how comes it that we have the editor of a respectable newspaper there making remarks in order to argue them, and advocating by implication the violation of one of the plainest duties an honorable man can assume? Does the *Traveler* writer think that

President Woodruff's manifesto prevented, or pretended or was intended to prevent, "a man from supporting more than one woman," if that other woman or women happened to be his wife or wives, and possibly the mother or mothers of his children? If so, his intellect must be pitifully dwarfed, and his sense of humanity utterly depraved. He suspects that what he calls the "alleged abandonment of polygamy" was a mere pretext to win a better opinion from the rest of the country; and he intimates that that better opinion would have been won, from him at least, if the men who had practiced polygamy in Utah had immediately turned their plural wives and their children out of doors, scorned, repudiated, despised, and left to the mercies of a world in which such Christian scribes as he are good enough to be considered respectable.

The Mormons in Utah are as far above the need of a better opinion from his class of thinkers as they are above his method of dealing with the women and children who have claims upon them for support. To the law and to its spirit, even to its very letter, they yield sincere obedience. But that law does not require nor can it compel that they shall withhold support from the women they covenanted to love and cherish, and the children born unto them in such alliances. The *Traveler* man's notions under the abandonment of polygamy prove what his notions of the practice of polygamy were. He thinks it strange that the men do not hail with pleasure the opportunity heartlessly to cast off and mercilessly to hurl down to eternal sorrow the women whose love they once had won. It is enough to say to him that such may be the Boston way, but it is not the Utah way.

As to "the congratulations indulged in by President Cannon 'over the miraculous change in public sentiment,'"—they do butless spring from a perfectly natural gratitude that the intelligence of the American people had at last come to reject as senseless and such emanations as might be expected from writers of the *Traveler* stripe; and as to the question of how much President Eliot had to do with this miracle, we are of opinion that the more the distinguished gentleman had to do with it the more entitled he is to a share in the "congratulations."

A BOOTLESS AGITATOR.

The continued attempt to arouse a national willingness to change the name of our country from America to Columbia is only a fresh reminder that it is generally the man who tells of a thing, not the man who does it, that is honored and perpetuated by his contemporaries and thus by later generations. No one disputes that if the right of discovery had prevailed, this continent would have borne the name of the hardy Genoese whose crowning act a hundred million people are celebrating this month. But it so happened that among his officers and a later voyage there was an intelligent Florentine, Amerigo Vespucci, or Vesputius, who on his return to Europe published glowing account of the lands he visited and gave to the world the first formal

announcement of the discovery, claiming, so far as the continent of the west was concerned, to have been the first to set foot upon it. His name was given to the new world by a famous German cosmographer, Martin Waldseemüller, through whose works, passing through several editions, it was fastened irrevocably, not altogether by caprice, upon both continents comprising the hemisphere.

After all, the purpose of the present agitation is not worth its cost. Columbus needs no larder recognition in this our day to cause his name to be remembered. If Vespucci comes in for some remembrance too, what matters it; his glory in no wise eclipses that of his commander. The name of the one is preserved by a strange freak of fortune; the fame of the other can never be dimmed and will grow ever brighter through all the ages.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Three weeks from yesterday the voters of the United States will cast their ballots for members of the electoral college, who in turn will express the choice of those who elected them for President and Vice-President of the Republic. No interest attaches to these candidates for electors—their duty is merely perfunctory, and they are only selected to perform a clerical act. But a vast and consuming interest is associated with the number of votes each state will have and the uncertainty as to which candidates those votes will be cast for. Below will be found a table giving this information with reference to the last three elections, and also the membership of the electoral college under the new apportionment:

	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.
STATES.	Castled.	Blancok.	Blaine.	Cleveland.
Alabama	10	10	10	10
Arkansas	7	7	7	7
California	5	5	5	5
Colorado	3	3	3	3
Connecticut	7	7	7	7
Delaware	3	3	3	3
Florida	4	4	4	4
Georgia	11	11	11	11
Idaho	3	3	3	3
Illinois	21	21	21	21
Indiana	13	13	13	13
Iowa	11	11	11	11
Kansas	6	6	6	6
Kentucky	12	12	12	12
Louisiana	8	8	8	8
Maine	7	7	7	7
Maryland	8	8	8	8
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13
Michigan	11	11	11	11
Minnesota	7	7	7	7
Missouri	8	8	8	8
Montana	3	3	3	3
Nevada	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	5	5	5	5
New Jersey	9	9	9	9
New York	36	36	36	36
North Carolina	10	10	10	10
North Dakota	3	3	3	3
Ohio	23	23	23	23
Oregon	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	29	29	29	29
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4
South Carolina	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	3	3	3	3
Tennessee	12	12	12	12
Texas	11	11	11	11
Vermont	3	3	3	3
Virginia	11	11	11	11
Washington	4	4	4	4
West Virginia	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	10	10	10	10
Wyoming	3	3	3	3
Total	214	214	214	214

THE INFAMY IS REVIVED.

A recent editorial in this paper congratulated our friends in Idaho over the apparent awakening to justice which the powers that be in that state had undergone, and the seemingly imminent restoration to those disfranchised of all their rights as citizens. In doing so we anticipated as to the supreme court's action, and in that respect find ourselves disappointed, a dispatch from Boise dated yesterday, and which appears elsewhere in these columns, announcing that the supreme court has decided the test oath law to be constitutional. The opinion withholding the right to register and vote is the undivided action of the court.

The religious test, or whatever else it may be called by which the Idaho Mormons were disfranchised, was made a law by the legislature only last year. Its provisions are, in brief, that any man who, since the first of January, 1888, or since he was eighteen years old has been a member of or practiced the beliefs of the Mormon Church or any church or sect that teaches or has taught the doctrine of patriarchal or plural marriage or has taught, counseled or aided any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy or similar marital conditions, is denied the right of voting at any public election in the state. The case which the supreme court has just decided was brought a short time ago, by a man who went before the registrar of Bear Lake county and subscribed to the required oath. It was claimed that in doing this perjury was committed, he being a member of the Church aimed at; and he was subsequently arrested upon that charge. He thereupon applied to the supreme court for a remedial writ on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, not being in consonance with section 9, article I of the United States Constitution and against a provision in the state constitution, both of which points are overruled and the writ is denied.

The court holds substantially that ex post facto laws, or those retroactive in their nature, relate only to criminal procedure, and that the exercise of suffrage is not an inherent right but a privilege regulated by law; also that the law is not in the nature of a bill of attainder, for that the constitution has the right to determine what qualifications shall obtain in the case of any one exercising any privilege or holding any office under the state, and that if any person or class of persons comes within the disqualifying clause and is rejected, he is properly rejected and there is no attainder attaching to it so long as it operates on all alike.

Now, it seems to us that there is a lack of profoundness in the conclusion that the wise and beneficent provision against ex post facto legislation has no other meaning than the protection of a person charged with a crime. There is a special statute in every state and territory aimed at securing such rights to defendants and it is known as a statute of limitations; but even it cannot assist a person to the renewal of the right of suffrage when once that right has been forfeited through the suffering of punishment for certain crimes. It would appear that no matter what construction may be placed upon the office of retroactive legislation, one of the results of certain

criminal acts is the loss of the franchise, which cannot thereafter in some cases be restored, and that this is part of the punishment inflicted. If, therefore, such deprivation of rights as the people in Idaho have undergone and are undergoing is a means of punishment, wherein does the honorable court make the conclusion that their disfranchisement is a civil and not a criminal matter harmonize with sound logic, to say nothing of common sense? Does not the case stand thus: The procedure is strictly civil when the Mormon could not be reached if it were criminal, and the effect of this (being punishment) is criminal; but the element of crime has no relation to the procedure (in the case of a Mormon), so that his punishment cannot be reviewed or considered in the light of ex post facto legislation! Is not that about the size of it?

Again: The laws provide and the courts have held that the franchise in this country is *property* and the best property a man can have. If that be the case, upon what ground does the Idaho court stand when it solemnly declares that voting is a mere privilege to be regulated by the state? What makes the state, and of what is it composed? Is it not those same men who claim and exercise the right to vote who are the creators and upholders of the public edifice, which, the court says, has in turn the right to disfranchise them with or without conviction of crime? And can the thing created become superior to the creator? Would it not sound better to say that the state has the right to *regulate* but not to *deny*? Yet there is a reason for the court thinking and acting otherwise in the fact that to *regulate* implies to be regular, that is, uniform, impartial, not burdening A with conditions to which B is not subjected, and so on. But how could a legislature pass a measure aimed solely at a *class* and not intended for the annoyance of all who entertain objectionable opinions, if that rule were followed? How could Mormons, who only *believe* certain things at variance with their Christian brethren, be assailed, and Catholics (for instance) who perhaps entertain certain views of government not strictly in harmony with republicanism, be let alone?

There is a good deal in the opinion that seems at this distance very evasive and uncertain as a legal instrument, and very fixed and definite as a reflex of the spirit of political fanaticism in which the law was born. Those who framed and favored the odious act were determined at those to whom they were opposed should not vote. In the accomplishment of such selfish and wholly unworthy purpose they invoked the aid of the law and have obtained what for the present answers their purpose—a decision affirming its constitutionality. But the end is not yet!

ANCIENT SCIENCE.

The most profitable as well as pleasurable labor of the archaeologist ought to be the unearthing of traces of former but long extinct civilization. It is claimed that the high intellectual and scientific development to which the present age has attained is but a return of what existed in the long

agone and had its rise, pinnacle and fall. Ours is at its height, or very nearly so, one would think; and if with the going out of the century or any other adjacent period our great skill and marked accomplishments shall begin to wane, it will be the best but not the only evidence that the idea is correct.

It is now related in current literary circles that Mr. Flinders Petrie, who has been studying for two years at Gizeh, is convinced that the Egyptian stone-workers of 4000 years ago had a surprising acquaintance with what had been considered modern tools. Among the many tools used by the pyramid builders were both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills, like those of today, were set with jewels (probably corundum, as the diamond was very scarce), and even like tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen that the cutting marks in hard granite gave no indication of wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.

It is claimed that the ancients had railroads, but this is more or less visionary, the evidence being very scant if existing at all. The fact that we know so little and links of information uniting us with the past are being discovered so numerous of late, is the means of making many people believe, and perhaps before the generation is gone all will believe and many will know.

AS TO STATEHOOD AGAIN.

The organ of the Liberal party attempts no concealment of the fact that the sole necessity for the continuance of that party is to oppose "imminent statehood," which it affects to think would be otherwise very "imminent within the next four months."

The organ of the Democratic party, probably in pursuance of its frankly expressed hope that the Liberal party in this county will not disband until after the next election, desires the statehood question kept prominent. It co-fesses its partisanship in the hope referred to; and yet it proceeds to read the DESERET NEWS, which is a non-partisan paper, and has no partisan hopes, a moral lecture on "insincere avowals made with a sinister purpose" and on a departure from "the policy of fair play which has been characteristic of that [this] paper."

We can hardly conceive the necessity of replying to such insinuations from such a source. Yet the invitation is one that may not well be resisted; especially when it is charged that in our "zeal to state the non-political attitude of the Mormon church officials" we have "gone too far," and that our position is not warranted by the sentiments of a vast majority of the people we "claim to represent."

Let us see.
If there is any one thing that the DESERET NEWS desires, or has desired,

out of the political controversy that for more than a year past has been going on in this Territory, it is the welfare and advancement of the majority of the people. That object, and that alone, has with us been ever in view during all the wrangling that partisan cotemporaries and partisan speakers on either side of the political line have indulged in. We have not exposed the cause of Democracy, because the Republicans profess, and have given some evidence of, a patriotic desire to bring about a condition of peace and prosperity. We have not taken up the outcries for Republicanism, because the Democrats have proclaimed, and manifested some sincerity in, a like desire. We believe that either party has the power to help materially in the consummation of so desirable an object; and we certainly believe that both parties, working sincerely for the same object, have the power to accomplish it. If a conscientious adherence to this attitude permits us at this late day to only claim to represent the Mormon people, then have our efforts indeed been woefully misapplied.

Furthermore: The News in declining to champion the cause or candidates of either the Democratic or the Republican party has also declined to lead or participate in active opposition to either the one or the other. But that course has not taken us out of the field of aggressive popular discussion. The common enemy of both the national parties, the obstacle, as we believe, to the harmony and growth of Utah, has not received gingerly treatment at our hands. Not that its candidates have been unjustly assailed or railing accused; many of them have been men of capacity and honor. But they have stood upon a platform whose props have one by one been knocked away, and were the representatives of principles that either called for the continuance of or return to the period of discord and strife, or were summed up in the one word "apollia." Our opposition to this party and policy has been unequivocal and unceasing; believing it to be antagonistic to the best interests of the Territory, we have fought it in all seasons and in every honorable way. We have not even desired its continuance beyond a specified election day in the hope that its strength would draw from another set of candidates and thus render more certain the election of a set of candidates for whom we might have favor. Our "sincerity" in this admits of no question, we think, even though it has not been of the partisan Democratic variety. Nor should we think that in any avowal of ours the Democratic organ could find the "muck of a sinister purpose." Hence to charge us with saying that which "would land the Priesthood and members of the Church in a body in the Liberal party, which has no other platform than Mormon-hating," may be used as a piece of amusing absurdity. If the Democratic organ will look at its inuendo in the light of its own performance it will confess that it has been guilty of colossal impudence.

Coming back now to the main proposition—Liberal opposition to "imminent statehood" and the wil-

lingness of the News, speaking for the Priesthood and members of the Mormon Church, to wait for that boon until the non-Mormons shall want it: The position of this paper is consistent, sincere, and in every aspect of the case prudent. If we didn't believe the political atmosphere in Utah would be cleared and purified by the death of the Liberal party; if we did not have the confession of that party that it only lives to oppose statehood; if we did not feel that every honorable man is entitled to have all his doubts as to Mormon sincerity, idle and without foundation though they may be, forever settled and set at rest; if we did not feel that our present condition is much more satisfactory than that from which the Territory has but recently emerged, and is to be cherished as preferable to any possible return; if we did not feel that with each political party so closely watching the other good government will be pretty certain and rank abuses speedy of correction; if we did not believe that the territorial form if well administered can be endured as long and with as little discomfort by Mormons as by non-Mormons; if we did not believe any of these things but believed their exact opposite, then we might join in the clamor for immediate statehood—and not get it.

The Mormon people are patient as well as patriotic. They are not Democrats because of the Home Rule bill, nor Republicans because of the Teller statehood bill. They haven't joined either party in order to hasten statehood. As to how much injustice has been done the Democratic party by the statement of this paper that "in all our view we suspect both parties are playing largely for effect" in the statehood agitation, the organ of that party may recall its own statement, "rather no statehood at all than statehood at Republican hands with the understanding that Utah shall be a Republican"—or words to that effect; and its further declaration that the Republicans would never have presented the statehood bill save to offset the home rule bill; a declaration the Republicans meet by asserting that the Democrats only framed the "grotesque" home rule bill because they were afraid of straight statehood, and still wanted to make a bid for votes. If these various "elucidations" are not "convincing" to the average mind then we do not understand the term; and if they do not warrant the suspicion that both parties are playing with this question for effect, they at least go to show that each party thinks the other is doing that very thing.

We say again, the Mormon people will welcome statehood when it comes, and they will then shirk none of its responsibilities. They are not sighing for a greater burden of taxation, but will not refuse their share of it when their fellow-citizens announce themselves as ready to assume it. Meanwhile they are doing quite well; they are contented and prosperous; they are trying to live their religion and build up Zion; and they have little time and small inclination to rant about, breathlessly seeking an object which they have long lived without and to which a large number of their fellow-citizens have announced themselves as violently opposed. They can wait.

RASCALLY BUSINESS.

It is claimed that another chapter is added to "Two Centuries of Dishonor" by the report which has been made concerning the transfer to the white people of the famous Cherokee strip; it might as well be said in addition that not only the report but the actions to which it refers and a host of others of the same character and in the same vicinity are as disgraceful to the nation as they are contemptible and rascally in the perpetrators. The lands held by the Indians were wanted by the white exterminators, who were as at the beginning of the country, "smarter" and more capable of driving a bargain with but one side to it than were the owners of the soil, and there was no such danger to encounter as in the case of deceiving and defrauding a white man, who knows that the courts of equity are always open and willing to give relief. So the Indian, as usual, had to go.

An able authority on the treatment extended and kept up by the interlopers to the native Americans, a few years ago in a burst of righteous indignation declared the fact was that the United States government had not kept one of its treaties with the Indians. While this is perhaps an exaggeration, it is not as far from the truth as could be wished. Still, we would not burden the government with so much of responsibility for what takes place as that writer does. That it is morally responsible is unquestionable, but that it can control or be properly answerable for all the rascally transactions of its agents and frontiersmen is out of the question.

An exchange says: "As long as the country was in the business of stealing land itself this was probably unavoidable; but more recently it has made many pretensions toward reform, which no one can reconcile with the Indian commissioner's acts. To have made the recent report [on the Cherokee business] complete the commissioners should have stated who did the cheating and who pocketed the profits of the fraud." This is outspoken enough for the most exacting. There can be no mistake made as to the writer's meaning. And yet who can say that it is not substantially just and practically correct? The fact is, we have as a nation got to looking upon the aborigines as intruders instead of taking that unwelcome role upon ourselves; the native's rights to property or redress for grievances become less as his numbers and possessions become less, and every natural indication points to the fiat of fate that he will soon have neither hunting ground nor habitation, himself living only as a sad and fateful chapter in a dark and dreary history.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

There is something terribly wrong, one way or another, in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, now undergoing a life sentence in an English prison on a conviction of the murder of her husband by poison. If she is guilty, as the jury said she was, then the time and sympathy extorted from the public on both sides of the Atlantic consti-

tute a decided wrong to the people so drawn upon; but if the jury were misled as to the facts, or for any other cause did not do the accused justice, as nine-tenths of the people in England as well as the United States seem to believe, then an outrage upon a defenseless woman amounting to a scandal upon British jurisprudence and a blot upon the civilization of the world has been perpetrated.

In a recent issue of the *Review of Reviews* (London), its editor, Mr. Stead, has an article entitled, "Ought Mrs. Maybrick to be Tortured to Death?" In the course of which he says that he and Sir Charles Russell have received from South Africa copies of a deathbed confession which in substance exonerates the prisoner, and claims that if the document have no other value it will serve to show the travesty of justice which has taken place regarding her. Mr. Stead demands that if Home Secretary Asquith will not hear the case, then Foreign Minister Roseberry and Mr. Gladstone must; the woman must be released before Christmas or she will die where she is. There has been the sincere hope that the efforts being made on both sides of the Atlantic could net fail to secure her pardon or at least the amelioration of her punishment. Whether the throwing of this new side light upon the case will help or retard its settlement remains to be seen.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

This paper recently referred to the situation of the Homestead strikers, the charge against them making it already one of the celebrated cases of the country—treason. In his charge to the grand jury, Chief Justice Paxson gave a most learned and perspicuous exposition of the crime named, explaining its elements and pointing out its features; it was unusually lengthy, comprising about 5000 words, and was considered by the local bar as unfavorable to the defendants.

The judge gave some instructions to the jury that carry conviction along with them; and although they seem at times to deal in commonplace things, these are necessary for a more perfect understanding of the whole legal fabric presented to the panel. His statement that "the mutual right of the parties to contract in regard to the wages and the character of the employment, whether by the piece or by the day, whether for ten hours or less, is fixed as any other right we enjoy," and the subjoined statement that "it is the plain duty of the state to protect them in the enjoyment of it," are unanswerable as legal propositions, albeit somewhat prejudicial to the cause of those who hold to the supremacy of the union by which the workers were controlled. He does not stop with this general reference, however, but goes on to make special mention of the interference by the organization, saying: "It is alleged that the advisory committee did more than induce others not to accept employment from the company; that it allowed no persons to enter the mill and even permitted no strangers to enter the town without its consent." The judge refers to the com-

mittee's military organization, showing how the authority of the sheriff had been defied, and then deals with the Homestead battle and concomitant circumstances, with which we are all familiar.

The language of the charge is in places quite graphic and throughout maintains a high literary character. Some of the passages are dramatic and pathetic, as witness the following:

"We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we can have none for men receiving exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights, and entailing such a vast expense upon the taxpayers of the commonwealth."

"It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation. It was a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their right."

Such a state of things existing in any country, his honor concludes, shows that there is a weak spot, which is not in the law itself but probably in its enforcement. If those who are charged with its administration do but their plain duty, all that is needed will be accomplished, and he did not think by reason of a long experience on the bench, that the jury in this case would fail to do theirs.

Treason was defined by his honor as the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist the officers and deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. It was shown as a maxim of criminal law that a man is presumed to have intended that which is the natural and probable consequence of his acts, and then the judge closed by saying: "We have reached the point in the history of the state where there are but two roads left for us to pursue; the one leads to order and good government, the other leads to anarchy."

After reading and considering the report of the judge's charge, we are inclined to the opinion previously spoken of—that it was unfavorable to the strikers. Unless this judgment is greatly at fault in the premises, we might go a step further and say that it amounts substantially to a direction to the jury to indict, which, as has already been seen, they did in the case of thirty-one of the strikers. The evidence seems strong, so that convictions are more than probable, and the crime is the highest known to the law. The situation is a most serious one.

IN MEMORIAM COLUMBUS.

Those who think Salt Lake City unequal to such an occasion as fitly observing Discovery Day should have seen the magnificent procession of children this morning. It is questionable if anywhere in the land as great a turnout proportionately has occurred, and quite certain that nowhere do the children better understand what all the parade and display signifies. It is noteworthy that we gave President Harrison the finest reception of this kind he received as he himself admitted; but today we fairly capped the

climax—in homely phraseology, we "just fairly spread ourselves" and that, too, in honor of a man who has been in the great beyond a dozen generations past.

Four hundred years ago tomorrow Christopher Columbus disembarked from the "Santa Maria" on the eastern shore of San Salvador, the most easterly island in the Bahama group, off the southeastern coast of Florida. We celebrate the occasion on Friday because he set sail from Palos on Friday, discovered land on Friday, began his return voyage on Friday, and reached Palos again on Friday, March 15, 1493; this seeming to be the explorer's red letter day and its being so close to the real time of discovery, determined us to fix the celebration accordingly, thus allowing for the day as well as the date.

There may be those who do not understand why it is that some places observed the 12th of this month instead of the present date. This is because of the change made in the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582; he found it necessary to arbitrarily dispose of ten days in order to make the world's chronology coherent, that is, to make time and its measurement from the beginning correspond. The calendar is not perfect yet, but it is practically so, and it is a splendid exemplification of the great learning and profound judgment of the priestly philosopher. Expunging the ten days placed the equinox in its proper position in the year, and the seasons being thus adjusted were made to correspond with the years and parts thereof; but it made the change spoken of, a difference of ten days. It is like setting back the hands of a clock; the time itself goes on, but the measurement of it does not, and in celebrating the 12th of October as it was before the revision, we have to wait ten days and thus fill up the gap which Gregory made for our convenience.

It is a great day and Columbus was a great man. Both deserve all the honors which a grateful people are now bestowing.

AN AUTHOR IN A DILEMMA.

The New York *World* recently offered a prize of \$500 for the best Democratic campaign song. There were several hundred competitors and the choice was made by a committee appointed for that purpose. It turns out that the author is a Republican, holding a lucrative position in one of the departments at Washington, and as such he refuses to give his name, preferring to forfeit the prize if necessary. The *World* declares that to give the money to a competitor who declines to publicly acknowledge its reception raises a question of literary ethics which can only properly be decided by experts, and the whole matter has been submitted to such a committee. It would seem that in any event the author is entitled to something, since the paper publishes both the words and music of his production.

THE CHICAGO *Mail* wants "the good work so auspiciously begun at Coffeyville to go on merrily till the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

NANSEN'S POLAR SHIP.

The efforts of the indefatigable Dr. Nansen to reach and explore the North Pole every attentive news reader is more or less familiar with. He has his own ideas of the course and utility of the Polar currents, and his theories, borne out as they are in great measure by his own discoveries and observation, have at least an air of much plausibility. His present intention is to force his way into the great northerly stream, and, trusting himself to a ship which shall be able to resist or endure the tremendous ice pressure that may be encountered, let that stream carry him whither it will. To this end he has been devoting his attention for some months past to the construction of a vessel that shall answer his high requirements. The ship has now so far progressed that an idea may be formed of its general outline. One who has seen it says the slanting sides of the tight little craft strike the eye at once. Under the supposition that the vessel will be "screwed" by the ice, care has been taken that no projecting points or flat surfaces exist. The peculiar design is based on the anticipation that all ice, when meeting the vessel, will be forced down under it, allowing it to be raised so much out of the water. For the same reason the bottom of the vessel is covered with hard and smooth wood—greenheart, 8 to 6 inches thick. Inside, the vessel is provided with horizontal, vertical, and diagonal crossbeams, fastened by hundreds of iron and wooden joints, giving the impression of great solidity. The frame is mostly old oak. Besides the uppermost covering of greenheart, there are two oak skins. The vessel is provided with a steam-engine of 160 horse power. It is rigged as a three-masted schooner and will mainly rely on its sails when in the ice. Its dimensions are: keel, 31 metres; greatest length of deck, 39 metres; greatest width of deck, 11 metres; height from keel to deck, 5.25 metres; when loaded, 4.75 metres; displacement, 800 tons. The hull will be extremely heavy on account of the heavy material used in the construction, yet it is estimated that she will be able to carry 400 tons of coal and provisions, etc. Besides the smaller boats necessary for reconnoitering, etc., two large boats are being built, able to hold the whole crew of twelve men, and provisions for three months.

With such a marvel of solidity, and with the skill and the experience the intrepid Nansen has already exhibited, there are good reasons to expect that the results of this voyage will far exceed those of any that have preceded it. The interest of the whole world will be centered upon it.

A BANKRUPTCY LAW NEEDED.

The time was, in the very remote ages, when an insolvent debtor might be put to death by his creditors; coming along down the shore of time, with the sun of a more perfect Christianity rising higher and higher and an improved civilization growing and spreading among men, the savagery of such laws was finally recognized and they

gave way to measures less rigorous. As far back as the medieval period, we believe, or say about the time that the good Queen Isabella disposed of her jewelry rather than go in debt to give Mr. Columbus a world-seeking outfit, the more merciful treatment of only imprisoning the man who couldn't or wouldn't pay his obligations was in vogue, and the race has not entirely gotten rid of this relic of modified barbarism yet; still, it is only in a few places where civilization prevails that this is done, and it is not as a rule invoked in them except in the more aggravated cases.

Few things in this life are more genuinely annoying than for a confiding creditor who may be in need of his dues to be put off and avoided and himself and his business made to suffer through the default of others; but, like almost everything else in this life, there is another side to the question. Perhaps the debtor, through lack of a business faculty or some stroke of misfortune, has become unable to meet his obligations, and as there is nothing criminal in this, there is nothing to be gained by either the creditor or society at large in punishing the debtor; in cases where there is a criminal or fraudulent default or avoidance, it is altogether different and the law amply provides for dealing with such transactions.

The relation of debtor and creditor has always existed and always will so long as men buy and sell. Immediate payments are practically impossible; besides, even if such things could be, they would create more blindness, damage and loss than they would avoid. This is an age of refined civilization and comprehensive enlightenment, one in which transactions are not as a rule conducted on the basis of an immediate exchange, but rather on that of a risk or an experiment. The man who buys a stock of goods, for instance, and opens up a store, takes upon himself a risk at the hands of the people among whom he locates; he must conform to their customs and circumstances if he sells anything at all. If they are a farming class who receive money as a rule only after the sale of crops, he must give them credit till after such sales, and in the meantime must keep up his stock without, perhaps, having the ready cash to do it, so he in turn must have credit from the concerns with which he deals. These latter, and the village dealer also, are thus constantly involved in a risk; the people trusted may not pay a sufficient proportion of their obligations at the appointed time to settle with the greater ones, or the farmers' crops may fall altogether and they be thus unable to pay anything at all, in which case the small concern goes to the wall hopelessly and its fall may seriously jostle if it does not completely overturn some one or more of the places from whence came the supplies. This kind of thing or something similar sometimes happens, but not very often; but if it occurred every day, we still could not dispense with the credit system and its attendant risks. Just fancy a store in which a man has dealt for years and always paid up, refusing further credit because it has been determined to

abandon that system of dealing! Or a hotel proprietor demanding the pay for each meal and lodging upon the receipt thereof from a registered patron who presents external evidence of ability to pay! Or a New York merchant refusing to honor a telegraphic order from a reliable firm in Salt Lake until the money arrives, although the goods might be wanted immediately and would steadily diminish in demand corresponding with the delay! Of course no one thinks of such things; and they all go to show to what extent the commercial world places confidence in its constituent parties. Yet this confidence is sometimes misplaced, often than otherwise through unforeseen calamities; and this all makes it necessary for each nation to establish and maintain a comprehensive rule of bankruptcy.

A bankruptcy law was passed in this country in 1841 and permitted to live but three brief years. In 1841 it was revived by Congress, (which has the sole power under the Constitution of dealing with the subject), but this time, through political agitation it did not live so long as before, its repeal taking place in 1843. After the war the rebellion the agitation was again renewed, the pressure at that time being well nigh irresistible through the unsettled condition of business in the country, and as a measure of relief to those who were financially stranded a bill was passed in 1867. It was an *ex parte*, quibotic and most unsatisfactory contrivance, showing that the legislative as well as the business department of the land was in bad repair. It was afterwards amended—and made somewhat worse if possible—and after a fitful existence of eight years it went the way of its predecessors.

The whole country is in need of a just and impartial system governing bankruptcy, but perhaps we need it worse in Utah than do the people of other commonwealths, for we have not, like most of them, even an insolvency law. When an assignment is made here it is upon the principles of the common law and customs prevailing elsewhere, by means of which the debtor arranges things pretty much as he pleases. The subject has been brought up in several Congresses, but nothing could be agreed upon. Let us hope the next one, or the next session of this one, will take the matter in hand and keep it there until completed.

The reflections on this subject herein contained have reference of course to the greater mercantile concerns which are governed by the law of business as well as the law of Congress and the local enactments. There is no design or intention to either excuse or suggest an excuse for private individuals running recklessly into the meshes of obligations from which they cannot honorably escape, Providential calamities being excluded from the computation of the case. The remarks on the subject of debt at the recent General Conference were full of appropriateness and wisdom, and cannot be too emphatically urged upon the consideration of the people in every community of the Saints.

A FINE POEM.

Elsewhere in these columns appears a poem from the pen of Bishop O. F. Whitney. It was delivered by him with fine elocutionary effect at the Tabernacle ceremonies last evening and received enthusiastic plaudits. It is the story of the Discovery couched in the words and measure of song, and is as finished and well rounded an effort as the talented author has yet given us, which is saying a great deal in its praise. The passage referring to Ferdinand and Columbus and which closes with the question as to which is the lord and which the vassal now, is one of the most striking of the gems of thought which gladden throughout the entire production. The poem is well worth taking care of; it constitutes a valuable and delightful contribution to our memorable celebration of Discovery Day.

THE WORLD MOVES.

In his excellent speech in the celebration ceremonies last evening, Chief Justice Zane said: "A few years ago I never expected to stand in this place and speak to an audience; the fact that such is the case shows that the world moves."

Surely the world does move and necessarily we—Judge Zane and all of us—move with it. Evolution is written on every structure, is blazoned on the public highways, is marked upon the masses with whom we mingle, is even delostely traced in the filigments of the foliage which now greets the gaze wherever the eye may turn. The mind of man here and elsewhere, when uncorrupted by wars and free from the searing influence of lawlessness and vice, becomes a mainpring of energy and a gatherer of wisdom whose beneficent effects are stamped upon the brow of the worker and exemplified in the work accomplished by his hands.

It has taken time and patience and thought and care, mingled with the sweat of blood, to carve out from the materials of the Utah that was the Utah we now have. Who shall not say, All honor to the founders! Who can find it in his heart to be niggardly of praise for those who built upon the foundation and year by year, little by little, as fast as opportunities and circumstances would permit, added to the comfort and beauty and attractiveness of Our Mountain Home until it has become a magnet attracting to its midst the civilization and improved advantages of the east and the west, and until at last nothing attainable by man aided by faith and guided by inspiration is impossible to us! Those celebrations in the nation yesterday which were grander than ours were so only in the advantages which greater numbers and more accessible resources provide, and such were not numerous; while in enthusiasm, in that generous feeling of neighborly regard which prompts people to assemble and commingle their voices in honor of a great occasion, there were none which could truthfully say they looked down upon us.

The Judge is right; he is observant,

thoughtful and truthful. Less than the life of a middle-aged man expended upon Utah has made it plain to all observers that the world moves, and that its motion is onward and upward. We are here not to be sluggards, not to clog the wheels of progress or stand idly in its pathway; but to work, to learn, to contrive, to forge ahead, to do something, to be somebody. What has been done is but a beginning; the fruitful future with smiling face and outstretched hand stimulates us to still greater efforts, to yet grander achievements. With a united purpose, with bickerings and jealousies cast aside, "with malice toward none, with charity for all and with firmness in the right," let the grand procession move on!

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

There was a large number of people on the streets through which the children's pageant passed yesterday, and the thoughts which that beautiful performance created were different with different people, while perhaps not varying at all in regard to the general effect. Those of a more reflective turn of mind, whose admiration of the admirable is not altogether sensuous and yet who thoroughly enjoy it from all standpoints, found themselves, among other situations, confronted with an economic problem in the solution of which not merely the little paraders themselves, but those who looked upon them and, in fact, the whole community is interested.

Within the brief span of a decade some of these children will be men and women, most of them will be grown up and all of them who live will be far enough advanced along the highway of life to be occupied with something useful to themselves and their neighbors. While they are thus swelling the ranks of our people, adding to the responsibilities and duties of those who shape or contribute toward shaping our temporal salvation, is it the case that the fields and avenues in which they must look for support and prosperity are increasing in a corresponding ratio? We greatly fear not; we are almost positive that they are not.

This should not be. Our admiration for the children should not rest with only looking admiringly upon them or praising them for their intelligence and comeliness; we and not they are chiefly responsible for what they are to do and be hereafter, and if it appears from a careful review of the situation that enough opportunities for their proper equipment in the struggle for supremacy in the race do not exist, we must provide others. Education is indispensable, but the education of them and alone is not enough; besides, this is at present fairly well attended to. We must have more factories, more mills, more workshops, more schools where practical training in the means of acquiring a livelihood can be had. This community, always at the front among those which encourage home manufactures and foster home products, must take yet other and greater steps in advance and come as near to the point of shutting off importations altogether as is consistent with legitimate commercial welfare.

This is not at all for the purpose of cutting out or crippling trade, for there will always, even under our most complete development and with all our energies at work, be some things which we cannot produce and many others which we cannot manufacture; it is for the double purpose herein suggested, of permitting nothing with which a kind Providence has blessed us to go to waste, and removing from our rising generation the possibility of obtaining employment from that sinister source which is ever on the lookout for idle hands.

We must encourage local industries; must foster home enterprises; must extend our field of operations, until we become as nearly self-sustaining as we can. The need for this, though often told, was never more apparent than now. These reflections, briefly stated, are what occurred to at least a few of those who witnessed the beautiful pageant yesterday.

DISTINGUISHED EVEN AMONG JOURNALISTS.

There are very few men indeed who can both write and speak with surpassing ability, the few who can being mainly newspaper celebrities. Horace Greeley was good at either, so was George William Curtiss; Henry Grady was one of the best the country ever produced, but that all-round, patriotic, companionable and convivial son of the South, and father of the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform, Hon. Henry Waterson, is the best of them all. The latest and in some respects greatest chaplet to crown his massive brow is his grand effort at the dedicatory ceremonies of the Columbian Fair at Chicago yesterday. To make a thoroughly appropriate and capable speech on such an occasion, the orator should have an abundance of time in order that he may be able to say but very little, that is, little in point of word; but it must glow with a fervent heat in every sentence and every peroration should be as bright and insouciant as a Damascus blade. Public speakers are sometimes credited with doing this sort of thing off-hand, and truly enough it does sound like it at times; but analyzed afterward in the light of reason and unstimulated judgment, such rhetorical flourishes oftentimes have no cohesiveness because their metaphors are composed of incongruous material, their flights of fancy do not begin from a pedestal of common sense or land anywhere at all, and too often the more homely but indispensable adjuncts of syntax, orthoepy and measure are mistaked beyond recognition. Not so with Brother Waterson, and yet he had but a few days to prepare himself in.

His speech as a whole is little short of perfection, being exactly, in detail and altogether, precisely what the occasion demanded. Into half a hundred lines he narrows the broad span of history yawning between the landing of Columbus and the dedication at Chicago, seemingly leaving out no material feature attainable by rhetorical imagery; in a few terse sentences our political history as a nation is depleted and is almost as elaborately told as though a lengthy chapter had been

occupied upon it; our domestic system, our recuperative power, our active and dormant energy, our matchless resources—all these are woven into a fabric of rarely equaled phraseology, shaded here and there with tender reminiscences, flashing ever and anon with words of genuine eloquence, and ornamented everywhere with a diction of the loftiest and most scholarly type, the whole breathing forth a spirit of national and domestic patriotism rarely equaled.

What could be finer than the following:

The curse of slavery is dead. It was the joint heritage of woe to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic—a vision of Arcadia—a dream of most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand.

And those who witnessed our street pageant yesterday will appreciate the following:

At this moment in every part of the American Union, children are making up the wondrous tale of discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log schoolhouse in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of illiputians of embryo men and women. But better than these we have nothing to exhibit. These, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest though inevitable offspring of our civilization and development; representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care; of womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers. God bless our country's flag, and God be with us now and ever.

These two extracts alone would seem to be enough to justify all that is herein said in praise of the great Kentuckian, but nearly all the rest is fully abreast of it. He may now rest with the assured conviction that he stands higher than ever in the estimation of the whole people, that his position as a man of intellectual power and patriotic purpose is henceforth unassailable.

PRISONERS' INVENTIVE INGENUITY.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," so we are told; so does science mock at obstructions and make light even of apparent impossibilities. The jeering and ridicule to which Robert Fulton was subjected did not snivelly cease until his boat moved majestically off against the current of the Hudson. Other devotees of occulted science have had similar experiences, and discouragements have seldom broken them down.

Some time since the nations were placed on the *qui vive* by the announcement that a Frenchman had discovered an explosive more powerful than any yet known, to which he had given the name of melinite. His name was Eugene Turpin and he must have possessed some of the reckless characteristics of his English namesake Dick, for he allowed his exploits to get too far and the result was he found himself in "durance vile," having been convicted of treason by a court probably organized for that purpose, the French being very sensitive regarding offenses against France.

While confined he has invented a balloon that can be guided by the occupant; also a new fuse for shells used at sea, and a device for the manufacture of hydrogen gas for inflating balloons at a comparatively trifling cost. It is also related that an inmate of the Maryland penitentiary, Tobias F. Hudson by name, has invented an improve socket for an incandescent lamp and made a number of peculiar clocks, one of which keeps the most perfect time.

It has been noticed many times how confinement and absence from the customs and practices of society at large sharpens one's wits and increases one's inventive capacity, this being shown in the many articles constructed by prisoners who, before their incarceration, exhibited no such aptitude. It seems that there are certain dormant qualities in everybody and ordinary conditions have no tendency toward their development. It is not to be assumed that the genius of invention can be displayed only during enforced imprisonment, neither can that condition be recommended as an encouragement to its display. At the same time every humanitarian will rejoice if the poor soul condemned to prison life can thus be quickened in the contemplation of other things than its mere environment and into the evolving of something that may be useful in the affairs of life.

ATTACKING COLUMBUS.

A few days ago the news notes contained an account of a prominent divine objecting to our children being taught to praise Christopher Columbus and hold him in the light of a great and good man, because of certain offenses which the religious charged against the explorer. It is also sought to bring his name into disrepute among Protestant people by showing that he was a devout Catholic. Aside from the contempt which impartial and unbigoted minds will entertain for this proceeding, the judicious will grieve over those who are disposed to be led away by it because of its violation of the ethics of history. Protestantism was unborn in Columbus' day, and, being a devout and God-fearing man, he had to be a Catholic, a Mohammedan or a Jew if he engaged in organized religion at all as his nature prompted, and he naturally chose the form of worship under which he was born and educated.

The sinister work of the iconoclast, of that class of people who would rather find a flaw in a person's record than acknowledge any useful result of his labors, seems to grow with our greatness and take deeper root with our improved intellectuality. Those who take the pains to look at Columbus' efforts in the line of what he finally accomplished, and realize for a moment what herculean difficulties he overcame in order that the New World might be and all that is on it today have a being, will not, if just and reasonable, care very greatly whether the daring discoverer was all that he might have been as a man and a Christian or not; they will feel grateful for what he did that was grand and far-reaching in its con-

sequence and leave the rest to be determined by another tribunal.

If Columbus had not been inspired beyond the men of his day; if he had not been gifted with a perennially unequalled by those of his time; if he had been disposed to yield to discouragements; if he had not had that unpurchasable and invaluable gift of causing others to see and believe as he saw and believed—if any one of these characteristics had been wanting, the continents now swarming with intelligent millions and gigantic enterprises must even then have been discovered some time—but when? As the settlement of Salt Lake valley by the Pioneers of the Mormon Church hastened the advent of the Pacific Railway by a quarter of a century and thus dispelled the doubts of the nation's statesmen as to the country being practically united east and west in this generation at all, so did the discovery by Columbus cut down by one-half the leaseth of barbarism and wildness upon this vast land and put our own generation to the fore by fully two centuries—perhaps more; for Columbus' final failure would have had so depressing and retarding an effect upon what was then the civilized world that it is questionable if another effort had been made until it came with the Mayflower Pilgrims.

In honoring Columbus we honor ourselves; in degrading him we do him no harm and ourselves no good.

MRS. HARRISON DYING.

The dispatches announce that Mrs. Harrison will not survive the day, in all probability; that at the most her earthly career is narrowed to the briefest span. To hope that it may be otherwise might not, in view of the suffering which the esteemed lady must be undergoing, be Christianlike or even charitable, meaning simply a putting off of the inevitable and having but the effect of adding to sorrow already intense enough. Since the decree of the destroyer is written and his grasp upon his victim but a matter of hours, it may be moments, let us look upon it as a condition of mercy that it is so, that the travail as well as the life is briefly limited.

Mrs. Harrison was here with her distinguished husband in May of last year, and the impression which she made upon all who had the pleasure of meeting her was most excellent. Certainly a more matronly and yet youthful appearing woman it would be difficult to find; while her demeanor was all that could be asked, considered as either one of the people or the first lady of the land. She made friends and left admirers wherever she went, and the sympathy which these will feel will be neither feigned nor forgetful.

Mrs. Harrison's maiden name was Carrie Scott. Her father was John W. Scott, and at the time of her marriage he was the principal of a young ladies' seminary at Oxford, Ohio; his wife was similarly engaged. Miss Scott was spoken of as a bright, vivacious, witty girl with bright blue eyes and comely features. She had several admirers, but Mr. Harrison was the only one who received any marked encouragement.

They became acquainted while he was attending a boys' academy at Walnut Hills, Ohio, she being an attendant of a girls' seminary at the same place. He was then nineteen and she seventeen years of age. Later on they went to Oxford, where the acquaintance ripened into love and marriage was the natural sequence. "There was not much style" about the wedding details, only a few immediate friends being in attendance; no bridal presents were given (such a custom not being in vogue then—October 20, 1853), and a brief railroad ride was the only bridal tour. It has been the custom of the family to observe the anniversary of the wedding day from the first one, and on Thursday last they were present in force in the Executive Mansion—four generations congregating beneath its roof, including Mrs. Harrison's father, son, daughter and three grandchildren. It is needless to say that there were no festivities, no congratulations, no enlivening words or actions; all felt that they were standing within the shadow of the reaper and that his work would soon be complete. Sadness was marked on every countenance and gloom prevailed in every quarter. How much deeper and darker must that gloom be now—how much more poignant that sadness, being confronted, as the loved ones are, with the impending separation forever in this life from her whom they all hold so dear!

TWO GREAT MEN.

There are now but few survivors of the fateful field of Waterloo left, and they are scattered far and wide. To find one or more in an obscure town or hamlet of England would be looked upon as a matter of course, and even if one should be heard from in a remote corner of the continent, or in any of the English or German dependencies far away from Europe, it would occasion no surprise; but how many, if guessing at the present abiding place of any of the veterans, would select a town in Missouri as such a location? Yet there is one there, Richmond being the locality having that honor. John Baird is the man's name and he has reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was in the British army and talks freely, interestingly and in such a manner as impresses one with their exactness, of some of the incidents of that great battle, of which the world's readers will never tire.

Mr. Baird relates an incident of Waterloo that sheds a different light upon the character of Wellington than what most people, especially those on this side of the water, know of. He says that on the first morning of the great battle, when his command had formed into a hollow square before going into action, Wellington came among them and offered up a prayer. "I can see him yet," says Mr. Baird, "just as he prayed there in that hollow square. He stood with his hat off, his hands clasped in front of him, and his kind, good, soldier face bent a little forward. I never saw a man pray as he did. Not a man of the thousands around him moved a muscle during the three or four minutes he

stood praying. When he stopped we pretty near all had tears in our eyes. He seemed almost a father to us."

There was at least one distinguished American commander in speaking of whom not one word of the above quotation need be changed. It fits him as well as if it had been written regarding him instead of one who died before he had made his fame. The general referred to was on the losing side in the war of the rebellion and in less than a year after that sanguinary struggle began he was known far and wide, at home and abroad, wherever civilization prevailed, as Stonewall Jackson. Of this great leader many such incidents as that related of Wellington have been told; in fact, he seldom went into battle without placing himself and his command in the hand of Him who gave it life and asking Him that that life might be preserved in severity "if it was His will," but if not, then "His will be done." While being "every inch a commander," both in his person and demeanor, he was at the same time one of the humblest and most unpretentious of men—brave as a Spartan, skillful as a Hannibal, companionable as a school-boy and as gentle as a child; his soldiers idolized him and his enemies had never a word of reproach for their gallant foe. The reference made to him by Henry Watterson in his admirable speech at the dedication ceremonies was one that struck the right chord and found no dissent anywhere.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

The concluding portion of Hon. James G. Blaine's political article, which appears in the November number of the *North American Review* and a synopsis of which will be found in our telegraph columns today, contains a statement that will meet with great favor by the masses of the people, and a suggestion that is in all respects worthy of consideration and acceptance everywhere. Says the *ex-Secretary*:

"It is interesting and suggestive to look over the platforms of the two parties, and see how much they are alike in several vital measures, after the real and decisive issues have been stated. If the parties would aim to discover and define the issues on which there is a vital difference of opinion, and would confine discussion to them, it would not only simplify the contest and be a welcome relief to the two candidates, but would also greatly help in arriving at the truth, which is the ultimate object of popular discussion and popular election."

If it were not for the exaggerations with which the stump-orators and the partisan press fill the air, especially during national campaigns, there is not an observer who would dispute the correctness of the view here taken. Judged by their platforms, by their promises, and even by their performances, the two great national parties are not nearly so far apart in their ideas of promoting the common welfare as the radical politicians on either side would have the public believe. After all, it is the country's prosperity that both are aiming to enhance, and the effect of the policy of either will not be, as the

opponents of each party are forever shrieking, the utter ruin and destruction of all our interests.

Instead of endeavoring to simplify and in the plainest manner to delineate the vital differences between the parties—a course which would at once assure and fortify the voter in his espousal of either—the object of the partisans, at least the effect of their methods—is to completely mystify and mislead those to whom they appeal. The result is that even "smart" men find themselves compelled to change allegiance frequently, while in the country at large there is an evergrowing floating or flake vote that is not governed by conviction but is captured by the freshest sensational appeal if not by a less creditable factor.

It ought to be the pride of every American, whether a candidate for office or not, that the expressed will of his fellow citizens at the polls should be the result of intelligent conviction after a thorough understanding of the issues involved. Under the present method of conducting elections this can scarcely be. And in pointing out one method—and a very simple one—by which so worthy an end may be accomplished, Mr. Blaine proves himself not only a statesmanlike politician but a sagacious patriot as well.

BARON HIRSCH AS A JOURNALIST.

Baron Hirsch, the eminent Israelite, is probably the richest man in the world; he is by some called a billionaire, but this is of course a great exaggeration, and is used simply because he is so many times a millionaire that the last named phrase would be as inadequate as the former is superlative. However that may be, he is undoubtedly in comfortable circumstances, can pay as he goes and have plenty left to speculate upon and be charitable with. In respect to this latter there are few men in the world, especially rich ones, who are any more so than he, if indeed as much so. And because of his goodness and the benefits conferred and promised to be conferred by him upon his race, there is a general hope that he will not become reckless and make injudicious investments for no other reason than that he can afford to do so and may not feel the loss in case they should prove disappointing. For this hope there is now immediate cause. The Baron has recently bought out the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London, paying therefor the big price of \$250,000, which, good judges say, is considerably more than it is ever worth. It has fallen off since than any other great paper in the British empire, if not in the world, and may now, therefore, be considered an expensive luxury, one that requires subsidies and bounties as well as patronage to keep afloat.

The Baron should go slow. We all wish him well; but when he recklessly embarks in the newspaper business, and that too with an unlucky one for a beginning, the question is, how much of a shrinkage will his gains have to undergo before he calls a halt and lets go of the business with something of a prejudice against the whole journalistic fraternity lingering within his otherwise hospitable breast?

CHICAGO'S GREAT DAY.

Evidences of the "great time" enjoyed by the Chicagoans on Friday last are beginning to drift westward, principally through the medium of the newspapers. The *Times* of that city came out in terra cotta colored ink, and the *Tribune* was mottled in a terra cotta colored wrapper; but the *Mail* surpassed all that and everything else in its line by appearing on paper whose hue was that of *café au lait*, or say strong chocolate, throughout. The "trending" is not quite so plain as is its wont, and the general effect, on a cursory glance, is that it has undergone an experience which used to befall western papers very often—running out of white paper and having to fall back upon their job stock and what they could get in the stores. Through it all, however, Chicago enterprise shines forth as brightly and conspicuously as though the background were like unto the driven snow.

THE BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS.

The great contest, national and local, takes place two weeks from today, and it is a reasonable supposition that nearly everybody's mind is about made up as to how he will act on that occasion. The few who still waver are not sufficient in number, we take it, to greatly change the result in any place or at large, but the "spellbinder" and the "organ" will keep up their work till the last day in the evening; then the people may look for a long and needed rest.

A glance at the chances of the two parties through uncolored spectacles is a pleasant diversion at this stage of the proceedings. Both the Democrats and Republicans are confident of winning, and it is as well for us to know beforehand what either has to do to accomplish it.

The Republicans, in order to come out ahead, have only to do as well as they did four years ago, when Harrison carried every northern state but New Jersey and Connecticut, receiving 223 electoral votes against 168 for Cleveland. Of course under the new apportionment the electoral vote is increased, but if the Republicans can carry the same states as last time they will succeed, for they would have 226 votes, or three more than a majority. (The increase is from 391 to 444—fifty-three votes.) It is practically impossible that they will lose all the new votes; and those they may lose, at least those of the new states, will be no direct gain for the Democrats, who have fused with the Populists in all of the states but Montana and Washington. It thus appears that the Democrats have to rely upon states which gave them nothing in 1888 to win, and probabilities thus become a factor in the computation.

It is conceded, especially since the recent state elections, that the entire roll of the South will respond to the Democratic call, giving Cleveland 159 votes, to begin with, leaving him 64 short of a majority. If he again carries New Jersey and Connecticut, the former with 10 and the latter with 6 votes, the gap

will be narrowed to 48. He is reasonably sure of at least 5 in Michigan, which further reduces it to 43. His friends and himself are confident of carrying Indiana this time, which would give him 15 more and leave but 28 to be gained to reach the goal. Montana may reduce this to 25, but it cannot be depended on; however this may be, there is still a big deficit, and the only other state which the ex-President came anywhere near carrying was New York; this, with its plump 38 votes, would take him away beyond the winning post, having 11 votes to spare. Carrying the Empire state, therefore, he could do without New Jersey or Connecticut, but not without both, and with both he would not need Michigan or Montana.

While the Democrats are counting strongly on some of the Northwestern states which went Republican in 1888—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and as stated, a part of Michigan—and of a negative gain by fusion and thus giving to Weaver Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado, it will be seen that the real battle ground is, as usual, New York. While it is possible they may win the states named, and thus be compensated for the loss of the Empire state, such a thing is hardly probable and it is likely that only in Michigan will there be recorded any chances from Harrison to Cleveland in that quarter. It would seem that the managers so regard it, too, for each side is holding 1500 meetings in the former state every week! As to the importance of this one mighty commonwealth the situation may be briefly stated thus: Cleveland cannot win at all without New York; Harrison can win without it but in all probability will not; so that as New York goes, so goes the country.

On the basis of the new registration in New York city, the Republicans either the Democratic majority there down to 55,000, about 3000 less than four years ago; this would mean about 65,000 or 70,000 for the Republicans to overcome at Harlem river, and they came down to it in 1888 with upwards of 80,000. They thus count on carrying the state by 10,000 to 15,000. On the other hand the Democrats, from the same source of information, claim a majority in the city of 95,000, which, with Brooklyn and its surroundings proportionate, would run the total up to about 120,000 and beat the Republicans in the state anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000. These, however, are only figures, which the people can easily, as they often do, change considerably one way or another.

It should be remembered in this connection, that not only the Presidency but every branch of the government, excepting the Supreme Court, is in the issue. Chairman Carter, of the Republican National committee, announces this, saying the election of Cleveland means also a Congress Democratic in both branches. It is hardly probable that the House of Representatives will be subjected to such a revolution as to change a majority of 144 for the Democrats into a minority for that party, though undoubtedly this huge preponderance will be somewhat, perhaps greatly, reduced. The Senate thus becomes the cynosure of the occasion next to the Presidency. In order to change the political complexion

of this body, the Republicans have only to lose three members; there are now forty-seven members of that party, forty Democrats and one Populist (Peffer). In this footing Kyle of South Dakota is classed as a Democrat, although elected by the Farmer's Alliance and Democrats jointly and being considered at the time as belonging to the former; but he votes with the latter usually and has received all his committee assignments from them.

Three Democratic senators have already been re-elected—Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Daniel, of Virginia. The states which were to elect senators in place of sitting Democrats are Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, Indiana and New Jersey. The first four of these will choose Democrats, and it is considered reasonably certain that all but one of them will. The present legislature of Delaware is Republican by a majority of eight in a total membership of thirty, and the preceding legislature was Republican. The present legislatures of the others are Democratic by heavy majorities. Delaware would seem to be the only really doubtful one in the list. Two Republican senators, Sherman, of Ohio, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island, have been re-elected. The Republicans are certain, or reasonably certain, to control the next legislatures in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, California, Washington and Nevada. The states regarded as doubtful are Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Montana.

The probabilities and possibilities, the claims and counterclaims being thus placed before the reader he can proceed to post the books for himself, doubtless he will do it as it is done elsewhere, in accordance with his political predilections.

MRS. HARRISON IS GONE.

There is one man in this vast republic who more than any other realizes how unsubstantial, how fleeting and insecure are all the honors mortality can bestow! His name is Benjamin Harrison. Occupying the loftiest position man can hold, with a record in which there is no ground for reproach, with friends whose name is legion, enjoying the comforts of life and the happiness of a domestic home, the President is confronted with a calamity which dissipates all, which leaves him with nothing that is adequate to lean upon or be amply for. The armchair on the other side of the fireplace is vacant, the voice of its long-time occupant is hushed forever, and the solemn quietude sinks deep into his soul.

Mrs. Harrison died at forty minutes past one o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She had been ailing for several months, but her condition was not considered serious until quite recently. She contracted a gripe in the winter of last year, and while the attack was modified from time to time it never entirely let go, and finally, in September last, it became acute; then the discovery was made that the patient's illness was a dangerous one, the half of her right lung being completely

coagulated. From that time on the progress of the destroyer was steady and unmistakable; the periods of relief became briefer and further apart, and for at least a month past it has been known that death was liable to occur without further warning. Of course all that human skill, careful attention and prayerful devotion could accomplish was done, but all to no purpose; the end has come, the dark river is crossed.

Carrie Scott Harrison was born in Oxford, Ohio, fifty-seven years ago. She was the mother of two children, Russell B., born August 12, 1854, and Mary Scott, some two years younger than her brother. Deceased was a comely, matronly looking woman, the picture of health when she visited Salt Lake about eighteen months ago. She was very much devoted to her family and home, and a more highly respected occupant of the White House never lived. We may be sure that after life's fitful fever she sleeps well.

MR. IRVINE ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of the State of Nebraska vs. W. H. Irvine came into court at 8:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a verdict of not guilty. It could not have been anything else, hence the news was not grasped as eagerly nor made so much of as would have been the case had there been any doubt regarding the result. Mr. Irvine is a resident of this city, where he is well and favorably known, his list of acquaintances being lengthy and containing the names of men in every walk of life and of every shade of opinion, all of whom will rejoice that the ordeal is over and the defendant is again free. There may be one here and there who will regret that acquittal was not secured upon the high moral ground of the inherent right of the husband and father to protect his home, that "higher law" which one of the defendant's counsel spoke of during his speech to the jury—an unwritten law but as binding as any within the covers of a book of statutes; these will regret that the jury's verdict did not exonerate, that it only discharged for the reason that the accused was not responsible for his act at the time it was committed; but all will be glad and congratulate, no matter as to the means by which the result was brought about.

NO NEED TO STARVE.

As indicating the productiveness of the earth and its capacity to sustain a heavy population if the vegetarian instead of the flesh diet be resorted to, and as illustrative of the fact that such must of necessity be the tendency as the world becomes densely peopled, the figures of a Scotch scientist are interesting. He estimates that while twenty-two acres of land is needed to sustain a man on flesh, that amount sown to wheat will feed forty-two persons; sown to oats it will sustain eighty-eight persons; to potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 178 persons; and planted with the bread-fruit tree, over 6000 people could be fed.

The accuracy of this surprising calculation is all that is needed to dispel the fears of even the most pessimistic disciple of Malthus. A continuous diet of unadorned bread-fruit may not be especially inviting, but it would suffice to keep body and soul together; and since even the poorest man may reasonably expect land enough for a grave—a plot so small that his ordinary product wouldn't sustain a sparrow—he could yield up his spirit with the serene confidence that out of his dust might be grown a tree from whose generous branches his children and children's children might freely pluck the staff of life until they in turn furnished the foundation for a fresh orchard.

'T WAS A FAMOUS VICTORY.

In the report of the committee of local business men who have been in consultation with the railroad officials on the subject of transportation charges, the citizens of Salt Lake and the people of Utah generally will find matter for the sincerest congratulations. The amended tariff, which is the result of the committee's labor, means a saving to the people of this Territory of the huge sum of \$600,000 per annum. It is easy to understand, therefore, how the Chamber of Commerce, when it received this report and was made to comprehend the details of it, should adopt the agreement proposed by the committee, and, warmly thanking them for their efforts, consent to withdraw the suit against the railroads.

The history of the agitation which has resulted so prosperously is not long, but it is interesting. About two and a half years ago the matter of organizing for mutual defense against what was believed to be the extortion of the railway companies was broached and favorably considered. Action was had upon it, too, but there was no really organized aggressive move until about a year ago, when it was decided to push the fight with vigor and carry it if necessary to the utmost legal limit. The developments during the twelvemonth need scarcely be reiterated; it is enough to say the case has been conducted with ceaseless zeal and energy, and that in many respects it was highly sensational, through it all there was one unwavering purpose, and in the accomplishment of this the skill of Mr. Sears, manager of the transportation bureau, was reinforced by the stout courage of Colonel Donnellan, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and both were sustained by the hearty support of the large majority of the board of directors. The fight was hot but dignified, and it has been gallantly carried on. That so signal a victory should have been won without further expense of energy and time is due not more to the diplomacy of the committee of arbitration than to the completeness of the arrangements for the attack, and the moral force which always reposes on the side of the right. He who is in the right, and has as well he might to enforce it, has small trouble in having his demands granted.

In the general joy, however, over the peaceful and happy termination of the

contest there is no wish to either gloat or criticize. All who have had a hand in it are deserving of public gratitude. Our good friends the railroads performed their part with grace and promptness, and will be remembered favorably. The commercial prospects of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory have been enormously brightened, and our material progress has been accelerated by at least one gigantic stride.

POWERS OF COUNTY COURTS.

A southern correspondent, quoting section 261 of chapter VI of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888 (p. 308, Vol. 1) asks for an interpretation as to its meaning. The section reads as follows:

No member of the [county] court must be interested, directly or indirectly, in any property purchased for the use of the county, nor in any purchase or sale of property belonging to the county, nor in any contract made by the court or other person in behalf of the county, for the erection of public buildings, the opening or improvement of roads, or the building of bridges, or for other purposes.

As we understand our correspondent, he wants to know whether under this section a member of the county court may sell to the court or the county any property, such as scrapers, wagons or horse; also whether such member of the court may take a contract or take charge of any public improvement authorized by the court, and do said work or employ his own teams or workmen upon it.

It would scarcely seem possible, in view of the explicit language of the statute, that there could be any doubt of its meaning. The intent of the law, and it is expressly stated, is that there should be no connection whatever, either immediate, or remote, or contingent, between the officials by whose vote county funds are appropriated and those to whom said funds or any of them would come. The design of the law is that all possibility of collusion should be prevented; and if there had been any language that would more explicitly state this intention, there is no doubt the Legislature would have employed it. The only answer, therefore, to our correspondent's queries is that the statute forbids any member of the county court from selling to or taking contracts from the court; and that if any such thing has been done it is illegal.

A friend to whom the foregoing was read this morning stated that he had received, two or three days ago, a similar answer to certain inquiries of the same character which he had felt compelled to address to Judge Varian, United States District Attorney for Utah. The reply is so pertinent and authoritative that we avail ourselves with pleasure of the permission to use it. Mr. Varian, under date of October 22, says:

I note your inquiries of this date, concerning the lawful powers of members of the County Courts, in this Territory, which are stated as follows:

"Can a member of said court lawfully be interested, directly or indirectly, in any property purchased for the use of the county?"

"May a member of said court be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contracts made by the court in behalf of the county for any purpose?"

In reply thereto I have to say that the law seems to be (as it ought to be) clear to the effect that no member of a county court can be interested, directly or indirectly, in any property purchased for the use of the county, nor can any member of said court be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made in behalf of the county "for the erection of public buildings, the opening and improvement of roads, or the building of bridges, or for other purposes." It is a principle of law, generally enacted by po-live legislation, as in this Territory, that no public officer entrusted with the management of public affairs shall be permitted to deal or bargain with the municipality through himself as a public official. This is true on the ground of public policy, or public interest, which is the same thing.

Applying this principle to the case stated by you, I am of the opinion that it is clearly in violation of the statute for a selectman of a county to furnish supplies, labor or teams in the matter of the opening or improvement of public roads.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. S. VARIAN,
U. S. Attorney.

A DEATH BED INCIDENT.

It is not often that pontifical blessings are bestowed upon heretics, but lately an exception to the rule took place, when his holiness sent his compliments to the empress of Russia. The occasion was this. Some time ago, the emperor and empress visited a hospital for cholera patients in St. Petersburg. In one room was a nun writhing in the agony of death. She had entered the hospital to nurse the sick and had fallen a victim to the dread scourge. The empress took the hand of the dying sister, whispered a few words of consolation, and kissed her. The incident was telegraphed to the pope and he immediately sent a message with his blessing to the empress, and expressed his intentions to remember the imperial lady in his prayers. "You are," he said, "one of the most faithful of my children, although not belonging to my church." The empress wired back that she had only performed duty.

The Roman *Pontifex Maximus* and the heads of the Russian church shaking hands, as it were, at the death bed of a poor nun, is of more than common importance.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

Few political aphorisms, elucidations or questions have received wider circulation than the demand of Hun. Webster Flanagan, a delegate from Texas in a Republican national convention. He was evidently not in entire sympathy with the sentimental declarations regarding civil service, and in caucus got so impatient at the way things were going that he rose in his might and wanted to know, "What are we here for if it isn't for the office?"

In the course of time he seems to have received an answer satisfactory to

himself, at least, for he now holds the very lucrative position of collector of customs at El Paso, Texas. But alas, with the growth of favorable circumstances, he has apparently conceived of a still more comprehensive definition of his world-renowned conundrum. He has in fact, if the action of the local grand jury is to be considered a criterion, linked his own problem to another—that of the incoming of the "heathen Chinese," and it is more than likely that the two will hereafter sail merrily down the tide of time together.

Two bills of indictment were returned by the grand jury against Mr. Flanagan, his deputy and a Chinaman yesterday, the charge being the aiding and abetting of Chinese in unlawfully entering the United States. It is said by the grand jury, also, that the custom house force has a habit of seizing stock recklessly and without due process of law along the border, and that the Chinese exclusion laws are a dead letter—all of which makes the atmosphere in the collector's neighborhood assume anything but a rosy tinge.

These exposures are calculated to impress Mr. Flanagan that there are certain things "we are not here for," and if matters go on as they have begun, it may soon be in order for him to propound that other famous interrogatory—"Where am I at?"

THE IRVINE TRIAL.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 22.—Y. u. correspondent has been unable to telegraph you for several days, news of the Irvine trial, as the wires were down until Thursday, and yesterday being Columbus celebration, the trial adjourned over the day.

The testimony was in no wise sensational during the week, the bulk of it being as to the defendant's action upon his return from Chicago, after learning from his wife of the doings of herself and Montgomery, which is told below in the address of Attorney Abbott, counsel for Irvine.

Irvine himself was placed upon the stand this week and in answer to the questions put to him by the attorneys rehearsed this story by intervals, there being no material difference between his and Mr. Abbott's recital.

A very affecting scene took place on Monday when little Flossie, the eight-year-old daughter of the defendant, tripped lightly into the court room and rushed into the arms of her father, where she sat in loving embrace for some time. No one knows whether or not Mrs. Irvine is in the city, but the surmise is that she is at the home of her old friends Attorney and Mrs. Abbott.

The testimony is now in, it being concluded by the evidence of experts on insanity, Dr. Knapp, Leonhardt and others testifying as to rational hallucination, mania transitory, etc. This all tended to the advantage of the defense, and no one has a doubt about the acquittal of Irvine on the grounds of temporary insanity. The defense, having admitted the shooting of Montgomery by W. H. Irvine, now lay before the jury the question of the

insanity of Irvine at the time of the tragedy. Experts have been placed upon the stand this week, and among them Dr. B. D. Eastman, of Kansas, who has probably had a wider range of practice and observation among the insane than any man in the country. It was his opinion, virtually, that Irvine was insane at the time. The fact that it was shown that insanity had existed in the Irvine family tended to strengthen this opinion, and that all the incidents leading up to the shooting would or could bring on a transitory frenzy which, the witness declared, seldom lasted more than twenty-four hours. Dr. Griffin, Dr. Leonhardt, Dr. Knapp and others also held the same opinion. The testimony of the experts concluded the taking of evidence and the argument is now in progress.

Attorney Adams opened on the part of the prosecution at 2:15 on Thursday afternoon. His remarks to the jury were somewhat caustic to Abbott of the defense and to Irvine also. He endeavored to show that the relations of Irvine and his wife were not so affectionate as the defense would have the jury believe, and in a measure mooted the question of insanity. He referred to Irvine's sound judgment through all of his investigations, such as securing copies of telegrams, letters, a page from the hotel register, etc., and refusing to take his wife back. He could believe that Mr. Irvine, after learning what he did, came to Lincoln to see Abbott, his attorney, solely and that he entertained no hatred toward Montgomery then. He dwelt upon the fact that Irvine went to the Lincoln hotel before he did to the house of this friend upon whose neck he was journeying from Chicago to Lincoln to weep. Of transitory mania, he said that it came upon a person suddenly and not slowly and by degrees. It came like a ball of lightning.

For more than an hour he talked and it was a bitter arraignment of the defendant, who listened intently to every word and showed no signs of any self.

The court room was filled with spectators many of whom were ladies.

On Thursday afternoon, at the conclusion of Adams' address, some discussion was held among the court and attorneys and it was decided to hold an evening session, as the next day being Columbus celebration, no session would be held. J. B. Strode followed for the defense and his address was more an effort of sympathy than anything else. He characterized the case as one of justifiable murder, painting a picture of Irvine's happy home, loving wife and innocent daughter, and holding it up before the jury in the shape of their own homes. He dwelt upon Irvine's good character, even temper, morality, etc., and then exhibited orally the sudden change, passion, and the fury which his discoveries had brought. He made a strong point of the fact that Montgomery had had Mrs. Irvine register in Chicago as his sister, thus deceiving her and her husband, both his friends, and all for the sake of defiling her person and wrecking her peace of mind and her happy home.

At the evening session of the court counsel resumed his address by hold-

ing out to the jury that even if Irvine was perfectly sane, he was justified in slaying Montgomery for his treachery. He denied the insinuation of Adams that Mrs. Irvine was to blame and contended that it was through the machinations and the schemes of Montgomery that she fell; that she wronged her husband and herself and wrecked a happy home. Some attention was paid by Mr. Strode to the laxity of our common law in regard to adultery and he used in justification of the deed of Irvine. He closed with a beautiful appeal to the jury whom he expected to safeguard the sanctity of home and the purity of their wives and daughters by freeing the man who seeks their mercy for the act which was committed while he was not himself.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, adjournment was taken until this morning, when the arguments were resumed, Mr. McCullough, of Indianapolis, speaking for the prosecution. The arguments of McCullough were a disappointment to many, especially the friends of the prosecution, and the defense believe that he helped them. He is to be followed this afternoon by Judge Powers and C. O. Wheldon for the defense, County Attorney Snell closing the case.

It is expected that the case will be given over to the jury this evening, and the universal opinion is that they will not be out long.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, October 24.—The Irvine case was argued by the defense at the Saturday night session by Judge Powers and Monday morning Prosecutor Snell closed for the State. The judge delivered his charge which was considered favorable to the prisoner. The jury went out at 11:50 and the court took a recess until two. Considerable anxiety and feeling was shown by the fifteen hundred people in the room who waited for the verdict. During the time the jury was out and on the understanding that one jurymen was hanging out expressions were freely made against the jurymen like "the hardware stores are still open," "lots of rope handy." There was intense excitement by the people.

At 3:40 the jury returned, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the audience of two thousand people went wild. Irvine held an informal reception in Judge Hall's room. He will return to Salt Lake City in company with Judge Powers and Mr. Hiatt.

The speech of Powers on Saturday night was considered by Lincoln people the best argument made in the case. It was very beautiful.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

In the News of September 29th and 30th there appeared accounts of a murder on attack by Apache Indians on a family of Latter-day Saints in Mexico. The following additional particulars of the terrible affair were received today:

CAVE VALLEY, Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico.—Some time ago word was received that Apache Indians had been seen passing through this section of country, but little atten-

tion was paid to the report, most people contending themselves with seeing that their horses were secure. About five miles below North Cave valley is Cliff Ranch, owned by Brother Heleman Pratt, but occupied by Brother H. A. Thompson and family, consisting of his wife Karen, his sons Hyrum and Engmark, and grandchild Annie. On Monday morning, September 19th, Brother Thompson was absent from home at Pacheco, eleven miles distant. The family had done their morning chores, had breakfast and the boys started to the field to work. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. They took feed for the pigs as they went to work; little Annie, aged six, followed in order to bring back the empty buckets. After feeding the pigs they observed an Indian coming round the southwest corner of the house. The Indian immediately fired, hitting Hyrum, aged eight. Engmark exclaimed, "Run for the plat!" (which was in the barn where the boys slept). Engmark, whose age is fourteen, started for the house, to get the Winchester rifle, when another shot was fired from the northeast corner of the house. Engmark fell, at once through the body Hyrum stood a few moments and was again shot. One ball passed through his body from the back, the other went in at the left breast, and, ranging downward, came out at the right side.

The Indians then entered the house by the front door. Sister Thompson and the little girl went into the kitchen and barricaded the door, but the Indians soon broke it open. Sister Thompson thereupon ran out at the back. She was shot through the left arm and as she sought the body, but whether by the same shot is not known. Engmark on recovering ran to the chicken coop, there hid and watched the proceedings.

After shooting Sister Thompson the Indians threw heavy rocks at her head, crushing it horribly. One Indian watched the little girl. When she started to run he would trip her down and strike her with his gun scabbard. The Indians stripped the house of everything, even taking two suits of Temple clothes. They also ripped open the feather beds, took a new wagon cover, two saddles, cut up the harness, in fact they left scarcely anything.

Little Annie ran to the chicken coop where Engmark was hiding. After the Indians had gone the children came out of their hiding-places and started for the ranch of G. C. Williams, two miles distant. Engmark soon fainted from loss of blood. Little Annie ran on and saw Brother Sullivan Richardson, who took her in sight of the ranch, then hastened to Cave Valley and gave the alarm. Brothers R. Vance, P. S. and John Williams, N. H. Perry and James Hortensen went with team and on horseback to bring in the bodies and the families of Brothers Richardson and Whiting. A company was organized and started in pursuit, but failed to find the Indians. That night we kept watch while the coffins and burial clothes were being prepared, and on the 20th the bodies of Sister Thompson and her son Hyrum were laid side by side at Cave Valley. Parties have been scouting most of the time but no trace of the Indians has been obtained. Engmark says he saw

seven Indians, including one squaw and one boy ten or twelve years old.

Besides stripping the house the Indians took Brother Thompson's horses and other animals that came to water at the Cliff ranch. They did not mutilate the bodies nor fire the place. Engmark says that when the Indians came out of the house and missed him, they seemed in a hurry to get away. As Engmark and Annie passed the house they observed Sister Thompson roll her head back and forth, but both she and Hyrum were dead when the party arrived with the wagon.

Sister Karen Thompson was born September 8th, 1833, at Aaby, Aarhus Amt, Jylland, Denmark; was baptized September 8, 1851; came to Utah in 1853, and lost three children by death on the plains, which she crossed in Captain John Sanders' company. She went to Fountain Green, Sanpete. Brother Thompson took his family to the Sevier in 1865. During the Indian trouble in Utah he was shot twice by Indians—once with an arrow in the thigh and once with a ball in the hip. In 1867 he moved back to Fountain Green, and from there went to Spring City. In 1881 Brother Thompson was called to St. Johns, Arizona, and in February, 1885, moved to Mexico. Sister Thompson and son were faithful members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, punctual in attendance at Sabbath school, meetings, and in other duties. Their sudden death in this manner has caused a deep gloom throughout the Mexican mission.

WILLARD CARROLL.

WEBER STAKE CONFERENCE.

This evening closed two days of the most interesting conference meetings that have been held in the Weber Stake for a number of years past. The conference commenced on Sunday morning, and although the notice was brief and the weather inclement, by shortly after ten o'clock the Tabernacle in this city was filled to its utmost capacity with people from all parts of the county, all anxious to hear instructions from those who have a right to speak as men "having authority."

After the opening exercises President C. F. Middleton, on behalf of the Stake presidency, reported the constitution of the Weber Stake, as such. He said the presidency were united in all their operations and administrations among the people; they worked harmoniously together and there was not a jar between them in anything. He also said the High Council were strongly united as a council, and worked in harmony with the presidency in the labors to promote the interests of the work of God and the welfare of the Saints in this Stake of Zion. He likewise spoke in terms of commendation and appreciation of the faithful labors of the Bishops of the several wards. He represented the Saints in the Stake generally as being in a good condition. The Relief Societies, Associations and Sabbath Schools were prosperous and doing excellent work in their several spheres.

The Bishops who reported the condition of their wards confirmed in a decisive manner the statement of President Middleton.

The speakers at these meetings were

President L. Snow, Apostles F. D. Richards, A. H. Cannon and Presidents Seymour B. Young, of the First Council of the Seventies, and L. W. Shurtliff of this Stake, who held the attention of the audience riveted upon their utterances.

The chief topics dwelt upon were the completion of the Salt Lake Temple and the important epoch it forms in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The speakers expressed themselves pleased with the general spirit of willingness manifested by the Saints to contribute to the extent of their ability to furnish the means necessary to liquidate all the obligations the authorities were under, and that when the sacred edifice is dedicated it may be free from any financial incumbrances, and that it may be holy unto the Lord, and that it will be accepted by Him as a house in which He will be willing to dwell. They poured forth volumes of instruction to the Saints upon the necessity of preparing themselves to enjoy the privileges which will be offered them on the 8th of April, 1893, and succeeding days to enter the sacred precincts of the Temple and participate in the dedicatory services. They counseled the Saints to be faithful, humble, and pure and clean in their lives before the Lord; to be honest and true to all their covenants; to be true to each other and to God; to divest themselves of all malice, strife, ill feelings, hardness of heart towards each other; to cultivate a spirit of forbearance and forgiveness; as we are commanded to forgive all men, and especially those of the "household of faith;" that no person can enter that Temple and the dedication and enjoy the spirit and blessings thereof if he is not fully reconciled to his brethren and sisters—otherwise all that he would hear would be to him as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

The Saints were exhorted to be faithful not only in attending to their meetings in the season thereof, but also to be punctual and honest in the payment of their tithes, their offerings, and donations for all needful purposes, including that for the completion of the Temple.

The history of the dedication of the Temple of the Lord in Kirtland was reviewed, also the many manifestations of the favor of the Lord to His people on that occasion; and the speakers said they believed that if the Saints will live for them God will be willing to vouchsafe many blessings to them at the forthcoming dedication of the Temple in Salt Lake City.

The speakers held the audience spell bound, and it was interesting, indeed, to witness with what intense interest the people listened to the utterances of the servants of God on these occasions. They were meetings which will be long remembered by all who participated in them.

The authorities of the Church, general and local, were presented and sustained by hearty, unanimous vote.

On Sunday night the officers, teachers and many members of the Sunday Schools of Weber Stake held a union in the Second Ward meeting house; Superintendent R. Ballantyne presided. Elder Charles Wright delivered a lecture on Sabbath school grading

in which he showed the superiority of this system to that which prevailed under the old system. Superintendents John Watson, John G. Ellis and J. W. Rex gave sketches of their operations, and the success attending the grading in their several schools. The system worked well and the results thus far attained were satisfactory. The Sunday school workers in this Stake are alive and their labors are devoted to promote the best intellectual and spiritual interests of the young.

Superintendent Ballantyne gave much valuable instruction to the officers and members of the schools. He reminded parents and teachers of the important duty of seeing that every child of school age is properly enrolled, and that pains should be taken to secure their attendance at school. He also read the circular of instructions relative to the statistical report, and urged upon the superintendents and secretaries the importance of punctuality and correctness in furnishing these reports. He requested them to lose no time, but to commence at once to gather up the materials for this important item, which is required of them. From all that was advanced at this meeting it was evident that the Sabbath school work in the Weber Stake is progressing, and that the course of the workers is onward and upward.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN CITY, Oct. 17th, 1892.

A DRY SEPTEMBER.

The United States department of agriculture and weather bureau says in its monthly review of Utah weather for September, 1892:

Temperature, etc.—The month could be properly characterized as a very dry one, and one above the average September in warmth. The atmospheric movement was sluggish, resulting in absence of storms and a prevailing dryness.

The amount of sunshine was unusual, even for September. The photographic record at Salt Lake City, shows a total sunshine of 325 hours, or about 90 per cent of the possible amount.

There were two hot spells, one from the 14th to 19th, and the other from 28th to the 30th. During the former of these periods the maximum temperature of 102 was reached at St. George, on the 16th; a temperature of 104 reported from Fillmore on the 28th, appears erroneous. During the cold spell on the 21st of the month the mercury at Scofield sank to twenty degrees; the extreme range at Scofield was thirty-seven degrees, the greatest at reported from any station. Grouse Creek had a monthly range of thirty-six, the least range recorded by self-registering instruments.

The average temperature of the Territory was 64.6 degrees; a mean of from twenty stations. The monthly mean at St. George was 79; at Fillmore 71.7; Ogden 69.9; Moab 66.8; Scofield 53.

Precipitation.—Reports agree that the month was one of the driest Septembers ever known. Many localities had absolutely no precipitation, and even where rain fell it was only a few light showers, the greatest amounts

being 0.54 inch at Ogden, and 0.49 at Snowville. The average of all stations was 0.09 inches.

Light frosts occurred at Loa on the 10th and 11th; at Levan on the 21st, and at Snowville on the 29th and 30th.

Light thunderstorms occurred at various stations on the 2nd, 20th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

The observer at Levan writes—The month has been unusually dry, with hot days and cold nights. Ranges dry and bare; no snow for stock living out this winter without feeding.

Observer at Escalante writes—The month has been very dry. No high winds; clear sky nearly all the month, with light breezes from the southwest.

Observer at Mt. Carrol—This has been the driest month of the year; only a sprinkle on the 30th.

Observer at Richfield—This has been the driest season known in this county. Crops have stood it well, as the yield is about the average. Cattle ranges on the mountains have been poor for lack of rain.

Observer at St. George—Weather sultry, atmosphere rather smoky. The driest time for over four years.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. At 1:40 a.m. came the end, and for the second time in the history of the White House, a President's wife has died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last days were comparatively free from pain. For twenty-four hours the President and family have been almost constantly at her bedside awaiting the end. Last night was without especial incident, but late and early, so frequently that he could have slept but little, if at all, the President was in and out of the sick room, and was never away for any length of time.

As the day waned and the sun sank behind the western hills, the anxiety of the watchers became more and more intense. The shadows deepened, the sun sank to rest, night came and the end was not yet. The telegraph instruments in the eastern part of the building had been steadily ticking all day, bringing from afar and near inquiry from friends of the family. But after 6 o'clock they ticked faster and faster. Some one had sent to Indianapolis a bulletin announcing Mrs. Harrison's death. The premature report spread rapidly over the country from West to East, and there began to flow in upon the wire messages of condolence addressed to the President. Mr. Halford promptly authorized a prompt denial, but it did not overtake the original story, and messages continued to arrive in numbers.

Just after six o'clock Mrs. Harrison suffered another sinking spell, and messages were sent by Halford to the absent cabinet officers, asking them to return to Washington immediately, but the sick woman had yet sufficient reserve strength to rally once more and repulse the attack of the dread visitor who hovered on the threshold. Soon after 9 o'clock the physician announced that the patient might be expected to live until midnight. Even this small grain of encouragement was received

with gratitude by the anxious and grief-stricken husband and family. It could hardly be said that the patient was unconscious during the evening hours, for she betrayed some signs of understanding the attempts made to relieve her last moments by partially opening her parched lips to receive the stimulating fluid spilled to them from time to time, but not a drop could she swallow and the power of speech apparently had left her frame forever. In addition the physicians noticed as the evening wore on an increased difficulty in breathing, which was regarded as an ominous sign.

Hour after hour slipped away, each leaving the patient weaker in turn, yet so gradual was the decline that it could not be said positively at any minute that she had materially failed.

The measure of the ebbing tide was respiration, which slowly sunk from fifteen at nightfall to twelve at midnight. The physician had said that if she tided over that hour, she might survive until daylight. So there was a viable air of relief when the gong sounded twelve. The hope inspired, however, was only of a short duration. About 12:30 o'clock the physician discerned a noticeable weakness of the heart's action, followed almost immediately by a slight decrease in respiration. He notified the grief-stricken family that the end appeared very near. This intelligence had the most distressing effect upon the President, and he sustained himself with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Gardner, after carefully examining her countenance and feeling her pulse, sorrowfully announced that all indications justified the belief that the patient could not survive more than half an hour. This was at a quarter of 1 o'clock. The minutes passed with frightful rapidity and half an hour passed. The almost helpless form, however, still retained the sacred spark. The resistance offered by the constitution of the patient was marvellous and surprised to the physician at her bedside.

There was no struggle, no exhibition of pain, but a simple passive resistance that was baffling in its quiet intensity. In a few minutes Dr. Gardner again took up the feeble hand and felt the wrist. The blood still crept through the arteries, but oh, how slowly! He shook his head, and said a brief fifteen minutes must surely finish the struggle.

The agitation of the family could no longer be controlled, and, realizing his utter helplessness to longer cope with the formidable foe, and from consideration for the sacredness of such grief as this, the devoted physician and friend bowed his head and yamed out of the door. Outside of the threshold he took his station and waited. It was not long. The minutes flew like seconds, and, suddenly, there was an expression of heart-stricken woe. The end had come. The President was beside his dying wife as he had been for nine hours continuously, and his was the last of the loved features her eyes had dwelt upon. Her breath was labored and very slow. As the hands of the clock crept towards the next hour it grew fainter yet and less frequent, and as the timepiece marked the hour 1:40 there was an interruption of the feeble breath. A resumption

and then a stop—this time to be eternal—and the life of Caroline Scott Harrison had gone out peacefully and quietly and without pain. All of the family in Washington were present at the death-bed, except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, father of Mrs. Harrison. They were: President Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Newcomer. In addition, Mrs. Harrison's faithful maid, Josephine, and Miss Davis, the trained nurse, were in the room.

The members of the family spent a few minutes around the lifeless clay, and—let the veil be drawn over their deep grief. When they emerged the President retired immediately to his own room, and closed his door. The other members of his family, respecting his evident wish, allowed him to remain unmolested to contemplate his great bereavement and commune with his Maker. The last end offices for the dead woman were performed by her nurse, Miss Davis, who composed the remains for the undertaker. The lights were dimmed and the quiet of the grave lay upon the great white mansion.

The funeral arrangements have been concluded as follows: Religious services will be held in the White House Wednesday morning, after which the remains will be taken to Indianapolis, where the interment will be at Crown Hill cemetery Thursday.

THE SICKNESS.

Mrs. Harrison's illness is the outcome of an attack of grip during the winter 1890-91, while at Cape May. In the summer of 1891, she contracted a cold which caused a cough, lasting the entire summer. During the winter she was well enough to attend to the exacting social duties of the White House, but in January, 1892, the cough, which had never entirely left her, commenced again to trouble her considerably. In the following March she had a second attack of the grip, followed by catarrhal pneumonia. The coughing spells then increased in severity until they were accompanied by bloody expectorations and about the first of May she suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, which though not severe, caused great prostration. From this time until July 6th, the date of the removal to Loon Lake, the patient did not undergo much change. After the arrival at Loon Lake, she commenced to improve, but the improvement was of short duration and an examination on September 1st, showed that the upper half of the right lung was completely consolidated. Notwithstanding this, she was able to continue drives till September 7th, when she was stricken with an attack of sub-acute pleurisy, accompanied by fusion of a fibro-serous fluid, completely filling the cavity with pleurisy on the right side, necessitating tapping three times.

A consultation was held by Dr. Gardner, Dr. Doughty and Dr. Truener, resulting in the issuance of a bulletin on September 24th, announcing that Mrs. Harrison was afflicted with pleurisy and nervous prostration, and that the result was uncertain. At the time of Mrs. Harrison's removal to Washington, Septem-

ber 20th, her right lung was entirely consolidated. The disease progressed steadily, resisting treatment, until eventually her left lung became involved, and the condition of the patient was hopeless.

The case was complicated from the first by her extreme nervous prostration which persistently resisted every remedy. Certainly nothing within the knowledge of the medical profession that could possibly tend to alleviate her sufferings or lead to cure, was left untried, but to no avail.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

About fifty-seven years ago the house of Rev. John B. Witherspoon Scott, a Presbyterian divine, president of Oxford (Ohio) female college, was made happy by the birth of a daughter, to whom was given the name of Carrie. In course of time there was at Oxford a student named Benjamin Harrison. He passed from the Farmers' college into Miami university and graduated at the age of eighteen. The young student in the midst of his pursuits of learning found himself overtaken in love and Dr. Scott's daughter was the object of his affection. On Oct. 20, 1853, he there made Miss Carrie Scott his wife. The happiness of their lives commencing from that date has known no diminution nor change until death came to separate them.

The prospects in life for the young couple were not bright, but young people are full of hope. Their honeymoon passed under the paternal roof at North Bend. In the following March the young couple went to Indianapolis. The cash capital at the command of Benjamin Harrison when he began his married life and the practice of his profession was \$300, an advance on a lot in Cincinnati inherited through his aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison began their domestic responsibilities in the rooms of an Indianapolis boarding house.

In the summer of 1854 Mrs. Harrison paid a visit to her parents and there, on August 12th, 1854, Russell Harrison, the elder child, was born. After this event the proud husband rented a small house in Indianapolis and began life in earnest, the faithful and industrious wife doing her own housework in a cottage of three rooms. Steady gains in fame, practice and pecuniary reward, found Mrs. Harrison preiding over a larger and more portentous house. In the course of two years, her second and last child, Mary Scott Harrison, was born. The couple steadily grew in the estimation of their neighbors and Mr. Harrison achieved fame in politics. In 1891, General Harrison entered the United States Senate and Mrs. Harrison became a member of a distinguished circle of the wives of senators. In Washington, where she resided during six years, she extended her sphere of usefulness.

When the family came to the White House, the first break in the circle was made by the death of Mrs. Russell Lloyd, Mrs. Harrison's sister. Before Mrs. Harrison was taken down with the grip, which ultimately resulted fatally, she nursed all the rest of the family, even to the little grandchildren. Her present illness really began on April 6th, after a brilliant reception.

in the White House, and but few friends have seen her since.

Mrs. Harrison is a distinctive, domestic woman. Her home and family were always first in her thoughts. It is said of her that she was never idle, occupying her spare moments with embroidery, water coloring, and china-decoration, and devoting considerable time to charities, in which she was always greatly interested. Her loyalty to old friends never wavered. In appearance Mrs. Harrison was a type of matronly feature. In figure, she showed generosity of nature. She had a lavish growth of hair, silvered with threads of little over half a century of life and falling in curly waves over a well shaped head, ending in graceful coils. Her regular features and dark expressive eyes formed a picture of ripened womanhood. She had a voice softened by the instinct of a gentle nature, and a gift of conversation, which while animated, was thoughtful. While she shrank from notoriety, the calls upon society was with her second in importance to the duties of wife, mother and daughter, and it was in her domestic sphere that she shone with her brightest light.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The guard around the Executive Mansion to keep out intruders is continued today. It is found impracticable to hold the funeral services on Wednesday, so it has been decided to postpone them till Thursday morning. They will be in no sense public, admission to them being limited strictly to those invited. Only the relatives, members of the cabinet and their families, and a very few intimate friends will be in attendance. As far as the official position of the President will permit, the services will be the same as in the case of a member of a private family. They will be held in the east room and conducted according to the Presbyterian forms, by Rev. T. S. Hamlin, pastor of the church which the President attends. The body will not lie in state. After the services, the body will be accompanied to Indianapolis where services of a more public character will be held in the First Presbyterian church, and the body interred in Crown Hill cemetery.

ALL NIGHT LONG AND TODAY

telegrams of condolence poured in at the White House. None of these will be made public, at present at least, and possibly not at all, if any, only few, including those from persons of unusual prominence, or from other governments. The President is averse to parades of this sort.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENSE GRIEF.

The President is bearing up remarkably well under the affliction. The traces of great sorrow are plain, but he has nerved himself to face the affliction with fortitude. Those who saw him this morning found his eyes red with emotion, but he constantly endeavored to repress its influence.

After the end came last night, the President retired to his own room adjoining that in which the departed lay, and remained in strict seclusion till this morning, having his dark hour alone. Such members of the cabinet as were in the city called this morning and had a conference with the President. He expressed his wish that pub-

lic business be transacted as usual, and the members of the cabinet were, therefore, at their desks most of the day. Such of them as can be spared will accompany the remains to Indianapolis.

REMAINS ENBALMED.

This morning Mrs. Harrison's remains were embalmed. They will probably lie in the room in which she died until the private services are held on Thursday. The President is averse to having the White House flag displayed at half mast, so it was not placed on the staff this morning as usual. The flags on the public buildings are at half staff. There is a plain black crepe knut on the White House door, the only outside symbol of mourning.

All the members of the immediate families of the President and Mrs. Harrison are now in Washington, except the President's brother John Scott Harrison, Kansas City, who is now on his way; Carter Harrison of Tennessee and Mrs. Harrison's only brother, John Scott, of Portland, Oregon, who left there yesterday. He will probably not come to Washington but go direct to Indianapolis, which city there is only a bare possibility of his reaching in time for the interment.

A CASKET SELECTED.

Though no selection of body bearers is made, it is probable the corpse will be borne by the White House employees.

About 1 o'clock Russell Harrison, McKee and Hafford visited the establishment of Undertaker Spears and selected a casket. They decided upon one made of Spanish red cedar, covered with fine black broadcloth. It has a copper metallic inner case, hermetically sealed, and is lined with cream tufted satin. The exterior has no ornamentation whatever except an oxidized bar and handles which run full length, and a solid silver oxidized plate bearing this inscription: "Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, died October 25, 1892."

The traveling case is also of Spanish red cedar, highly polished, with brass handles and corner.

BLAINE SENDS A MESSAGE.

Ex-Secretary Blaine sent a message to the President during the morning, contained in an envelope directed in Blaine's own handwriting and sent up stairs to the President. Among the many telegrams of condolence received are those from ex-President Grover Cleveland, vice-President Morton and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

The following cablegram has been given out:

"BALMORAL CASTLE, Oct. 25.
"General Harrison, President U. S., Washington:
"I have heard with the deepest regret of your sad loss and sincerely sympathize with you in your grief.
(Signed) VICTORIA R. I."

THE POPE'S CONDOLENCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons this morning sent the following telegram to President Harrison: "The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, sends you his heartfelt condolence in your present affliction."

DEATHS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct., 25.—The death in the White House of Mrs. Harrison makes the second case in the history of the executive mansion in which the wife of a President died there. On September 10th, 1842, Letitia Christian Tyler, the first wife of President John Tyler, entered it in delicate health, unable to perform the social duties of the place, but the death nevertheless came as a surprise and shock to the country. The tolling of church bells the following day announced the death. The funeral ceremonies took place in the east room. Two Presidents have also died in the White House. Wm. Henry Harrison, the President's grand father ended his days there just one month after his inauguration. Zachary Taylor, the old Mexican war hero, also died in the White House in July of the second year after his inauguration. There have been a few other deaths in the historic building, of which two were members of the President's family circle. Lincoln's little boy "Tad" died there and so did Frederick Dent, Mrs. Grant's father. During President Arthur's administration the call of death interrupted one of his New Year's day receptions. While the reception was in progress, the Hawaiian minister suddenly fell, and died in a very short time.

IOWA CONFERENCE.

Present on the stand were President Charles W. Stayner, of the Northern States mission, David Stoker, acting president, A. C. Sorenson, of the Indiana Conference, (who was returning home), Elders John E. Lewis, John Christensen, John A. Walker, Geo. F. Marshall, Neils J. Nielsen, Joseph Jepsen, James Cluff and George Beal.

Elder J. A. Walker, who was the first speaker, said we were in a probation trying to work our way back to our Heavenly Father. This could be done only by faith, that being the first step in that direction. He urged the Saints to pray for what they really needed, not as a matter of form.

Elder John Christensen spoke of the plan of salvation and the necessity of complying with the rules laid down by the Savior and His Apostles. President C. W. Stayner made a few closing remarks.

At the afternoon session, after Elder Joseph Jepsen bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel and invited all to investigate the principles thereof, Elder George T. Marshall addressed the meeting. He said we were all placed on earth for a purpose, not to live a certain number of years and then pass away without having done something for ourselves or our fellow man. God required obedience to the Gospel before we can become legal citizens in His Church and Kingdom. He spoke of the gift of the Holy Ghost which it was necessary to have before we can live in a pleasing way before our Heavenly Father.

Elder A. C. Sorenson spoke of the pre existence of man, our duties here on earth and our future state.

Elder David Stoker said our Heavenly Father was the one who

prescribed the way and the means that man should take in order to get back to Him. Man's devices would not obtain for him eternal life. It is just as essential to repent of our sins now as it was in the days of our Savior; the principles of the Gospel were true then and are just as true today.

On Sunday morning Elder John E. Lewis spoke on the first principles of the Gospel. Followed by Elder J. A. Walker, who showed how essential it was to be in possession of the Holy Ghost; that we may be in communication with our Heavenly Father. President Stayer made a few remarks on the same subject.

In the afternoon, Elders N. J. Neilson, George Beal and A. C. Sorenson occupied the time, and James Cluff, a new missionary bore his testimony.

The evening meeting was occupied by President Stayer who delivered a powerful sermon on the end of the world. A good feeling was manifested, and an enjoyable time was had by the Saints and Elders.

A Priesthood meeting was also held at which good instructions were given and satisfactory reports presented from the Elders. The following appointments were made: David Stoker, was unanimously sustained as President of the Iowa Conference and John E. Lewis, as clerk; David Stoker and John E. Lewis to labor in the Council Bluffs mission; John Christensen and George Beal to labor in the Emporia, Kansas mission; George T. Marshall and Jos. Jepsen to labor in the St. John, Kansas mission; Nellis J. Neilson to labor in Decatur, Nebraska mission; John A. Walker and James Cluff to labor in Cosad, Nebraska mission.

JOHN E. LEWIS, Clerk.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The history of the Liberal party since its advent into power in this city has been in many respects an unenviable one. For ways that were dark and tricks that were vain that organization has proven itself one of the most successful that the country has ever seen. The public are familiar with the gigantic election frauds of February, 1890. The methods employed to bring victory to a party that was known to be in business principally for plunder, and that has since shown itself to be an enemy to liberty and good government, were of a character to forever brand the chief manipulators with dishonor and disgrace. Many who then belonged to that organization now blush with shame when they think of the historic run of the notorious Grand Junction registration train, of the imported thugs, hired hoboes, repeaters, tinhorns, and keepers of dives, who all performed their petty parts as outlined by party wirepullers, some of whom were not making their maiden effort in political villainy when they placed,

THE CARPET BAG

above the Stars and Stripes in the vales of fair and loyal but much maligned and misrepresented Utah.

Not only compelled to submit to indignities of this sort, the community's will was further thwarted and an additional insult was offered to legal voters by the seating of six bogus councilmen who had no shadow of

claim upon the offices which they knew then and realize now they had usurped. With a bravado that could only have been admired if exerted in a good cause, they continued for nearly eighteen months to draw and spend the salaries and enjoy the emoluments of office of the People's councilmen. They took every advantage of the delay for which the law is proverbial and did not have the decency to vacate until the court of last resort had preposterously decided against them and

COMPELLED THEM TO GET OUT.

Of the individual members of this council there is full warrant for saying that one of them made records that will scarcely stand the sunlight of open investigation—there was conduct that called forth from their own organ, a short time after the inauguration, the charge that four of them were tainted with bootlegism. When they took the oath of office the municipal treasury was well filled with cash. They entered upon a

RECKLESS CAREER OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Comparatively little is shown for what they did in the way of public improvements. New offices were created in great numbers, salaries were increased, the public funds were speedily exhausted, city property was sold and given away to mushroom corporations, bonding was commenced and it has been continued until the utmost limit has been almost reached. Notwithstanding all this, the voracity and greed of the office-hunter is as far from satisfied as it was years ago when he captured his first prize and ate his first meal in Tooele—"the republic," where he is reported as having "voted every man (both dead and alive).

HORSE, MULE AND JACK RABBIT

in the Ophir mining district," in order to carry the election, and which resulted in Tooele county becoming practically bankrupt.

The shameful and uncertain condition of affairs which followed Liberal triumph in this city a little over two years ago is still fresh in the minds of the public. A reign of terror was inaugurated such as few mining towns even in the wild west ever experienced. This city became a veritable footpad's paradise, it was the Mecca of highwaymen, safe-blowers and tramps. Gamblers and vile women were welcomed within our gates. A reward was virtually placed on crime. The flag of vice was flaunted upon the principal streets of the city. In broad daylight in the eyes of respectable people. Morality and virtue were scoffed at.

These evils were to be expected; ours was fast becoming a metropolitan city, argued some of the councilmen who sought to carry out the injunction of their political magnate, Judge Powers, "not to be too good but just good enough." In the natural wake came the erection of a variety theatre, the lowest type of its class. To obtain a license giving it the right to dispense intoxicating liquors was something for which a number of councilmen worked unceasingly until they

were successful. This done, the motives of some of the gentlemen who called themselves reformers and

POSED AS PROGRESSIONISTS

before the people became apparent. Near the notorious show house referred to houses of illfame were quietly erected by city officers. They were rented direct to the wanton creatures who at that time pilled their infamous vocations on Franklin avenue. One of these gentlemen left the Territory, it is said, to avoid being indicted by the grand jury.

PICKARD'S PREDICAMENT.

How the social evil was condoned and officially encouraged the readers of this journal well remember. Mayor Scott, during a somewhat protracted absence from the Territory, designated W. L. Pickard, one of the councilmen, to act as mayor until his return. Mr. Pickard was not long at the helm before he distinguished himself—by getting into a predicament. He made the serious mistake of writing a letter without the necessary post script,

"BURN THIS."

Said letter gave him an unlimited amount of trouble. He tried to explain the matter away but failed signally. It showed the sympathetic relationship and tender feelings which existed between the administration and the class of people the letter referred to. It was first given to the public by THE DESERET NEWS and its publication created a sensation which among other exposures led to the holding of a mass meeting of citizens at the first M. E. church to cry down, and, if possible, stem the tide of vice and crime which threatened to deluge the city.

The letter was written to Chief of Police John M. Young. The substance of it was: "Please take notice that you are not to arrest prostitutes and gamblers while I am acting-mayor." From the time that brief but expressive and now historic document was penned, Chief Young claimed that he had Mr. Pickard just where he wanted him.

Police Scandals.

Perhaps in no other city in the United States have police scandals been so frequent and outrageous as in this during the two years and a half that the Liberal party has been in power. The results have only been natural after all. When the fact is taken into consideration that many members of the new police force were drawn from a class whose avocations are conducted in violation of the law—characters given place and position because

THEY HAD A "PULL"

or a claim on the party for services rendered—it is no difficult to understand. It is a well known fact that some of the so-called guardians of the peace were guilty of the grossest crimes. They sowed the seeds of dissension in their own ranks. Some of their quarrels and mysterious misdoings in houses of ill-repute and in the dark alleys became a public disgrace. The climax was reached when an overbearing and exacting captain was killed by a subordinate officer. It was thought that this would put an end

to hostilities among the constabulary, but it did not and Mayor Scott was obliged to summon the entire force before him and compel them to renew their obligations "to keep the peace" in their own ranks. This action was occasioned by threats to commit murder. The force was divided. There were the "Youngites" as they were known and the "Anti-Youngites," and between the two factions there was almost mortal enmity. More than once fatal encounters were narrowly escaped.

When the last election was held in February, 1892, and victory was again the lot of the Liberals, great reforms were promised. The least that is said about what followed the better. A mere mention of the

OFFICIAL DEATH.

and the causes that lead thereto, of Marshal Janney and several trusted as well as a number of untrusted benchmen is all that is necessary.

School Election Frauds.

At the school election in the Fourth precinct of this city on July 14th, 1890, one of the most flagrant steals on record was consummated. It was so palpable that one of the gentlemen (Mr. P. L. Williams) who was fraudulently declared elected refused to act and honestly and voluntarily allowed Mr. Richard W. Young, one of the opposing candidates who was legally elected, to take his seat. The steal was accomplished by the aid of a clever ballot box stuffer, W. J. Allen, the famous foot racer, puglist, bar tender and all-round sport, with a number of aliases, was accused of the crime. He was arrested and the grand jury found an indictment against him. The evidence appeared to be plain and overwhelming, but he was acquitted.

"Irregularities."

I pass swiftly over the causes and the exposures that led to Recorder Louis Hyams' sudden retirement from official life—in which it transpired that a shortage of some \$1751 was regarded not as "criminal but only as carelessness;" also over the strange financial innocence of Assessor Clute, who didn't know that about \$20,000 of city funds was included in his private bank account until some one called his attention to it. Recent developments are no less interesting. For more than a year there have been damaging rumors to the effect that a successful system of fraud was being carried on in Sanitary Inspector Showell's department. The insinuations were at first silenced in one way and then in that. The hush, however, was in every instance only temporary. Some one kept "leaking." It became necessary to act, and detectives were quietly employed to "work the case up." They did so. The result of their labors is not yet made public; but its details are said to be astonishing, no less than \$13,000 being the sum which it is alleged has been misappropriated by somebody. Mr. Showell claimed some weeks ago that he would prove himself innocent. He has not done so yet, but the legal presumption of innocence must be permitted to remain until the contrary is proved. The papers in the case have been referred to Mayor Eakin for in-

vestigation and action, and he would seem to have had ample time to consider them. Can it be that because an important election is approaching he defers any decided move? This is the explanation vouchsafed by some of those who are "on the inside."

A few weeks ago Watermaster Harvey sent an insulting communication to the City Council in which he charged one of the members with "talking through his hat." It is alleged by Harvey's friends that this rash accusation of a heinous offense has caused all the trouble in which he has lately found himself. But it appears that one of the councilmen had been looking into the peculiar way he allowed business to be transacted before he wrote that letter and was preparing a surprise party for him at that very time. It came later and proved conclusively that whatever there had been of "talking through the hat" there were apparently some singular irregularities in the operations of Mr. Harvey's deputy, Mr. Hughes. When I remember that this has not been denied by even the Liberal councilman, I am the more surprised that there should have been a report a few evenings ago which looked very much like an attempt to "whitewash." This case has also been called to the attention of his honor the Mayor, and in due time will doubtless receive attention.

I may on a future occasion have more to say on these and kindred subjects. Before concluding this letter I wish to make one explanation: I know hundreds of men belonging to the Liberal party who are far above any suspicion of approval of or connection with vice or crime of any kind. I believe the party itself desires, in its own way and according to its own notion, the general welfare. I do not deny that it has accomplished this to a considerable degree. But when I give voice to them and it is much credit to confess my amazement that the decent part of the organization should still cling to methods that have yielded such a pitiable record, and through which there have been so many unfortunate results.

Boz.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

Elder N. Borgesen of Lewiston, Cache county, Utah, gives some interesting particulars concerning his experience as a missionary in Sweden. He left Salt Lake City, October 7th, 1891, and arrived after a pleasant voyage in Copenhagen on the 30th of the same month. His first labor in the missionary field was performed in the Gottenburg conference in Sweden. In Halmstad, a branch of this conference, he says the Gospel has been preached for thirty years or more, and many of the inhabitants are familiar with our doctrine. Religious indifference seems to be the general attitude of the people. Elder Borgesen says he has found that a remark made by President Brigham Young in Liverpool is literally true: "This is a time of warning and not of many converts." In the Jonkoping branch some good Latter-day Saints are found. In the city of Norrkoping the meetings are well attended during the winter evenings, and the press is not hostile to the efforts of the Elders. The Swedish people, as

a rule, are religiously inclined, but they cannot understand the necessity of a minister of the Gospel holding authority from God. They seem to think that one sect is just as much authorized as any other.

After his release, Elder Borgesen stayed some time in Copenhagen, where he had an opportunity of bearing his testimony to the Crown Prince of Denmark. He says:

"Having granted me an audience, the prince received me very kindly and spoke freely on different subjects, religious and political. He asked several questions about our standing as a community in the United States, our government, laws, etc. The prince referred with enthusiasm to the fact that his royal father was much honored by the high positions which his children had been called upon to occupy among the nations of the earth, and on my suggestion was perfectly willing to see and acknowledge the hand of God in this.

"I mentioned that several of our brethren had been expelled from the country for preaching the Gospel, notwithstanding the fact that the law promises protection to all denominations. He said he had noticed it, but supposed that those expelled had been connected with socialists or other unlawful organizations. I assured him this was not so.

"This ended our interview, and with a hearty handshake his royal highness bade me farewell. 'God bless you,' he said. If you should ever come to this country again you are welcome.' I expressed my gratitude for this gracious assurance, praying that the blessings of the Almighty might rest upon him and his father's house."

The prince is a gentleman with martial bearing, and very popular among the people. He has a clear, ringing voice, and a remarkably retentive memory. He referred to many incidents which happened over twenty years ago.

Elder Borgesen arrived in New York on the steamer Wyoming and went through the experience of twenty days' quarantine. He has had a varied experience in the missionary field.

THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE.

The new garbage ordinance which was recently passed by the City Council and which went into effect on the 21st ult., is creating no small amount of dissatisfaction among certain citizens, principally, perhaps, because they do not understand its provisions. In order that there may be no further misapprehension as to what they are, the essential features of the measure are herewith republished:

It is known as an ordinance establishing garbage districts, providing receptacles for and the removal of garbage and ashes; for the protection of gutters and ditches; for the disposition of light-soil and manure, and for regulating scavenger service. Also for the removal of all privy vaults and cesspools within sewer district No. 1, and requiring all owners or agents to connect their premises with the sewer within said sewer district.

It provides that there shall be established within the limits of Salt Lake

City, two garbage districts, said districts to be known and designated as Garbage District Number One (1) and Garbage District Number Two (2).

Garbage district No. 1 is within that portion of the limits of Salt Lake City, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of South Temple street and First West street, and running thence due east along both sides of South Temple street to a point midway between First East (State) street and Second East street, and running thence due south along an imaginary line drawn through the center of blocks 74, 71 and 55, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, to a point in the center of block 53, said plat and survey, and running thence due west along an imaginary line drawn through the center of blocks 53, 52, 51 and 50, said plat and survey, to the east side of First West street, and running thence due north along said east side of First West street to the place of beginning.

Garbage district No. two (2) is within that portion of Salt Lake City outside of the limits of garbage district No. one (1), bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by Eighth North street, and on the northern boundary of the city, on the east by the Reservation line, on the south by Ninth South street, and on the west by Tenth West street.

It shall be the duty of every owner, agent or occupant of any and every building or place of business, within the business garbage district, described in section 2 of this ordinance, to provide or cause to be provided and kept within such building or place of business, a metallic vessel, with handles, for receiving and holding all ashes, sweepings and other non-combustible rubbish that may accumulate on said premises. That said receptacles shall be emptied promptly when filled, and shall be placed in a position easily accessible to the scavenger.

A separate and suitable vessel shall be provided for garbage and liquid refuse; said vessel to be free from leakage and provided with handles. All receptacles for garbage and liquid refuse shall be placed in a position easily accessible to the scavenger, and emptied daily. When placed in front of the premises they shall be deposited before the hour of 8 a.m., and removed as soon as emptied.

Within the residence garbage district, described in Section 8 of this ordinance, and outside the said business garbage district, there shall be provided and kept by the owner, agent or occupant of any and every building, a suitable vessel, free from leakage, in which shall be placed all garbage and liquid refuse that accumulate in said building or on the premises. Said receptacle shall be emptied not less than once during each week in spring, summer and fall, and not less than once in two weeks in winter, in each case often if so directed by the health department.

Within the garbage district described in Sections 1 and 2, ashes and non-combustible rubbish shall not be deposited in the same vessel or receptacle with garbage or liquid substance.

No house slope, rubbish, ashes, or garbage shall be deposited within the garbage districts described in sections 2 and 3, except as herein provided for.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sweep or deposit any paper or other rubbish in any gutters or ditches within the garbage districts, or to empty into said gutters or ditches any house slope or the contents of spittoons.

All sidewalks in front of places of business shall be swept before the hour of 8 a. m., Sundays excepted.

No manure shall be allowed to accumulate in or on any premises within the garbage districts described in sections 2 and 3 of this ordinance, to any quantity greater than two cubic yards, and shall be removed as provided in the ordinance.

No nightsoil shall be deposited or buried in or on any premises within the garbage districts described.

All garbage, manure, nightsoil, ashes and other refuse and offal shall be moved to a place directed by the health department, provided that all carts and vehicles for carrying any nauseous or offensive substances shall be strong and tight, and that the sides shall be made so high above the load or contents that no part of said contents shall fall, leak or spill therefrom, and either the vehicle or vessel carried by it shall be so covered as to be inoffensive. Provided further, that no part of the contents of privy vault or cesspool, except substances other than excrement, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets of Salt Lake City, except by means of an air-tight vessel, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom. All dead animals shall be removed in such a manner that they shall be covered from view during the process of removal.

The removal of all garbage and ashes from places of business in garbage district No. 1 shall be at the expense of the city. The removal of ashes, garbage, manure, nightsoil and other refuse matter within garbage district No. 2, described in section 3, and outside of No. 1, shall be at the expense of the owner, agent or occupant.

All privy vaults and cesspools on property abutting the sewer system embraced within the limits of sewer district No. 1 shall be removed, filled up, and connections made with sewer system, within thirty (30) days after the date of the approval of this ordinance.

No person shall empty, or attempt to empty, any vault, privy, sink or cesspool within the garbage districts, except pursuant to a permit therefor received from the board of health; provided that such permit be issued to any applicant providing with the proper vehicle for removing the same.

It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person or persons, other than persons, companies or corporations holding a permit from the health department, to engage in the business of hauling garbage, manure or other refuse; provided that this condition does not apply to persons hauling their own garbage with their own teams.

All persons engaged in the removal of garbage, manure, or other offensive refuse, shall have the word "scavenger" and the number of the permit in large white letters on black ground plainly painted or attached on each side of the wagon bed.

Any person engaged in hauling garbage, rubbish or decaying matter of any kind through the streets of the city, from the overloading of any wagon, cart or vehicle, or through carelessness or negligence, allows or causes any of said matter to fall and remain in the streets of the city, shall, upon conviction, be fined as provided in section twenty-one (21).

All persons, companies or corporations holding permits shall be entitled to charge and collect not to exceed the following fees for the removal of garbage and refuse matter as contemplated in this ordinance, to-wit: For all portions of garbage district No. 2 as follows:

For each two cubic yards of manure, 75 cents.

For each barrel of refuse (not more than thirty gallons), 25 cents.

For vessels of less capacity than thirty gallons, for each ten gallons, 15 cents.

For ashes per load, 75 cents.

For each load of refuse, 75 cents.

For quantities less than one load shall charge for each bushel thereof, 10 cents.

Any person or persons failing to comply with, or who violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this ordinance, shall be fined in any sum not less than five (\$5) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, and shall, in addition to such punishment, be fined in the further sum of five (\$5) dollars for every twenty-four hours of failure or refusal to comply with said ordinance.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder A. C. Sorenson, of Fountain Green, Sanpete County, returned yesterday from his mission to the northern states. He left for this field of labor on June 18, 1890, and was for the last four months president of the Indiana conference. He proceeds to his home tomorrow.

Elder E. H. Anderson, of Ogden, a valued journalistic friend, made the News a brief but pleasant visit this morning. He has been absent about two years, during which time he has presided over the Scandinavian mission. Elder Anderson says he has enjoyed his mission very much. The work is comparatively prosperous in those northern countries, not a few embracing the Gospel. He also speaks very highly of the missionaries who are laboring in the various branches.

Elder David Stoker, of Bountiful, Davis county, arrived in this city on the 21st inst., returning from a mission to the Northern States, for which field of labor he left on May 14, 1892. He had many opportunities, he says, of bearing his testimony to various classes of people, although the general sentiment seems to be indifference towards the Gospel. Elder Stoker acted as president of the Iowa conference for the last month but was released on account of failing health. Otherwise he has enjoyed his labors.

THE STAGNATION in business that is usually characteristic of presidential years has this year proven to be merely a stagnation in politics. By the generality of people the amendment is accepted with pleasure.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The Middle Tennessee conference convened at the Hopewell meeting house, Putnam county, Tennessee, on the 15th and 16th of October, President H. F. Stout presiding. Elders present: H. F. Stout, Swen Petersen, J. L. Sevy, R. G. Williams, Benj. Gardner, H. L. Hunter, also President J. G. Kimball.

Saturday there was a fair attendance, but on Sunday the house was filled to overflowing. The principles of the Gospel were expounded by all the speakers and President Kimball gave much valuable instruction. The people paid strict attention during all the meetings and a good spirit prevailed. There were three applicants for baptisms.

Four council meetings were held, during which many good instructions were given by President Kimball.

Elder Swen Petersen, having filled a two years mission, was honorably released to return home. The other Elders were assigned to their respective fields of labor.

This is an old field which has been almost abandoned until of late, but it is now opening up again. Our records show about one hundred Saints whose whereabouts are not known. Any Elder having traveled in this conference during the past few years will confer a favor upon President H. F. Stout by sending the name and post-office address of any Saints or any information that would lead to their whereabouts. His postoffice address is Smithville, DeKalb County, Tenn.

JOHN L. SEVY,

Clerk of Conference.

BOMA, Putnam County, Tenn.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 23rd, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

How are Thy servants blest, O Lord!
How sure is their defense!

Prayer was offered by Elder W. C. Dunbar.

The choir sang the hymn:

Behold the Great Redeemer die,
A broken law to satisfy.

The Priesthood of the Thirteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER WILLARD DONE

was then called upon to address the congregation. He said, in substance, that it was to him a serious duty to arise before a congregation of the Saints and address them upon their duties, and he trusted that he might be guided by the Spirit of God and be led to offer such remarks as might be beneficial to the audience and pleasing to God. He wished that the spirit of revelation and truth might actuate him and dwell in the hearts of the

hearers, that there might be unity of thought and feelings.

The Gospel contains all the principles of truth that exist on the earth, from whatever source they may seem to have emanated, even from seemingly unworthy sources. For truth comes, as we hold, in all instances originally from God. If we compare the dispensations in which we live with former ones, when the Gospel was preached and the servants of God were active in the administration of the ordinances thereof, we find that we are living under a dispensation of the greatest importance. We are told to spread the Gospel among all the nations of the earth, that people may be judged according to how they receive it.

In the dispensation of Adam, a work had to be carried out different from ours. That was the dispensation of the foundation of the work of the Lord on earth. Adam was the progenitor and was called upon to point out to his descendants the coming of the Savior, the Redeemer from sin and death. This dispensation was followed by others. The dispensation of Enoch was very important, but his work was confined more especially to the people of the city which bears his name. Noah was told to preach repentance to the generation in his age, as a means of escaping the coming destruction. We are told that only seven received his testimony.

In the dispensation of Abraham, he was told to leave his country and friends with all the idolatrous influences by which he was surrounded and go and worship God in a land to be given to him. He did so and his work had a widespread influence throughout the ages.

In the dispensation of Moses, his mission was restricted to one people. He led Israel out of Egypt and after forty years they reached the promised land, and founded a nation which has given to the world several sacred records and the lineage through which the Messiah came.

In the dispensation of Christ, He was given His special mission to perform, but it was restricted to the descendants of Abraham, as far as His personal work was concerned. He expressed this in His answer to a Syro-Phoenician woman who asked Him to perform a miracle for the benefit of her child, when He said, it was not meet to take the bread from the children and give it to the "Jogge." After the death of Christ, however, the disciples were told to go out into all the world, but even their mission was limited. And we know that the powers and gifts of the Priesthood were soon taken away from the earth.

In this respect our dispensation differs from all preceding ones, for the benefits of it are to be extended to all, both living and dead, and the work has been established never to be overthrown. The work performed in the Temples is not restricted to those living on the earth, but it is done in order that all may have an opportunity to receive the Gospel or reject it. In this age, therefore, the work of all dispensations is consummated. This is the promise given to us. Nor shall this Gospel again be taken away from the earth, but it shall remain, until all shall have had an opportunity of receiving or rejecting it. For what the

Lord has promised is true and will be fulfilled in every detail. The speaker illustrated his remarks upon this subject by saying that when we look at a tree we can see the stem, the branches, the leaves, the fruits, etc., but not the roots, by which the very life of the tree is sustained. So with this dispensation. What we see is the fruitage but the roots penetrate all the former dispensations. It is but the development, the result of them.

It is a great work, we have to do, and the question is: Shall we be willing and able to do it? We know how valiantly our predecessors have fought for it during persecutions of various kinds, but do we also understand the magnitude of our duties, and do we teach our children in order that they, when the responsibility shall be laid upon them, shall be able to undertake them? Do our children understand the principles of the Gospel? This is a question which requires immediate answer. The age of man upon earth is limited to three score and ten years. Few live beyond this and therefore the generation that now has charge of the Church of God must soon pass away and the children will take their places. This requires all the attention of the parents. Our glory and power hereafter shall depend in a certain degree upon our faithfulness in this matter. Upon the parents rests the duty of preparing the children for the duties they have to perform. And if through the lack of training the children shall be led into sin, the responsibility will rest on the parents. Hence the importance of the question, do the children understand their duties in whatever branch of the Priesthood they are called to act? The question cannot be delayed. In certain instances it is apparent that children are not walking in the footsteps of the parents. Sunday schools, primaries, Church schools are established in order to give the children the necessary training. Missionary work is extended in this direction and it is hoped that it may prove efficient.

The speaker concluded his remarks by stating that he felt well in the work of the Lord and he hoped that the Saints might remain faithful in the important work before them.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

occupied the remainder of the time and bore a strong testimony to the truth of the remarks of the previous speaker and to the importance of the present dispensation.

The choir sang the anthem:

From afar, gracious Lord,
Thou hast gathered Thy flock.

Benediction by Elder Seymour B. Young.

A COMMITTEE of the labor unions in England has recently published a statement to the effect that the number of unemployed in the various trades during the year ending in August last was 5.02 per cent. as compared to 3.35 per cent. the previous year. It is supposed that the percentage of unemployed among the non-union men was not less than 15. The depression is ascribed chiefly to the decline of ship-building. When this trade, so important to Great Britain, is dull, every branch of business becomes involved. Destitution is feared in many homes of laborers during the coming winter.

17. Woman's . Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

WILL this new department in our old friend and dear companion the NEWS, give as much pleasure to the large circle of woman readers as it will to the writer of these words, who I am happy to say, has been chosen to fill the chair of editor for the Sisters' department? Here we want to meet on the common and yet sacred ground of sisterhood, not excluding any one who has a love for the true, the beautiful, and the development of womankind. We will be still broader and say that we will joyfully include every daughter of Eve, and if through misfortune she has lost all love for the good and the beautiful, we will lovingly seek to show her the upward paths of peace and virtue, while we cling to her hand as she climbs the stony path. Here in our warm and cozy corner, we will talk of all things that are of vital interest to our sex, of the games and plays of childhood, of the school interests and hours of enjoyment spent by girlhood, of the new duties and pleasures of young wifehood, of the cares and needs of motherhood, and we will not forget the wide and far-reaching labors of women who have entered the field of public work. Indeed, the only bound we shall set for ourselves in our weekly visits, will be the bounds formed by time and mortality.

There are so many topics of interest to us that we will not be able to speak of them all each week, but instead, we will take up our subjects in a somewhat arbitrary manner, giving important things important places, and speaking of other of our home labors than of our public interest. Thus, the "food we eat," and the "clothes we wear," and the "lives we live," will appear often upon our pages. Words of advice and comfort to the sick, the sorrowing and the needy women amongst our people will be given oftener than the reports of the elegant costumes or the grand receptions of the rich and well-to-do. Now I shall invite you all to aid me with, first and most important, your kind forbearance for mistakes made, your faith in the good that will flow from this interchange of ideas and purposes, and, lastly, I will most cordially invite you to write to me upon matters of interest to us all. Ask any and all sorts of questions, and we will seek to answer them with all inspiration we can obtain. Address all communications to

MRS. FRANCES RICHARDS,
DESERET NEWS office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE CHILDREN.

The mother that is too busy to tell her children a story when that of repeated request is made, it to be pitied, if not blamed. While the hands are engaged in molding bread, in ironing, or in putting in the tucks or plaits of the children's new finery, the mother can, if she will, take her mind from the reflections which are occupying it, and tell the eager inquirer the story of how Columbus went to the king, and of the jewels pawned by the good Queen Isabella, or she can tell the

whole Bible through in short and simply worded stories. Did you ever try to tell the Book of Mormon through in that way? Try it, and you will employ it as well as the children. Then the infinite material found in history works up into delightful stories, and you will find no end to your profit and the child's pleasure if you will amuse him and yourself in this way. The child who has never been told stories is deprived of one of his most precious rights. Don't you know that the influence of the mother is of paramount importance to the character of the child? But I am of the candid opinion that the mother who is known only to her child as the woman who feeds and clothes him has not half the influence in the formation of his character that is possessed by the companion he meets in the streets and who fills his vacant and inquiring mind with questionable material. When will our sisters wake up to the fact that they have plenty of time to read and talk to their children if they will only take it from the hours spent in idle gossip, in useless efforts to vie with their neighbors in the matter of clothes and style of living? You, my dear and overworked young mother, just take your little child this evening and when you undress the weary form, tell him the story of Adam and Eve, or Cain and Abel, of Solomon's Fable, and how it was built, of Noah and his brethren, of the good King Benjamin, or Mosiah, of the conversion of King Lamoni, of Columbus, of Amerigo Vesputius, of the Pilgrim Fathers, or of the Boston Tea Party. If you are a little rusty on these things, take ten minutes before you go to bed and read it yourself, and then repeat it to him next night in the simplest and most childlike language. Your reward will be given you in the rest and joy it will be to your own mind; and who can measure the results in the future?

THE GIRLS.

Nothing can betoken the fact of the early coming of the dawn of the Millennium more clearly than the fact that there is such a widespread interest awakened in this country on the subject of physical culture. If our young and blooming girls once learn thoroughly the lesson of health and real beauty, marriage will not serve them as it has so many of their mothers; instead of changing from the rosy, plump, sprightly, laughing girl to a haggard, thin, scrawny, sallow, old young woman, they will rest your eyes with a glimpse of young motherhood, still plump, rosy and sprightly, the laughing gaiety toned down into a smiling, cheerful sweetness that will charm with a deeper fullness than all the sparkling charms of inexperienced girlhood. It is good to know that this work of physical culture is being started in this city, and that some of our most influential young maidens and matrons are eagerly interested in the study. Sound, healthy spirits can easily and happily dwell only in sound, healthy and pure bodies.

THE MOTHERS.

It is to be hoped that a certain innovation in the East will speedily find its way out here. Two firms in New York City advertise to keep all the gloves sold in their establishments in repair as long as there are any gloves left to mend. Think of that! No

hunting after the spool of black silk to find it all used up and Sunday at that! No vulgar appearance of finger tips through the torn ends of unsatisfactory gloves! And would you believe it? So popular has this innovation made these particular stores in question that the plan has been adopted by other stores, and then of course the original firm must do something more; and so they are now advertising to keep all the stockings purchased over their counters in good repair as long as there is a heel and a toe to mend. Spirits of our grandmothers! What are we coming to? Can you believe it all? Think of the vista that opens to the delighted gaze! No more stocking baskets, nor gaping heels. No more the weary Saturday night darning of countless heelless heels, toiling toes, and footless feet, and that is not all; if this thing keeps right on—and who says the Millennium shall not appear—think of buying shoes and having them kept in repair and daily called for to be properly blacked. Think of underwear, dresses, hats, furs, jewelry including the woman's notorious watch, and even dishes and tin pans, all mended and kept in repair by the enterprising and obliging dealer! Are you not ready to believe the prophecies of our coming rest from all labor?

Notes on Societies or Associations. RELIEF SOCIETY.

It caused a glow of happiness in every woman's heart to hear the words of President Woodruff on the closing day of Conference. "Inspired men, yes, and inspired women," he said, "noble women, by tens and thousands here in this church; intelligent women, virtuous women, and their sons and daughters have imbibed the same spirit." Such words from our honored President are glorious.

The Societies have begun the work of incorporation. Some of the conservative ones dreaded the change and the burden entailed; but all have gone to work in the right spirit, and a large increase of intelligent experience will be the result of this last move.

W. M. M. I. A.

The classes in the Y. M. M. I. A. Manual are very well attended in this city and in Provo colleges. Certainly some one is being benefited. Where are the young men between the ages of sixteen and forty years who ought to be enrolled in these classes?

The missionaries in this field last year performed so excellent a work that names are being rapidly selected to go throughout Zion in the interest of the Y. M. M. I. A.

Y. L. M. I. A.

It was understood that some sort of a manual specially adapted for the young girls was to be issued this Conference by the authorities here; where is it? It is an undeniable fact that there are ten to one young girls as compared with the young men who attend those various associations. Why is that? There is the same feature in the Y. L. M. I. A. that exists in the Y. M. M. I. A., few or no girls between the ages of fifteen or sixteen years, and the officers who are usually on the other side of thirty.

Will there always be more good women than good men?

THE PRIMARY.

If it were possible for the officers of these associations to take a course somewhere in Kindergarten teaching, much better results would flow from their labors. As it is already, much good is done.

Primary speakers, presidents and officers should try always to put their teaching and preaching in the form of stories. Children do not understand, indeed they are sadly bored, by grown-up preaching, or indeed preaching of any kind. The example of Christ should be sufficient for us. All His sermons, except the grandly simple sermon on the Mount, was illustrated by a story or a parable.

The Primaries are in a thrifty condition, and all Utah can be proud of them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

I heard a Sunday school teacher from the country say, who was here at the late Conference, that he wished the semi-annual meeting could be held in the Stake Tabernacle. He said only about half of those present in the big Tabernacle could hear any way. He was vexed to think he could not catch six words spoken by Brother Maeser, for he was anxious to get all the help he could. He wondered if a smaller meeting just for officers of the Sunday school could not be held in a place where all could hear and enjoy the valuable instructions given here at Conference times.

The Clothes We Wear.

Says the New York Recorder:

Do not wear—a small, flat hat, if you are short and stout.

A high, narrow hat if you are tall and thin.

Very coarse net veils when the fine light ones are so much prettier.

A gown that has been made for you without a careful study of your figure.

A jacket simply because it is fashionable, if it is not becoming to you.

Gloves of brilliant colors. They make the hands look large, and they are not in good taste.

Solled white slippers. They look untidy, to say the least.

From the *Mail and Express*.—Women are beginning to turn their attention to cloth gowns. No more light dresses will be ordered, and tailor-made garments are consequently in the ascendency. While it is early yet to speak confidently of the incoming modes, it is safe to tell that we are threatened with a complete change of style—a regular revolution in our costume. It seems that we are to return to the fashions of the First Empire, and materials are being prepared with this view. All the dressmakers, both great and small, the milliners and fashion journals are looking up the albums and collections of engravings of Napoleon I. era, and costumes are being made up on these lines. Let us hope that they will be modified, and then it remains to see whether the elegances will accept and adopt the change. Of course bouquets and outer garments will follow suit, and we must expect peleries and long pelisses. It is even hinted that bare arms and low-necked dresses will come in again for dressy wear, but with winter before us the idea is too preposterous to dwell upon.

It is also told that with all this white

stockings will be in vogue again, and are being manufactured to meet the expected demand. We shall have to change our style of hairdressing to suit. However, with these on Jits there is one very comforting assurance, and that is, come what will, walking dresses are to be short; the train has been found really absurd for the street, and it is to be reserved for home or evening wear, which is decidedly a rational move.

Tailor-made gowns already to be seen are made mostly with short bodices and are either belted at the waist or finished with a pointed band just below. Many gowns are still made with Eton and zouave coats.

Boston Daily Traveller.—The dress of Americans and of North Europeans is oftener of a hue than it is of black or white, but nevertheless it cannot be said that we apply color to dress. For color, technically speaking, means a mingling of pure hues which enrich each other, and form, by their effect upon each other of contrast and relation, an agreeable and harmonious whole. Of the art of thus combining colors we have neither a knowledge nor an inherited instinct. How many women in a thousand can say, for example, what is the effect of mingling a light tone of a dark color with a dark tone of a light color? or know in what proportions of area the primaries balance each other? or even know what the complementaries are? And yet these are the mere alphabet of the subject.

We know so little about color that we can't tell a harmony from a discord, and our eyes are so unused to it that a bit of pure tone like an Italian woman's neckerchief in a costume fairly frightens us, as red does a turkey. If we venture to indulge the inclination for color which we all have by nature, we are more likely than not to produce a crude motley. The best educated of us, therefore, take refuge in negation following, in this particular at least, Moller's counsel to leave dress to the tailor, while the ignorant flaunt orillies and bring color into disrepute. We have taught ourselves to believe that color is not desirable. We think we don't like it; we say that it is not refined.

This is, of course, nonsense. Nature's colors of sky and landscape cannot be surpassed for splendor; art uses color pure; and the most beautiful fabrics and garments in the world are such largely because of splendid color. The most gorgeous hues royalty has in all ages appropriated to its own costume, and who shall say that the purple of Rome and the colors of the sun of the Chinese emperor are vulgar? No, superrefinement is not the reason we eschew color in our dress, and it would be a contradiction of terms to say that it is an excuse for our uncertainty.

Some people attribute our disinclination for color to the cloudy skies of the north, but, though we may have inherited a tendency from this cause, it is hardly operative in America, where nature is as brilliant as anywhere in the world. Goethe suggests that it may be due to weakness of sight, but this will not explain our ignorance of harmonies. Our puritan ancestry is partly responsible. Our good and great forefathers regarded

with complaisance little that did not lie in the moral sphere. Color is purely æsthetic, hence they would have none of it.

The most active influence deterring us from the study of color is undoubtedly fashion. We take our cue from northwest Europe, which knows little more of color than we, and therefore color is not fashionable.

HOW TO DRESS THE NECK.

Not long since the writer was watching two women buy collars. They had short, fat necks, and bought the high, choking collars which fasten with a collar-button closely about the throat. They looked longingly at some turned-down collars, but one said: "No, we can't wear these collars, our necks are too short." That was just where these good ladies blundered. If, instead of encasing their plethoric throats in a tight, white strip of linen, they had bought turn-down collars of medium width, the effect would have been much better. Nothing is more distressing than a fat neck in a high, standing collar. The artistic dressing of the neck is a study in itself.

When the neck is short and stumpy, a narrow collar looks mean, and a high collar appears to threaten asphyxiation. The turn-down collar is trying, to be sure; but it has a look of comfort which is refreshing in these days of chokers. Somewhat coarse lace, when well-adjusted, are an agreeable decoration for the short neck. When the neck is long, gaunt and bony, fly to ruffles. When it is fallow, welcome the feather boa. For the lank neck the hair should never be dressed high; better long plaits and loops of hair to unite the head and shoulders. In evening dress the lank and skinny-necked women should sedulously avoid small necklaces and thin chains, as they only heighten the hard effect. If a heavy necklace cannot be worn, a band of black velvet is the best decoration for a thin neck.

Tulle, chiffon and feathers should be cultivated by the thin-necked women, as these materials have a softening effect. The short, white throat needs no necklace, band or chain of any description, and the effect is much better if left absolutely unadorned. The V-shaped bodice is the most becoming evening corsage for stout women; the square-necked—or, better, still, the round-necked—for this women. Only those who have a perfect throat and shoulders should essay the low, round English bodice.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of soda in the water.

Boil the clothesline and it will not "kink," as new rope is apt to do.

According to the medical record, castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

To clean a stove zinc or zinc-lined bath-tub, mix ammonia and whiting to a smooth paste; apply it to the zinc and let it dry. Then rub it off until steel remains.

When scaling fish hold them under water in a pan; then the scales will not fly in your face, but will fall to the bottom, and when the water is poured from them are ready to turn into the slop pail or compost heap.

Five or six quarts of bleached flour can be prepared at a time by taking one tablespoonful of soda and two of cream-of-tartar, or three of baking powder to every quart of flour, sifting it thoroughly three times and put away for use.

To keep water cool for drinking get a common earthenware pitcher, the commoner the better, as it will be more porous; wrap it all around, leaving no inch of it bare, with wet flannel. Keep the flannel wet and the water will shortly be as cold as is good for drinking purposes, almost ice cold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Most women wear the stunningest dresses they have when they travel.

About the worst thing that can happen a woman is to get married and go to boarding.

Girls sometimes have to marry poor husbands to appreciate what good fathers they had.

Every woman thinks she has a right to select the women her husband should like or dislike.

No woman weighing more than a hundred and fifty should let her hair fly loose around her face.

Girls should not tell their married friends quite so many of their secrets. The married women tell them to their husbands.

Every woman is sorry for some other woman on account of something her husband told her about the other woman's husband.

Every time a woman's acquaintances call attention to a child that is with her on the streets, she pulls out a handkerchief and wipes its nose.

Outdoor speaking and traveling has done so much to develop the masculine tendencies of Mrs. Lease that she is now referred to as "Her Whiskers."

She never asked if her hat was on straight;
She never ran from a mouse;
She kissed all the boys with never a blush;
She's a wee baby girl in the house.

The real patriot Kansas girl does not tell her fortune with daisy petals. She uses a sunflower instead. The gods grant any wish to a girl with a sunflower in her hand.

An Atchison girl came down town the other day with both hands badly stained by putting up fruit, which she pleased a practical young man of the town that she is now wearing a diamond ring.

A woman lost her hat on the Missouri Pacific train coming to Atchison from St. Joe this morning. She took her husband's hat, made peculiar creases in the crown, and after putting it on her head, stuck a long pin through it, and sent her husband out to buy another for himself.

Speaking of funerals, why do sensitive persons who have had no acquaintance with the deceased attend them? Sitting behind me at the church services over the remains of Gilmore was a woman who came entirely from curiosity, as I gathered from her remarks, and who became almost hysterical as the services continued. These people must find such affairs a species of cheap intoxicant I fancy.

The new product from common flax straw, named fibrilla, is generally regarded as likely to have an important bearing on textile interests in the fu-

ture. By the new process of manipulation, as described, such straw is reduced to a short staple very closely resembling cotton or wool, and when mixed with either is found to add materially to the value of the product in beauty and strength. Twenty-five per cent. of fibrilla mixed with 75 per cent. of wool is said to make a broadcloth superior to that made of wool alone.—*N. Y. Sun.*

New York Recorder. — There is a Woman's Accident Association in this city, but they don't seem to do a rushing business. I suppose they require a promise that you will not wear high-heeled shoes and risk breaking your necks on the elevated steps; that you won't grip the vital organs in bands of steel and bone, so that a little exercise will paralyze them, that you will refrain from putting belladonna in your eyes to make them bright, and that you will adjust arsenic complexion wafers and hair dyes that cause softening of the brain. With a few such precautions the risk should be an ordinarily safe one.

If girls were brought up to be married as their brothers are brought up to earn a living, there would be less shilly-shallying and more happy marriages. Every girl not an invalid expects to go into a home of her own, and it is just as much her business to keep a house and keep it well as it is her brother's business to provide one. An ignorant, shiftless woman is as reprehensible as a lazy good-for-nothing man.

The German girl gravely begins, while in short skirts and hair braided down her back, to make and put by things for her house, but the American girl must not appear to have a thought beyond her beaux or people will think her forward.

She is not supposed to make a study of the duties of wife, mother and housekeeper until she is engaged for good, and then she masters the rudiments of her trade while the wedding preparations are going on, besides devoting six out of her sixteen waking hours to her lover. No wonder she is so fagged out and nervous by the wedding day that it takes the whole honeymoon to recuperate.

New York World.—Lord Tennyson, who, many people think, was scarcely less a philosopher whose opinions are authoritative than a poet whose words are a delight, said in the course of his career many things about women. If he had been merely a poet the fact would not have been so important, for poets are forced to say "whatever suits the rhyme," but as he was a thinker also it is interesting to see how he interprets the puzzling half of creation.

One thing that he insists upon is the indissoluble bond between them and men.

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free; if she be small, slight-natured, miserable, how shall man grow?"

That places quite a burden of responsibility upon women, but elsewhere he remarks:

"As the husband is, the wife is," which again places the burden on the masculine shoulders. Probably the poet meant to divide it.

About the esteem in which she should be held, he speaks in no uncertain manner:

"Who does not honor his wife, dishonors himself," and "It is the low man thinks the woman low."

Somewhat equivocal is this:

"It is hard to wive and thrive in a year."

Which probably merely means that so much good fortune does not befall a man in so short a time.

His various heroines were all a little above the ordinary.

"Her eyes are homes of silent prayer."

"Eyes not down-dropped nor over-bright, but fed with the clear-pointed flame of chastity."

"By common clay, taken from the common earth, moulded by God and tempered by the tears of angels to the perfect form of woman."

"Pure vestal thoughts in the translucent fane of her still spirit."

"Happy he with such a mother! Faith in woman-kind best with his blood, and trust in all things high comes easy to him; and though he trip and fall, he shall not blind his soul with clay."

"She stood a sight to make an old man young."

So much and much more did he say of women. And they in gratitude may well apply to him other lines of his:

"He rested well content that all was well," and "He crowned a happy life with a fair death."

DENVER & RIO GRANDE STRIKE.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway company have issued from the office of the president and general manager a circular containing their version of the circumstances leading up to the strike of engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen on the second division of their road inaugurated on the morning of the 15th inst. and now on.

On August 22nd Division Superintendent R. M. Ridgway ordered that train and engine men on trains 61 and 64 must not detain their trains to get meals at Malta or Glenwood; that on leaving terminals they must prepare themselves to go through as it was very desirable that the trains should make fast time.

The company says that on August 24th, two days after the issuance of the bulletin order, Engineer William Gordon was listed to take west bound California fast freight train No. 61, from Minturn to Grand Junction. As the train was ready to leave Minturn, Engineer Gordon called the trainmaster, who was in Minturn, upon his engine and informed him that unless bulletin order No. 23, relating to detention of trains 61 and 64 at Malta and Glenwood by train and engine men taking meals, was recalled, he would not leave Minturn with the train. He used violent language, and stated he "did not care a damn if he never works another minute," he would not go until the order was recalled, and told the trainmaster to go to the office and repeat this to division headquarters. This the trainmaster did at once. In order to avoid contention and disarrangement of the train service, the division superintendent, on being advised by telegraph of the situation, directed the trainmaster to remove the order from the bulletin board, and train No. 61 was then taken out by Engineer William Gordon.

An investigation into the action of Mr. Gordon was ordered by the general superintendent, and was held at Salida at 10:30 a.m. October 3rd.

The following is a verbatim transcript of the proceedings of the investigating board which consisted of R. M. Ridgway, division superintendent, chairman; A. W. Jones, division master mechanic; J. E. Barnes, traveling engineer; G. H. Barnes, trainmaster; I. G. Baker, locomotive engineer (selected by Mr. Gordon):

Mr. Ridgway—Gentlemen, this meeting is called for the purpose of investigating the case of Engineer William Gordon refusing to leave Minturn. until Bulletin No. 23 was recalled.

The following letter from Trainmaster Barnes was read, as well as Bulletin No. 23, copy of which will be found above:

SALIDA, Colo., September 28th, 1892.
Mr. R. M. Ridgway, Sup., Salida, Colo.
Dear Sir—On August 24, as train 61 was getting ready to leave the yard at Minturn, Engineer William Gordon called me up on his engine and informed me that the bulletin in regard to eating on trains 61 and 64 at Glenwood and Malta must be recalled before he would leave the yard. He said that no fireman could fire a hog from Grand Junction to Minturn for him without having something to eat on the road, as they couldn't stand it. He also said that he didn't care a d—n if he never worked another minute; he would not go until it was recalled, and for me to go in office and tell them so, which I immediately done.

Engineer George Gordon was present and expressed his displeasure, but not in such a positive and violent manner as William Gordon.

I only said to them that if they had used a reasonable length of time at these points to eat in, the bulletin would never have appeared. Afterwards in conversation with George Gordon I said that engine men, in fact the whole train crew, were eating too long, and that these trains were important and all should take an interest in making good time with them, and on account of our inability to do so we were losing freight.

G. H. BARNES, Trainmaster.

Mr. Ridgway—Please give us the dead time of these trains.

Answer—Sixty-one has twenty minutes at Malta and fifteen minutes at Glenwood. Sixty-four has seventeen minutes at Glenwood and eighteen minutes at Malta.

G. H. Barnes—This letter is correct, is it not, Mr. Gordon?

Mr. Gordon—It is correct.

Mr. Ridgway—Then Mr. Barnes' report of the case is correct, is it, Mr. Gordon?

Mr. Gordon—As near as I can remember.

Mr. Ridgway—I think you should remember whether or not you said you did not care a damn whether you worked for the company or not, you would not go out until the bulletin was recalled.

Mr. Gordon—I was pretty warm under the collar and thought the bulletin was unjust, and probably I said it.

Mr. Ridgway—I do not think it unjust. We do not want to deprive the men of a chance to get something to eat, but we want to get our trains through on time.

Mr. Gordon—I would like to ask for a little information. I would like to know if when I come out of Grand Junction late and get to Glenwood I

am allowed the 17 minutes if I am behind time.

Mr. Ridgway—Certainly.

Mr. Gordon—I have got to oil around the engine myself, and take water, and that takes considerable time.

Mr. Ridgway—Your fireman can oil one side.

Mr. Gordon—I have been in the habit of carrying a lunch with me. I have a family in Minturn. Sometimes I do not carry one out of Grand Junction as I have to have to put up at a restaurant. I will tell you my reasons. If we come out of Grand Junction with a lunch, when we can get to Minturn there is no restaurant open where we can get anything to eat, and the fireman is in no condition to fire an engine on an empty stomach, as he is compelled to do when we come out of Grand Junction and catch the run to Aspen, and he cannot get anything to eat without losing a lot of sleep.

Mr. Ridgway—You will admit that it is not very hard work to fire from Minturn to Glenwood.

Mr. Gordon—Yes, sir; but the hard work is from Glenwood to Aspen, on train 65.

Mr. Ridgway—I do not know why our employes should not carry a lunch.

Mr. Baker—Of course, a man has time enough to eat on the dead time shown on card. I do not think that Mr. Gordon took the right means to have his bulletin cancelled. If he thought it was obnoxious, he should have had one of the men come over and see Mr. Ridgway. I think Mr. Gordon used rather unbecoming language in regard to having the bulletin recalled.

Mr. Gordon—I would like to say further that I did not think that the bulletin was just. I wanted to live up to instructions, but I did not see how we could with this bulletin. I do not like to have a fireman fire an engine for me on an empty stomach. I told the trainmen that we did not want to run this thing into the ground. I know that there has been lots of unnecessary delays at Glenwood, but I claim that I have not caused them.

Mr. Baker—You say that you were not making a personal complaint, but that it was made for the fireman. I think that the fireman should be able to fight his own battles.

Mr. Gordon—If the fireman cleans his ash pan and takes coal at Glenwood, it takes about all the time allowed there. I have often cleaned the ash pan myself for the fireman. I think the bulletin was an imposition on the fireman more than on me. If the fireman cleaned the ash pan and took his own coal, he would not have time to eat. If we could eat at Minturn, it would be a whole lot different; and they can not get sleep.

Mr. Jones—Even if it was so, it does not justify you in disobeying orders.

J. E. Barnes—I think Mr. Gordon did exceedingly wrong in refusing to go out until the bulletin was recalled, even if it was obnoxious to him. I was in Minturn, but did not hear the conversation. The trainmaster told me that Gordon refused to go out until the bulletin was recalled.

Mr. Jones—This appears to be a clear case of insubordination.

Mr. Gordon—Supposing I took a lunch with me; do you suppose I would be attending to my business

while I eat it? I know that the fireman could not do it.

Mr. Ridgway—I think a man can eat on an engine as well as he can take out a cigar and light it and smoke.

Mr. Baker—Could not the head brakeman relieve the fireman for a few minutes while he ate his lunch?

Mr. Gordon—I would not like to eat while going through Glenwood canyon. I usually hang out of the window while going through there. I have never struck any rocks there, perhaps it is because I am lucky.

Mr. Ridgway—Well, Mr. Gordon acknowledges he refused to go out and that he said what the trainmaster states in his letter.

G. H. Barnes—There were no messages in regard to the matter. I was the key myself talking with the dispatcher and told him that Gordon refused to go out until the bulletin was recalled.

Mr. Baker—I think you should have had some representative man come to see Mr. Ridgway about the matter. Mr. Ridgway is a pretty reasonable man about letting men eat.

Mr. Gordon—I scarcely ever go over the road but what there is from two and a half to four hours delayed time. I never get any letters in regard to it.

Mr. Baker—Perhaps the engine does a little late running and covers some of it up.

Mr. Ridgway—I presume that these delays are doing local work and meeting trains, and are so reported by the conductors.

Mr. Gordon—Well, so far as I am concerned, I do not want to answer for the shortcomings of other men on the road, but I am willing to suffer for my own. I have always tried to work for the interests of the company, and do not think that anybody can say that I have not. Of course, I did wrong in acting as I did about this business, but at the time I thought I did right, as I did not think a man capable of doing his work on an empty stomach.

Mr. Ridgway—I believe this is all, gentlemen, unless you have something more to say on the subject.

Findings—Engineer Gordon acknowledges having used the language in his conversation with Mr. Barnes at Minturn, as reported, and that he refused to obey the bulletin order or go out until it was recalled.

A copy of the proceedings of the board of investigation was forwarded to the General Superintendent on October 4th, with the following letter of transmittal, signed by Mr. R. M. Ridgway, superintendent of division, and Mr. A. W. Jones, master mechanic:

SALIDA, Colo., October 4th, 1892.
Mr. N. W. Sample, General Superintendent, Denver:

Dear Sir—Herewith were returned papers in case of William Gordon, engineer, with report of the investigation attached.

You will note that Engineer Gordon acknowledges having used the language as reported by Trainmaster Barnes, also that he refused to obey the bulletin order or go out on train 61 of August 24th until it was recalled.

This is a case that merits dismissal from the service, and we would recommend that it be done. Truly yours,

(Signed) R. M. Ridgway,
Superintendent.
(Signed) A. W. Jones,
Master Mechanic.

The general superintendent in considering the matter gave due weight to the previous record of Engineer Gordon, and in consideration thereof overruled the recommendation of the division superintendent and master mechanic, and directed that Engineer Gordon be suspended for thirty days.

In conformity with the order of the general superintendent, Engineer William Gordon was notified of the decision, his suspension taking effect from October 2nd, the day he was taken from his run pending investigation and decision.

The case was taken up by the employees of the second division, and apparently secret meetings were held, and at 2:10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, October 15th, the following message was received by General Superintendent Sample, at his residence in Denver:

MINTURN, Colo., Oct. 14th, 1892.

Mr. N. W. Sample, General Superintendent D. & R. G., Denver:

By action of employees taken at a union meeting at Minturn, October 7th, we as a committee hereby request the reinstatement of Engineer William Gordon and full time from the date of his suspension. This matter to be made known by a bulletin being posted at Salida, Leadville, Minturn and Grand Junction. The bulletin to be conspicuously posted at 7 o'clock a. m., October 15th, and unless such bulletin is posted by such time, we as the engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen positively refuse to handle trains on second division after 7 o'clock a. m., October 15th.

By order of COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the threat expressed in the telegram the engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen of the second division which extends from Salida to Grand Junction, abandoned and refused to take out their trains at 7 o'clock in the morning of the same day (the 15th of October), and no trains have moved over the division since that time.

Believing that friendly conferences between employer and employees for the purpose of adjusting differences are desirable, and that to avert a strike, disastrous alike to the company and the men, and in effects greatly injurious to the public, arbitration in this case might be resorted to, the following telegram was sent at 5:16 p. m. to the division superintendent:

DENVER, Colo., October 15th, 1892.
R. M. Ridgway, Salida:

I shall be glad to confer with any committee of our employees for the adjustment of any grievances, and if we cannot agree, am willing to arbitrate matters of difference; in the meantime, the men should return to and remain at work pending the adjustment, either by conference or arbitration. The company has always treated its employees liberally and justly, and the present strike, almost without notice, will not be sustained by railway employees generally, or the public. Give a copy of this message to the committee.

(Signed.) N. W. SAMPLE.

To this the following reply was received by the division superintendent:

Salida, October 15, 1892.

R. M. Ridgway, Salida.

We, the employee of second and third divisions, instruct our committee to inform you that we will not accept Mr.

Sample's terms, and that we will remain out until a settlement is made amicable to ourselves.

(Signed) EMPLOYEES TRAIN AND MOTIVE POWER DEPARTMENTS, SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Follaud, Hardy, Horn, Moran, Kelly, Evans, Simondt, Wantland, Beardsley, Heiss, Lawson—12.

Absent—Bell, Karriok—2.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting were read, amended and approved.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

Alfred Gun asked that he be remunerated to the amount of \$2000 for damages sustained to his house on Eleventh East street by city workmen blasting for gravel. Committee on claims.

J. C. Conklin and others asked that a Mr. Jennings be appointed to the position of food inspector. Referred to the mayor.

Joseph H. Walker and others asked that the Council instruct the city engineer to establish a permanent sidewalk grade on Second South street between Main and West Temple streets. Committee on streets.

R. G. McNiece and others asked for the appointment of a police matron for the city jail. Committee on police.

B. F. Whittemore asked that the crossing on Third West street at the Union Pacific depot be repaired. Committee on streets.

A. B. Jones, cashier of the Utah National Bank, again asked for the removal of the City Railway Company's station house at the corner of First South and Main streets. Committee on streets.

NOW OUT OF OFFICE.

M. S. Thompson tendered his resignation as sealer of weights and measures. Received.

SIXTEEN TRACKS.

William Nelson and others represented that sixteen tracks had been laid by the Rio Grande Western on Second South street just west of Sixth West street. On this showing they asked the Council to build a viaduct over the tracks for the safety of school children. Committee on streets.

BAMBERGER FRANCHISE VETOED.

The following from the mayor was read:

Hon. C. E. Stanton, City Recorder:

I herewith again return unapproved the resolution granting a franchise to the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs railway for the following reasons, to-wit: The amendments made by the City Council do not fully meet my former objections in this: No point from which the proposed road to the west shall start is fixed, which as I construe, gives the grantee the right to select the point of starting and the course of the line, thus throwing the streets of the whole city open for selection.

The franchise granted, by a fair estimate, is worth \$250,000, and in view of that fact and the further fact that the

property of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the road is injuriously affected, the amount of road required to be built is not sufficient to destroy the speculative features of the franchise. To justify such a grant the grantee should be required to build within a reasonable time a road to some point which would make it commercially valuable to the city. A road of five miles west is of no commercial value to the city, and under the franchise, when five miles to the west shall have been built then the grantees may stop and hold this valuable franchise for twenty-five years for sale or speculation. It a road to Deep Creek is contemplated by the Council, and short of this point no road to the west can be of much commercial value to the city, then the grantee should be required to build to that point within—say three years.

Horn moved that consideration of the matter be deferred until later in the evening. Carried.

PAVING CONTRACT VETOED.

The following was also read:

C. E. Stanton, City Recorder:

I herewith return unapproved the paving contract entered into by the city acting through its proper officers on the one part, and the Culmer-Jennings Paving company on the other part, approved by the City Council on the 11th day of October, for the following reasons:

The board of public works in its report submitting said contract to the City Council for approval says, "We would respectfully call attention to the experimental character of the asphalt which the Culmer-Jennings Co. proposes to use; it being a Utah product and as yet practically untried." This statement alone, in my opinion, is sufficient grounds for the rejection of the contract, notwithstanding in the face of the facts stated the board of public works with but one dissenting voice (that of C. L. Haines, the chairman) concurred in awarding the contract, and the City Council has ratified the same.

To experiment with untried paving material in the very heart of the commercial center of the city to me seems reckless and dangerous to the extreme. The annoyance, inconvenience and damage which the removal and replacement of the imperfect material, should the experiment proposed prove unsuccessful, is of such a nature as can not be measured by dollars and cents nor can any bond be so framed as to furnish adequate indemnity. The community no doubt remembers the experiment made by Geo. Goss a few years since with home asphalt on Commercial street. All must concede that Mr. Goss is a shrewd, cautious and able business man and yet under the guidance of the same expert Mr. Le Sier, employed by the Culmer-Jennings Paving company, as I am credibly informed, he was as sanguine as the Culmer Paving company now are regarding the quality of its material, that the experiment on Commercial street would be a perfect success. The result of the test of one winter most of the citizens of the city no doubt remember and judging from that can form a correct idea of how disastrous it would be to this city if anything like as great a failure as that should occur on three blocks by two in the heart of the city. Again the season is now so far advanced that it would be much better to delay the paving covered by the contract until settled weather in the coming spring, at which time it can be rushed through to the finish without the interruption or delay which has proved so vexatious in the case of State street. Besides the Culmer-Jennings Paving company have paved Richard's avenue, and the test of one winter's frost there may throw much light upon the quality of the material proposed to be used in the execution of the contract.

As suggested, delay under the circumstances cannot work any serious injury, but would be better than to commence the work so late in the season. I think that prudence suggests that the material proposed should be subjected to the coming winter's test before its final adoption.

Respectfully submitted.

R. N. BARKIN, Mayor.

CITY GAS STOCK SOLD.

The following bid for the 787 shares of gas stock owned by the city from E. H. Rollins & Sons, was read: For the 787 shares of stock, \$100,000, and if the franchise of the Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating company was extended for twelve and one-half years, they would give \$105,000. A certificate check for \$10,000 accompanied the bid. As said franchise still runs for twelve and one-half years, such action would extend it for twenty-five years from date.

Beardsley moved to accept the \$100,000 proposition.

Hardy said the Council should be a little careful how it moved in the matter. The city had gradually been disposing of all its earning property. If the present reckless course were continued it would be necessary to increase the rate of taxation. That would be a burden on property owners. The city's gas stock was now paying an annual dividend of \$26,000 that would pay the interest of a great many bonds.

Horn said he was not in favor of the city owning any property in outside corporations. He seconded Mr. Beardsley's motion.

Wantland also spoke in favor of Mr. Beardsley's motion.

Hardy said that the gas company's net earnings in 1891 were \$50,000. The city's proposition of that amount would be about one-third.

Lawson said that Mr. Karriek intimated a few weeks since that \$100 per share could be secured, but he was not present for some good reason he presumed. It was a question in his mind, however, if it would not be advisable to defer action for a few days.

Wantland said again that the sale of the stock would be beneficial to the city—which would need the \$100,000 and as much more as it could get. The prospect of selling the corner near the city was not very bright at present.

Rich—Do we need the money now?

Wantland—Not tonight.

Rich—How soon?

Wantland—Just as quickly as we can get it.

Rich—You are a member of the finance committee. Will you tell me how much money we have in the treasury?

Wantland (hesitatingly)—Well—

Rich—About \$190,000?

Wantland—Yes, I think so.

Beardsley—We have been giving franchisees away here for some time, perhaps it would be a good idea to investigate the matter and see if we cannot get a \$5000 bonus.

Hardy—I want to—

Simond—I object to Mr. Hardy speaking more than once. I insist on the rules being enforced.

Moran (generously)—I move that Mr. Hardy be given unanimous consent to speak again.

Simond—I object.

Moran—Then he can use my turn.

The chair (smilingly)—You can delegate no such power to a colleague.

Simond withdrew his objection and Hardy was allowed to take the floor. He simply advised that further action be deferred in the matter for one week, and so moved.

The chair stated that he believed that all the verbal motions made were out of order.

Lawson—As this is a matter of public trust involving the disposition of valuable property, as business men and public custodians we cannot afford to sell this tonight. We should take reasonable time to consider this proposition. He moved that the matter be laid over for one week.

MR. PENHALE AMENDS.

Mr. George F. Penhale, a representative of the Rollins' Company, was present and amended his former proposition as to give the city \$105,000 cash down and the matter of extending the franchise of the Power, Light and Heating Company to be considered afterwards.

Lawson said that as representatives of 65,000 people the Councilmen could not afford to close the bargain without further investigation. Perhaps the bid would be increased. It had already been increased during the evening by the amount of \$5000. He wanted it to reach the apex.

Wantland—I would like to know where the gentleman found that word; also if he included unborn children in his instantaneous census.

“Ray! Ray!” went the president's gavel with the words “gentlemen you must not be personal.”

THE SALE COMPLETED.

The sale was consummated on the following vote: Ayes—Beardsley, Folland, Helsa, Horn, Kelly, Rich, Simond, Wantland—8. Noes—Evans, Hardy, Lawson, Loofbourow, Moran—5.

SANITARY CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The board of health sent in a communication appointing the following gentlemen as sanitary inspectors at a compensation of \$3 per day: L. C. Johnson, Fred Taylor, W. B. Andrew, Mr. Newton, W. S. Hawkes, I. N. Fisher, Frank May, G. B. Mahan, Mr. Druce, Mort G. Taylor. Sanitary committee.

THE MAYOR'S VETOES

were then taken up on motion of Lawson. The paving contract veto was first considered.

Beardsley said: I am going to vote against the mayor's veto. We want some work done here. We have got a lot of idle men here, probably 500, to put to work. It would be an act of charity.

Rich—I am in favor of proceeding with paving. I am opposed to the mayor's veto. We are being trifled with by the mayor like school boys. In the interest of facilitating business I suggest that hereafter when bids are received by the Council we simply refer the matter to the mayor and let him signify which company we shall give the contract to.

Wantland—I am in favor of doing the work now.

Lawson—This Council is composed of fifteen men who are under oath to perform their duties honestly and to the city's interest. Yet the mayor overrides our actions invariably. Why should he? Of course he gets a salary

larger than all of ours combined, but that does not make a bigger or a better man.

The contract was then again ratified on the following vote notwithstanding the mayor's veto:

Ayes—Beardsley, Evans, Folland, Hardy, Helsa, Kelly, Lawson, Moran, Rich, Wantland—10.

Noes—Horn, Loofbourow, Simond—3.

THIS ALSO WAS REPASSED.

The vetoed resolution granting an amended franchise to the Great Salt Lake, Bountiful & Hot Springs railway was also passed over the mayor's protest. The vote stood:

Ayes—Beardsley, Evans, Helsa, Horn, Kelly, Lawson, Loofbourow, Moran, Simond, Wantland—10.

Nays—Folland, Hardy, Rich—3.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held last night. President Loofbourow was absent and his seat was occupied with dignity and ability by Councilman Rich.

The members in attendance were Folland, Moran, Horn, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Helsa, Hardy, Rich—11.

Absent—Loofbourow, Bell, Karriek—3.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The regular proceedings of the Council are given below.

THEY WILL HAVE LIGHT.

On recommendation of the committee on improvements an electric light was ordered placed at the intersection of Third South and Eighth West streets.

THE “SILENT STEED” NOISANCE.

The committee on streets sent in two reports on the bicycle proposition.

The majority report signed by Councilors Wantland and Hardy recommended that the city attorney be instructed to draw up an ordinance prohibiting coasting and fast riding on paved sidewalks by bicyclers or tricyclers. They believed that the riders of the silent steed should be prohibited from riding on the sidewalks except they complied with certain regulations.

The minority report signed by Messrs. Lawson and Helsa recommended that bicycles be allowed to use the sidewalks up to 9 a. m., but not after that hour.

After considerable discussion the majority report was adopted.

CURRENT STREET IMPROVEMENT.

It is ordered that Current street be graded and otherwise improved.

NATURAL GAS FRANCHISES.

The committee on streets submitted two reports on the matter of granting franchises to the Indiana and Salt Lake Natural Gas company.

The majority report signed by councilors Helsa, Hardy and Bell recommended that franchise be granted, provided the companies produce gas in sufficient quantity for commercial purposes.

The minority report signed by Wantland and Lawson recommended that no franchise be granted either company at present and that the recorder be instructed to communicate with the American Gas and Fuel company, (which has a franchise) requesting them to fur-

nish information as to what progress they were making toward supplying the city with natural gas.

Moran moved to lay both reports on the table as they meant nothing.

Lawson said he admitted that the report which he signed meant nothing. That is why he signed it. (Laughter.) Simondi—Are you speaking in favor of either company; if so, which?

Lawson (warmly)—Mr. President, if that gentleman will pay attention to what I say he will understand me.

Simondi (resentfully)—Oh, you are fresh. I just wanted to know—

The chair's gavel fell with terrific force as Moran said, Mr. President, I think you should make every one pay attention.

Simondi—I will say—

Lawson—I still have the floor, Mr. Simondi. Mr. President, that man is out of order all the time.

Simondi—Oh, you go off, I'm all right.

Lawson—You are, are you?

Simondi (snappishly)—Yes, I am, am I. You can't monkey with me.

The Chair—Gentlemen, this must cease.

The reports were finally rejected.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The sanitary committee recommended the appointment of the following inspectors to take the sanitary census of the city: Mort G. Taylor, George Olsen, L. C. Johnston, C. M. Jackson, D. Dunn, D. Camomille, J. M. Fisher, Frank May, W. L. Hawke and H. E. Cottrell. The committee recommended that the wages of the inspectors be \$3 per day.

The report was adopted, Mr. Moran and Messrs. Rich, Folland and Hardy voting "No."

FIRE LIMITS.

The committee on fire department reported adversely on the proposition to reduce the present fire limits. Laid on the table until the next meeting.

ECONOMY (?).

Councillors Wantland and Heles of the committee on finance reported:

We your committee report as follows in the matter of the watermaster's accounts: In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council we have examined the records of the watermaster's department and find time books, records of work performed, water measurements, copies of bills, pay rolls and other useful records now being kept in good shape.

We believe that the complaints heretofore concerning lack of records has resulted from the economy exercised in the office by not having a clerk. We recommend that the work of the clerk employed in the sewer department be so arranged that one-half of his time shall be given to the work of the watermaster's office and his time charged half to each department.

Moran—That is a very dimmy report. The committee recommends the employment of a clerk for the watermaster's department. If, as they say, everything is all right, why this recommendation? Let well enough alone. I do not like this way of attacking reports, but when they come in wrong I intend to jump on them and will do so.

Hardy also opposed the report. He said it might be true that the report of the committee was true but Mr. Harvey took no steps to put his office in good condition until his crooked methods were exposed.

When Mr. Harvey asked for clerical help it would be time enough to give it to him.

Evans said no demand for clerical assistance was asked and he therefore opposed the report.

Lawson said that \$38,000 were expended annually in the watermaster's department and books should certainly be kept and one or more men should be employed to keep them.

Evans again claimed that the proposed clerical help was not necessary. Mr. Harvey could keep his own books. The report was finally adopted.

A "NATURAL GAS BABY."

Mr. Evans introduced the following:

Resolved, That the New American Gas & Fuel Company be requested to communicate with the council, submitting a statement of the progress being made in producing natural gas at their wells, and to state as nearly as indications would warrant at present when they will be prepared to deliver gas in this city.

Lawson said the resolution was simply the raising of a natural gas baby. The gentlemen who took so much interest in the proposition all had passed over the railroads and could go up and investigate for themselves.

Beardeley said that Mr. Lawson had more natural gas than the Tucarcara well at Lake Shore.

The resolution was finally adopted.

MUST LOOSE NO TIME.

Wantland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of public works be requested to urge the contractors for paving on Main street and First and Second streets and for sidewalks on Main street, to prosecute the work vigorously and to give immediate attention to the work of curbing and grading.

Rich suggested that the Culver company be required to work three shifts and also be given to understand that they would get no extension. This met the approval of the council, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	38 62
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	6 00
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	6 00
R. M. Jones.....	29 14
Neder & Cleland.....	13 05
F. C. Armastrong.....	19 75
A. T. Payne & Company.....	3 25
Geo. T. Bell.....	4 00
J. S. Morse & Sons.....	3 00
The Times.....	3 60
C. H. Farson.....	2 10
The Tribune Publishing Company.....	6 80
Kelly & Co.....	6 10
American District Telegraph company.....	2 10
Herald Publishing company.....	3 60
Tribune Publishing company.....	12 00
Drusell & Frankel.....	3 20
Reese & Fish.....	5 70
Mason & Company.....	55 26
Dever Mercantile company.....	22 50
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	11 65
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	11 65
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	14 96
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	13 32
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	16 63
Salt Lake Lithograph and Publishing company.....	3 40
J. C. Murphy & Co.....	1 60
J. C. Murphy & Co.....	6 00
J. C. Murphy & Co.....	5 00
Inter Mountain Electric company.....	1 15

Barratt Bros.....	1 00
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company.....	20 00
Mountain Ice and Cold Storage company.....	10 80
Gurnay Cab company.....	10 00
O. H. Parsons.....	3 55
O. M. Dull.....	12 60
North Greenwood.....	12 50
Kelsey & Gillespie.....	60 00
Holy Cross Hospital.....	49 00
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heat company.....	2,930 87
Salt Lake City Gas company.....	116 50
Tribune Publishing company.....	247 90
J. S. Morse & Sons.....	55 00
R. M. Jones.....	45 00
Salt Lake Lithograph company.....	6 00
Utah Oil Tank Line.....	1 00
Eagle Foundry & Manufacturing company.....	26 00
E. O. Coffin Hardware company.....	117 08
G. M. Scott.....	1 75
Sierra Nevada Lumber company.....	306 00
G. M. Scott & company.....	14 40
Morrison, Merrill & company.....	66 96
J. L. Frank.....	18 00
W. F. Rowe.....	14 10
Payne & Lyne.....	2 15
G. M. Scott & company.....	7 40
L. M. Pickard.....	3 55
Toddman & Strain.....	20 00
W. O. Pavey & company.....	6 25
Salt Lake Foundry and Machine company.....	9 85
E. O. Coffin Hardware company.....	1 00
H. H. Hardy.....	56 40
Wolsteinholm & Morris.....	184 45
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	2 16
G. M. Scott & company.....	1 80
Salt Lake Abstract and Title company.....	306 00
Callen.....	12 50
McCoy & Kendall.....	11 00
Grant's Transfer company.....	8 00
Total.....	\$4,883 63

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board of education held their regular weekly meeting last night, Vice President Nelson occupying the chair. There were present Newman, Alb, Pike, Duke, Pratt, Raybould, Dooly and Baldwin.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mitgley & Sons Co. offered to install their system of heating and mechanical ventilation in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth schools as per plans and specifications submitted by them for the sum of \$5075, and in connection with the same Mr. Hengesa, contractor, agree to build the necessary flues and install the Fuller & Warren system of closets and deduct from his contract \$250. Committee on sites and buildings.

SCHOOL SITE IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee on sites and buildings made the following recommendations:

First—That authority be granted the committee to employ a gardener to look after the different schools. To see that time, care and building be utilized for walks. That the soil to be removed from the grounds of the lower school be dumped in the proper places on the Lincoln school grounds, so as to avoid moving it twice; to attend also to the proper distribution of the soil at the Franklin school grounds. When a sufficient amount has been hauled to the Lincoln, and generally to put the grounds in order around the Lincoln school, the Bryant school and others occupied for school purposes, Mr. Watson, the contractor at the Lincoln school, will furnish a laborer to assist in the work until the rubbish from the buildings is properly disposed of.

Second—That authority be granted it to have erected a fence in front and on two sides as far as the corner of the building of the Lincoln school, a close board fence six feet high on the remainder and rear.

Third—That there be placed in the basement of the Lincoln school drinking

apparatus and sloppers on all floors, and also in all other buildings not otherwise provided for.

Fourth—That cloth blackboarding be placed on the walls of the Lincoln school, so that the woodwork can be furnished and the school prepared for occupancy at the earliest possible date.

Fifth—That the clerk of the board petition the City Council to construct a sewer lateral to the Lincoln school.

That the building to be erected in the Third district be named the Summer School.

Seventh—That the school building to be erected in the Ninth ward be named the Oquirrh school.

Eighth—The committee report that they had examined the bill of William Carroll for architectural services for the Summer school in the Third ward, referred to the committee at the last meeting of the board, and that \$1071 be allowed, and that fifty per cent thereof be now appropriated, namely \$535.50, as part payment. Adopted.

CONTRACT APPROVED.

The contract and bond of William Lister for the erection of a summer school in the Third ward were approved.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the bid of the Hender & Meyer Engineering company for ventilating and heating the Jackson school in the Sixteenth ward, submitted July 28th for \$3200, be accepted. The extra charge for necessary changes will be \$125.

The contractors further offer to furnish an electric motor for \$500, a water motor for \$125 and a steam engine for \$390. The committee say: We recommend the acceptance of the offer for the steam engine, \$390, making a total cost of the entire plant complete of \$3615, and that the president and clerk of the board be authorized to execute a contract therefor."

Adopted on a vote of 7 to 2.

CREMATION SYSTEM.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the contractor be authorized to substitute the Smead system of cremating closets in the Jackson school, and that the difference in cost, \$119, be deducted from his contract. Laid on the table.

MUST BE BRICK.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the interior walls of the basement of the Jackson school be built of good hard brick, instead of rubble rock, provided that it be done by the contractor without additional expense. Adopted.

JANITORS APPOINTED.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported having appointed janitors as follows: John O'Donnell for building on Sixth street, at \$15 a month; Francis Edmunds, Tenth ward vestry room, at \$15 a month; William Fowler, vestry room in Twentieth ward at \$15 a month; and T. E. Harris of the high school at \$80 per month; also that they had rented a large room on Richards avenue from J. S. Richards at \$25 a month in which to store the car load of school furniture just received and recommended that the room be kept constantly for that purpose. Adopted.

REMOVAL.

The committee on furniture and supplies recommended that J. B. Bloomfield, the janitor of the Tenth school,

be removed. The committee also recommended that Mr. Melander be appointed in his place at a salary of \$50 a month. Adopted.

Superintendent Millsap reported the engagement of the following teachers: Mrs. A. J. Gunnell, First school, at \$70 per month; Miss Emma Tibbels, Fifteenth school, vice Miss Hall, at \$70 per month; Miss Emma Whitney, Eleventh school, vice Miss Kuhn, at \$75 per month. The committee on teachers recommended that the engagements be confirmed. Adopted.

The following from Dr. Millsap was read:

I desire to report to you that I have discontinued the primary department of the Thirteenth school, on account of the existence of scarlet fever in the west end of the boarding house adjoining the grounds of the above mentioned department. Reasonable prudence seemed to call for such action, which I hope will not long be necessary.

Approved.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following list of bills was ordered paid:

Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing company, for cut stone.....	\$1,467 00
Cannington & Co., supplies.....	48 56
Mason & Co., material.....	31 87
Scott & Co., supplies.....	14 95
Novelty Manufacturing Co., railing states.....	18 50
Otto Eichorn, services.....	12 00
E. H. Stont, drayage.....	26 00
Rogers, Seaborn & Co., insurance.....	34 63
Herald, advertising.....	18 31
Deseret News, advertising.....	9 41
Stout & Drige, moving soil.....	69 00
Lewis & Taylor, repairs.....	31 00
Utah Stove & Hardware Co.....	5 45
James, Spencer, Bateman Co., repairs.....	90 10
T. H. Connelly, painting.....	155 00
John A. Peterson, rent.....	12 00
George E. Blair, rent.....	140 00
Joseph E. Caine, rent.....	300 00
W. K. Malone, expense.....	86 25
J. C. Watson & Bro., freight.....	59 88
Wm. Carroll, architectural service.....	535 50
Total.....	\$1,627 40

THE IDAHO TEST OATH.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 18.—The supreme court has unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the Idaho test oath law. The decision in which the conclusion is reached was handed down by Justice Hudson at 2:30 p. m., in the case of Joseph R. Sheppard vs. H. Green Greenmatt, registrar of Paris precinct, Bear Lake county.

The case was argued a week ago in Lewiston by Judge C. W. Bennett of Salt Lake, and others. The plaintiff is a Mormon who offered to register upon subscribing to the oath embracing the constitutional provision and ignoring the additional qualifications of the test oath law enacted by the first state legislature. The additional qualification is that an elector shall not since January, 1888, have belonged to any organization that teaches or taught, encourages or encouraged polygamy, the constitutional provision being simply that he shall not practice polygamy or belong to an organization that teaches or encourages it. An application was made to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to register Sheppard.

The constitution provides that the legislature may provide additional qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage and under this provision the legislature adopted the additional qualification referred to. The

principal objection urged to this was an allegation that it was retrospective, ex post facto, and therefore void. The court, however, finds this provision does not come under the character of the ex post facto law, which relates to penal and criminal proceedings which affect private rights, is retrospective and not applicable to civil laws, but to the penal and criminal laws only. The right of franchise was next considered and shown to be a privilege rather than a right over which the law making power, when so authorized by the constitution, has entire authority to prescribe such qualifications as are deemed best. Numerous cases are cited and the history of the Mormon legislature in Idaho is briefly reviewed.

In refusing to grant the mandamus and voting the law to be entirely constitutional the court states that if circumstances have arisen since the laws were passed to make it desirable that the law should be changed, application must be made direct to the legislature. This decision will prevent the Mormons from voting at the election next month.

THERE ARE about as many faces as there are phases to Columbus, according to the public prints these days.

DEATHS.

EVANS.—In this city, October 14th, of cholera infantum, Walter Manning, infant son of Wm. T. and Jane Evans, born September 19th, 1887.

CUMMINGS.—In this city, Oct. 13th, 1891, Alma, infant son of B. F. Cummings, Jr., and Emily W. Cummings, his wife, aged three days.

SERMON.—At South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, Sunday, Oct. 12th, at 10 o'clock p. m., John L. Sermon, aged forty four years, from congested of the brain.

WILSON.—In this city, Oct. 13, at 3:30 p. m., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, John W., son of William G. and Susan Wilson; aged 7 years, 1 month and 24 days.

PECK.—Fr the 17th inst., at 11:45 p. m. 55 yr. First North, of marasmus, John H., in last stages of John Magnus and Eva Y. Peck; aged 1 month and six days.

STOWE.—At Leamington, Warwickshire, England, September 9, 1892, of heart disease and dropsy, Ann Stowe; born January 21, 1794. She died in full faith.—*Millennial Star*.

SMITH.—At Snagar House ward, October 12th, 1892, of old age and general debility, John L. Smith. The deceased was 74 years, 8 months and 29 days old. The deceased was born April 16th, 1818, in Lochnhead parish of Lanawood, Edinburg, Scotland.

WALKER.—October 12th, 1892, at Riccarton Salt Lake County, Utah, Hilda Stark Walker, born in Londrakona, Sweden, November 2nd, 1857. She was the wife of Edwin A. Walker, and daughter of Magnus and Elise Stark (deceased). Her age was thirty-four years, ten months and nineteen days.

DAVIS.—At Willow Springs, near Malad City, Idaho, October 5th, 1892, of affection of the liver and other diseases, Richard J. Davis. He was born at Llanwrthol, Glamorganshire, South Wales, September 2nd, 1828, came to Utah in 1853, and has proved himself an energetic member of the Church and faithful to the end.

ELLSWORTH.—In Snowflake, Arizona, September 20th, 1892, of typhoid fever, Orest Ellsworth, son of Edmond and Mary Ann Bass Ellsworth.

He was born in Salt Lake City December 18th, 1864, moved to Arizona with his parents in 1882, and in 1886 married Miss Lucy Oakley, daughter of John and Louisa Oakley. He leaves not only a young wife and three sweet little girls, a father, mother and mother-in-law, who are having a son of her own, looked to him for counsel and comfort, but also many brothers and sisters and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Right-Third quorum, also an acting Teacher.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 20. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

"A Subscriber," who accompanies his communication with the necessary guarantee of good faith in the shape of his name, wants to know how the Electoral College proceeds, of what it is composed, how it counts the votes and something of its general procedure. A little book entitled "The Practical Politician," recently issued in this city, gives the desired information; we copy the portion of it regarding the Electoral College, as it seems to be about what our correspondent desires:

Every fourth year—this is one of them—the people in the different states go through the solemn and majestic performance of choosing electors, who in turn choose the President and Vice President. We often hear of Senators having carried such a state for the former office, and while this is practically correct it is theoretically wrong. The intention of the framers of the Constitution was clearly to take the choice out of the hands of the people and vest it in a body of men chosen by the people, those so chosen to be a deliberative and executive body, styled in their aggregate capacity the Electoral College. This was, as hereafter set out, a concession to the Hamiltonian system of government, the supposition being of course that only men of station, ability and influence would be made electors and that they would naturally select two of their own kind or the highest offices. This question soon resolved itself into a more representative shape through the organization and growth of practical politics; that is, the form was preserved, but it became an unwritten law that electors should vote for the men nominated by their respective parties, and they have done so with one or two exceptions as ever since. Of course the conventions which place these electors in nomination make a selection of men well known first of all as staunch partisans, who will vote, if elected, for the candidates of that particular party, already nominated, and thus have the sovereign citizens measurably reduced the chances for a sovereign of another character. To betray the trust reposed in one as an elector would not subject the person so betraying to a criminal or any other prosecution, for there is no law against it; but he would likely receive treatment much more rigorous and long-continued, in that he would be looked upon and treated as a second

Benedict Arnold, and not only political but most probably social ostracism would be his portion for life. Is not this a striking exemplification of the rule of the common people in spite of the actual restraints designed for them by the founders?

Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives combined, in Congress. Each has the same number of senators—two—while the number of representatives varies in accordance with the population, but a state is entitled to no in any event. The electors are nominated by the different party conventions in the same manner that other officers are nominated, but the manner of their election rests exclusively with the legislature. In some states the nominations are made by congressional districts, each one naming its own, and the two at large, represent the senators, are put up by a state convention; in others, the latter gathering names the entire list but in every case (except in Michigan under a recent enactment) they are all voted for in bulk by the people of the state, so that a voter in the First congressional district, for instance, votes for the elector representing the Twentieth district as well and for all others. In this way the candidate of the party which carries the state is apt to and nearly always does get the full vote of the state, though this is not an invariable sequence by any means, since in nearly all elections where more than one man is to be chosen, some receive more votes than others and some are elected while others are defeated on the same ticket. In the election of 1880, the vote of California was divided between Hancock and Garfield, the former receiving five, the latter one. This is the most recent case.

The electors having been duly chosen on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, receive each a certificate of election from the governor. Their official meeting takes place on the second Monday in January next following, at such place as the legislature may appoint, usually the capital of the state. After the customary formula, each elector deposits a ballot containing the name of his choice—or rather his party's choice—for President, and immediately thereafter votes in like manner for Vice President. A certificate in triplicate of each vote is then made out, and one

of these under seal is entrusted to a special messenger, chosen by the electors, to be delivered out of hand to the president of the United States Senate in person; another set is forwarded to that official by mail, and the third is filed with the judge of the district court for the district in which the election is held.

The Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session in the hall of the latter body on the second Wednesday in February next succeeding, when the certificates are opened by the president, and four tellers previously appointed count the votes and read aloud the result; their lists are then handed to the president of the Senate, who makes a formal announcement of the result, if there be a result, and the thing is done—the new President and Vice President are officially introduced to the people. The installation occurs on the 4th of March following, and is usually accompanied by imposing demonstrations.

In case there should be no election, by reason of there being more than two candidates and no one having received a majority of all the electoral votes, the houses immediately separate and the Representatives proceed to elect a President. Each state casts but one vote, and of course the majority of the delegation determine what that shall be. Two-thirds of the states constitute a quorum, but it requires a majority of all the states to elect. In case the House should not be able to choose a President, the Vice President (chosen by the Senate if there shall have been no such election by the electors) becomes President at the time the latter would have been inaugurated.

Our correspondent also desires information regarding the word "plurality" used so often in election returns. The same authority answers this question: There is no plurality when there are but two candidates, as one or the other has then a majority, that is, a preponderance of all the votes cast, unless it should be a tie. When three or more candidates for an office are voted for, the one that has more votes than any other has a plurality, the size of his plurality being determined by the difference between his vote and that of the candidate having the next highest one to him. For instance: A, B and C are candidates for the legislature; A has 500, B 550 and C 600 votes; it will thus be observed that C has not a majority, because he

has only 600 out of 1660 votes; but he has a plurality because he leads in the race and the amount of his plurality is 50. This makes it plain enough. There can be no election of President by a plurality because, as shown, the Constitution absolutely requires a majority.

IMPORTANT RULING BY CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE.

Judge Zane this morning set the judicial ball rolling by rendering his decision in the suit of Adam Duncan vs. W. H. H. Spafford and Elmer Spafford, the hearing of which occupied the entire day yesterday.

The action was brought to recover a strip of land two and a half feet in width between lots 1 and 2, block 16, plat B, together with damages in the sum of \$1000. The property is situated in the First ward. Its actual value is not considerable, but the main object in view was to obtain a ruling as to the correctness of the land survey, which affects a large extent of property, apart from the land now in litigation. Plaintiff alleged ownership by virtue of deeds to the property and upon dividing lines as made by surveys in 1873 and 1883. The defendant claimed the two and a half feet upon a survey recently made.

Following is the full text of his Honor's decision:

In this action—an action of ejectment—the plaintiff claims that the line is where an old fence was built, where an old water ditch existed, and where stakes were placed—long existing upon the ground—indicating the corner and line, as he insists, between the two lots. The defendant relies upon a recent survey by Mr. Doremus, and the question arises, first, where ought this line to be, in the light of the evidence?

It seems from the testimony of the plaintiff that he took possession, in the name of his father, in 1862 or 1868, of lot 2. At that time he states that the possession was taken up to the line that he now insists on, and that in 1872 the title was acquired under the townsite law from the mayor of the city in accordance with those lines. A ditch had existed for years upon the line here in dispute, a fence was erected and a stake put down; and in 1882 Mr. Charles W. Hardy made a survey and placed his stake on the line where the plaintiff claims it is. His starting points were certain monuments he mentions in his testimony, but which may not have been very reliable. The fence was put up at the time and posts are still standing, although it was a very poor fence at the date of the bringing of this action. After the defendant took possession, it appears, some two years ago, he also erected a fence on the same line. After Mr. Doremus became city engineer, that gentleman discovered that the original survey of the city was very inaccurate. The fences were not in line; the importance of a re-survey was suggested, and he was authorized to make one. In making that re-survey he aimed to ascertain the corners as they were originally put down. But finally, it seems, he made a survey across the city, and took the old fences and some of the stakes. He found stakes in some cases, but not, as

he thinks, the original ones. The original stakes were put down probably some forty years ago, according to the testimony. They were not of very durable quality, and had all disappeared before the new survey was made about two years ago; but there were some stakes found along these streets, and he also came across old fences, always, however, in a line. He also inquired of old settlers, and in that way aimed to make his corners correspond as nearly as he could with the original survey. He also aimed to do as little harm as possible, as he said, to persons who had had possession for a long time, and whose fences indicated their lots. In some blocks where it was well established that the corner was not in line he would effect the old corners. So that Mr. Doremus' survey, of course, as indicating the original corners, is not reliable at all; he doesn't regard it so, but deemed it necessary to have a system and to establish these corners. The probabilities are that these will result in causing a great many losses; because it is no doubt the law, well settled, that monuments control courses and distances; and wherever the weight of evidence sustains the original corner as such, and it happens to be out of the line of Mr. Doremus' survey, the original survey must govern in all cases.

Now it seems that this new survey, which was last made, unsettles most of the fences and their lines. It would cut one brick house, according to the evidence in this case, that has been built for some length of time, and remove this line that has been there recognized by the plaintiff at least for about thirty years, and by the parties occupying both lots for twenty years. They have occupied with respect to this line; they have cultivated their lands and made their improvements with respect to this line; and of course it would not do to adopt any such system as would result in interminable litigation, wrong and injustice. The city has no right to settle private disputes between parties. Whenever property owners see fit to recognize his survey it is all right; but where they do not and they can establish by sufficient evidence that the line is not according to his survey, why, that line must stand.

The testimony in this case shows that in 1881 the parties put up a fence. Both Mr. Allen (Spafford's predecessor in interest) and Mr. Duncan had a fence built which they agreed upon. There was a stake put up; that was understood; and it is not sufficient now to say that it was a mere mistake of theirs. They occupied according to it, and agreed, substantially, that it should be the line.

The defendant also insists upon an estoppel. He testified that last spring, I believe it was, when he erected his house, the plaintiff was living on the adjoining lot, and made no objection to it. There is a conflict. Plaintiff states that he was away at Deep Creek, that the building was not commenced when he went away, and that he knew nothing of it until he returned, when the men were shingling the building. As to that there is a decided conflict in the evidence; but there seems to be no substantial conflict as to Mr. Spafford

knowing of these old lines. He knew that he had put up a fence on the old line himself; and, as he states, the indications were that the parties on the respective lots had occupied with respect to that line, and they conveyed to him. With that knowledge he chose to take down this man's fence and put his building some two feet and a half on the plaintiff's lot; he then moved his fence about a foot or thirteen inches farther west, taking in all, I infer, fully two and a half feet. He did that with his eyes open. He must have understood that the other man had been claiming that property, and it was according to his claim as he made it when he put up the fence.

The case, I think, is clearly with the plaintiff, and judgment will be entered accordingly.

PROFESSOR ALLEN'S POSITION.

Professor C. E. Allen, clerk of our county court and the nominee for Delegate to Congress of the Liberal party, seems just now to be the idol of at least some Democrats styling themselves Tuscaroras, and not least does he seem to be the idol also of some few Liberal Republicans, while a northern professor—Paul, I think, by name—has been on the part of some the subject of much unfavorable criticism, in such circles being far from the idol of any one.

The first professor above named I believe claims to be a Republican. The second, as I understand, claims to be a Democrat; and I judge by some of his speeches—though as a Republican I believe his judgment is at fault and some statements he has made he would find very hard to prove—that he is in entire sympathy with the great national Democratic party. Now, sir, I wish to ask why is it that Professor Allen, being a Republican, is not found advocating the policies and principles of the great national Republican party? In all of the speeches he for four or five years past, here in Utah, has delivered, not one word, so far as I have learned, has escaped his lips in favor of the McKinley bill, reciprocity or any other great doctrine of the national Republican party. One would think as a "professor" and "first-class" Republican that he would at the very least have some little desire in his heart—more especially as he seems to believe the commoners of the Territory are not educated up sufficiently in American politics to be yet trusted with the government of the Territory—to present to the people of Utah his views concerning the government of which he is so proud to be a member, and especially the superiority of the doctrines of his loved Republican party above the principles, etc., of the Democratic party. It may be, however, that he honestly believes in the slogan of his "glorified Liberal" party—"Country before party." Of course "office before country" never once entered his honest heart!

The thought, however, occurs to the writer that it is both possible and probable that Professor C. E. Allen is human, and like two or three gospel preachers whose names could here be given, who, tempted by the "filthy lucre" of this wicked world when offered more hard cash, gave up the conversion of souls to Jesus and engaged

to the real estate business, mining, etc. When the tempting offer was made him (a few more dollars monthly) he gave up teaching "the young idea how to shoot," readily accepted an engagement as clerk for some wealthy miner or broker and very soon drifted into Utah politics which has and is making him so famous. Had it not been for this good fortune who knows but that the Honorable C. E. Allen of today might not now be a college professor or possibly a preacher of a sectarian gospel? OBSERVER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 24, 1892.

CONDON'S WILL.

Having taken the matter under advisement for several days, Probate Judge Barton today gave his decision in the will contest case in regard to the estate of Matthew Condon, deceased. The facts were reported in the columns of the NEWS at the recent hearing in the probate court.

The testator was about fifty years of age, unmarried, and formerly resided in this city, his place of abode being the Valley House. He had been engaged in mining pursuits, and in this and in other ways amassed a snug fortune, which amounted to somewhere about \$75,000. The whole of this he left to one of his sisters, a Mrs. Gillis, of Eureka, cutting off his father (who is upwards of eighty years of age), his brother and another sister without a cent, and this without any apparent reason. It was on that account—on the ground that undue influence had been brought to bear upon the testator by Mrs. Gillis, and that he was insane at the time the will was executed—that these relatives opposed its admission to probate.

His Honor remarked that this will was contested on the ground that undue influence had been exercised upon the testator, and that he was not of sound mind at the time of making his will. He was of opinion, however, that the proponents had made out a strong prima facie case. The evidence of the attesting witnesses was clear on all material points covered by the statute. It showed that the will was written in the presence of the testator, at his request, and that he dictated a large portion of it; also that he assented to the various items contained therein. It further appeared that the will was first signed by the deceased himself and then by the two attesting witnesses, at his request, and in his presence. Those witnesses swore that at the time of the execution of the will the testator was of sound mind—no much so as ever he was, that he knew his relatives, and that, so far as they could see, no undue influence was used. As to his condition for some time previous to the making of the will, it was shown that he had been weak, that he drank heavily, and was nearly always under the influence of liquor while he resided in this city. His sister (who lived at Eureka) was sent for, and the testimony went to show that from the time she arrived here she endeavored to keep the drink from her brother and have him sober. Finally she took him to her home, and it would appear that after his arrival there he received no stimulants, except

such as were administered by direction of his physician.

The contestants introduced some evidence to indicate the extreme feebleness of the testator both in mind and body. As to the fact of his drunkenness previous to the making of the will, if it were shown that at the time he signed that instrument he was of sound mind or had lucid intervals, so that he knew the person whom he intended to be the object of his bounty, and if he had a clear knowledge of his property, he could still make a valid disposition of it. In his opinion, the contestants had failed to prove that the testator was not of sound mind at the time of the execution of the will.

He had carefully listened to the testimony in the case, and while the will seemed rather unnatural in some respects—for it was a great hardship that a son should entirely disinherit his aged and decrepit father who was in need of support—yet, under the law, if he desired to do so, and if he was sane at the time he signed his will, there was nothing to prevent him. So far as the evidence went, respecting the man's brothers having stood over the dead body and using the epithets he did—and that evidence was not contradicted—his Honor thought such conduct must have been the outpouring of a depraved nature. He could not look upon it in any other light. As far as the brother was concerned, therefore, his Honor's judgment was that the testator exercised "the discretion that he had without reserve." The dead man seemed to have had confidence in the sister (Mrs. Gillis) to whom he left all his possessions—that she would provide for the father and other sister. There certainly were some things which threw some suspicion on this matter, and his own mind was not altogether free therefrom as to influence having been used by Mrs. Gillis. There was, however, no proof that she actually used undue influence. It only became such when the influence was carried to such an extent that the testator himself was not his own free agent in making his will. If such a state of affairs did exist in this case it was in evidence, and under all the circumstances, therefore, he held that the will should be admitted to probate.

A SCHEME TO SELL THE CITY WATERWORKS.

The citizens of Salt Lake will doubtless be startled to learn that the largest and by far the most important business deal—to them—ever consummated in the history of the city is quietly and seriously talked of.

It is no less a matter than the disposition of the entire city waterworks system to a wealthy syndicate of eastern and local capitalists.

The scheme has been contemplated for some time, and if reliance can be attached to apparently authoritative rumors it is now pretty well matured.

The utmost secrecy has been maintained regarding it, but there has also been a gradual "leakage" going on from sources that were supposed to be tightly sealed.

If the present plan of procedure is followed as outlined for future action the matter will come up before the

City Council for consideration at a date not far distant. What the result will be can only be guessed at, though it is said that a majority of the councilmen will probably use their influence in carrying the deal through. It is further said that the argument will be made in favor of the sale that the city needs the money and must get it from some source. Improvements, it is said, of different kinds are contemplated. To carry them on a good deal of cash is required. The bonding power of the municipality is nearly exhausted, most of the negotiable city property has been sold, and the treasury's contents are still very low.

This is about the status of affairs and taxpayers are becoming alarmed and are asking each other what the end will be.

It was learned last night from a prominent city official that a representative of the syndicate referred to had made an informal offer of \$1,200,000 for the waterworks system.

A prominent and able attorney was asked by a NEWS representative today as to whether or not the city could legally sell the system. He responded that so far as the works proper were concerned he did not doubt but what it could. But the title to the water was vested in the people and could only be taken from them by fraudulent procedure. The claim that the citizens had forfeited their right to the water by allowing it to be diverted from its original channels into a distributing system owned by the city was very weak and would not hold good in the courts. The water takers paid so much per annum for the use of the mains for domestic and other purposes and not for the water itself. That belonged to them. He knew it could not be wrested from them. If the attempt was made the people's recourse and duty would be to promptly enjoin the city and he had no doubt but what the courts would decide in their favor. It was a desperate deal and required heroic measures on the part of all citizens without reference to political or other views.

Further developments will be awaited and watched with the most intense interest.

A large number of business men talked the matter over today and were considerably alarmed, and declared that if the deal was forced to an issue they would use every legitimate means to defeat it.

DEATH OF SUSIE S. JACOBS.

Information has been received that Sister Susie Stringam Jacobs, wife of H. C. Jacobs of Ogden, died this morning at 8:30 o'clock. She was taken with severe vomiting on Monday about noon, and the straining caused the rupture of a blood vessel. Paralysis was the result. She never spoke after being stricken.

She was born in Salt Lake City, December 25, 1860.

The foregoing is an utter falsehood, as every reader of the DESERET NEWS knows. The *Journal* is either immensely stupid, which is a misfortune, or maliciously untruthful, which is a crime.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, - - - \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, - - - 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - November 3, 1892

SUNDAY IS HERE.

Without designing to enter into homily, the DESERET NEWS makes mention, and with unfeigned gratification, that we are at the end of another week. One more Sabbath will have come and gone before this paper makes another visit to its readers. And a few suggestions as to how the day should be received and observed—as to what words, thoughts and actions should prevail and what be eschewed—cannot be amiss, especially in view of the frame of mind which many of our people permit themselves to become possessed of during the six days devoted to business pursuits.

Sunday is not only a period of rest, but a time for reflection, for devoutness, for thanks and praise. The first rays of the god of day that burst through the shadows of the east and overspread the sleeping earth with their mellow tinge, should be to us a symbol of that charity which covereth all things and should reach unto all mankind, and which while perhaps forgotten or not thought of during the hurry and bustle and diverting influences of the week, should at least find recognition and practice during the time set apart for repose. Can our thoughts, upon arising in the morning, be more profitably turned than to the record which the past six days have made for us and attached indelibly to our mortal career? Can we do better than single out the words and actions regarding neighbors, friends or it may be enemies, in which unconsciously or designedly we have done them and ourselves wrong, and then consider how we may lay undo such wrong and place ourselves properly before our common Parent? Is it too much to say that a happy Sunday should begin in this way? It is advising nothing that is not good for you and for yours; and in the quietude of the early morn of the day of repose, unassailed by the words of thoughtless or the wiles of designing men, whoever does what is herein suggested and then proceeds manfully to carry it out, will find that he will add joy to his soul, and promote peace in and win a blessing for his household and for all who will follow his example.

This is a critical time in Israel. The gates were never so widely ajar for the entrance of the agents of discord, nor was it ever so easy for the people to lend themselves to influences which come from and lead to darkness. Political contention, embittered with acrimony and tainted with criminality, has become rife; those who should dwell together in unity and deal with each other in a spirit of generosity and Christian for-

bearance, in too many cases are at sword's points in a figurative sense, and might be in a literal sense were things to continue much longer as they are. This is all wrong. It need not follow that through politics friends shall become enemies, that neighbors shall cease to be neighbors or that the amenities of civilized life should be cast aside. Some there be who seem to think that adopting the politics of the country makes it necessary that we also take up all its evils and abuses, and that to insult an opponent is to exhibit advancement and independence in a marked degree. Think no longer! The Saints should be brethren, and if they be politicians, let them be at least gentlemen.

This suggests some thoughts that may well be considered; they should cause every lover of harmony and union to welcome the return of the blessed, peaceful Sabbath.

HOW SILVER STANDS.

An article in a recent number of the DESERET NEWS on the silver question, in which a double standard and free coinage were advocated, has brought up the question as to whether other nations besides the United States are demetalizers and if so what they are. There are several such nations and three of them are first-class powers, to-wit: Great Britain, Germany and Austria, the others being Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey. The nations in which a double standard in one form or another prevails are—Argentine Republic, Belgium, Chile, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. There are also a few that have a single standard which excludes gold, thus reversing our attitude and that of the powers first named; these are all the South American countries except the ones named above, and China, India, Mexico and Russia.

It thus seems that it should not require a very great effort on our part to do justice to the white metal, the balance of favor being with it when the whole civilized world is considered, as the foregoing enumeration shows. The movement in the right direction proceeds with almost exasperating slowness, but perhaps to coming will be all the more stable and permanent by reason of that. We can at least indulge in the hope that it will be so.

A COMPLICATION POSSIBLE.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal raises a very important question in connection with the election of President and Vice President in case the choice of the former were to go into the House of Representatives and of the latter into the Senate. The contingency which has been suggested by many, of such a thing taking place as the result of the pending national contest, makes the subject a very interesting one. It being conceded now that the People's party will have at least a sprinkling of votes in the electoral college, that

some of Michigan's vote will be taken from the Republicans and given to the Democrats and that other changes may occur in the Northwest, it begins to assume the phase of possibility that the first-named party may hold the balance of power and dictate who the next President and Vice President shall be, or throw the election into Congress. It is, however, only possible, the probabilities as things stand now not being at all inclined that way.

The correspondent says: "Suppose the electoral college makes no choice and the election of Vice-President is thrown into the Senate, can a person be chosen by that body from the same state as the person chosen by the House of Representatives to be President?" This is a point that has peculiar interest at this time, because if the election should go to Congress it would mean the choice of a Democrat for President and a Republican for Vice-President; Mr. Cleveland would of course be the former, but as Mr. Reid belongs to the same state, could he be legally chosen?

The paper of which the question is asked says, substantially, that the House of Representatives chooses the President from the persons "having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President;" and the Senate chooses the Vice-President from the two highest names of those voted for as Vice-President. That would seem to allow the Senate to choose a Vice-President from the same state as the President; but the first clause of the XII Amendment to the Constitution says that the President and Vice President shall not be from the same state and the last clause says that a person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall not be eligible to that of Vice President. The intention clearly was that the two men should not be citizens of the same state; and it is possible that the Supreme Court of the United States would restrict the Senate's choice, and compel it to select a Vice President from another state than the President.

It will be observed, however, and this is the point which the *Courier-Journal* fails to make altogether, that there is no inhibition except upon the electors, that the two officers voted for must not live in the same state as themselves; for instance, if the Republican electoral ticket should be successful in Indiana, the electors could and would vote for Harrison for President but they would not be allowed to vote for a Vice President from that state, and if the Democrats carry New York the electors would vote for Cleveland but would have to vote for some one in some other state for the second place. And then the electors, having complied with the law, would have nothing further to do with the matter. If their vote failed to elect the President and Vice President and the election went to Congress, under the *letter* of the Constitution the House could elect Cleveland and the Senate Reid, for it only prohibits the electors from voting in that way, which they have not done. We agree with our Louisville contemporary that its construction of the meaning of the framers of the part of the Constitution in question is undoubtedly the right one—that they

meant to have the two officers come from two different states and so far this has been done; but it does not say that, and herein lies the opportunity of a strict constructionist to make trouble. The disposition to observe the meaning of a statute or merely its naked provisions, is often governed by the point as to which is most likely to be beneficial to the person interested; but when it is a matter affecting the people of the nation in general, a great political party incidentally and a conspicuous citizen particularly, doubtless the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting as a court of equity, will be called upon to either affirm the literal construction of the Constitution or fill up the gap which the framers made regarding what they designed to say.

GRATITUDE IS DUE.

There is an item in the dispatches today to the effect that Chicago bankers have presented a gold medal with a diamond in the center to the Coffeyville, Kansas, liverman whose handiness with the Winchester rifle during the late raid of the Dalton gang made several of those worthless bite the dust. The incident is not without appropriateness; banks and bankers were the especial and favorite prey of the notorious outlaws who have been so suddenly sent to their long account. Of the sections of the country infested by them it can be truly said that no bank was safe from their visitation, nor was any life or number of lives so sacred in their sight as to cause them to shrink from killing, if that were the only alternative method of escape.

Hence while there is considerable basis of sense and logic in the action of the Chicago bankers, there is still more in that of the Texas Bankers' Association which has recently called for contributions from its members for the aid of the families of those citizens of Coffeyville, who, voluntarily giving themselves up to the task of wiping out the desperadoes, were themselves slain in the encounter. The *American Banker*, too, a journal whose field is expressed by its title, has taken up the good cause, and has headed a subscription list. It would appear that those who are permitted to breathe easier, both as regards their lives and their duets, since the affray spoken of, ought not to be backward in coming forward with a substantial expression of gratitude to those whose bravery on the occasion resulted in leaving several widows and orphans in the Kansas community.

BIG MONEY FOR TROTTERS.

A man more interested in the subject of horse flesh than any other, perhaps, is Robert Bonner, once editor and proprietor of the *New York Ledger*. He has a magnificent stable of his own, to which he now and then makes a valuable contribution, his acquisitiveness in this direction being insatiable and in others considerable, so that he has the means as well as the disposition to possess new horses. About a year ago Mr. Bonner offered to give \$5000 to the

owner of any horse that would reduce the world's trotting record to 2:05. This would apparently give the owner of "Nancy Hanks" a windfall; but it seems that it is otherwise, for the former has written to the *New York World* explaining that his offer was explicitly restricted to records made on the grand circuit tracks from Hartford to Cleveland, which would include Rochester and Buffalo, and that, as only the old regulation sulkeys were in use when his offer was made, ball-bearing axles and pneumatic tires do not count. These new devices, he points out, have revolutionized all harness records and made horses apparently from four to six seconds faster than they were when hitched to the ordinary sulky such as was in use up to a few months ago. Mr. Bonner's offer has a year yet to run, and those who desire to compete for the prize might as well understand the conditions suggested above. The recent innovations do have a very helping effect on trotters, and the gentleman decides—somewhat technically it would seem—that the horse as he is, not as human ingenuity can make him, is what is to determine the race.

GIVE US A CHANCE.

If the News were "in politics" we could have any amount of fun with those of our cotemporaries who are tearing their hair over this, that and the other newspaper article or advertisement, pamphlet, speech, conversation or "influence," put forth or invoked by the different political parties in this part of the world to secure votes on the 8th of next month. With some of our own correspondents, too,—those who express their wonder that we "don't say something" about the respective pamphlets, speeches, etc., above referred to—we could have entered into a merry argument almost every day during the month past. For, to a person not entirely given over to partisanship, it is as plain as daylight that the whole question of criticism or approbation depends solely upon the point of view; and though one calls certain methods of an opponent unfair, illegitimate and even contemptible, similar methods employed by himself or his friends are deemed by him perfectly honest, judicious and regular. This could be pointed out so easily from the abundance of evidence at hand that, as stated above, it could be made an amusing—nay, even an exhilarating occupation.

But the News, as it has repeatedly declared, is not in politics, save as a neutral, independent journal that will not shut its eyes to wrongdoing in any party, nor depart from a straight course to promote the advancement of the principles or the candidates of either. Hence it denies itself the pleasure which cotemporaries and correspondents so frequently offer it, lest to some sensitive observer it might seem to lean a little to one side or the other. With this much of explanation may we not now venture to take a step further?

If so, we should be tempted to say that some of the proceedings, as well as some of the comments, that have been conspicuous during this cam-

paign are such as cannot be defended by either party or be approved by honorable men anywhere. Neither side can claim a monopoly of decency, and, we regret to say, every extravagance of statement or injustice of interpretation on the part of one side has been met by similar weapons coupled with even greater recklessness on the part of the other. Party feeling has been permitted to run, altogether too high; and the flippant and disrespectful use of honored names, by organs and orators on both sides of the controversy, has been such as to give pain to the calmer and better balanced class of the community. We believe the resort to such tactics has weakened the cause of those who employed them. No one who exercises thought and reason has been misled by them, and no one should be. A welcome change, during the remaining ten days of the campaign, would be a recurrence to the dignified, gentlemanly, argumentative discussion of the issues for which the various candidates stand.

NO DALLYING.

The sensational news conveyed to the people of Salt Lake City by last evening's News, to the effect that a plan was maturing by which a corporation of moneyed men was to attempt the purchase and control of the municipal water-works system, has already caused just what it was intended to cause—an awakening of the public to the fact that their servants in office must on the one hand be closely watched where they are inclined to recklessness, and on the other hand resolutely sustained when they are opposed to dangers threatening the general weal. Nothing is so fatal to the efficiency and integrity of public officials as the apathy and indifference of their constituents; nothing is so potent in bringing out their qualities of administration and statesmanship as well-meant criticism of and thorough acquaintance with the plans and policies coming before them for consideration. As to motives that may be hidden or programmes that may be arranged in secret places, there is no reason or justification for such things, and these are to be soundly condemned. To the people who put men in office it is an insult for such men too say "You may not be trusted with full knowledge of our official movements;" and there can be scarcely an exception to the good old rule that whatever scheme would be spoiled through the public's becoming aware of it, ought to be spoiled anyway—it is not good.

Having given the public denunciations of what is in contemplation, the News will be content if the warning is accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered. As to the results of any such negotiations as are said to be imminent we have no doubts. The good sense of the Mayor and City Council will surely be equal to the task of resisting a proposition so monstrous; and the good sense of the community will supply whatever of hearty backing and stern determination that may be necessary. No amount of specious argument can overturn the

simple announcement that this city owes to its inhabitants complete preservation against the power of any private parties to control our water supply. The Council might as well entertain a proposition from some grasping syndicate to buy the air above and around us and dole it out through a meter at so much per cubic foot.

THE IAMS CASE.

The case of the soldier Iams is one that should receive the most thorough and impartial investigation, and wherever malice or undue severity have appeared in connection with the punishment inflicted upon him those who so transgressed should themselves be made to feel the heavy hand of the law. The offense with which the soldier was charged was not a 'heinous one, viewed in its proper light, but serious enough to demand some kind of correction; but expressed gratification over the attempted murder of Mr. Frick, the millionaire manager of Carnegie's Homestead iron and steel works; and while this evinced a "will most incorrect to heaven" and a mind more or less depraved, it was not *per se* a crime. Perhaps hundreds of thousands of people, through perverted notions regarding the wealthy and the force of vicious surroundings, did the same thing that Iams did; and while their language cannot be too strongly condemned nor themselves receive any too much watching at the hands of officers of the law, they have committed no crime because there is no law against it. In the case of the soldier, he doubtless violated a rule of military discipline and should have been severely reprimanded, perhaps fined, and even cashiered, but there was and is nothing in any civilized military code or any regulation authorizing barbarous and brutal punishment. Hanging up by the thumbs is at the best a relic of less favored times and more unsettled conditions; it should not be tolerated in any case now; and when to this is added the infliction of shaving the head as a special mark of disgrace, and perhaps other annoyances we know not of, it would seem to be high time that the civil authorities interposed. Let the punishment fit the crime as nearly as possible in all cases.

THE SENSITIVE GERMAN.

Patriotism which breaks out at the mouth may be gratifying to the one who so indulges, but it is often annoying to others and when those annoyed can make the source of their displeasure pay for his work they generally do it. Joseph Eugene Lemoine, a French journalist, can testify to the truthfulness of the foregoing by reason of a recent experience he underwent. Taking a stroll beyond the border but on what is still claimed as French soil—Alsace Lorraine—the man of letters had the temerity to let his love for La belle France find expression in tones so loud and terms so objectionable to (the German), that he was arrested, tried and fined twenty marks, equivalent to about five dollars of our money. The punishment was not severe, but considering the nature

of the offense it was high enough, anyway to restrain the editor from any further hurrahing for France in that neck of timber.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMY.

The war which is now being waged by the French in Dahomey, and which probably will result in the entire subjugation of that country, is supposed to be worth to France a good deal more than it costs. Dahomey is a kingdom of western Africa on the coast of Guinea, with boundaries to the east not well defined. It is described as extremely fertile and well cultivated, especially around the towns and villages, yielding sometimes as many as four crops a year and never less than two. The French own three ports on the coast and derive quite a revenue from them, the mercantile transactions in 1891 amounting to thirteen million francs. It is thought that the complete subjugation of the country would be worth to the French republic between thirty and forty million francs a year. That the French have no right whatever—except the right of gunpowder—to annex the country would of course not enter as a factor into the calculations of politicians.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

During the session of the late Legislature of this Territory, it was at times and by different persons asked to enact a measure establishing the Australian system of voting. This was not done, our readers know, and whether we have escaped a condition that would be unwelcome if tried, or missed one that would have been productive of great beneficial results, it is bootless to discuss now. It is enough to speak of the law itself and seek to become familiar with its provisions and *modus operandi*, so that if we want it by the time the next Legislature convenes, we may be in a position to ask for it understandingly and with some degree of authority.

That the operation of the system is very beneficial in a moral sense cannot be denied, since it is impossible for any person to know how another has voted; a voter may be bribed or coerced by threats of loss of employment or otherwise into acceding to another's demand as to how he shall vote; but as all ballots are prepared in a close room into which no one but the person preparing his ballot is allowed to enter, and he comes out with it in a sealed envelope and hands it to the election judge, the secret of how he voted belongs to himself. We have one feature of that system in vogue now, but the one who seeks to coerce may supply his victims with ballots and see that they cast them, or he may demand and obtain an inspection of the tickets which they have obtained for themselves, none of which could take place under the Australian system; so that in this respect it is much safer and therefore entitled to greater consideration than any other so far put in operation.

But it has its drawbacks, and one of these, as shown by its application in the state of Kentucky, is the greatly increased expense. A recent issue of

the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville says the total cost to the people of that state for the election on the 8th prox. will be not less than \$50,000, and may run ahead of that amount, and that, too, when one item has been considerably reduced, that of officers' pay; they formerly received \$3 a day and under the new law they will get but \$2. The printing expense will be very great. A rough estimate places it at \$10 for each precinct in the state, where, under the old system, it was about \$3. Now it is necessary to provide ballot books with the name of the precinct printed on the outside and a blank form for the returns on the inside. Stencil stamps and stencil pads must be provided, also cards of instruction, envelopes for spoiled ballots and duplicate returns. The ballots will generally be as large as a half-grown newspaper, and, as the size will vary in different counties, according to the number of local candidates, it is impossible to make a close estimate as to what they will cost. About half a million ballots will be required for the entire state. The printing, or the counties is ordered by the county court clerks, and most of it for the coming election is being done in Louisville. The estimate of \$10 as the cost of printing for each precinct of the 1400, in round numbers, in the state, will not be very wide of the mark. Another expense not above named is for election booths, or the retiring rooms previously spoken of, in which the voters prepare their ballots. Of course this item will only figure in the first election, as they can be used thereafter without additional expense except now and then for repairs, which will be trifling. The total cost of the election in each precinct is put at \$36.50, which multiplied by 1400, the number of precincts in the state, would make a grand total of \$51,100. Rather expensive, but cheaper than detecting and prosecuting frauds at the polls one would think.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of Governor Thomas on affairs in the Territory is given in full in the *DESERET NEWS* of October 28th. It is, as will be observed by even a glance, a very comprehensive document, dealing largely in statistics and being tabulated to an unusual degree. The showing as a whole is a very gratifying one, and evinces commendable energy, research and analysis on the part of the Executive. The Governor's suggestions regarding the moral, social and political aspect of the Territory are not as lengthy as has formerly been the case, and there is apparent throughout the lines a disposition to state things fairly and truthfully, while of course something of the old animus remains. On the whole, it will compare favorably with any similar document of recent years, is greatly superior to any that has gone on from Utah within that period, and the Governor is entitled to the praise which such a showing merits. More detailed comment is reserved for a later day.

Only one more week of the campaign. The fates be praised!

NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR.

A cotemporary publishes a few facts for the benefit of young ladies and gentlemen with literary taste, who are too impatient, and consequently too much in a hurry, to get their productions before the public. It endeavors to show that fame in the literary world can only be obtained by patient and persistent efforts. Tennyson re-wrote his poem "Come into the Garden, Maud," fifteen times before he was satisfied with it. Thomas Moore considered himself industrious when he had completed seventy lines in a week on his "Lalla Rookh." Kinglake's "Eothen" was rewritten at least five times before it appeared. Buffon spent about half a century on his "Studies of Nature." He had made a large book in five columns. In the first he wrote any fact or incident that happened to come under his observation. The others he filled with extracts arranged in the order needed. Sometimes the author wrote a sentence twenty times before he was satisfied with it, and once he is said to have spent fourteen hours in looking for the right word wherewith to round off a period. John Foster sometimes spent hours on one sentence. La Rochefoucauld spent fifteen years on his "Maxims." The poet Rogers once called the attention of a friend to a few lines on Italy, on which he had been working almost two weeks. Gibbon labored twenty years on his work on Rome. Bancroft spent twenty-six years on his History. Webster worked thirty-six years on his Dictionary. Sir Isaac Newton wrote his chronological work sixteen times. The collector of these data might have added that Pascal is known to have reconstructed some of his *Pensees* twenty times, and that for depth of thought and elegance of language he is probably unsurpassed in French literature.

Our time is perhaps too busy to act on precedents of this kind, but at all events they are instructive. And as a general rule, what costs the author no pain, is worthless. Gold must be dug out of the ground with great effort; diamonds must be well polished before the brilliant luster is apparent to the spectator. So, valuable thoughts are the products of the work of genius and their presentation in suitable form is dependent on intelligent study and patient practice.

EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS FITCH.

A New York paper says: "One of the best campaign speakers who have visited this state from abroad is ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch, of California," and it then goes on to give a quotation from one of his recent speeches there. When Mr. Fitch was in Congress he represented Nevada, after which he settled down to the practice of law as a business and politics incidentally in this city, doing remarkably well in the former capacity at least. He is all that is said of him as a public speaker, having an inexhaustible vocabulary, a facility of expression and grace of delivery rarely equalled. He is known in the West as the "silver-tongued," and some of his flights are truly silvery enough

but, to be just, they are not always silvern—just the appearance of it at the time being. His success at the bar has been attributed more to his gift of oratory than to his legal attainments, and no doubt this is just, too. In an interview in San Francisco a year or so ago Mr. Fitch was narrating how long he had been on the Pacific coast, saying among other things that he "didn't count the time spent in Utah," to which the Ogden *Standard* wittily replied:—"He made it count all the same."

THE GAS STOCK SALE.

A day or two ago the local columns of the *DESERET NEWS* contained an article regarding the disposal of certain gas stock owned by the city to a Denver firm, the whole transaction saving somewhat of a "deal," not in its exact dictionary sense but as here given, with considerable accent on the quotation marks. We have no charges to make nor were any made in the article spoken of; the facts as well as the surmises, were placed before the public and out of these crystallized a suspicion which is neither vague nor shadowy, that all in that transaction was not as regular and as well considered as it might have been.

When the best stock on the market, said to be paying a dividend which would make it hold almost a hundred per cent premium, or nearly double what its face calls for, as a commercial entity, is sold for an advance of only thirty-three per cent above par, that circumstance alone is enough to engender a healthy suspicion; but when it further transpires, as a cotemporary suggests, that the sale was in the form of a pool into which the City Council should dump the stock held by the municipality at the rate last named, while individual holders were to pull out of the same transaction with \$180—or somewhere near what the shares were worth—to their credit, all that was airy and evanescent in the suspicion is evolved into materialization at once.

Perhaps there was a solid reason for the mysterious transaction. Perhaps these figures are all wrong, and deduction from them must as a consequence be wrong. To the outsider who is only permitted to pay taxes and ask unanswered questions there is frequently more or less that is occult or opaque attending every transaction which those whom we serve permit to reach the public at all; but it would seem that enough of this latest move has come to light to justify the Council in making a bare breast of the whole affair. The *News* awaits their pleasure.

THE *NEWS* wishes its good friends the Stake clerks throughout all the States of Zion would make a note of and take example from the report of the recent quarterly conference in Tooele as published in this issue. It is neither too long nor too short; it is just right, and gives succinctly all the proceedings that need to be preserved in the columns of the *DESERET NEWS*. Brother Atkin has our thanks for his model report.

SALT LAKE'S PROSPERITY.

The census bureau at Washington is quite busily engaged at present in sending out statistical bulletins showing up the status of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country. The one numbered 254 relates to Salt Lake City, and has just been received at this office. The following showings are made:

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.	
Number of establishments reported.....	14
Capital invested.....	\$22,180
Number of hands employed.....	71
Wages paid.....	\$20,629
Cost of materials used.....	\$23,415
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$10,936
Value of product at works.....	\$110,696

To ascertain the amounts for comparison with the totals for 1880, the foregoing figures should be subtracted from the totals for 1890, and the percentages of increase would then appear as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Capital invested.....	206.43
Number of hands employed.....	107.24
Wages paid.....	193.05
Cost of materials used.....	104.66
Value of product at works.....	133.12
Population of city.....	115.92
Assessed valuation of city.....	638.19
Municipal debt less sinking fund.....	646.57

Decrease in number of establishments reported, 18.67 per cent, which is caused by the fact that hand trades, such as custom boot and shoe making, the manufacture of bread and other bakery products, and carpentering, do not appear to have been as fully reported as in 1880.

It is claimed that a "striking feature of these returns is the satisfactory increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid," the increase being set out as from \$459 in 1880 to \$652 in 1890, or 42.05 per cent. A great many other statistics, corresponding substantially with the foregoing, also appear; and all tend to show a material increase in our material prosperity.

DESTROYING NATIONAL RELICS.

A few days ago mention was made in these columns of the fact that the private car in which President Lincoln used to visit the army and in which his body was brought back to Springfield for interment, was lying in a wrecked condition at North Platte, Nebraska. It occurred to us that a relic of that dark and dreary period, around which clustered memories so sacred and abiding, should have better treatment in its old age; that it ought to be given a quiet corner in some place where it would be accessible to anyone who wished to visit it, and there, secure from the weather and the vandal, be allowed to sink into dissolution by the abraded hand of time.

But it seems our nation is not alone in the matter of neglecting cynosures of that kind; our cousins across the water are just as bad, perhaps worse. They have apparently lost sentiment regarding trophies of national worth when these are once permitted to tumble into the channels of trade and traffic than we. The hull of the "Foudryant"—Nelson's grand old warship at Trafalgar—was recently

sold by order of the British admiralty, the purchaser being a German speculator and the price paid comparatively trifling. The purchaser proposes cutting it up into small pieces and selling these throughout the world as historical curiosities. Several Britons became so shocked at the idea that they started a subscription for the purpose of buying the ship back, but the owner wants £8000 for it, and at latest advices the entire amount subscribed was about one-twentieth of that; so it is probable the sacrifice will be made and fragments of the "Foudryan" with the purchaser's certificate of genuineness attached will be on the market.

SKY-SCRAPING BUILDINGS.

The tall building mania grows by what it feeds on and it is always being fed. It used to be the case in this country, and not so very many years ago either, that an eight-story structure was considered a monster and as big as we would ever have; then, with the inflated condition of things following the war, ground in some places became so high and room so much in demand that one story after another was added until a ten or a dozen story building in some places would look quite squat now, while in some cities, notably New York and Chicago, there are some that are twice that height. All of which merely illustrates again the utter recklessness which seems to have become an inseparable phase of American enterprise.

A hotel is now being erected in New York City that will be, when completed, the tallest structure of the kind in the world. The excavation for the foundation is from twenty-two to forty feet deep and will be solidly lined with rock. Above this the building will rise to a height of 225 feet, there being seventeen stories; it will have 100 feet front on one street and 155 feet on another, so that it will be more than twice as long as it is thick. It will take two years and a million dollars to build it.

Every city should have an ordinance on this subject. Sky-scraping structures should be prohibited as contributing greatly to the dangers and inconveniences of modern life. It is very true that if a man falls from a ten story building, or even one of six stories, it means death just as surely as though he fell from the tallest house in the world; it should also be remembered that the tendency to fall is increased with the height. Thousands of men and any number of women who could view the landscape from the top of any building in Salt Lake City with the utmost composure, would shrivel up and become helpless on the last landing of the Eiffel tower. Besides this consideration is the corresponding and attendant one of the "dandy elevator," not only in the upward and downward movements of the cage but the long and unrelieved shaft as well; also the greater difficulty, the ratio of which increases with the height, in effecting escapes in case of fire or other calamity, and the largely enhanced dangers to the workmen who put up such structures—all these and perhaps other considerations place

the matter of the height of buildings within the control of the law-making department, and it ought to act upon its privilege at an early day. Eight stories, or ten at the most, of a reasonable number of feet, are all that ought to be allowed in any community here or elsewhere.

Not to assume the character of alarmists without sufficient cause and thus placing stumbling blocks within the way of progress, we take occasion to say that this subject is not original with us, that it was begun in the very place where the mania rages the most violently—Chicago—some time ago, and is occasionally referred to by the press there now. It is a proper subject for agitation.

THE COUNCIL'S WORK OBJECTED TO.

There are a good many complaints from property owners in this city over the new garbage ordinance. Some even go so far as to say that they will pay no attention whatever to it, and if the officers see fit to arrest therefore, let the arrests proceed. This is the same spirit on a smaller scale as that which actuated the patriots of '76 when they dumped a load of tea into Boston harbor, and later in England caused the people to rise up in revolt against the corn laws—it permits those who are entrusted with the duty of making enactments to go so far in the matter of oppressive legislation and then "call them down," that is, notifies them in a purely democratic manner that they are exceeding their authority.

An old adage fittingly adage is, in effect, that resistance to tyranny is obedience to Providence. The only trouble about its application is that when people imagine themselves aggrieved, or permit demagogues to make them believe that such is the case, if they cut loose from the centripetal restraint of the law as it is and rush off at a tangent, they are like anything else that has departed in like manner—they never stop until violently encountered by some opposing force. Such procedure has been on many occasions resorted to by organized bands of communists, anarchists and others who always yield to the requirements of the law by constraint and under protest; and every such attempt has resulted in the needless destruction of property, the death of many of the malcontents and too often that of innocent parties. Vastly different was the revolt of the colonists, for they, in the name of the law and by its authority, made appeal after appeal and protestation upon protestation, with but the effect of receiving "additional violence and insult," and at last being "spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne."

It hasn't got to be so bad as that, even in miniature, with us yet, though we are free to confess that many acts of the municipal lawmakers do not bear the impress of careful consideration, investigation of the subject legislated upon, or a due regard for the best interest of all classes; perhaps this garbage measure is one of that kind. If it is, the remedy is not in violent or any form of lawless resistance, but in a dignified appeal to the courts through the peaceable and or-

derly channels of the law. The higher philosophy and profounder wisdom of those who sit in judgment in the courts authorized to test all local enactments are an ample safeguard against arrogant assumption of power and any inflections which usurpers of authority may seek to impose. Let those who are aggrieved, or even those who consider themselves aggrieved, make up a test case whose object shall be the ascertainment of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of this or any other ordinance complained of, but let such resistance go no further.

This is a proper time for defects in the corporation-by-laws to be pointed out, as they are now and have been for several months undergoing revision. Any assistance which the taxpayer may be able to render in making the code all that it ought to be is not only his privilege but ought to be his pleasure, as it is certainly very much to his interest. The compensation being paid to the revisor, as we are informed by a councilman himself, is excessive and goes on every day whether the salons keep him employed or not. It is not for us to say whether it could have been done as well and for less money or not, but while it is under way it would be as well if an occasional reminder from those who pay the bills were put in, so that in the final footings the work done and the amount paid for it will not show a discrepancy beyond all reason, thus giving other grounds for complaint.

We don't like the way some people have of continually "nagging" the City Council and that, too, very frequently regarding measures of which they know but very little and do not understand at all. That kind of thing is productive of no good results and is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. But it is a different thing altogether to complain of enactments, the enforcement of which would result in needless hardships to some without corresponding benefits to any. Above all have those who foot the bills a right to demand that no more be paid out for any scheme or purpose than is actually necessary; they can stop this in the manner suggested if they feel disposed to do so, but generally they are not so disposed as long as the outlays come anywhere near reason. As to the garbage ordinance first referred to, there is widespread and apparently well-founded antagonism to it. Some of the objections cited are serious, and these allude to provisions which are unfair as well as cumbersome. All agree that its enforcement will add heavy expenses to the citizens, while some are free to class it as infamous. The matter is not now open to amendment, but it is still within the reach of repeal if an outraged public sentiment demands it. Furthermore, as already stated it is not yet beyond the crucial test of legal interpretation and enforcement; the community is not left without a means of redress.

IT HAS been decided that those surpluses cannot escape duty on the plea that they are to be used as repairs in churches. Hence, observes a light-minded Boston contemporary, a further expansion of our surplusage revenue.

THE REPUBLICAN ADVERTISEMENT.

Says the garrulous and light-headed Ogden correspondent of the Liberal organ: "When the official Church organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints goes into this campaign and advises the election of a certain candidate; * * * does this look as if the Church were out of politics?"

We presume the writer bases his latter query upon his former assertion, and that in the former he refers to the DESERET NEWS. If so, we beg to say—without unduly flustering the correspondent by notifying him at all—that his premises being utterly false, his conclusion is grotesquely illogical and hence tumbles to the ground—interrogation point, subordinate sentences, capital letters, rhythmic sequence and all.

The extent to which the NEWS has gone "into this campaign and advised the election of a certain candidate," is this: It has been published in its semi-weekly issue a full-page advertisement, plainly marked as such, for the territorial Republican committee; said advertisement containing nothing disrespectful, nothing malicious, nothing intemperate or improper from the journalistic standpoint, and certainly nothing that could be called objectionable from the Republican or any other advertising standpoint. The NEWS "has gone into this campaign" to this further extent: It informed the territorial Democratic committee of what their opponents were going to do and did so, showed them the matter that had been published, and, with a modest word as to the value of the NEWS as an advertising medium, offered them a page of the SEMI-WEEKLY at the same price—a high figure, it may seem to some, but very reasonable indeed when the circulation of the paper and the number of homes it enters are taken into consideration.

Thus far and no farther has the NEWS "entered this campaign and advised the election of a certain candidate." We will be pardoned for saying that in our humble opinion the two candidates or their friends could not spend their campaign money in any better way than in using the NEWS' advertising columns for the presentation of their respective claims to popularity and for advice as to the ticket to be supported. But to attribute to this paper the views expressed by its patrons in the columns they pay for is too absurd for serious notice; while to charge the Church of which this paper is the organ with being in politics because of the sentiments expressed by certain advertisers is as ludicrous as it would be to say the Church had announced itself in favor of a general purge because some medical patrons are permitted to urge the effectiveness of this or the other special brand of pills.

A CURIOUS circumstance in connection with the recent epidemic of cholera at Hamburg was the departure of all the birds from the city a few days prior to the outbreak. It is an indication of good sense in the German bird that he would rather get a fly than a microbe on him.

DISCOURSE.

DELIVERED BY

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON,

Sunday Afternoon, October 9th, 1892,
at the General Conference, held
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City,
Utah.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read a portion of the 16th chapter of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing at the 35th verse:

"But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain: But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body. All flesh is not the same flesh; but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds. There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also it is the resurrection of the dead."

In standing up to address this very large congregation this afternoon, I do so "with considerable fear [and trembling, and my trust is that God will help me, through your faith and prayers, that that which I may say may be from Him. It is a very responsible thing for a man to attempt to address his fellow men, unless he can impart some light [and some instruction, and say things that will be of some profit to them. I hope, to be able to do that this afternoon.

Since I have been in this conference, my mind has rested considerably upon the Salt Lake Temple and its near completion, and upon the distinguishing features that we as a people are possessed of, making us a different people from the rest of the religious world. The distinction between us and others who worship God, and who profess to be religious, is very marked in some respects. It is true that there is a union of feeling and of belief between us and the denominations that prevail in Christendom on some of the cardinal points of what is called Christianity. We believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of the world, and that through His death and atonement we are redeemed. All the so-called orthodox sects entertain this same belief. In common, too, with the most of them, we believe in repentance of sin. We believe also in the resurrection of the body. Upon these points there is a similarity of belief between us and other denominations. But upon many points that we believe in there is an absence of belief in the minds of the great majority of the Christian world. We are distinguished in this respect as entertaining very strange ideas, and some

think them almost heathenish. But there is this to be said concerning the doctrine which God has revealed to us: they are the most philosophical of any that are believed among men. I say this with, I believe, a full comprehension of what is meant by this statement. I believe that the religion of the Latter-day Saints is the only religion that will bear the test of philosophical investigation, and that will meet the burning questions of the day. I believe that it is the only religion that will satisfy the yearnings of the human heart, and that will give light upon points that are considered mysterious by the religious world. I believe that the religion of the Latter-day Saints shows in the plainest, in the simplest and in the most conclusive manner the relation of man to God. I do not know any other religion that teaches in a satisfactory manner the object that God has had in placing man upon the earth. I do not know any other religion that teaches concerning the relationship that existed between God and His children prior to the organization of the earth and the placing of man upon it. I do not know any other religion that professes to teach the relationship that will exist between men and women, between parents and children, and between husband and wife, after this mortal career is ended. I do not know of any other religion that gives any distinct idea as to the character of the life beyond the grave, or what shall constitute the glory of man when he becomes immortal and when he receives the fulness of the blessings that God has promised. I do not know any other religion that throws light upon these questions. But I do know that there exists at the present time among men a great deal of uncertainty upon all these points. Some even go so far—and they call themselves intelligent, too—as to doubt the future existence of man, and think that when this mortal career is finished that is the end of man as a living entity. Now, who is there, with the light that is possessed by the religious world, that can explain in a satisfactory manner how it was that Jesus, our Redeemer, in whose name we approach the Father, existed as God in a previous state—that is, that He existed and exercised power and dominion, and then became a little child, born of a mortal woman? Is there any religion on the earth that can give any explanation of this great event? I have not met with any religion that will answer satisfactorily questions that arise connected with the pre-existence and the birth of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. But it is supposed to be clothed in mystery—a mystery that cannot be explained, and that is beyond human ken; and if inquiry arises, it is suppressed, because it is considered almost blasphemous to think of such things. So it is with most of these questions that I have briefly alluded to.

In the religion that God has revealed to us, there is light and intelligence thrown upon all these questions. We are not left to grope in the dark and in uncertainty as to why we are here. The object that God had in placing us upon this earth has been made perfectly plain to us; of course, not in its fulness, not as we will be able to comprehend it in eternity, but

ufficiently so to satisfy our inquiries and to remove from our minds doubt and uncertainty concerning this important matter. I say that our religion is philosophical, and that it will satisfy intelligent men. They may not believe that which we tell them; but it is the only religion that I know of that attempts to meet these questions and to answer them, and it does so effectually.

I have read in your hearing some words of the Apostle Paul, in which he describes the resurrection. Who can explain this? Was there a minister upon the face of the earth that could give an explanation to these teachings of the Apostle Paul until the Lord revealed? The everlasting Gospel through His servant Joseph Smith? No; for the belief has been general that there is only one place of happiness; that there is only one glory; that there is no difference in heaven; that every human being who is saved goes to one place and is gathered into one gathering, and that those who go to the other place are also consigned there indiscriminately. Is not this a belief that has existed for generations? Of course, the Catholic church believes in purgatory—an intermediate state; but after the soul emerges from purgatory it is, they say, ushered into heaven, and there is no distinction. The murderer who dies on the scaffold, who says he believes in Jesus and repents of his sins, is supposed to be ushered into the presence of God and the Lamb and to have all the blessings of salvation and exaltation which the most faithful men and women have received—to be the companion of the prophets, apostles and martyrs who have laid down their lives for the truth! This has been the general belief; but here Paul distinctly states that there is a difference in the resurrection; that some receive the celestial glory, which is likened to that of the sun; that some receive the terrestrial glory, which is likened to that of the moon; that some receive the telestial glory, which is likened to that of the stars; and as one star differeth from another in glory, so also is the resurrection of the dead. This is in perfect harmony with all the scriptures. The whole burden of the prophets who have spoken upon this subject is to the effect that men will be rewarded according to their works, and that they will receive a glory in proportion to their faithfulness. Until Joseph Smith received the revelation from God which is embodied in the 76th section of our Book of Doctrine and Covenants, this was a profound mystery to the religious world. But through that revelation it was made plain to us. Joseph Smith was the means of revealing through the knowledge which God gave to him, that according to man's obedience so would be his reward; that the man who obeyed a certain law would receive the reward that was affixed to that law; that the higher the law the greater would be the glory. And this was the incentive that the Saints had in ancient days to be faithful. If a man could lead an immoral life and gratify all his passions and appetites, and then in the last days of his life, when his passions and appetites were all dead within him, he could profess repentance and

obtain forgiveness and receive the assurance that he would be ushered into the presence of apostles and prophets who have suffered death for the truth, what inducement would there be for a man to be faithful to the truth all his days, and then perhaps to lay down his life for it? It is such teachings as these that have led the world into the depths of sin which it has reached; that have encouraged vice and sin in every direction; that have encouraged men even to commit murder; and the result is, many souls have been lost.

God has revealed unto us something different to this. He has shown that if we commit sin we must pay the penalty of the sin. If we live lives of righteousness, we shall receive the reward that is affixed to righteousness. We shall have the spirit of that glory which we shall attain unto; and just as there are grades in this life among men, so it will be in the resurrection. There will be grades of happiness, of glory and of exaltation. You put a man that has not lived so as to receive the spirit of a certain glory with those who have received that glory, and he would be entirely out of his element, and unhappy. God will give to every man a glory that will be suited to his condition. So that if a man obeys every law that God gives, and maintains his integrity, he will receive the highest glory that God has to bestow, even the celestial glory. But there are some who cannot do this. As the revelation that Joseph received teaches us, there are honorable men who do a great many good things, but who have not faith enough to receive the Gospel in its fulness. All of us have met such individuals. We have also seen men and women who gladly obeyed the Gospel when they heard it. They were baptized; they had hands laid upon them, and they receive the Holy Ghost; but they did not have faith enough to go beyond this. It was too great a trial to them to forsake the lands of their nativity and all their old associations and gather with the Saints of God. Such persons will receive a reward in proportion to their obedience. Then you will find others who have faith enough to obey the first principles of the Gospel and perhaps receive the Priesthood and gather with the Saints; but when they are taught the doctrine of tithing they have not faith enough to obey that, or if they do pay tithing, they pay but very little. Persons who have no more faith than this will not get a reward like those who are obedient to tithing. So with all these works that God requires at our hands. There are some men that have not faith enough to go upon missions when they are called, and they offer excuses. They will get their reward according to their diligence and faithfulness; but they will not get the reward of the man who is always willing to do that which he is required to do, and whose life is crowded with good works; who is liberal to the poor, honest in his dealings, just and merciful in his actions, and who is willing to suffer wrong rather than do wrong.

I would like to impress upon your minds, brethren and sisters, that we shall get a reward according to our deeds, and also according to our desires, because sometimes we cannot do that which we would like to do,

but we say in our hearts, "If I had, I would do; but because I have not, I cannot;" and having that spirit within us it is acceptable in the sight of God. You remember the words of King Benjamin, in speaking about the poor. He taught that it was an important thing to help the poor, and he said: "Ye who have not and yet have sufficient that ye remain from day to day; I mean all you who deny the beggar, because ye have not; I would that ye say in your hearts, that I give not because I have not; but if I had I would give." There are some laws that we are prevented from obeying that have been declared to be necessary to exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our God. What will be the condition of those who do not obey these laws? God, knowing all our desires, if He should see a spirit of willingness and obedience in our hearts, will judge us accordingly. That which we cannot do we are not expected to do. God does not ask impossible things from His children. But He asks us to be obedient to Him and to carry out His laws in our lives; and if for any reason we cannot do this, but are willing to do it, He will accept the offering and the good desires that we entertain in our hearts. There are some who cannot do what they would like in this Temple that we are talking of, as they have not the means; but the widow's mite is as much as the thousand dollars of the rich man, if it is only given in the right spirit. The Lord looks at the hearts of His children. The woman who is poor, but who gives to the extent of her ability, God accepts that and she is blessed accordingly, and will be rewarded just as much in her place as the rich man that has done to the extent of his ability. Our God is a just God, and He deals with His children in justice and mercy.

It should be the aim of every Latter-day Saint to strive to attain to the highest exaltation, and the way to attain that is to obey all the laws connected therewith. Now, God has commanded us to build Temples. The building of Temples and the giving of endowments therein are matters of great curiosity to the world. We have all kinds of falsehood told about our endowments. We have been accused of being disloyal to the government and taking oaths that were antagonistic to the government, and doing things that were very wicked indeed, because, forsooth, we have believed in giving endowments and ordinances that God has revealed. It is this that distinguishes us from every other people on the face of the earth. God has revealed to us the means by which we shall prepare ourselves to dwell with Him in eternity. Is there anything strange about this? Is there anything wrong about it? Are we to live upon the earth like so many animals, and when death comes, to die unprepared for the future? Would this be consistent with our ideas of God and of the importance of the human soul? In the world to-day righteous men do not seem to have any advantages over wicked men. There is nothing to distinguish them. But this was not the case in ancient days, when God had a servant like Abraham, like Isaac, like Jacob, and like other faithful men. He made them promises that distinguished them from the re-

of the human family, and He rewarded them for their services. It was so in the days of the Apostles. The Savior promised them great blessings. On one occasion he said: "Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." What a great blessing this was! What dignity! And He not only promised to them these blessings, but He sealed them upon them. We are also told that the Saints of God are to be kings and priests unto the Most High God.

God gave His ancient servants extraordinary marks of favor. He called Abraham His friend, and made great promises to him and his posterity. He told him that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed. He repeated this promise to Isaac and to Jacob, and their descendants received the fulfillment of it. He gave to Abraham a promise that he should have the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession, and that his posterity should inhabit that land. And through the faithfulness of those men their posterity today are marked because of the miraculous care that God has had over them, in preserving them amid the vicissitudes that have befallen the human family, and keeping them as a distinct people, in many respects, up to the present time. I refer now to the Jews. There are also other branches of the House of Israel that have been in like manner preserved, and will be preserved, through the promises which were made to their fathers. There was some use in serving God in those days. There were blessings promised that were very great, and that encouraged the men who served Him to endure all things, even death itself; for they had the promise that they should become kings and have dominion and rule, and their posterity should be blessed in the earth, and they should have great rewards in eternity. These were incentives for them to keep the commandments of God. Where are any people who receive such promises now? Outside of the Latter-day Saints, there are none to be found on the face of the earth. Why is this? Is it because God is dead? Is it because He is not the same today that He always was? Is it because He has become a respecter of persons, and in one generation He will bestow great blessings upon His servants and in another generation will withhold them? No, it is not for any of these reasons. It is because the inhabitants of the earth have not lived up to His commandments and they have not exercised the faith that the ancients had in order to receive these blessings. Can you not all perceive what a difference there is in the world today, outside of our Church, from that which existed in ancient times when men served God and kept His commandments? The Bible is full of promises to them. They were favored individuals, favored families, favored races and favored nations, because they kept the commandments of God. There is certainly something wrong in this condition that exists now in the world. Either God has changed, or else He has died, or gone to sleep, or else the inhabitants of the earth do not

live so as to receive His blessings. I prefer to believe that God lives, that He has not gone on a journey, and that He has not gone to sleep. I prefer to believe that the failure to receive these great blessings and promises is due to men.

Now, God has restored the Gospel, through which these blessings are to be received. How shall they be received, and where shall they be received? Why, God has commanded us to build temples, and we have had the same anxiety in relation to building temples that the children of Israel had in the days of David and of Solomon; and we have built temples and have received blessings in them. We have received promises, endowments and keys by which we can go to God as the ancients did, exercise faith before Him, and obtain the promises that they received. It is for this purpose that temples have been built. I said to you the other day that this is the only people on the earth that I knew anything of where every reputable male member of the Church held some portion of the Priesthood and where every man, as fast as he was prepared, received the Melchisedek Priesthood and the power and authority connected therewith. Why is it that God has distributed this power among this people? It is for the purpose of raising them up and making them a holy nation—a nation of kings and of priests. Not three men standing between God and the people. Not twelve men sitting on a platform and being the oracles to the people without the people having the chance to know whether they are the servants of God or not. Not seventy men, nor any number of men. No caste, no distinction, no classing of the people in that way; but every one that behaves himself and serves God, receiving the same as all the rest. Where is there anything on the earth like it? You cannot find it among men. It is the beginning of that great power that will overshadow the earth, and that will lift every man near to his God. No man need be afraid, for he will get all that he can bear. It ought to make us rejoice from the bottom of our hearts that in this respect we are so blessed. Other churches have their preachers, and they are divided into classes. The preachers are lifted up. They explain the word of God to the people, and the people sit and listen. Do they tell them that it is their privilege to know for themselves? No, they do not, because it has become a profession to preach the Gospel for money and to divine for hire. Men are educated in colleges and in universities to give them these distinctions and to lift them above their fellows. That is not God's way, and that is not His design connected with this people. He intends to make us a great and mighty people, and He wants to get us to realize—and the servants of God are striving to that end as fast as they can—our own importance and our own privileges. The First Presidency and the Twelve do not want the people to think that everything depends upon them. They are trying to infuse into the hearts of all the men and women of this Church the dignity of their calling and the closeness of their relationship to God, and to have them feel that they are important in His sight.

We are building temples for the express purpose of bestowing blessings upon the people and preparing this people for eternity. We have come to the earth for that purpose. We have not come here to be like so many animals—to eat, drink and die. That is not the purpose that God had in view in sending us here. We are filled with the aspirations of Deity. We have great and godlike qualities lying latent and undeveloped within us; but they will be developed, for we are the offspring of God, and He wants to make us like Himself. That is why He has sent us here; not merely to eat and drink, but to prepare ourselves for eternity. How shall we live in eternity? I said in the beginning of my remarks that the religious world did not tell us anything about this, for they did not know. Will husband know his wife? Will wife know her husband? Will there be any closer tie between the husband and the wife in eternity than between the husband and a strange woman or the wife and a strange man? "I think not," the religious man will say; "The Savior says there is no marrying or giving in marriage in the resurrection, and I think, therefore, that we will all live separately." Well, how about these delightful associations that we have in this life? How is it that when men are separated from their wives, or when women are separated from their husbands, they frequently die themselves? How is it that mothers, when they lose a loved child, almost feel as though they wanted to die, too, and do sometimes die through grief? Are these affections anything? Are they to be obliterated? Are none of them to survive the resurrection? Are we to be mixed like so many cattle in eternity? Is that the fate which awaits men and women, created in the image of God? Is the procreative power to be lost—that gift which is the greatest that God has given to a human being? Are all these affections that are so delightful and so tender to be crushed out and never have room for expansion? Why, it is the most hideous thought that can be presented to reflecting men and women. No; God has taught us better than this. He has revealed to us that these relationships that are so tender and that make life so delightful will exist beyond the grave. Wife will be united to husband. Children will be united to parents. The family relationship will exist in eternity, and the glory of a man and a woman will be in dwelling in the midst of their posterity and seeing that posterity increase. For after God seemingly had exhausted every blessing that He could give to Abraham, or that human heart could desire, He took him out and showed him the stars of heaven and said to him: "In blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore." That seemed to be the crowning blessing—the blessing of all blessings—that He pronounced upon His faithful servant Abraham, after he had expressed a willingness to sacrifice his son Isaac. And this is the blessing that God has promised to every faithful man and woman—that to the increase of their seed there shall be no end. This will constitute the great glory of eternity—

the man presiding over his family, and being lord over them. Thus it is that Jesus is called Lord of Lords. He is Lord of Lords because His brethren will exercise this power and authority over their posterity. And then what? Why, the creative power will be given to men. They will not be sitting upon a cloud, thrumming a harp and singing songs. We will not spend our days throughout the endless ages of eternity in any such monotonous employment as this. It is delightful as a recreation. It is very nice to sing and to have music at intervals; but to follow it up through eternity, and that be our sole occupation, it would be the most dreary prospect that the human mind could conceive of. There was a concert here last night. Would you like to have one tonight, tomorrow night, and the next night, and every night for a week, and have to go there to sing and hear singing? Why, you would get so tired of it that you would not know what to do with yourselves. That is not heaven. It is one of the joys of heaven, but it is not the sole occupation of the redeemed. What will be their occupation? The exercise of that creative power that our Father and God has exercised in preparing this earth as the abode for man. He called together the elements and formed the earth as a habitation for man; and man, if he is faithful, will progress until he will do that very same thing for his posterity. Abraham, standing at the head of an innumerable posterity, will find it necessary to have room. He will want to emigrate after awhile from this earth and find a new habitation, for there will not be room enough on the glorified earth for him and his posterity in the coming eternity. Thus it is that the heavens are bespangled with the glorious orbs that we see at night—the creations of God, peopled by the children of God.

And all this God promises to us, if we are faithful. He says, "You shall be kings, you shall be queens, you shall sit upon thrones, you shall sway scepters, and you shall have power and dominion, if you prove yourselves faithful and true to me; and you shall be my heirs, and joint heirs with my beloved Son, Jesus Christ, your Redeemer." We have built temples that within their sacred walls these holy ordinances can be administered and these promises given and sealed upon the heads of the children of men. We have not commenced to do many things that will yet be done in temples. But we have made a beginning. We have begun to seal, by the authority of the Holy Priesthood, wife to husband, and where children are not born in the covenant, children to parents, or where they cannot be sealed to their parents, adopted to others as parents, for it be known, there must be a connecting link between every generation and dispensation from our father Adam down to the present. And that will have to be done in the temples of God. The marriages of our fathers and mothers—that is, those of them who were married before God restored the Priesthood—were not eternal marriages. They married until death should them part. It was a covenant that they entered into. The priest that married them

had no more authority from the Lord to marry them than a justice of the peace has. These marriages were recognized by the laws of the land as legal, but they did not extend beyond this time; they were only until death should them part. Now they have died, and the covenant that they made with each other terminated with death; it was no longer binding. How shall they be united for eternity? If the family relationship be the true relationship that shall exist in eternity between the sexes, how shall those who have died be united one to the other in eternity? God has commanded temples to be built in order that that ordinance may be attended to therein. Jesus died for us. He made a vicarious offering for us. He died in our stead, and through His death we are redeemed. In like manner, we can be saviors, to a certain extent. We can act vicariously for our dead. If my grandfather and grandmother died before they had the opportunity of being married by the authority which God recognizes, and which would make their marriage binding for time and eternity, I, as their heir, can go forward in the temple of God, with the heiress, my sister, who may represent the female branch of the family, and we can be united for and in their behalf, acting for them in this vicarious manner. Thus the family relationship that existed and that was dissolved with death, can be re-created and made perpetual and binding throughout all eternity. Thus children can be sealed to their parents, and one generation to another, until the whole family of man shall be re-united and bound together, all being the children of God. Hence it is as the Savior said, that there will be no marrying nor giving in marriage in the resurrection, because this ordinance will be attended to upon the earth in this manner.

These will be some of the labors that we shall have to perform in the millennium, during the thousand years of peace on the earth, when Satan will be bound. We shall build temples, and we shall go forth in peace and in righteousness, doing the works of redemption that have to be done for those that have died in ignorance of the Gospel and without receiving these saving ordinances. We shall find plenty of employment during the thousand years in doing these works, and the earth will be cleansed from sin. Satan will be bound, and he will not have power to tempt the nations of the earth, and we shall dwell in peace and righteousness. There will be no war, for swords will be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and there shall be peace from one end of the earth to the other. And this is the beginning of it here in these mountains. Already we have a foretaste of that spirit which, when it spreads throughout the earth, will bring about that happy consummation, that glorious period of which the Prophets and Apostles have spoken. Already that spirit has been poured upon us, to a certain extent, and we enjoy it; and when we live according to that spirit, there is no quarrelling, there is no contention, there is no disposition to fight, but we are filled with love. This, my brethren and sisters, as I have said, is a fore-

taste of that which is to come; and though it may seem to you that it is a long delayed day, it nevertheless is near at hand. All we have to do is to bear patiently the trials and the afflictions that we have to contend with, for the hour of our deliverance is near at hand. The Lord is mighty, and this wickedness that now afflicts men and that is so sorrowful to contemplate, will be banished from the face of the earth; for there will be calamities, and scourges and judgments go forth to remove the wicked; and there will be but few men left, the Prophet says. We are required to prepare ourselves for these things. God has not forgotten us, and will not forget us. He is with this people, and is overruling all things for our good, and if we are faithful He will deliver us.

But I want you, my brethren and sisters, to realize if you can—I want to realize it myself—that which God has done for us. How different are all our thoughts and all our anticipations from those that our fathers had who had not the Gospel! We look at things differently. God has thrown a flood of light upon the principles of the Gospel. He has shown unto us that we lived with Him before we came here. We can understand why our Savior should be born as He was, because through the revelations that God has given to us we know that we were born in like manner. We know that we existed in the spirit world before we came here, and that we are really the offspring of our Father in heaven, and that He desired us to come here and receive tabernacles of flesh, that we might be tempted, tried and proved, to see whether we would be true to Him or not. The scenes through which we pass have for their express purpose this testing of our integrity. I tell you that Latter-day Saints ought to be people of the strongest friendships. We ought to be a people that are bound together by ties that are far stronger than death. We ought to have a love for one another that would be like the love of angels. How can I be true to my Father in heaven if I am not true to my brethren? As the Apostle John says, "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" A man that is not true to his brother cannot be trusted. A woman that is not true to her husband and to her children cannot be trusted. Such people God will not trust, and sooner or later they lose the Spirit of God and go out of the Church. And this spirit of divorce that is so prevalent in the world is not of God. There is too much of it among Latter-day Saints. I tell you that where that spirit prevails the spirit of God does not prevail. God intends to have a people who will not break their covenants, a people who will suffer death rather than do this. If they have a friendship, they will not break that friendship. If they have a brother, they will be true to that brother. They would rather lay down their lives than be untrue. They will not speak lightly about their brethren. They will not belittle their brethren, nor disparage them. Neither will sisters disparage their sisters, nor speak lightly of them, nor backbite them. God is going to have a people of this kind. You remember what the Prophet

Joseph said: "O ye Twelve and all Saints! profit by this important key—that in all your trials, troubles, temptations, afflictions, bonds, imprisonments and death, see to it that you do not betray heaven; that you do not betray Jesus Christ; that you do not betray the brethren; that you do not betray the revelations of God."

Yes, in all your knocking and foundering, see to it that you do not this thing." We are now in the midst of politics and all sorts of things, and I think we are going to be tried, or are being tried, as we never were tried; and a good many, if they are not careful, will forfeit their integrity. We have got to be watchful, for I tell you God has sent us here to test us and to prove us. We were true in keeping our first estate. The people that are here today stood loyally by God and by Jesus, and they did not flinch. If you had flinched then, you would not be here with the Priesthood upon you. The evidence that you were loyal, that you were true, and that you did not waver, is to be found in the fact that you have received the Gospel and the everlasting Priesthood. Now you are in your second estate, and you are going to be tested again. Will you be true and loyal to God with the curtain drawn between you and Him, shut out from His presence, and in the midst of darkness and temptation, with Satan and his invisible hosts all around you, bringing all manner of evil influences to bear upon you? The men and the women that will be loyal under these circumstances God will exalt, because it will be the highest test to which they can be subjected. It is not as it was before. We were then in the presence of God. Now there is a veil between us and our Father, and we are left to ourselves, to a certain extent. We are left to be governed by the influences that we invite, and there are any number of evil influences around us, whispering into our ears and hearts all manner of things. If we will open our hearts to receive them, or allow them to enter our hearts, we will think evil of our brethren and of our sisters; we will have malice towards them; we will envy them, and we will say bad things about them. God will test us in all this. I have always thanked God, since I was old enough to understand principle, that I was among a people like the Latter-day Saints. The Lord has helped me to stand anything that the world can do. I have been made perfectly bullet proof, it seems to me, so far as the world is concerned. But it has always been a great source of grief to me to have anything occur between my brethren and myself. I do not want to have any feeling in my heart towards my brethren, or say or do anything that will give them pain. I know there is more integrity among the Latter-day Saints than among any other people on the face of the earth. They are true to each other; they love each other; and many of them would die for each other. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Brethren and sisters, I would like us to keep before us the grand promises that God has made to us and the glorious prospects that are open before

us. We may have our trials and afflictions here. But let our eyes look forward with faith to that glorious future that God has prepared for us, and the great reward that He will bestow upon us. For we shall have crowns; we shall have thrones; we shall have dominion; we shall have power. God will give all this to us just as fast as we are prepared for it; and if we enter into these holy temples and receive there the ordinances that He has commanded His servants to give, these promises will be fulfilled to the very letter, if we are faithful. Not one will fail. How was it when you were baptized by one having authority? Did you not have the testimony that your sins were remitted? God accepted the offering. He accepted the administration of the ordinance. He accepted the laying on of hands, and He gave the Holy Ghost to those upon whom hands were laid. And when you come to the altar, and the servant of God says, I seal upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection, with power to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, clothed with glory, immortality and eternal lives; and I seal upon you the blessings of kingdoms, thrones, principalities, powers, dominions and exaltations, the blessings of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob—when the servant of God pronounces these words upon those who come to the altar, and he seals the wife to the husband, just as sure as God lives, just as sure as the heavens are above our heads and the earth beneath our feet, so sure will those words be fulfilled upon the heads of those upon whom they are pronounced, if they are faithful to the covenants which they make; and they will come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, clothed with glory, immortality and eternal lives. When we lay down our dead, after having received these holy ordinances—our husbands, our wives, our children, our fathers, our mothers—we lay them down without a shadow of doubt in our hearts as to the future. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Under such circumstances as these, death has lost its sting; the grave has lost its victory; it is robbed of its terrors by the glorious promises that God has made unto His servants and His children. Others may fear death. Others may dread the future. Others may think that it is a leap in the dark. But not so the Latter-day Saints! The future is illumined by the glory of God and the promises that He has made to us; and when the time comes for us to lay down these mortal lives, we will do so just as we do when we go on missions and the time comes for us to return home—we will go home, with regrets of course for those we leave behind, but with gladness and joy to think that our missions are ended and that we have been faithful, and we will be welcomed by our brothers and sisters and our families. We will look forward with joyful anticipation to the delightful reunion that we will have with those whom we have left, who have been our fellow-laborers and companions in the afflictions of this life, and it will be a heavenly time. Therefore, I say that death has lost its terrors, and the grave no longer triumphs over people who have received such blessings as these.

Oh! my brethren and sisters, what is there that should tempt us to waver in our devotion to the work of God? Shall we hesitate with our means in building temples and in carrying forward this glorious work? God forbid. Let us devote ourselves with every energy of our souls and with all the means that God has placed within our reach, to the advancement of the cause of righteousness. Let us teach our children to do the same. For the day of righteousness is approaching, and we should do all in our power to bring about that happy period, when sin shall be banished from the face of the earth. I feel as though there is nothing on the earth that I have that I would hesitate to give for this great and glorious cause. God has made my life a constant joy. He has clothed my days with peace and happiness, and has blessed me in every direction, and shall I not worship Him? Shall I not serve Him? Shall I not do all in my power for Him and for His cause? I try to do so. I certainly want to do so, and I want to see my brethren and sisters do so. I want to stir them up to diligence. I want to present before them the glorious Gospel that God has revealed, the glorious promises that He has made to us, and the glorious future that He has assured us of; that we will remember them, and that we will teach our children, and not be led away by the paltry baubles of the world, and by the spirit of the world. God forbid that men and women who have made such covenants as we have, and who have been blessed as we have, should do this! God has given everything to us that we could ask for in righteousness. Is there any knowledge that would be of use to you that God has not given you? He has clothed the past with light. He has illumined the present with glory; and the future—it is beyond the power of human tongue to describe that which God has revealed concerning the future! We may occasionally get a glimpse of it in the vision; but we cannot describe it, nor fully comprehend it.

I am desirous to see this Temple finished. I am desirous that when we go away from this conference we will go with a determination to do all in our power to furnish the necessary means. And not only this Temple, but everything else. For God will reward us abundantly. He will multiply us upon the right hand and upon the left. I can testify of this to you in the name of the Lord, for I know it; and I know that God will bless His people if they are devoted to Him and their eyes are single to His glory.

I pray God, the Eternal Father, to bless you. Oh! this is a glorious Conference. I wish you could stay here a week. I feel as though we were near the gates of heaven. I pray God to fill you with His Holy Spirit. Above all things, be firm in the truth, and steadfast even unto the end, that we may receive the glorious reward that He has promised unto us. Amen.

REFERRING to the size of the Australian ballots to be used in some parts of this glorious country November 8th, it is generously conceded that where the height of the man is five feet or under he will be permitted to use a step-ladder.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

During the past six months your columns were earnestly perused. We consider it a great blessing that we can confess that the murders, suicides, distress and general trouble among all nations are only fulfilling the predictions of our beloved Prophet.

Another term has rolled around, bringing with it consolation unto us all—some have cause to be cheerful because of their soon returning to Zion, others on account of their advancement in the native tongue. Among the foreign Elders and Sisters there has been an unusual spell of sickness, for unknown reasons; although at present good health is enjoyed and appreciated by all. The Hawaiians are full of diseases. They are demoralizing themselves by encouraging elements which develop germs of degenerations.

There has not been a superabundance of rain, but the season will compare favorably with years past.

For years our dwelling houses at Laie have been inadequate to accommodate all the missionaries. Besides, the greater part of them were erected long enough ago to render them unsafe in a violent storm. The traveling Elders at conference time have had to seek lodging among the natives. On the evening of the 29th of August the corner stone of a new mission house was laid with suitable ceremonies. In the stone an artificial cavity was made sufficiently large to conceal a paper containing the names of the foreign missionaries; also a newspaper with a discourse delivered by President Wilford Woodruff at St. George, treating upon the Lamanites, the descendants of Father Lehi. According to the design the building will greatly beautify the surroundings at Laie, and afford commodious quarters for Elders engaged in both the temporal and spiritual part of the mission. The architectural work done by President Noali is very creditable. It is estimated that the structure will be completed by the first of January. It contains a dining room, kitchen, prayer room, six dwelling rooms, and seven bedrooms. The basement of a large tower facing the ocean will be set apart as a private council room. For twenty feet from the foundation the tower is octagonal form. The carpenter work is being done exclusively by the Elders and reduces the expenses of the edifice to the mere cost of the material.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF HONOLULU BRANCH OCT. 2, 1892.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock a. m., her majesty, the Queen, was ushered into the church and comfortably seated upon the stand which had been previously prepared for the occasion. The minister of the interior, also two ladies and a gentleman, accompanied her majesty. When the Queen arrived at the church the congregation arose and sang, "Hawaii Ponoi."

After the sacrament was administered the following Elders addressed the meeting: S. S. Hammond, President Noali and A. J. Davis. The Queen and all present seemed to feel that their visit had not been in vain. Good order prevailed, the only inconvenience being the lack of room.

At two o'clock p. m. the house was

again filled to overflowing. J. B. Hawke, Jas. M. Horne and several native Elders were the speakers.

In the evening the Honolulu Sunday school gave a review of their labors which was gratifying.

The conference was the largest that has been held in Honolulu for several years.

THE HAWAIIAN CONFERENCE

of the Sandwich Islands convened on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of October, at Laie, President Matthew Noali presiding. On the stand were seventeen foreign Elders and seven sisters. Over five hundred natives present on the occasion was the representation from the different branches.

Two days were set apart for general conference meetings of the Saints, in which the chief topics dwelt upon were the reports of the representatives and traveling missionaries, the condition of the Saints during the past term, their journeyings, etc.; why Elders forsake their homes, in obedience to the laws of God, to redeem fallen man; two great powers, one striving to build up, the other working to destroy; restoration of the Gospel, ancient prophets spoke of it, to be revealed through an angel, being upon the earth in these last days with all the gifts, etc., that was enjoyed in the Gospel dispensations; impossible to enter into the rest of our Lord and not understand it; second coming of Christ, what will precede His coming; the destiny of the wicked; what people will first visit; Laie Plantation as a gathering place to prepare prior to going to Zion, the inducements afforded; fulfillment of the predictions of Jeremiah concerning the children of Israel; amusements, not right to encourage all kinds; Joseph Smith as a fulfiller of Bible and Book of Mormon prophecies; Brigham's right to succeed Joseph; singing, an indispensable exercise in the organizations; Church of God, to purify the nations of the earth. The Melchizedek and Aaronic Priesthoods were thoroughly discussed in Priesthood meeting. The value of the former, what it consists of, that it is not a new thing, and that man cannot attain to the knowledge which will admit him to the presence of God without it, how it was conferred upon Joseph Smith, what the duties are of those who have received it upon these islands, and the mode of officiating in it—all were plainly set forth.

The Y. M. M. I. A. conference was called to order by James M. Horne. President Noali explained the value of this organization: To enable its members to obtain a knowledge of God's work, to prepare them to advocate the Gospel, to become familiar with the things pertaining to this earth, to make the ignorant wise, to be able to contend against sin and to discourage that which is degrading. Kekuewa Nakuaau interested the members for a short time with the Book of Mormon chart, after which the delegates reported the condition of the different improvement meetings. Term report was read by Moke Makuaau. The prepared programme being interspersed with songs, etc., made the conference a grand success. The general officers were sustained. The local officers for the ensuing term are: A. J. Davis, president; I. F. Fisher

and Isaac H. Grace, counselors; Moke Makuaau, secretary; Matthew Noali, treasurer.

At the Sabbath school conference John T. Giles presided. Charles Broad treated the "Prophecy of Joseph Smith the Prophet given in the year 1832," and Moke Makuaana gave good instructions "Pertaining to Temples." The various officers reported as to their respective schools. There were a variety of exercises, all aiming to produce good morals. Term report was read by Moke Nakuaau, and the report of the treasurer was read by Matthew Noali. The general officers were supported. The local officers for following term are: John T. Giles, president; J. J. Johnson and Hyrum DeFries, counselors; Moke Nakuaau, secretary; Matthew Noali, treasurer.

A general review of the Y. M. M. I. A. will be held in April, 1893, consisting of songs, etc. Each association will be entitled to enter and contest for the best solo, quartette and an essay on the life of Joseph who was sold into Egypt. Presents will be given to the best and next best.

A general review of the Sunday schools will also be held in April, 1893. Gifts will be awarded to those best prepared. All prizes will be according to the judgment of the committee on arrangements. The members of the two organizations seem to be quite zealous of the reviews.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The sisters marched two abreast from Lanililo to the meeting house carrying banners bearing inscriptions appropriate for the society. A whole day was allotted them to exhibit. The principal subjects were: "The Life of Rebecca;" "Life of Sarah, the wife of Abraham;" "Life of Esther;" "Duties of Women;" "Value of the Relief Society;" "Training Children," and "Life of Eliza R. Snow." Libbie Noali was listened to with great interest because of her fluent speaking in the native tongue.

The general officers were sustained. Local officers for the coming term, Libbie Noali, president; with all the foreign sisters as her aid; Kekuewa Nakuaau, Kahuhu, Kahupiaua and Naulani, counselors; Kekuewa Nakuaau, secretary.

OFFICERS AND STATISTICS.

The names of the general authorities of the Church were presented and sustained.

Appointments—Matthew Noali was sustained as president of the Hawaiian mission, with all the foreign Elders as his counselors; C. D. Harding, Church recorder and clerk of conference; John Brown, bookkeeper and store keeper; J. J. Johnson, foreman of the Laie plantation; Joseph H. Thurber, assistant; C. D. Harding, school teacher; Helen Grace, assistant school teacher; Hyrum De Fries, president of the island of Kauai; John Smith, assistant; John T. Giles, president of the island of Oahu; H. E. Duffin and Kalliehu assistants; A. J. Davis, president of the branch of Honolulu; Irvin F. Fisher, president of the islands of Maui and Molokai; Isaac H. Grace, Nawahie and Kamehame, assistants; J. B. Hawke, president of the islands of Hawaii; R. H. Duffin, Henry Hottendorf, Nola, Stephen Keeler and Keana, assistants.

Lake Branch—Matthew Noall, president; Jno. Brown and Jos. H. Thurber, counselors; C. D. Harding, clerk of branch; Mike Nakasun, president of the Sunday school; L. B. Nalnoa and Samuel Lus, counselors; S. N. Kaulonui, president Y. M. M. I. A.; M. K. Kou and Kahiona, counselors; Kapo, president of the Relief Society; Kai and Nawaloa, counselors.

Statistical report for the term ending October 8th, 1892—Foreign Elders and sisters, 24; holding the Priesthood, 915; male Saints 1284; female Saints, 1885; total officers, Saints and children blessed, 4173; new baptisms, 149; re-baptisms, 45; children blessed under eight years of age, 535; received in branches, 195; excommunicated, 8; deaths, 58.

Elders S. S. Hammond and James M. Horne were honorably released to return home to Zion.

Good instructions were imparted daily and the meetings were well attended from beginning to end. The brotherly feeling prevalent will make an everlasting impression upon the minds of us all. The conference news will be conveyed to the other islands by the one hundred and fifty strangers present and we sincerely trust it will result in the reviving of all who have entered into the fold of Christ in this land. The singing was excellent for which the efforts of our president deserve commendation. Laie, Honolulu and Maui choirs furnished the music.

It has been forty-two years since the Gospel was introduced upon these islands. Over over hundred and seventy Elders, acting as ambassadors of Christ from the above date, have labored to redeem this nation.

To the Saints in Zion: You are always remembered in our prayers and we humbly entreat of you not to forget us in your supplications.

C. D. HARDING, Clerk.

October 19, 1892.

BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of Box Elder Stake of Zion convened in the Brigham City Tabernacle Sunday, October 23, 1892, at 10 a.m.

There were present on the stand President Lorenzo Snow, President George Reynolds of the Seventies, the Stake Presidency, members of the High Council, Bishops of the various wards and Bishop Hiram B. Clawson of Salt Lake City.

The time at the morning session was occupied principally by Bishops A. Valentine and Wm. H. Mecham who reported their wards in a good condition. President Rudger Clawson reported that several of the wards have new, elegant and comfortable meeting houses erected for the people to meet in and others have substantial houses in course of erection. The Lord desired that the Saints should not only build up their wards and immediate surroundings but should also help to support the Stake in which they live and the Church in general. He advised the Saints to manifest a greater interest for the education of their children by sending them to the Church schools.

Patriarch Samuel Smith made some earnest and interesting remarks, advis-

ing the people to become acquainted with the principles of the Gospel and live by its precepts.

2 p.m.—A. H. Snow gave a report from the committee appointed at the previous conference to labor in the interest of the Stake academy. They had divided the Stake into districts and visited every ward with satisfactory results.

Bishop Hiram B. Clawson, President Lorenzo Snow and Apostle Franklin D. Richards occupied the remainder of the time. Their instructions were spirited and timely. The people were advised to set aside all strife and ill-feeling and purify themselves so that nothing shall divide them. They advised the people to prepare themselves for the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple.

Monday, Oct. 24.—Two interesting meetings were held. The Church and Stake authorities were presented and sustained by unanimous vote of the conference and the statistical report for the six months ending September 15, 1892, was read.

The time was occupied by Elder George Reynolds, W. L. Watkins, Crandell Dunn, Apostle F. D. Richards and President Lorenzo Snow, whose fatherly advice and instruction were listened to with unusual interest. The speakers advised the Saints to take a course that will be an example to our children and to the whole world. At 4 p.m. closed one of the largest and most interesting conferences ever held in this Stake.

NELS JENSON, Clerk.

BRIGHAM CITY, Oct. 25, 1892.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The great Chicago fire on a small scale was enacted in Milwaukee tonight. Three thousand people are homeless, four lives lost, \$6,000,000 worth of property swallowed up, and many acres desolated in the boundaries of the city mark the path over which the fire has swept. The police and soldiers are guarding the property and watching the efforts of thieves to steal.

The flames started in the Union Oil company's building on Water street, near Detroit, were fanned by a furious gale, and swept eastward across to ward the Monominee river and nothing could stay their relentless rush. Dynamite was used but without effect. Mighty billows of flame swept over blocks of buildings, jumped across the streets and leaped over the river. Thousands of people viewed the great spectacle. All sorts of conveyances were hurrying about the Third ward loaded with the belongings of people on whose houses the flames were rushing. The entire fire department was powerless. Chicago, Racine and other cities were asked for, and by 10 o'clock engines and firemen from out-of-town were beginning to arrive. More than eleven blocks of solid territory, including much of the most extensive wholesale district, had been burned over. Nearly seventy buildings, two-thirds of which were frame residences, faded into smoke as fast as tissue paper.

The territory burned out is in the shape of an obtuse triangle, with the apex at the base on the river, the up-

per side of Detroit street and lower Menominee street to the river and the base of Lake Michigan. Roughly stated it is a space two-thirds of a mile wide and three quarters of a mile long. The militia did good service during the night aiding the police to perform guard duty. Captain Davis of the United States revenue cutter Johnson tendered his crew to Chief Foley for use in fighting the fire. They were gratefully accepted and did gallant and effective service.

LEADING INSURANCE MEN

say about half the loss is covered by insurance. They estimate the losses as follows: Bubb & Kipp, furniture, \$300,000; J. E. Patten & Co., oils and paints, \$25,000; J. E. Kinsinger, wholesale liquors, \$75,000; Milwaukee Mirror works, \$50,000; B. Lidersdorf, tobacco, \$350,000; Guggler Litho Co., \$100,000; Rouny Beckham & Co., wholesale produce, \$200,000; H. S. Cheffel & Co., wholesale groceries, \$200,000; Milwaukee Chair company, \$250,000; Northwestern freight houses contents and cars, \$300,000; Lake Shore & Western freight houses, \$50,000; MoLanden hotel, \$25,000; P. Fluger & Co., confectionery, \$25,000; Sauer & Son, glove manufacturers, \$10,000; fifty smaller business houses, \$500,000; F. P. Dushman & Co., drugs, \$150,000; Weisel & Vitter, machinery, \$100,000; Toepfer & Sons, machinery, \$40,000; Bayley & Sons, machinery, \$30,000; Intouch Bros., grocers, \$250,000; Foraker & Bro., confectionery, \$25,000; Delaware & Quentin, toolshop, \$25,000; Milwaukee Bag company, \$50,000; A. J. Hilbert & Co., flavoring extracts, \$40,000; total, \$5,775,000.

The fire started between 5:30 and 5:40 p.m. in the store occupied by the Union Oil company at 275 East Water street. At that time three fires in various sections of the city had called many engines, so it was fifteen minutes before response could be made to the alarm from the corner of Detroit and East Water streets. In a short time seven or eight streams were directed upon the flames. There was a series of explosions, but in half an hour after the fire a tug and a dozen engines were playing on the fire. It seemed as if the very current of the Milwaukee river was being emptied on the red brick blocks.

It was stated that the fire was caused by the

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL BARREL

but how, is not known. Thousands of people attracted by the continued alarms reached the conclusion that it was not much of a fire after all, and went home. That was about 8:40 p.m. Only black smoke issued from the building. Fifteen minutes later the tired firemen began to feel the enemy getting out of their grasp. Renewing their efforts they fought with desperate energy. It was useless. A gale blowing fifty miles an hour was driving clouds of heat and smoke into the faces of the firemen, drenching all the water in the Milwaukee river, and seeming only to gain in power as the stream was emptied into its jaws. It was too much for them. As the fire hastily gained a footing in an adjoining store, it got beyond all human efforts to stay it.

At 7 o'clock the big upholstery fac-

lory of the Bubb & Klipp company facing on Broadway almost a full block away, began to blaze. The fire had been started with the wind in the northeast, but it had now veered almost due east, and the merchants in the business section of the east side grew fearful. The flames had jumped across the stores on the east side of East Water street and had taken a new grip in the big Bubb & Klipp factory. Five minutes more and Jacob Wellaur & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, on the east side of Broadway, directly opposite Bubb & Klipp's, was in flames. It seemed as if

A MOUNTAIN OF FIRE

rolled across Broadway. One instant not a building on East Broadway was in flames, and the next a rolling wave of fire swept across the street and descended on the buildings opposite. In a moment they were wrapped in flames. Thousands of streams of water could not stay the conflagration in its march of destruction towards the west. The walls of a three-story brick building on Broadway formerly occupied by the Cracker Trust, but then vacant, began to totter, and warning voices urged the crowd to keep back just in time. The whole front of the building pitched into the street. A few moments later the sides fell outward with a crash. The people in that part of the Third ward realized that their homes were doomed. There was a stampede of residents into the street, all armed with furniture, cats, dogs and all manner of household utensils and bedding, and vehicles of every description were hurrying away with the belongings of people whose homes were soon to be in ruins.

Meanwhile the flames had gone over the ground they formerly missed in the store of J. P. Kissinger & Co., and the Milwaukee Art Glass Works, opposite the block in which it had originated. The Wellaur block seven stories high, was soon on fire with the Milwaukee Chair company, a vacant building owned by the Pfister & Vogel Leather company and the wholesale grocery store of Boundy, Peckham & Co., and all on Broad avenue. The next building to succumb was the National Distilling company, the whiskey supply of the state, on Buffalo street. The wind was still carrying a whirlwind of flame on toward Lake Michigan in a direct line with its starting point, and a scramble began.

Chief of Police Janssen ordered the entire force to the fire and they assisted in getting out the furniture and household goods of the luckless families, who were forced to flee from the path cut out by the flames.

A DOZEN FRAME BUILDINGS

along Milwaukee and Jefferson streets, between Detroit and Chicago streets, as well as those on Buffalo and Chicago streets were locked up as if they had been outlined on paper. All these buildings were consumed in half an hour of the time when the flames leaped over Broadway and started in the Wellaur block. Suddenly the wind swept around as unexpectedly as before where it was, in the northeast, when the fire alarm rang. It was now almost due south, cutting out a broad avenue of destruction toward the Mil-

waukee river and Lake Michigan. In its path lay the big freight sheds and yards of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, together with a round house and its valuable contents of rolling stock. The end of the freight sheds at the corner of Jefferson and Chicago streets was the first to ignite, and the flames soon spread all over the yards, burning freight cars and everything before it. The company soon had a force at work saving its property. Locomotives and freight cars were taken out of harm's way.

Having cut its path over to Jackson street, to Broadway, the fire was now following the south wind down Broadway, down Jefferson. Down Milwaukee street along Broadway it swept to the Weissel manufacturing company's plant at Chicago street and No. 10 engine house on Broadway. When it reached Weissel's place, the department had prepared to attempt to cut it off with dynamite. There were kegs were placed in a building, having been stored there to await the coming of the flames. As each went off in close succession, a cry went up from the thousands who blocked the streets for a radius of a mile that the gas works had exploded.

It was about 9:30 p.m. when the first building on the northeast corner of the Milwaukee gas company's plant began to burn.

THE GAS WORKS

occupy the territory bounded by Milwaukee and Erie streets and the alley between Jefferson and Jackson streets. The gas went out in many parts of the city, and it was feared that the works were doomed, but at 11 o'clock the great oil tanks were still intact. Bethel Home, near the gas works, caught fire, and soon after Wirscha & Hammon's delivery stable on Broadway, containing hundreds of horses, was in the path of the flaming cyclone. Some of the horses were taken away, while a number stampeded. The Laura Catlin Kindergarten also succumbed despite the dynamite. George Topper's iron foundry and Reiberg's vinegar works were destroyed, together with innumerable small buildings, saloons and residences. The valuable property of the Milwaukee Gas company was almost entirely saved. When the fire began to head that way, the tanks were sunk below the level, leaving nothing combustible above the surface. The flames almost encircled the works without communicating to them.

The fire spent itself on the extreme eastern side, when it destroyed Hansen's elevator. At midnight it was thought to have done its work, but the flames are still raging among the acres of burning and smoking ruins. Hansen's malt house within a few rods of the border of Lake Michigan with an adjoining elevator made a brilliant display when they caught. At 12:30 Liedersdorf's block and most of the shops in the block between Buffalo and Erie streets were on fire. It is rumored that some lives were lost in Bubb & Klipp's factory, as many employees were working when the flames descended so suddenly on the big building. Up to 1 a.m. two dead firemen have been brought to the morgue. A woman about 40 years of age, who sought refuge in the Third ward school house, died of heart disease. Her name and address were not learned.

At 2:30 this (Saturday) morning Chief Foley announces that the fire is fully under control.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The scene in the burned district this morning is one of blackness and desolation. A black pall of smoke hovers over a great area, relieved here and there by lamplike tongues of flame, lapping red, like the tongue of some monster carnivorous animal, hungry for yet more prey. But the destroyer has received the deathblow and is powerless to inflict further injury. Where last night stood the satelty business houses with their wealth of merchandise, little homes of the working poor, and all that goes to make up the life of a great city, is today a heap of hot and smoking ruins. In twelve hours from 8 o'clock last night, was crowded a destruction that will take more than as many months to repair, and much of the work wrought by the flames can never be restored.

Starting in the store of the Union Oil company, in East Water street, the fire swept before a fierce gale consumed over thirteen blocks of business houses and residences, and more than three hundred houses in all, caused the loss of five lives, and \$6,000,000 worth of property. It is now entirely under control, but the ruins in places are burning fiercely and it will be several days before the last spark is extinguished. The gas works were in imminent danger, but by good management they were fortunately saved almost intact, and within a day or two the city will have the usual gas supply.

The total loss is now estimated at \$5,825,000. The total insurance is estimated at three millions. It is feared that some of the small insurance companies will be badly crippled. It is now known that four lives were lost and four people seriously hurt.

KILLED.

Henry Peddenbrook and Charles Starr, firemen, crushed under falling walls. Mrs. Kalahan and an unknown woman died from the effects of the shock. It is feared that the watchman of Bubb & Klipp company was burned in the factory.

That the loss of life is so small calls for congratulation.

It was shortly after seven that Mayor Souers saw the need of help. At once he telegraphed the adjutant general for militia, and to Waukeesa, Oshkosh, Kaukauba, Racine and Chicago for fire apparatus. Prompt replies were received in every instance, and the firemen from the outside did effective work, as did the militia in the way of guarding property, keeping the crowds back and rescuing endangered persons.

A conservative estimate of the people rendered homeless, based on the recent registration in the burned districts, places the number at 2000, nearly all of whom are poor and have lost what little they possessed and are dependent on outside help. Last night hospitable citizens threw open their homes to them and means are being taken to provide for their immediate wants.

The chamber of commerce will meet to take action today. The Germania society has decided to turn over the receipts of a fair to be held next week. Five thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Democratic

candidates for office, and \$500 have been received from the Republican state central committee, Illinois. The fifth corpse is that of an unknown man crushed by a falling wall at the morgue.

FUNDS FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A several hundred business men assembled on the board of trade this morning to raise funds for the fire sufferers. In a short time nearly \$50,000 in subscriptions was announced, and among them, \$5000 from P. D. Armeur, Chicago; \$1000 each from Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance bank, John L. Mitchell, C. F. Illaley, Cudahy Bros., A. C. Payne, E. P. Bacon, M. Roseau, Fred Pabst; \$5000 each from the Democratic candidates and the Brewere association.

A committee was appointed to increase the sum to \$100,000. The Exposition building, schools and churches were opened to the destitute. Mayor Somers says that while the people of Milwaukee ask no aid to care for the destitute, they will be grateful for any contributions which friends are inclined to make.

LOSS TO THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The total loss to the insurance companies is between a million and a half and two millions, divided between about a hundred companies. Secretary Wilson of the underwriters says that all losses will be paid. No company will be crippled.

CHICAGO'S SYMPATHY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Mayor Washburn this morning telegraphed Mayor Somers, Milwaukee, expressing the deep sympathy felt in Chicago over the calamity which has befallen the Cream City, proffering any aid within the city's power to render. He will await the reply before taking any further official action, though he probably will call the attention of the city council to the matter in a special message on Monday night.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The North Alabama Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened at Brother J. M. Parker's, near Quincy, Miss., on the 22nd and 23rd of October, 1892.

There were present of the Elders: President J. G. Kimball of the Southern States mission, and Elder G. A. Smith, from the office at Chattanooga; also President of the Conference O. H. Snow and traveling Elders H. E. Gardner, Geo. A. Holt, Jno. Black, N. P. Jensen, Reht. W. Morris, Jas. C. Lambert, S. C. Chadwick, Geo. D. White and N. W. Miller.

Counsel meetings were held Saturday morning and evening, and also Sunday morning. Reports were handed in and much general instruction was given by President Kimball.

Elder Lambert was released to return home and Elder Chadwick to fill the remainder of his mission in Great Britain.

Saturday morning Elder N. W. Miller spoke upon the subject of baptism and its essentiality, and was followed by Elder J. C. Lambert, who treated upon repentance. Elder G. A.

Smith then spoke upon the necessity of continuous revelation, and Elder Geo. D. White spoke upon the Holy Ghost and its manifestations.

In the afternoon Elder G. A. Holt spoke upon the Kingdom of God, and was followed by Elder S. C. Chadwick who spoke upon the apostasy. The next speaker was Elder H. E. Gardner who dwelt upon Church organization and government. Elder John Black discoursed upon faith and works, and Prest. Kimball occupied the remainder of the time speaking on the general condition of the people, showing that the people of God received similar treatment in all ages, to that received by the Latter-day Saints.

Sunday morning the congregation was larger, and after opening exercises, Elder R. W. Morris spoke a short time, followed by Elder N. P. Jensen, who spoke upon the mode and object of baptism, and President Kimball showed how grossly the Saints had been misrepresented. He invited an inspection of the conduct of the Elders, whose conduct was such that all would do well to follow their examples.

Elder O. H. Snow was the first speaker in the afternoon. He spoke upon divine authority, how it was to be obtained, and how in these days the Latter-day Saints had obtained it. Elder G. A. Smith, quoting the Prophet Daniel, showed that God was to set up a Kingdom in the last days, and that, from the signs of the times we were living in the last days. Elder G. A. Holt then spoke upon the hospitality of the Southern people, and their kindness to the Elders.

Benediction was pronounced by President J. G. Kimball.

Strong testimonies were borne by the Elders and all felt well in their labors. The conference is in a prosperous condition.

H. E. GARDNER,

Secretary.

QUINCY, Monroe county, Miss., Oct. 24th, 1892.

FREIGHT RATES.

There was a well attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and members of the Transportation Bureau Tuesday. President Donnellan occupied the chair and S. W. Sears acted as secretary.

The following report was read, received and filed, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Transportation Bureau were unanimously authorized to withdraw the suit against the railroads now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 24, 1892.

J. W. Donnellan, Esq., President Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, City:

Dear Sir—On the 31st of August, 1892, the Chamber of Commerce appointed the committee making this report, and assigned to it the duty of negotiating with the transportation companies doing carrier business between this city and other eastern and western points. The object of the negotiations was to bring about an adjustment of freight tariffs, and thus, so far as practicable, secure the removal of unjust discriminations to which the

business men and shippers of this city have been subjected.

The committee was duly organized by the election of the following officers, executive committee and sub-committees:

Chairman—T. G. Webber.
Vice-Chairman—W. H. Remington.
Secretary—J. E. Galigher.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. Love.
Treasurer—W. C. Pavey.
Executive Committee—W. H. Remington, George Romney, A. E. Hyde, C. P. Mason, John Clark, George T. Odell.
On Merchandise—John Clark, S. H. Hill, J. E. Galigher, John Watson, G. Osmond, B. K. Bloch, B. Johnson, E. J. Fabian, S. Auerbach, Henry Siegel, Emanuel Kahn.

On Manufactures—W. H. Rowe, Elias Morris, John H. White, Edgar Howe, Alex Rogers, D. R. Townsend, Frank W. Jennings.

On Smelting—T. R. Jones, A. Hanauer, C. H. Officer.

On Mining—A. E. Hyde, J. H. Cunningham, James Glendinning, A. G. Campbell, J. J. Daly, H. H. Chisholm, P. T. Farnsworth.

Wool and Hides—J. W. Summerhays, W. C. Lyne, Henry Cobu.

Farming Implements, Vehicles and Machinery—George T. Odell, C. H. Vinson, George A. Lowe, George A. Snow.

Live Stock and Packing House Products—John H. White, R. F. Sanders, Charles Crane.

Produce—F. W. Hansen, E. G. Hyams, J. Hughes.

Grain—E. R. Clute, Isaac Sears, T. C. Armstrong, Jr., E. E. Rich, W. C. Lyne, Lumber—S. W. Morrison, W. C. Burton, S. L. Lyne, H. P. Mason, Harry J. Hayward, H. A. Woolley.

Salt—D. C. Adams, F. W. Meegan, Thomas J. Almy.

Invitations were issued to freight traffic managers, general freight agents and representatives of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways and their connecting lines, to meet and confer with the committee acting in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a unanimous response to this request, all those invited expressing their readiness to meet the committee in person or by authorized representatives. A conference was appointed for the 10th inst. to convene at the parlors of the Knutsford hotel. At this meeting the following railroads were represented:

Union Pacific Railway—By E. Dickinson, assistant general manager; J. A. Munroe, freight traffic manager; S. W. Eccles, assistant general freight agent, and Judge Kelley.

Southern Pacific company—Richard Gray, general traffic manager, and D. R. Gray, freight agent.

Rio Grande Western—D. C. Dodge, vice president and general manager; S. H. Babcock, general freight agent, and J. Brinker, assistant general freight agent.

Denver and Rio Grande—A. T. Wells Jr., assistant general freight agent.

Colorado Midland and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—F. C. Gay, general freight agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri River—G. W. Crosby, general freight agent.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—W. M. Sage, traffic manager, and J. E. Oglesby, freight agent.

Chicago & Northwestern—J. A. Munroe.

Missouri Pacific—S. V. Derrah, freight agent.

Mr. Richard Gray, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific company,

acted as chairman of the representatives of the railroads, and Mr. T. G. Webber of the Chamber of Commerce committee presided over the deliberations of the conference as a whole.

Mr. Webber opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the conference. In doing so he briefly reviewed the circumstances leading up to it, including in his exposition a statement of the fact of the suit having been placed against the railroads by the Chamber of Commerce; the effort of the business men and shippers to find some more amiable way of securing an adjustment of their grievances; their application for a stay of sixty days and their request for the appointment of the committee now acting to confer with the railroad representatives. The chairman further stated that it was to the advantage of both parties to this investigation to avoid the pending litigation. If it could be done consistently with the interests of each, he insisted that Salt Lake had natural advantages that adapted it to be a distributing center, and urged its claims in that connection to be accorded not only equitable through rates, but also just distributing rates. After enumerating various industries which had been injured by unjust tariff discriminations, the chairman presented the following as the order of business of the conference:

First—Local commodity rates to points tributary to Salt Lake: (a) South, over the Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific railway; (b) West, over the Southern Pacific system; (c) Southeast and east, over the Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific; (d) North, over the Short Line and Union Pacific system.

Second—Commodities to be added to the present trans-Missouri westbound tariff.

Third—Class rates approximately based on existing rates from the Missouri river to Colorado common points.

And concluded by laying before the railroad representatives the following statement of demands by the business men and shippers:

The merchandise, farming implements, vehicle and machinery committee ask for special carload commodities to be added to the trans-Missouri tariff; local commodity rates north of Beaver canyon, Nampa and Boise in Idaho, east to Evanston, Wyo., west to Toano, Nev., south and southeast to all points reached by the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways, and modifications in class rates from the east. Also, that present inconsistencies in the trans-continental and trans-Missouri westbound tariffs be corrected.

The manufacturers committee ask certain commodity rates on raw material to place them on a competing basis with factories in Denver and on the coast; i. e., on denim, soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda, leather, rosin, chlorate of lime, talc and rags, and commodity rates out on mill stuffs, overalls, jumpers, brick, paper, etc.

The smelter committee ask commodity rates in on coke, lime rock, ore and coal, and rates out on bullion and copper matte.

The mining committee ask lower rates on ore to Utah smelters and to Colorado and Missouri river common points from this city.

The hide and wool committee claim that dealers east and west have advantages over them. They ask that this be corrected by causing the common points in Utah on wool to be extended from Corinne on the north to Juab and Salina

on the south and to the Territorial line on the Rio Grande Western Railway. Also that the minimum carload on wool in some instances be raised from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds and that commodity rates be made out on wool and hides and on at least tobacco for sheep dipping purposes.

The live stock and packing house products committee ask commodity rates in on live hogs in double deck cars, and on live stock out, shippers to have the option of routing via Kansas City or Omaha at the same rates. Commodity rates to Colorado and Montana common points on dressed meats and packing-house products.

The lumber committee ask that Salt Lake be made common with Ogden, and a commodity rate from the Missouri river on glass.

The grain committee asked for a rate in from the Missouri river on corn, cornmeal and oil cakes, and commodity rates out on wheat.

The produce committee ask for commodity rates on certain articles to place them on an equality with competing cities east and west now enjoying same, and commodity rates out on potatoes and onions.

The salt committee had no grievances.

Sessions of the conference were held successfully, from day to day, from Monday, the 10th instant, till Thursday, the 13th instant. At these meetings all of the railroad representatives were present, as were also the executive committee, the chairman and some of the members of each of the sub-committees. It will therefore be observed that the interests of the business men and shippers were fully represented, and the claims of the several industries clearly explained and advocated.

After the various features of our demands were set forth in detail and discussed, Mr. Gray, on behalf of the railroads, presented a list of concessions. They were not satisfactory to the committee, which, therefore, declined to agree to or accept them. This led to a resumption of the consideration of the subjects in controversy, which resulted in the presentation of the following from Mr. Chairman Gray:

Mr. Chairman—The representatives of the roads have carefully and thoroughly reconsidered the report made yesterday, reaching what we deem final conclusions so far as we can go. We offer these rates in the spirit of compromise, with the understanding that they take effect when stipulations are filed with the interstate commerce commission withdrawing the present suit now pending.

These adjustments and reductions, as revised, were carefully scrutinized and, after mature deliberation, accepted by the executive committee. The latter then prepared a report of its labors, including in it a statement of what the railroad companies had agreed to do in satisfaction of the demands made upon them in behalf of the business interests of this city. The report was presented to a meeting of the general committee on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., and the following resolution, offered by Mr. George M. Scott, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the executive committee and all of the sub-committees representing the general body of business men and shippers interested in the adjustment of freight rates to and from this city, have met and conferred with the officials and representatives of the several railroads

party to the suit now pending before the interstate commerce commission; and

Whereas, The said committees found the railroad officials and representatives willing to make concessions that would greatly mitigate, if not entirely remove, the unjust discriminations in railroad rates to which Utah business men and shippers have been subjected, and although all that was asked was not obtained, as the general result of the conference is satisfactory; be it

Resolved, That we adopt the report of the executive committee and accept the concessions and terms offered by the railroad companies. And we request the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce to withdraw the suit pending by it against the said railroads.

Hereto is appended, as part of this report, the above mentioned report of the executive committee, marked "Exhibit A."

It is proper to state that some of the concessions referred to in the executive committee's report as having been made to the mining and smelting industries, are only indefinitely secured so far as the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways are concerned. It will be necessary for these two companies to consult with eastern connections before the promised beneficial changes can exist beyond themselves. The representatives of these two lines have, however, assured the committee that the connecting roads will without doubt concur in the reduced rates.

While what has been conceded by the railroads is not all we ask for, yet it must be admitted that it is generally satisfactory. Some of the gentlemen interested in the re-adjustments did not secure the reductions in their line of business they hoped for, but they generously sustained the arrangement described in this report. As they regarded the result as good in a general sense, they decided not to stand in the way of an amicable settlement. It is to be regretted that no statement could be secured on first, second and third class rates from the Missouri river to Utah common points, still what has been obtained in other directions is valuable, and will tend to develop the business of this city as a distributing and manufacturing town.

No stipulations have been entered into by the railroad companies as to the length of time the new rates will prevail. Assurances are given, however, that so soon as the suit of the Chamber of Commerce against the interested railroads is withdrawn, the new tariffs will go into effect, and be regularly listed. And in case there should be any attempt at an early or arbitrary breach of agreement, a united movement on the part of the Chamber and business men of Salt Lake would doubtless prevent its consummation.

The public is indebted to the Chamber for having taken the initiative in the movement to secure an adjustment of the freight commissions affecting this city, and is therefore entitled to popular credit.

It is hoped that the Chamber will confirm the action of its committee, and take appropriate steps toward a speedy settlement of the subject of this report. We are yours respectfully,

Thomas G. Webber,
W. H. Rowe,
George M. Scott,
E. R. Oiste,

P. T. Farnsworth,
James Glendinning,
Joseph E. Calisher,
W. H. Remington.

Hiram Johnson,
John Clark,
T. A. Williams,
W. C. Lyne,
J. H. Hughes,
C. P. Woodcock,
C. P. Tossel,
B. K. Block,
H. Siegel,
Francis Japh,
Elias Morris,
Hanson Products Co.,
J. W. Summerhay,
C. P. Mason,
Henry Cohn,
George Osmond,
John Beck,
Henry Dinwoodey,
J. J. O'Jly,
Frank W. Jennings,
A. Hunsauer,

W. C. Paray,
Samuel H. Hill,
George A. Snow,
T. E. Jones,
W. J. De Bruhl,
Emanuel Kahn,
Alex. Cohn,
John H. White,
Fred J. Fabian,
S. H. Love,
S. H. Auerbach,
S. W. Morrison,
A. E. Hyde,
George Homsey,
F. W. Meegan,
H. P. Mason,
Isaac Sears,
Thomas J. Almy,
E. C. Chambers,
S. J. Lynn,
John Watson.

PROVO LETTER.

PROVO, Oct. 24, 1892.

Having in view the fact that your valuable paper reaches the homes of so many who would be glad to hear from the Brigham Young academy and can only do so through this means, I beg to be allowed a small space to pen a few of the doings and sayings in this noble institution.

There are nearly six hundred students enrolled at present, with indications of one or two hundred more by the close of the year. They are coming in every day, and all seem earnest workers.

The M. I. A. normal course is coming to the front rank, doing an excellent work, under the able management of Dr. M. H. Hardy. This is an important factor in the line of scientific educational improvement.

At the Polysophical society the other evening, a rising young scientist attempted to show the pressure of the atmosphere by experiment. Having pumped the air, as he thought, from the receiver, he turned to the audience and invited any two young ladies to take hold of the handles of the sphere and pull it apart. One lady volunteered. The audience waited breathlessly. So far from exercising her strength, the lady parted the globe with one hand. Result: a roaring audience and a confused scientist. The pump had leaked.

Funder's day was celebrated on the 17th inst., in right royal style. Elder B. H. Roberts delivered a very appropriate oration on the life and character of Brigham Young, after which all who desired partook of a gorgeous fruit festival. While this was going on in the basement an impromptu concert was being carried on under the direction of Prof. Gilles. The Academy battalion also cut a fine figure, parading and firing for some time on the campus. The celebration was a grand success.

Overcoats have been "all the go" the last few days, as a slight touch of winter visited us, giving us warning that the main body would bring up the rear in due time.

Mr. Botzum, known to the young people here as "Mama's baby boy," and who lectured in the library, has not failed to amuse his account of Utah with a description of those "horrid Mormons," making it very palatable for radical anti-Mormon readers. We sincerely hope the little duck won't fall and hurt his mother's little darling's face while on his homeward march.

Daring an experiment with oxygen in the laboratory the other day, a student entered as a spectator. No

sooner had he entered than an explosion occurred. That student is to be found elsewhere now when such processes are going on.

Bro. Macees' lecture, "The Church School System," at the Pedagogium last week was very interesting. We wish that every Latter-day Saint, especially the young, could have the privilege of hearing like talks by this "grand old man."

Columbian day has come and gone and ere the century rolls round again most of us will be no more. The Academy joined in the celebration with appropriate exercises.

Trusting you will do me the honor to print these items for the good of those who have children here, I am yours truly,
JOSEPH BROADBENT.

THE TRUE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The public press for several days past has been filled with accounts of the celebration of fetees in New York City in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, which took place on Friday, October 12, 1492. In view of the fact that Congress has declared Friday, October 21st, to be the official anniversary, and it is to be celebrated at Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition, some confusion has been caused by the honoring of two separate dates for the same event. Is New York's day or Chicago's day the correct one? By the ordinary calendar reckoning, the anniversary falls on the 12th of October. By the real duration of time the anniversary is on the 21st inst.

The explanation is as follows: Each solar year by which our time is reckoned consists of ordinarily stated of 365 days, or 365 days, 6 hours. In order to get rid of the fraction it is disregarded until every fourth year, when the four quarters are taken up and counted in the year, which is accorded 366 days, and is known as leap year. By the ordinary reckoning the Columbus anniversary comes back every 12th of October. But the ordinary reckoning is not the true one. Each year does not contain 365 days 6 hours, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. Thus it lacks 11 minutes 12 seconds of being 6 hours, and by reason of this deficiency it is plain that in a long period of time fewer days would get into the calendar than had actually been measured by the revolutions of the solar system.

The year is measured from the time the sun appears at the vernal equinox until it returns to that point. When the calendar was adjusted, in 325 A.D., the vernal equinox took place on the 21st of March. In 1582, in the time of Pope Gregory XIII, the equinox occurred on the 11th of March. Astronomically it came at the right time, but by the calendar it came ten days too soon. There were not enough days in the calendar, so the Pope, after consulting the astronomers and mathematicians, inserted ten days into the reckoning, so as to bring the spring equinox back to the 21st of March. But in order to prevent a recurrence of this error, he arranged that three of the leap years which occur in four hundred years shall only be counted as common years. The leap years

which are thus to be degraded are those which terminate in two ciphers, but whose preceding figures are not divisible by four. Thus 1600 is properly a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 must not be counted, because while the whole numbers are divisible by four, the two leading figures are not, and they are to be regarded as common years. Pope Gregory made his revision of the calendar in 1582. At the time Columbus discovered America, in 1492, it was counted at nine days, and therefore nine has been added to October 12th to get the astronomical date of October 21st. It thus appears that it would be proper enough to celebrate either date, as far as authority goes.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 72.

THE FUNERAL SERMON

from the text "Wherefore comfort ye one another with these words" was then preached by Dr. Haines. "God's ways are not our ways," said the preacher, "we cannot understand them. Perhaps we could not understand them if explanations were given. Human intelligence is yet too immature to take in the reach and scope of God's plans. We are shut up to faith and faith is the greatest exercise of the spirit of man. To believers sorrows are not accidents; they are not judgments; they are chastenings permitted in wisdom and kindness. The Lord rejoiceth over death as well as life. Our duty is resignation, but Christian resignation is not mere enforced submission to the inevitable. It is looking up into the face of a wise and loving God saying 'Thy will be done, for Thy will is our well-being.' The constant follower of God has been called to her reward. To ask not of her as dead. Death to God's children is not a wall but a gateway, the entrance upon a larger, sweeter life in higher realms. To die is to gain."

The speaker then dwelt at length upon the beauty and the sweetness which characterized the life of the departed in every relation of life, from that of a quiet, Christian home-keeper, full of charity and loving kindness, to that of a courteous, kindly, thoughtful mistress of the White House, and turning to the bereaved members of the sorrowing family, he spoke words of consolation and comfort, with the assurance of the sympathy of the entire nation, exhorting them to "trust in the Lord and wait patiently for Him."

At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde prayed, commending the mourners, and especially the chief magistrate, to the tender mercies of a divine and loving Father; that he might be strengthened in the hour of trial, to bear his burdens and finish the work given him to do.

The choir then sang a hymn and the services were closed with benediction by Dr. Haines, and the cortege took up the line of march to Crown Hill cemetery. Soon after the train arrived at the request of the President, the casket was opened and the sad ceremony of taking a last look at the face of the dead followed. The features were calm, peaceful as in sleep. It was a sad moment for the President and he was nearly overcome.

Along Delaware street, thousands of

people skod with uncovered heads. The long line of carriages filed slowly by.

At the cemetery, five miles distant, 5000 people were gathered. The grave was lined with cedars and chrysanthemums.

At 2 p. m. the coffin was lowered into the last resting place. The proceedings were watched by the President with streaming eyes, and ever and anon the sturdy frame was convulsed with poignant grief.

The services were very brief. Dr. Hyde read the funeral services of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Haines offered prayer, and Dr. Hyde pronounced the benediction. Then the cortege returned to the city.

WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

Lisbon, Oct. 28.—The British steamer Rumania is reported wrecked at the mouth of Arco river near Peniche. It is said that one hundred passengers and all the crew were drowned. The Rumania was an iron crew steamship of 3387 tons, belonging to the Anchor line, and plying between Liverpool and Bombay. Peniche, near where the Rumania is reported wrecked, is a fortified town of Portugal on the Atlantic ocean, about forty miles north of the mouth of the Tago.

Later—Reports of the loss of the Rumania are confirmed. A later dispatch says 118 persons were drowned and only nine saved. The Rumania had fifty-five passengers and a crew of sixty-seven.

SEVENTEEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The steamer Towre, bound for Bayonne, was wrecked at Penmarch, Finisterre, last night and seventeen persons were drowned. No details.

THE GALE.

The gale of the past three days has greatly abated. Among the vessels that suffered is the Dutch steamer Shileam. She reports terrific weather. The steamer North Umbria collided today with the schooner Estremadura off Southern point. The schooner sank; the crew were saved. The Cunarder Etruria, from New York, which passed Browhead tonight, experienced violent weather. Owing to the severity of storms she was unable to disembark her passengers or mails at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool. The tender was damaged in attempting to fasten alongside her and the Etruria's master-at-arms was drowned.

STATSRAAD RIDDERVOLD.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 28.—The steamer Statsraad Riddervold, conveying mails coastwise from Christiania, stranded and sank near Guinnaes last night during a blinding snowstorm. The passengers and crew were saved.

The hearing in the case of F. A. Wilkie, arrested for embezzling \$1,664 of funds belonging to the Baptist church, Boise, Idaho, of which he was treasurer has been postponed. The case is a sad one. He is a young man who has hitherto sustained a good reputation.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elders George Thomas Munford of Beaver, Utah, and R. A. Jones of Henefer, Summit county, Utah, gave us a pleasant call this afternoon, having returned from a mission to England on Sunday, October 30.

Elder Munford left on November 11, 1890, and labored the first year in Nottingham conference and the second year in the London conference. Elder Jones left on the same date and has spent the entire time in the Cheltenham conference. The Elders return in good health and spirits and rejoice in the varied experiences they have had in the mission field.

Elder Joseph S. Groesbeck, of this city, who left for a mission on March 6, 1889, returned on Monday, October 24, during which time he has been laboring in New Zealand. He was first appointed to the southern island where he spent three months, and was then called to go to the northern island. After four months here he returned to the southern island and was subsequently again appointed to the north, where he labored in the Manawatu conference, over which he presided until his release on April 11 of this year. Elder Groesbeck returned home via the Suez canal and spent several months in visiting noted places in Europe. In London he was met by his wife and continued the homeward journey in her company. Elder Groesbeck reports having met with some success during his extended missionary tour and says the mission in New Zealand is in an encouraging condition.

Elder S. S. Hammond, of Manoa, Colorado, called at the News office this morning, having just returned from a mission to the Sandwich Islands, for which part of the world he left Utah on September 23rd, 1889.

Elder Hammond gives a flattering account of his ministerial labors among the natives of the Sandwich Islands. He was treated with the greatest courtesy and respect wherever he went among them, and made many warm and staunch friends. Elder Hammond is the son of Judge F. A. Hammond of Bluff, San Juan county, and was born on the Sandwich Islands himself in 1853, when his parents were there on a mission.

During his own mission he visited every part of the island, including the spot where the celebrated explorer and navigator Captain Cook was massacred by the natives on February 14th, 1779, and where a beautiful monument now stands to his memory. He also inspected the noted volcanoes, both burning and extinct. He had several pleasant and interesting interviews with Queen Lilluokalani, who is very friendly to and proud of her Mormon subjects. She often visits the plantation of the Saints, which is in a very prosperous condition. The Saints have a large school there under the efficient supervision of Charles D. Harding. The health of the Elders and the members of the Church generally is very good on the islands.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Development company has increased its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$6,000,000.

COUNTY SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

The following letter has been addressed to Secretary Elijah Sells by the U. S. district attorney:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28th, 1892.
Hon. Elijah Sells, Secretary, City:

Sir—I am in receipt of your communication requesting my opinion in the matter of electing county superintendents of schools, viz., whether under existing laws such officers are to be elected at the ensuing election. By act approved March 10th, 1892, it is provided that a general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the present year, and biennially thereafter for the election of territorial, county and precinct officers.

By act approved the same day and entitled, "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout the Territory," it is enacted that at the general election for the year 1893, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected county superintendents of schools for each county; and a subsequent section in the same act provides as follows: "And the terms of office of all county superintendents now in office are hereby continued until the expiration of the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired."

By act approved March 13th, 1890, it is provided "that a county superintendent of schools shall be elected at the general election for the year 1891, and biennially thereafter, and that his term of office shall be two years and until his successor is elected and qualified."

In the light of these provisions of the several statutes bearing upon the subject, there seems to be no room for doubt that this office is not to be filled at the coming election. At least that is my opinion.

Very respectfully,
C. S. VARIAN, U. S. Attorney.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

Some of our city officers seem to think they were elected to office because of the immutability of the eternal fitness of things; but the recent efforts of the health officer to establish a nuisance in the shape of a cesspool that would be a menace to the citizens compelled to adopt it, and the recent garbage and slope ordinance, with its discrimination in favor of those in the first garbage district and against those in the second, go to show to some of the onlookers their eternal unfitness for the positions they occupy by the (to them) very fortuitous circumstance of their belonging to a certain political party.

It might not be out of place to call such souls of the city family to a halt, and ask them to please keep quiet while drawing their salaries to the end of their term of office; it were ardently to be desired that they make no more efforts to immolate themselves on the altar of their country—at least that portion of it known as the Salt Lake municipality. Cannot they be induced to let the people who pay them for their herculean efforts rest for a little season, instead of keeping the poor taxpayers on the rack expecting to be startled even out of their sleep by the cry of "stand from under—here's another city ordinance for the taxpayers to nourish with city pay!" In the language of the immortal slang bard, "give us a rest!"

Respectfully,
SALINA.

ELDERS QUORUM ORGANIZED.

The Elders of the Twenty-third ward, heretofore members of the Seventh quorum, met in the Latter-day Saints' hall of the above named ward on Sunday evening, October 30, 1892, and were organized under the title of the Twenty-second Quorum of Elders of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, with the following named brethren as the officers thereof: James Stacey, president; Carl August Carligen, first counselor; Peter Ohlin, second counselor, and Joseph Burns, secretary.

The brethren were unanimously sustained to act in their respective positions, and were set apart to labor therein under the hands of President Angus M. Cannon, the presidency of the Seventh Quorum of Elders and Bishopric of the Twenty-third ward. The Seventh quorum of Elders have furnished members for two other quorums within a year, viz., the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and still have a full quorum of ninety-six. Much interest was taken in the meetings of the Seventh and Twenty-first quorums. The newly created quorum starts out with excellent prospects.

President Angus M. Cannon delivered some very timely and encouraging remarks regarding the every-day duties of the people of God; necessity of serving Him with an undivided heart, and the carrying out of His will at all times in preference to our own.

DWARF TRIBES SOUTH OF MOUNT ATLAS.

[Atlantic Quarterly Review.]

On September 2nd last a paper on "Dwarfs and Dwarf Worship," referring to some of the proofs that had come to light that there must be dwarf tribes in Southern Morocco, was read by myself at a meeting of the ninth Oriental congress in London.

A new light was subsequently thrown on the subject of dwarfs by Sir George Humphrey, professor of medicine in the University of Cambridge. Dealing merely with European, i.e. non-racial dwarfs, he divides them into two classes, "true dwarfs" who differ from their race only in size, and dwarfs from rickets who are stunted, and generally malformed and feeble. His statements that neither of these classes transmits its small size to the children, disposes of the theory that the dwarfs met with in Morocco are merely a few families of ordinary dwarfs. Far from being stunted and deformed, through rickets, they are very strong, extremely courageous, and wonderfully active, and are, it is stated, feared by the other Moors. Nor can they be true dwarfs. This class is so extremely rare that France and England possess each only one skeleton, and the chance of meeting with a true dwarf in a sparsely settled country like Morocco would be very remote. If, then, a dozen dwarfs, not stunted or deformed by rickets, have found their way to Northern Morocco, the inference is conclusive that they cannot be "true dwarfs" but must be racial and connected with some dwarf tribe.

But any doubt that might at first seem to exist on this point is settled when I mention that the dwarfs

seen in Morocco are not diminutive Moors, resembling their countrymen in everything except size, but are so strikingly distinct from the other people of Morocco, that even if they were not dwarfs, we should have to set them down as a different and peculiar race. Among the points which distinguish them from Moors, Arabs, Jews, Berbers, Negroes and Mulattoes of Morocco are the following: Their wonderful agility, a reddish complexion which is characteristic of almost all dwarf races, and the peculiar woolly hair growing in tufts which distinguishes nearly all dwarf races and their offshoots: They differ even in dress, etc., and shave their faces—an abomination to Moslem Moors. In all these particulars, as well as in size, they are precisely similar to the dwarfs of Central Africa.

So far, at least, as early ages are concerned, the idea is not a new one that dwarf races existed south of Mount Atlas; for it has for some years past been a subject of contention between French geographers and French anthropologists. The former maintain that the place described by Herodotus, where the Nasamonian explorers were captured by dwarf Troglodytes, must have been an oasis in the northwestern part of the Sahara, not far to the south or southeast of Morocco.

The country of the Nasamoniens called by Procopius, Zaba, is now known as the oasis of Msab. According to Herodotus, some young Nasamonian explorers went west for many days until they reached an oasis where they were captured by a dwarf race of Troglodytes, who were all neotomancers, and lived on a river that ran from west to east.

The dwarfs mentioned by Aristotle cannot have lived in Equatorial Africa, as they possessed a remarkably small breed of horses.

The rock-cut chambers in the Atlas, whether intended for storehouses, or for residence, or for refuge, are so uniformly five feet high, that they most probably were made by dwarf Troglodytes.

The views of French geographers on this subject were contested in an able article on the Pygmies of Antiquity in the last number of the *Review Historique*, on the ground that we can find no trace of there ever having been dwarfs north of the Sahara. By an odd coincidence a letter was received by me in that very month from Mr. Thomas Martin in which he said that having become familiar with the peculiar click in vogue in the speech of South African tribes who have inherited or derived it from the Bushmen, he was surprised in 1888, at hearing in Mogador, a port on the southwest coast of Morocco, some natives from Saa and Sahara using clicks similar to those of South African races. He naturally came to the conclusion that the Bushmen must have in early ages found their way as far north as Mt. Atlas.

The President, in the course of his paper on my pamphlet, drew attention to the peculiar indentation in dwarf skulls at the base of the nose. If this is confined to the skulls of African dwarfs, it would seem to indicate that it may possibly be connected with South African clicks either as cause or effect. He also very properly con-

nects the dwarfs seen in Morocco with the Akkas of the Mombuto country. There cannot be a doubt that there is an extensive district to the south of Morocco, bounding southerly on the Sahara, which is called Akka, and which is said to be the headquarters of the Atlas dwarfs, and, also, that there is another Akka on the shores of the Albert Nyanza, which is also inhabited by a dwarf race called Akka. Which was the original Akka? Quatrefages mentions a tradition among the dwarfs of Equatorial Africa that their ancestors came from the northwest, i.e., from the direction of Morocco.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Opals taken out of the Snake river mines are being offered for sale on the streets of Boise city.

There are between 200 and 300 men in the White Hills, Mojave county, A. T., engaged in mining and other pursuits.

A contract has been let for the building of fifty additional miles of the Yuma, San Diego and San Quintin railroad.

Snowstorms in the vicinity of Mt. Sherman, in Wyoming, caused the Union Pacific trains considerable trouble yesterday.

A movement is on foot to form a new county in Arizona from the counties of Maricopa and Yuma with Gila Bend as the county seat.

Cattle are dying on the Grand county, N. M., ranges, and the losses will be probably heavier than has ever been known there before. The grass is literally dried up.

Haggins' three cars of racers went west yesterday morning attached to the Central Pacific passenger. The horses have been resting here two days after the long ride.

Twelve ears of cattle for John Sparks from Laramie went west yesterday as far as Tacoma, where they will be unloaded and reloaded with range horses for the eastern markets.

During the last year the taxable property to Butler county has increased in value \$25,000, and the tax rate has been reduced from \$1.30 to \$1 on the \$100—the lowest rate in the state.

There is some talk around town about the Burlington & Missouri buying the Cheyenne & Northern, but the best informed say there is nothing in the story.—*Cheyenne Leader*.

A ferocious wildcat weighing over twenty pounds and measuring over four feet long was recently captured by L. D. Gale near San Antonio creek, about six miles from Petaluma.

The funeral services over the remains of John G. Chambers were held in the Fourth ward meeting house, Sunday, October 30th, Bishop E. Stratford presiding. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Arcadia Baker has recovered \$40,000 damages in the superior court at Los Angeles, from the Southern California Railway company for the overflowing of her land by the Los Angeles river, caused by an embankment of the defendant company.

An unsuccessful attempt to break jail has been made at Tombstone, Ariz., by two Mexican prisoners. One of them assaulted the jailer, who knocked him down with an iron padlock. The other tackled the jailer's assistant, but was soon knocked out also.

The new time table or winter schedule on the Central Pacific goes into effect today. No changes in the time of the arrival and departure of passenger trains here will be made, but the time will be lengthened out one hour between Ogden and San Francisco.

F. H. Neff came down from the mines Sunday with a broken arm which he wanted set. He was working around the engine in the saw mill at Atlantic with a pair of wet gloves on. His left hand caught in the belting, drew his arm in under the pulley and broke it.—Wind River (Wyoming) *Mountaineer*.

Adjutant General Kenney will soon be riding around Denver in style in an electoral carriage. He is negotiating with a Chicago house for a three-seated surrey, the motive power of which is furnished by a storage battery under the seat and which is warranted to go at least thirty miles with one "modification."—*Denver News*.

B. E. Sealy, of Laramie, Wyoming, has just received the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Horace, in New Zealand. A party of nine of them were out in a new yacht, the America, and capsize, eight of them being drowned before assistance could reach them. Mr. Sealy had not seen his brother in thirty years.

Work on the first gas well for the Ohio & Utah Gas and Oil company will be commenced in about three weeks. Acting for the company, Messrs. Stephens and Main yesterday ordered the special timbers for the derricks from the Eccles Lumber company. The lumber will be out in Oregon and should reach here in ten days.

The Winnemucca (Nevada) *Silver State* has the following: Nye county has 600 idle stamps and 300 voters. This county was alive with miners, ranchers and business men before the demonization of silver, and its mines produced an enormous output of bullion. With free coinage every stamp would be pounding away on the rich ores of that county, and the mines and mills would give employment to 3000 miners.

Work is progressing favorably in the new reduction works of the Austin Mining company at the old Manhattan mill site, says the Austin (Nevada) *Advocate*. The Lander machinery is almost in place on the Union shaft; sinking is resumed at the Patriot mine at Yankee Blade and will soon be resumed at the Union, and plans are being made for the running of the double-track tunnel from Clifton into Lander hill.

While gunning near Lousetown, four miles east of Virginia, Nevada, W. Schaum, a local sportsman, discovered a writhing mass of rattlesnakes in a cleft at the base of a rocky cliff. The hunter procured some grain powder and exploded it in the cleft, killing all of the reptiles, numbering 280. In

corroboration of the truth of his story Mr. Schaum exhibited nearly a quart of rattles cut from the harmless end of the slaughtered reptiles. The largest of the rattles measured six feet in length.

James Brooks stole a valuable overcoat from the residence of George W. Driver last week and then vanished. Marshal Metcalf notified the officials of all surrounding cities and on Sunday received word from Deputy Sheriff Brown of Promontory that his man was there.

The marshal took the afternoon train and returned in the evening with the sneak thief. The coat was recovered. Brooks, who is an extremely common tramp, was arraigned before the justice and given the limit, ninety days.

The city council met last evening and the three year contract for the city's street lighting was, on recommendation of the committee on public buildings and grounds, awarded to the Ogden Gas, Light & Fuel company. The company's bid was as follows: 75 to 94 lights, \$15; alternating, \$13.90; 95 to 114, \$14.75; alternating, \$13.50; 115 to 134, \$14.50; alternating, \$13.25; 135 to 154, \$14; alternating, \$13; 155 to 175, \$13.50; alternating, \$12.

These figures will save the city fully \$1 per month for each light and the contract is drawn greatly in the city's interests.

Charles Bellamy has returned to his home in this city from a trip to Casper, where he has been surveying some asbestos claims for a Pittsburg company. Mr. Bellamy says they intend to work the claims extensively. A large force of men was to commence operations this morning. It is the intention to construct a small railroad from the asbestos claims to Casper and then the asbestos will be shipped to Pittsburg. Speaking of the political situation in Converse county he says that there is no doubt but that the Democrats and Populists will get a handsome majority.—*Laramie (Wyo.) Boomerang*.

The highest vagrant that ever entered the gates of the workhouse on Backwell's Island says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is Peter Kelley. He was arrested last Sunday for loitering about the docks at the foot of Vesey street. At the Tombs court he showed Justice McMahon bank books representing nearly \$17,000, and the justice discharged him, warning him not to go back to Vesey street. The next day he was there again. The officer who first arrested him arrested him again on learning from the longshoremen that he had been loitering about for four months. This time Kelly got six months on the island, where he is now, living at the expense of the city while his interest is pillock up in the various banks in which his money is deposited.

Says the De Lamar (Idaho) *Nugget*: On Thursday Mr. Robert Bruce left De Lamar for his Castle Creek ranch with a four-horse team and a load of empty boxes in which to pack fruit. His team, from some cause, ran away while going down the South Hob hill, throwing him from the wagon. In the fall his leg was caught in the wheel and broken between the knee and the ankle. The leg is very badly broken,

the bones having been driven through the flesh and crushed to such an extent that amputation may be necessary. Mr. Bruce was dragged about one hundred yards from the road to which he crawled back after the accident, and laid there several hours before he was found by Elijah Lewis, who went to Silver City and got a team to go out and bring him in.

Mr. Jolly's family lives about two miles north of town. The little daughter walks to school these fine mornings. A few days ago, as she was about to cross the bridge on the ditch at the northeast corner of town, she passed near a large water snake which lay coiled at the side of the road. The snake sprang at her, and in great fright she ran. The snake gave chase, but the child was able to gain on it a little. She ran to an old cabin standing near the roadside, and, as the ends of the logs afforded a convenient ladder, she hastily climbed upon it. The snake ran to the cabin and made two efforts to reach her. It made one tour of inspection clear around the cabin, but finally crawled away. An investigation of the surroundings shows that the snake must have chased the child fully 250 yards.—*Grand Junction (Col.) News*.

At high noon yesterday occurred the marriage of Miss Hattie E. Miner, daughter of Judge and Mrs. James A. Miner of this city and Charles McQuewan of Grand Rapids, at the Church of the Good Shepherd. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, the prevailing blossoms being white chrysanthemums. On the arrival of the bridal party the organ pealed out the sweet strains of Lobengren's Wedding march and the surprised chorus boys to the number of fourteen took the refrain and, singing as they marched, preceded the party to the chancel. The bride leaned on the arm of her father, Judge Miner, and they were followed by Miss Margaret Zane, the maid of honor, and the ushers. The groom and his best man, Mr. John McQuewan, met the party at the altar and under the wedding bell were pronounced the beautiful and impressive words of the episcopal ritual which made Miss Miner henceforth Mrs. McQuewan. The party then proceeded to the Reed hotel, where a superb wedding breakfast was served. The presents were many and handsome in the extreme. The newly wedded couple left last evening at 8:15 o'clock for the east and returning soon to Grand Rapids, Michigan, will make that city their future home.

The friends of Fred Hall, a light colored negro porter on the Pullman "Yosemite," will for the next five months address letters to him care of Utah penitentiary, which will be his residence until the next sitting of the grand jury, having been bound over in bonds of \$1000, charged with attempted rape upon little Ruby Lashun, the eight-year-old daughter of George Lashun.

Hall was arrested on Sunday afternoon by Officer Sleeth and narrowly escaped personal violence at the hands of several outraged citizens. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock before Commissioner Hulanek. During the taking of testimony all newspaper men and spectators were

barred on account of the disgusting nature of the evidence. Hall arrived with his car on one of the morning trains and bowed up to a considerable extent during the day. The little girl was playing near the southeast corner of Lincoln avenue and Twenty-fifth street, about 4 o'clock, when she was approached by the negro, who made several indecent proposals to her. Ruby hardly knew the horrible nature of the requests, was much frightened and tried to run away, but was caught by Hall and dragged toward the old vacant saloon which stands on the corner. The girl struggled and screamed and finally managed to escape from the grasp of the brute. Hall's arrest followed a few minutes afterward. In explanation of his fiendish behavior Hall stated that he was unconscious of any wrong doing and if he did the things stated by the witnesses for the prosecution, must have been entirely overcome by liquor, as he remembered nothing of the occurrence.

Sheriff Oldham has received a telegram from Arthur Neal of Seattle, Wash., requesting him to arrest his wife, Mrs. Jennie Neal, nee Moore, if she put in an appearance in this city, says the Idaho Daily Statesman. She is wanted for robbing her husband, who is running a hotel in Seattle. The amount of which he was robbed was not given in the telegram. This is the second time that Neal has been made the victim of his wife's duplicity and dishonesty. A short time ago, in this city, Neal complained that his wife had robbed him of \$5000. He had her arrested, and after a short trial in Judge Kyal's court, the matter was compromised by Mrs. Neal returning all of the money but \$1500 of the amount alleged to have been appropriated by her. J. W. Badger, Neal's attorney, charged \$500 for legal services, which Neal refused to pay. Suit was brought and a judgment of \$300 was rendered in favor of the attorney. Before it could be collected, however, Neal removed to Seattle. A transcript of the judgment has been filed in that city and an effort will be made to collect the amount due. Mrs. Neal remained in this city a short while after her husband's departure and then followed him. By her "winning" ways Mrs. Neal gradually regained the confidence of the wronged husband. A few days ago, so the telegram reads, Neal misused a large sum of money. His wife was also missing. It was afterwards ascertained that she left the city very suddenly the night before with another man and has not since been heard of. Mrs. Neal bids fair to become as conspicuous a figure in the Washington courts as she has been in the courts of this state.

VALUABLE SPECIMENS.

The following specimens have been presented to Professor Montgomery for the museum of the Utah University, of which he is curator:

A huge Gila monster lizard from St. David, A. T., presented by Mr. J. W. Hooper, who is now a student in this university; a tarantula and a vinegaroon by the same donor, who has likewise given a sample of azurite and a fine specimen of coralloidal aragonite; calc-

spar donated by George McIntyre, student of the mining school; native gold and magnetic iron ore from Deep Creek mining district, given by Mr. P. Dunyon, university student; asbestos from Quebec, by Mr. R. V. Smith, student of the university; stone arrow point, by Mr. Clarence Sprague, university student; a cup made by Arizona Indians and donated by Mr. William May, of Nephi; hematite and elastic rock given by Mr. R. G. Forrester, Castle Gate, and wurtzite and tin ore presented by Mr. E. Covington, of Salt Lake.

NOTES.

It is only since Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage made his visit that the Czar of all the Russias has been noticed to be growing thin and nervous.

It is an open question whether the man who once in a while makes a "grand failure" or the man who is always content with a "small success," does the most for the world he lives in.

In his review of the record of the Liberal party in Salt Lake City, the News' correspondent "Box" seems to have played the Diogenes with the Liberal organ's digestion.

THE RAILROAD building of 1892 in the United States is estimated at a little less than 4,000 miles. This 4,000 miles will bring the railroad mileage of the country up to an aggregate of 175,000 miles.

THE MICHIGAN man who committed suicide by swallowing his undershirt, would seem to have answered every requirement of ingenuity and effectiveness, without being altogether *au fait* in the matter of good taste.

THE REPUBLICAN office-holder who wrote for the New York World the best Democratic campaign song has received his money for it without revealing his identity. Politics may be able to conceal the possessor of genius, but it can't conceal the genius.

THERE ARE not less than twenty-five factories in the state of Maine where green corn is put up by the hundred thousand cans. More sweet corn and better sweet corn can be raised to the acre in Maine than anywhere on earth.

THE CLERGYMEN are now coming forward with the demand for a single word that shall designate the performance of the marriage ceremony. "If I say I 'married' Miss So-and-So," cries one of them, "it is liable to the construction that I am now her husband." "Married!" is the new verb suggested by one of the fraternity, and it is a sufficient index to his distress of mind.

A CANDID confession of error is as rare as it is admirable in newspaperdom. This, from the *Anglo-American*, published at the City of Mexico, is worthy of preservation: "The intelligent compositor made of the item a typographical specimen fit for the British museum. The other errors, numerous as fleas, would make a jackass leave his oats."

THE PREJUDICE against the Jews in Russia seems to have become less pronounced lately, this being evidenced

by the fact that the press assumes a more friendly tone in reference to the persecuted race. *Wienaki Guesaki*, whose editor is Prince Galitzin, says that the emigration of the Jews can not be desirable to the government, because they are useful to the state, since they have many good qualities. Another paper demands the solution of the Jewish question without recourse to violence.

A JAPANESE paper deplores the moral condition of the young native girls who receive European education. After pointing out how these girls adopt foreign habits, such as occupying rooms where they live alone, going out with gentlemen in the evening, visiting public places, etc., it asks: "What kind of mothers will these girls make? The Occident can teach us nothing on the subject of true womanhood. But Europe could learn a good deal on this subject from Japan." A severe rebuke, administered not only to modern civilization but also to modern Christianity!

THE NEW ENGLAND pastor who thinks people of his way of religious thinking would have been made short work of by Columbus in the good old days, and that the navigator is therefore not entitled to the adoration he is now receiving, should remember the other circumstance that if Columbus had come to New England two hundred years later than he came to the West Indies and had incautiously let slip a "Pater noster," or an "Ave, Maria," he would run imminent risk of testing his cat-o'-nine-tails and of having his tongue slit. The world's progress didn't all occur between the years 1492 and 1700.

HERE'S A new game—one that will furnish the most amusement at the least expense, and one in which it is said there have been thus far no winners; it comes from Boston, too, and must be intellectual, since it at least requires pen, ink, and paper: A sheet of writing is placed on a table; the player stands. He then is required to write the letter D, and as he does it to swing his right foot in the opposite direction from the curve of the big D. In spite of the fact that the foot is not swinging in the right direction, as soon as the pen begins to describe the curve, the foot halts and turns in the same direction. Try it.

THE PREFECT of the police in Paris has found out that a great number of Germans, Austrians and Italians between the ages of 20 and 45 now live in the French capital. His statistics show 6142 Germans, 1748 Austrians, 531 Hungarians and 10,020 Italians, or altogether 18,441 persons. Most of these are men who belong to the armies of their respective countries. The triple-alliance, then, has a little army of say at least 15,000 men right in the center of France, learning all about the country's topography and much about its fortifications, etc. The discovery cannot be very edifying to the French people.

JOHN M. CANNON has declined to serve as judge of election for the second precinct, Salt Lake City, on the ground that he is a candidate for the office of justice of the peace of the precinct named; but no one has yet been appointed by the Utah Commission to act in his stead.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 29th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

We're not ashamed to own our Lord,
And worship Him on earth.

Prayer was offered by Elder George Goodard.

The choir sang the hymn:

He died! the Great Redeemer died,
And Israel's daughters wept around.

The Priesthood of the Fourteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

was first called upon to speak. He said he had often been reminded of late of that portion of scripture written by the Apostle Paul, to the effect that if in this life only we had hope we were of all men the most miserable. When he reflected upon the circumstances surrounding the Latter-day Saints, the difficulties they had to meet, it seemed to him that they had everything to discourage them, to make them turn back from the path upon which they had entered in connection with the work of God, unless they had some hope within them concerning the future, concerning that eternity to which we were all hastening. The Latter-day Saints not only had the daily cares of life to endure, but had also to meet the persecution, the oppression, the contumely and the scorn of the majority of mankind. They had already, as a Church, suffered far beyond the power of tongue to describe. The Latter-day Saints were the only people who could have redeemed these desert valleys and beautified them in the way they had been, making them a spot which men coveted above almost any other land on the face of the earth. But this could not have been accomplished had not the hand of God directed them in their work. Doubtless but for the labors of the Latter-day Saints these valleys would still be marked as the great American desert.

The Saints were not, however, treated by the world with that consideration to which they were entitled, which all people, whatever their religious convictions, should receive at the hands of their fellowmen. They could, nevertheless, afford to bear all these things for righteousness' sake; they could rejoice in the midst of their tribulation. But when they saw the spirit of discord and of contention, a desire to persecute, to oppress and divide growing up in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, in their own ranks, stakes, wards and organizations which God had here established, then indeed they had cause to fear and tremble, to seek the guidance, comfort and strength of the Almighty to resist this spirit of division, which, if not checked, would assuredly lead to

destruction, even as the Spirit of Christ led to salvation. The speaker went on to deplore this spirit of division, which, he said, creeping into families, created discord and strife where formerly there was love and union. The baneful results of this it required no preceptor for this Church to stand, for the people to continue with in its pale, if they were divided one against another. He instanced how those who in the past had opposed the Prophet Joseph and his work had fallen, and said it should be a warning to us not to allow any spirit to take possession of our hearts which would lead us into the ways of unrighteousness.

As to the doctrines of our Church, there were sometimes discussions and quibblings which should not be; we could not afford to be divided—in opposition in this way one against the other. Among the Latter-day Saints there should be union in all things. If we desired to retain the Spirit of Christ we must not permit temporal affairs between our brethren and ourselves to divide us. If there were differences of opinion between our brethren they must not suffer these to divide them in spirit, but let the Lord be the judge. In all our concerns, whether spiritual or temporal, we must seek to know the will of the Lord and then try earnestly to carry it out.

A sacred piece was here sung by the "Yon Yonson" quartette, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

was the succeeding speaker. He realized, he said, as must every Latter-day Saint, that unless we as a people were united in our faith and labors we could not be acceptable in the sight of our Heavenly Father. He read in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants that in the days of old the disciples sought occasion one against another, and for this cause were sorely afflicted. It seemed to him that there were many among the Latter-day Saints today who were guilty of this same thing. A great deal was said at the late semi-annual Conference with regard to fault-finding, and he thought that if we all followed the excellent counsel then given we should profit much thereby. One of the brethren at that Conference spoke at some length on the question of home manufacture, and he understood that remarks had since been made to the effect that this was said in the interests of a political party. Upon hearing this he regretted that he himself had not the privilege of bearing his testimony on that occasion to the truth of what was said, seeing that he happened to be on the other side of the political fence from the brother who spoke. Because if there was any one thing more than another of which he had been guilty, both in his public preaching and by his purse, it had been that of sustaining home industries. Any individual, of whatever political creed, who undertook to claim a monopoly for his party to sustain home industries made a very great mistake; and any one who would imagine that any Latter-day Saint who stood up and advocated the doctrine of sustaining home industries, of furnish-

ing employment for our people, and of building up our own country, was trying to make some political capital out of it, was unworthy of them and seeking occasion against his brother.

Brother Grant next spoke upon the subject of the completion of the Salt Lake Temple and said that each and every Latter-day Saint who had the spirit of the Gospel burning within him or her heart should respond to the calls which had been made upon them in this direction to the best of their ability. Instead of squandering their money or expending it injudiciously, let them give it to this great cause. A man could not do better than bequeath his means in this way. To those who had been blessed abundantly with this world's goods he would say, "Open your hearts and do something for God, that He may open the windows of heaven and pour down His blessings, which shall descend on you and your children after you."

The choir sang the anthem, "Grant us peace, O Lord."

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

When it is considered that the largest existing public library, that of the French government at Paris, contains as yet but 2,800,000 volumes, and that ample space exists in the edifice now rising on Capitol Hill for storing more than twice that number, it will be perceived that the wants of the future are well cared for. While nearly every government edifice appears to have been built only for a few years and its uses have long overgrown its limits, this one, through the enlightened liberality of Congress, will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come. The ultimate cost is limited to six millions of dollars, a sum somewhat less than half the cost of the Capitol or of the large building erected for the accommodation of the State, War and Navy departments. The library building covers very nearly the same space as each of these government buildings (about three acres), and is constructed of solid granite, with iron, brick and marble interior. Its ample interior courts and numerous windows will render it the best lighted and best ventilated library of large proportions yet erected.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—In the afternoon, at a meeting of the editors of papers, the organization of an interstate W. C. T. U. press association was formed and officers elected. Miss Sadie Reed of Indianapolis was chosen president. In the convention some discussion was caused from the fact that a Republican club held a meeting in the unfinished Willard hall and a resolution was adopted reciting the amusement and sorrow and recording a united protest that the first meeting held within its walls should be allies of a political party whose policy and principles regarding the liquor traffic were utterly opposed to the spirit and purpose of the organization. The explanation which was offered was that the hall was not yet under the control of the order and was accepted with rejoicing. The reports of the work among the colored people, coffee houses and scientific society followed. The evening session was occupied by reading reports from state presidents.

17. Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

THE FOOD WE EAT.

Very recently a lady friend told me she heard one of the best and best known physicians in this Territory say that if the "Mormons would keep their Word of Wisdom and all their fasts, the doctors would starve to death." It made me wonder if that day would soon come to Utah.

A great many people fancy that by pouring down each morning, a dish full of half cooked oatmeal with a thick coating of sugar on it and as much cream as they can get, they are fulfilling all that health requires of them in the matter of diet. The truth of the matter is that oatmeal is not the very best daily food for the human being. The Word of Wisdom says that oats are for the horse; yet of course, a reasonable amount of any or all the grains would not injure us, if properly cooked and properly eaten. If you must have oatmeal (and remember that physicians say oatmeal in excess causes skin diseases), cook it at least four hours, and eight is better; then eat it with a little sweet milk, no sugar, and it will be digested by ordinary stomachs without any trouble. While we are speaking of oatmeal, I remember hearing a well known Danish obstetrician in this Territory say that if a woman or child, or I suppose any one else, had a weak stomach and found it difficult to digest anything, let a bowl of extremely thin oatmeal gruel be prepared, strain it carefully and give it to the patient. I have since tried this, using about two tablespoonfuls of meal to a quart of water, and after boiling, strained it, and I took the liberty of adding a pinch of salt. I have certainly found it very comforting to the patients whom I have nursed since that time.

"What shall we eat for breakfast?" cries the impatient young housewife. No oatmeal, no tea or coffee, no meat if we are to keep the Word of Wisdom; no hot drinks of any kind. And what on earth are we to set on the table for breakfast? Let me give you the advice of one of the most truthful and at the same time the oddest doctors that ever lived: "Go without eating, my dear, until you are hungry enough to eat proper food." So, then, supposing yourself and family have gone without their supper and that they all have a healthful and gratifying appetite for the morning meal, put some fresh, not warm, brown bread, some stewed, dried or fresh fruit, a baked potato, maybe, a dish of hominy and milk, a fresh egg lightly boiled, a dish of tomatoes cut up in salt, or oatmeal and milk, in fact choose just a simple bill of fare as will do what breakfast should do and no more, and break the fast. Eat before eight in the morning, and then don't try to eat dinner for at least five hours after. We will talk about our dinners some other time.

THE CLOTHES WE WEAR.

It is certainly gratifying to one who loves mankind to see the earnestness with which women are beginning to take hold of the subject of dress. It is beginning to be actually, fashionable to

appear in public without a corset, the costume arranged in such a way as to conceal that fact. I am not acquainted with all the many turns and twists this movement is taking among our people, but I understand from a friend of mine that there already exists in Provo a club for the reformation or bettering of women's dress. This is very good indeed. But in talking with my friend, I asked her why it was that these ladies did not ally themselves with the Young Ladies' Association. Were they not organized to be a Retrenchment Association? And was not that the instructions of that good man, President Brigham Young—to retrench in dress and fashion? She answered, that the energetic Provo ladies thought that this movement had originated with a certain eastern lady who came here to lecture this summer. Of course I could not well enter into an argument with my respected friend, but I sat in my lonely little room that night, and said to myself, yes it is always so: "The children of the world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

I see by a careful reading of the fashion journals of England and America, that the despots of France have decided that we are really to indulge this new fad or notion of our energetic little American women and assume the empire styles. Some one asked me the other day what the empire styles were. They are what we call now-a-days the baby waist, with the waist line up under the arm-pit, and the dress long-skirted, full, untrimmied, unless a narrow ruffle or two be added at the foot, big round sleeves, and a rather low necked effect. That is what we wear now, varied of course as dreamers choose.

I am willing to take you into my confidence and tell you that I am not in favor of empire styles any more than any other; but I am in favor of women learning some of the rudiments of becoming attire, and then finding out the particular style which will suit themselves, and with slight modifications wear it to the end of their days. I don't know why we should consider it a necessity of our lives to spend most of our time in worrying about our clothes, those we have and those we have not. Let the woman who desires to be happy study her own form, avoid corsets as she would crime, have no skirts weighing upon her hips, and then let the outer dress be made in princess style or empire, in ancient or modern style, only let it be made loosely and without bones, with no bands about the waist. If this is done, no one need fear that their looks or their health will suffer.

THE LIVES WE LIVE.

There is one certain type of woman that I wish to take by the hand and have a good cosy chat with. Are you a woman who thinks that your husband knows more than any other man, or woman either, in this whole world? Do you respect his word as the word of the Lord to you, and wonder why all creation cannot see the immense superiority of your husband over every other living creature? Well, if you are that type of woman, you are not the one I wish to see just now. I may have something to say to you later on; but just now I wish to invite the woman who knows her husband is

a pretty good man, one who does about as well as most men do, but who feels in her secret soul that she would do a good deal different if she were head of the house; who feels cross when family prayers are neglected, who worries all the time about the spiritual welfare of her husband, while she feels quite secure in her own; if you are that sort of a woman just come here and let us have a good talk together. In the first place I want to ask you who is the first one mentioned in your prayer? I'll venture to say it is yourself, then your children, and if you remember to say a few words for your husband it is done hurriedly and half mechanically. Now, then, this is all wrong. When men go into conferences and hold up their hands, what is the virtual vow they are making? To sustain by their faith and prayers, by their good words and works, the men and men who are being voted into positions in the Church. What would you think of President Cannon or President Smith if you could hear them pray and knew that they were praying for the Lord to give them light and revelation, to pour out upon them visions and dreams, to bestow temporal and spiritual blessings without number, and then at the close of the prayer just add a few hurried words for President Woodruff that he might be blessed with wisdom to guide the Church, etc. Just take that picture and set it calmly and slowly in your minds; can you imagine either Brother Cannon or Brother Woodruff doing such a thing as that day by day? Ah, no! How their whole hearts are poured out in public and in private, at night when they lie on their couches, in the day when in counsel with their brethren, how deeply are their whole hearts stirred to sustain the noble man who stands at their head and as head to the whole Church. Do you suppose the wives in this Church are thus loyal and devoted to their head and file leader? You can all answer that question for yourselves. I want to say to the wives in Israel, that you don't half appreciate your husbands. It has become so fashionable to say that women have the trials of life, that women suffer, that women are the ones who need the sympathy of the public, that we have begun to think that it is so and this is all nonsense. The man who is a virtuous, true, upright Latter-day Saint, has just as many trials as any woman in the Church. And furthermore, as he is the head he needs more wisdom, more faith, more strength to lead and guide his family. If your husband is a little bit behind you, my dear and over-zealous sister, I should be inclined to think that a good bit of the blame rests on your shoulders. There is one thing about the matter; if you will do your full duty, neither being a slave to your husband nor trying to be his head, if you will pray as earnestly for, yea, even more earnestly for him than you do for yourself, you will have your full reward. Your home will be happy, your children obedient, your life full of comfort and in eternity you will meet with nothing but joy and glory. If you fail—but you all know what failure means in this Church. But once more I wish to raise a warning voice to the daughters of Zion; appreciate and respect the good and noble men who are your husbands, and

never let it be said of you that you failed in your duty.

Society and Association Notes. THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The time will come some day, when these grand societies will find that the best part of their mission is in finding the people who want work done, and then the people who want to get work and bring these two classes together. To simply supply old ladies with tea and sugar is not the whole duty of an officer of the Relief Society. I have heard Sister Zina D. Young say that to feed the idle poor is to do an injury. Looking about, a few carpet rags can be given to one old sister who is to receive help, a quilt to be pieced can be given to another, stockings to mend or knit can be furnished by those who can afford to pay for this work, and almost all those who receive help from the society can be enabled to earn that help, even if the work be not so well done. A feeling of independence is engendered in the heart of one who ear s his or her bread that never comes in any other way.

THE Y. M. M. I. A.

So popular has the little book used in the Manual for the Young Men's association called "The Gospel," by B. H. Roberts, become, that a new edition is called for, and one will be issued soon, with some additions. This is an excellent sign of this new movement among this association.

THE Y. L. H. I. A.

I have learned that the book to assist the young ladies in their work is to be called "The Guide," and that it is being readily pushed by those who are getting it ready for the press. I was old confidently that this Guide is written and being published not by one or two persons but entirely by the presidency of the general board. I am glad of that, for such things should come from the right source, not from individuals.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Some questions have been asked as to whether it would be advisable to get up entertainments for this association or any other charitable purpose; but the answer as to the Sunday school would be found in the fact that a concert was given last April in Salt Lake City for the benefit of the Sunday School Union.

Address all communications to

MRS. FRANCES M. RICHARDS,
Care Desert News Office,
Salt Lake City.

The Lives We Live.

From the *Woman's Tribune*.—A writer in the *Medical Mirror* relates the warnings and statements of many predecessors that over-heating is the cause of most of the injury so often attributed to brain work. Over-heating caused a clogging of the mental machinery through delayed digestion and imperfect assimilation, and disease came as an inevitable result, which disease was attributed to an overworked brain rather than an overworked stomach. Hard work, mental or physical, rarely ever kills. A reasonable amount of exercise, judicious food, proper protection of the surface with warm clothing, and a determination to let nothing worry, fret or annoy him, the chances are that an individual can do an

almost unlimited amount of work. But thing is to be remembered; when weariness comes he must rest, and not take stimulants and work on false capital. This is certain destruction of mental and physical vigor. Following the well known rules for exercise, food and rest, and cultivating content and peace of mind, successful work is assured.

Practical Home Training.

When manual training with its domestic economy department of cooking and sewing was being urged as a necessary part of public school training, teachers and wise men brought forward the argument, "That it is not needful for mothers to teach these things," writes Miss Grace Dodge in a carefully prepared paper on this most important subject in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. From every city came the answer, "Mothers do not teach these branches, and our girls are being brought up without practical household training." One summer a lady had 280 girls from offices, stores and factories to board during two weeks' vacation. At the end of the summer she found that but nine of the number knew how to make a bed, and many of them made it a boast that they "never had made a bed in their lives." Some did not even know whether sheet or blanket should be put on first. And these were not destitute girls, but such as represent our self-respecting wage-earners—girls who were boarders, paying a fair price, and yet who were expected to make their own beds. Mothers had not trained them. There are hundreds of bright, intelligent girls of fifteen, sixteen, eighteen, and even older, who have never sewed, and do not know whether a thimble should go on their thumb or forefinger. What kind of wives and mothers are they to make?

Beds and Their Belongings.

Bolsters are made full and round, and no pillows are used with them, with them writes Maria Parloa in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. Sometimes the spread is made long enough to cover them, but oftener a long scarf of the same material as the spread is thrown over them. Another way is to cover them smoothly with the same material as the spread gathering it at the ends, and finishing with a tassel. The spreads are made of all sorts of material. If the bolsters be covered smoothly, with a tassel at the end, the material should be of fine texture; but if the spread be made long enough to cover the bolster, or if a separate scarf be made, any light material may be used. For elegant rooms, a foundation of silk is covered with lace, the silk being in the color used in furnishing the room. This fashion appears to be most inappropriate for a bed. Linen and other washable fabrics are often embroidered in colors, making handsome and tasteful covers. India muslin and crepes may be used for the window draperies and spreads in the same manner. Canopies of this muslin or lace are used on brass beds.

Suggestions to a Guest.

Do not let the old saying, "the first day the man is a guest, the second a burden and the third a pest," be applied to you.

Endeavor to time your arrival so that it shall not interfere with your friends' meal hours, and arrange so that your baggage shall be delivered without being a care to them.

Do not outstay your welcome; do not even stay as long as you are asked to.

Allow your hostess time to attend to her household duties; observe the hour at which her husband is likely to return from business, and try to arrange so that he may find his wife alone at that time; you can easily find an excuse for absenting yourself.

Try to be unconscious of any friction which may exist in the household machinery, and by your punctuality do your best toward keeping it in regular motion. Be thoughtful of your hostess, affectionate to her children and courteous to her servants.

The Clothes We Wear.

GOWNS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Her school dresses may be of serge and cheviot, as they probably out wear other woollen materials, and should be made in a simple manner without any trimming, unless it be mohair braid of velvetten collars and cuffs, writes Emma Hooper in her valuable department "Home Dressmaking," in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. The church dress will be of laines' cloth, or one of the new ottoman weaves, made with a jacket bodice, velvet cuffs, revers and collar, and a plastron of surah, the shade of the cloth or in contrast, this being a wonderful season for a harmonious contrast of materials and colors.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The doctor and I walked up the avenue the other day, and met any number of charmingly attired women. We were back of several others who were not so well gotten up.

"They call those places pocket holes," said the doctor, "but why they put their pockets in the middle of their backs is a mystery to me. If they could walk behind themselves a block or two they would either change the location of that gap or stuff it to the brim with a pocket handkerchief or something."

And, really, I have wished several times they would. It is embarrassing to a man to find himself—however innocently—on forbidden ground.

Mutton Chops Grilled.

Cut the chops an inch thick, either from the loin or the best end of the neck; if from the latter, the bones must be shortened a little, writes Mary Barrett Brown in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. Remove all superfluous fat and season each chop by pressing in a mixture of salt, pepper and powdered herbs; then dip each chop in warm butter, and grill on a hot, well greased gridiron, over a clear fire, from eight to ten minutes, according to thickness. During the process of cooking the chops require to be frequently turned, in order that they may be done equally, and for this purpose use a pair of steak tongs. By inserting any sort of a sharp instrument into meat that is cooking will provide a ready means of escape for the juices which the meat contains, and thus, being deprived of its best element, becomes dry and tasteless. When cooked, place each chop, just slightly overlapping its neighbor, upon

a hot dish; pour over each a dessert-spoonful of hot butter and a tablespoonful of boiling mushroom ketchup, and serve immediately. }

The candy habit is another growing evil. Stomachs clogged with sugar cannot do their work properly, and the result is a good deal more injurious to the race than a man's tobacco consuming proclivities—always excepting cigarettes; they are beyond any vice a woman can contract, unless she smokes them.

To Country Girls.

If your lives have fallen into some quiet, unpretentious place, do not complain that it is dull and commonplace, and that "there is nothing to live for here," as I have heard so many do. Why, dear heart, there is no place on God's earth so bleak and barren, so quiet and lonely, so wind-swept and rain-beaten, but that there is a great deal to live for right there, and when you have grown a little older you will see it with clear eyes; and you will, perhaps, look back to the country village and wish—oh, how you will wish—that you had been happy and contented to that simple life. You will know, then, that it is nobler to live well a humdrum life, than to wear out body, mind and soul in a fever of gaiety and frivolity and to stretch out your empty hands always to something you cannot seize.

Better to sing babies to sleep in the soft twilight that folds down over the cottage home, than to loll in carriages and laugh at the brainless nonsense that men of the world whisper into your jeweled ears. And better—far better to dwell forever away from the lights and the roar, and the temptations, and the sins of the city, with a clean heart and a pure soul, than to let the city's passionate unrest creep into your pulses, and set them beating in a mad chase after—death.—*Goodform.*

The American Girl's Voice.

During my travels in America, writes Marie Rose in an exhaustive article on "The Girl With a Voice," in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*, I made the acquaintance of a great many young women who possessed fair voices and were ambitious to earn their living on the stage in opera or in concert. Looking back over my own career, I would like to give a few hints to those who think of embarking in a work that brings many trials, but also rewards and honors, rich and thick. The first thing for a girl to do is to find out if she has a voice. This cannot possibly be ascertained until she is fifteen or sixteen years of age. If she possesses a voice and is ambitious to go on the stage, she should at once put herself in the care of a teacher who knows how to develop the voice without straining it. I have known so many girls who were fitted by nature with good voices, and who might have become famous if they had only begun right, but through carelessness when they were young their voices were strained, and before they were twenty years of age were cracked and metallic-like. There was no melody in them, and yet a practiced ear could now and then detect a note or two of such sweetness as to attest the fact that if they had been properly trained, their voices would have been grand and beautiful.

Developing a Girl's Voice.

A naturally beautiful voice is a beautiful thing, and a gift to be appreciated and cared for "reverently, discreetly and advisedly," but it is a gift which is not given to every one, writes Clara Poole in a helpful article on that most important of subjects, "The Culture of the Voice," in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. Proper cultivation, however, and, what is synonymous with it, a right method, can do as much and more, without much natural voice, than the most beautiful voice without them. The moral of all this is, therefore, secure a good teacher, and then work with your teacher. The best teacher is not the one who, at the first lesson, will give you a solo and teach you to sing, after his fashion, "twenty songs in ten lessons." It is, rather, the one who, commencing with tone production, develops one by one, the notes of your voice until each one is perfect, of even quality and quantity, and under your complete control. This will be a work of time, of patience and of care, but the result will fully justify your pains. Having your voice under control, solo and part singing will be a matter merely of reading and of attention with you.—*New York Record.*

Women on School Boards.

Woman has a hard time defining her position in the world. The civilized family of which she is a part is taught by a series of interesting object lessons. Civilization itself is a great awkward, bungling infant who hasn't yet learned to walk, who hasn't yet a right to the name it bears, and who will learn only when woman herself is the teacher. This sounds broad but it's true—Civilization indeed—the world is a misnomer—uncivilization would be more to the point.

It was the divine wisdom of the Creator that relegated to the finer nature of woman the office of mother of the human race. Then He left her to work out the problem. Of all the dilatory, procrastinating, ought-to-be-ashamed-of-themselves people on the face of the earth women lead the van. The Creator endowed woman more richly than any work of His hand. He made her higher than the angels, and in her heart He planted the only memorial to Himself, the only spark of divinity on earth—a mother's love—absolutely the one imperishable, immortal thing that exists—the one thing incorruptible.

How has she worked on in this plan? The way seems to have been draughted for her and her position has been a relative one—realistic to the draughtsman. She has been wife and mother but not woman. When she began to thirst for education she found obstacles in her way. Only courtizans were educated. It was one of the innovations of the century when women began to teach school. But, I shaw!—you all know about these things—how the girls in Boston were allowed to play the role of eavesdroppers while the boys in the High School recited their lessons. It's a very old story. Civilization has kept pace with the development of woman and that's the reason we are not so civilized as we profess.

It was another innovation when women were put on the school boards. Progress said to the brethren, "Here is

your pill—take it—it's a specific for grievous ills." It was a hard lump for the brethren to swallow, but it had to go down. These women voted for school commissioners. Not here in New York—but in several places. The result was good.

Here is the problem. The Creator deputized woman to be the mother and the natural teacher of the human race. He gave her an unclimbered field. When is her work done? When she turns the babies out of the nursery? Say, rather, that she is a creature of growth, the same as those babes themselves, and wherever they are, her interests are and there she belongs.

TOOLEE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Oct. 23 at 10 o'clock a. m., President Gowans called the assembly to order; present on the stand of the Apostles were F. M. Lyman and H. J. Grant; Presidency, Bishops and leading men of the Stake.

President Gowans briefly reviewed the Stake, reporting the condition financially and spiritually as progressive—a marked increase in faith with corresponding good works.

Bishops Thos. Atkin of Tooele and Jas. L. Wrathall of Grantsville, reported their wards favorably.

Apostle Lyman instructed the Bishops and officers in their duties and callings, as also the members, by showing respect to those placed in authority.

Apostles Grant and Lyman addressed the large assembly of Saints, giving words of encouragement, counsel and instruction on a number of subjects closely allied to our temporal and spiritual interests, impressing the importance of our liberality in contributing to the completion of the Salt Lake Temple and the blessings we expect to receive therein.

Bishop F. D. St. Geor of Clover, Israel Bennion of Vernon and Jno. G. Shields of Lakeview, gave satisfactory reports of the condition of their wards. A. G. Johnson, superintendent of the Sabbath schools for the Stake, highly applauded the superintendents and teachers in their respective schools for the good work being accomplished with the youth of this Stake.

Counselors G. H. Richards and C. L. Anderson corroborated the report given by President Gowans and the Bishops of the wards and gave good advice for adoption in our future lives.

President Gowans presented the general authorities of the Church and local officers of the Stake for the approval of the conference, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Apostles Lyman and Grant occupied the afternoon in their earnest, impressive and instructive manner, treating upon subjects suited to the edification of the Saints, applauding them for their liberality in past demands that have been made in the interest of the Church.

The Tooele ward choir contributed largely to the enjoyment of our conference. The weather was delightful and a goodly number of the Saints from all parts of the Stake participated in the rich flow of the Spirit of the Lord made manifest through His servants.

H. S. GOWANS, President.
GEO. ATKINS, Clerk.
TOOLEE, Oct. 25, 1892.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Karriek Hardy, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Beardsley, Wantland, Heise, Simonds, Kelly, Evans, Folland, Moran—13. Absent—Rich—1.

In the absence of City Attorney Hoge, his assistant, Mr. Coad was present and acted as legal adviser.

After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of the consideration of pending matters was commenced.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Fritz K. Morris asked that an electric light be established at the intersection of Third and 8 streets. Committee on improvements.

S. S. Markham and others asked that the Council annul the franchise granted to the West Side Rapid Transit Street Railway company.

J. Gabbott sent in a bill for \$50 for services rendered as water agent in Parley's and Emigration canyons. Committee on claims.

The Board of Education asked that it be allowed to connect the Lincoln school premises with the sewer main.

George Sheppard and others asked that Plum street be put in a possible condition. Committee on streets.

J. W. Haddock and others asked that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Third West and Fifth North streets. Committee on improvements.

E. J. Dorsey & Company and others asked that Joseph Brown be appointed a special policeman without pay. Committee on police.

R. E. McConaughy sent in a bill for \$150 for the breaking of one of the legs of a valuable horse owned by him at the corner of Third South and Second East streets. Committee on claims.

Elias Morris complained that his road to the lime quarries was being destroyed by contractor Harkins and asked the city to inquire into and remedy the matter. City engineer and attorney associated.

The Brigham Young Trust company sent in a communication in which it represented that the private cemetery left by the late Brigham Young to his family and descendants had been assessed by Mr. Leonard. The claim was set forth that the lot had never before been assessed and that under the general revenue act of the Territory it was not assessable, and petitioners therefore asked that the collector be instructed to cancel the tax assessed. Referred to the city attorney.

The Pacific Paving company asked that the 10 per cent. retained by the city for three and five years on the contracts for paving in 1891 and on State street this year be placed in city bonds to be held by the treasurer, and the interest coupons delivered to them. Committee on claims.

Byron Groo and others asked that an electric light be placed at the intersection of State and First streets.

FIREPROOF PROPOSITION.

City Recorder Stanton, secretary of the joint committee on city and county building, reported the following resolution passed by the committee on the

25th inst: "That it be the sense of this committee and they recommend to the City Council and county court that the third and fourth floors of the joint building, with the ceilings of said stories and roof trusses, be made fireproof, providing the cost does not exceed \$33,000."

Considerable discussion followed and Karriek moved that an expert be employed to investigate and see if those figures were correct, also to see if inferior rock and other materials were not being put into the building.

Bell said if that was done perhaps it would be well to employ an expert, but his opinion was that the work had progressed so far that if anything was wrong, the city would be obliged to come back on the bondsman for the contractors.

President Loofbourrow said the basement was not fire proof. It was not necessary to have it so. It could easily be reached by the fire department in case of a conflagration. The first and second stories were fire proof. The third and fourth stories were not. Architects say that in case of a fire if the third and fourth stories were made fire proof nothing but the roof could possibly be destroyed. He was in favor of making the roof fireproof also, but other members of the committee were not. The bid of Contractor Bowman for fireproofing the two upper stories was \$33,094, and for fireproofing the roof \$18,864.00. He thought prompt action should be taken. He favored referring the matter to a select committee. Two members of the committee were in favor of fireproofing throughout; one was not.

Beardsley said he was certainly in favor of fireproofing the entire structure.

Moran agreed with Beardsley. He wanted the report amended so as to include the roof as well as the third and fourth stories.

Wantland said immediate action was not necessary on the roof proposition but it was so far as the third and fourth stories were concerned.

Kelly favored leaving the report just as it was for the present. He was, however, in favor of erecting a structure that was fireproof from basement to garret.

Hardy said he was in favor of fireproofing but he thought it was a little singular that one man only should be allowed to bid on the proposed improvement. If competitive contractors were allowed to bid it might be that the work could be done much cheaper.

Bell, a member of the joint committee, said the city reserved the right to make such investigation as it saw fit.

Moran offered a substitute motion, which called for the appointment of a special committee of three with instructions to report back to the council on Friday night.

Wantland said that that would not give the committee sufficient time, and he would therefore vote against the motion.

Karriek said if it went to any committee at all it should go to the old one who was perfectly familiar with all of the details.

Folland said he had heard it intimated that somebody was going to make \$20,000 out of the deal. He was

not a member of the committee, but he knew that such a report was incorrect. He had taken pains to figure out the cost of material in detail and knew that the bids on some of it was below the market price. But that was not the business of the council but that of the bidder. He said he had also heard that there was a collusion between the architects, contractors and superintendent. This he did not credit.

Moran's substitute motion to refer to a committee to report to the council on Friday night then carried by a vote of 7 to 5.

THE USE OF BICYCLES.

The city attorney sent in a report in which he opined that bicycles were vehicles and therefore could not be allowed to run on the sidewalks. The proper place for them was on the streets. He quoted the opinions of Illinois and Indiana courts to that effect.

Laid on the table to come up with the ordinance on the same subject.

WATER AND SEWER CONNECTIONS.

The superintendent of sewers sent in a recommendation that an ordinance providing for making gas, water and sewer connections on streets proposed to be paved be passed, section 2 of which would be as follows:

"All owners of property on such streets shall be notified at least thirty days by publication in some newspaper printed in the city of Salt Lake before the work of paving any street is begun, and required to make the necessary connections for water and sewers across the sidewalks to the property lines, and in case said property owners neglect or refuse to do the same it shall be done by the city, and the cost thereof shall be assessed upon the property opposite such connections of the parties refusing to make such connections to such depths as the Council sitting as a board of equalization shall deem just and equitable."

He also recommends that the night watchman in the sewer department be sworn in as a special policeman without pay.

City engineer and committee on sewers.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

Recorder Stanton reported that the notices of intention to construct sidewalks on the following streets had been published in accordance with law and that no protests had been filed against the carrying out such intentions except for intention No. 27 which he reported enough protests to defeat the same.

No. 26 on both sides of First South street between Eighth and Twelfth East in sidewalk district No. 2.

No. 27 on both sides of Second South between Eighth and Twelfth East streets in district No. 4.

No. 28 on both sides of Second South street between East Temple and West Temple streets in sidewalk district No. 3.

No. 29 on both sides of First South street between East and West Temple streets in sidewalk district No. 1.

No. 30 on both sides of First South street between East Temple and State streets in district No. 2.

No. 31 on both sides of First South street between East Temple and State streets in sidewalk district No. 4.

Referred to the attorney with order

draw the necessary ordinances levying the taxes for the completion of the work.

CITY CREEK WORK.

In regard to the work being done in City Creek, City Watermaster Harvey reported progress as follows: The channel has been changed and deepened according to lines and grade established by the city engineer. New lime put in at Ninth West street. Bridge moved and rebuilt at same place. Bridge moved and rebuilt between Eighth and Ninth West streets. The flume that carries City Creek over Eighth West street has been lowered, grade and bridges repaired at that point.

I would recommend that the flume be extended from Sixth West to Ninth West street as that would keep the street from washing away in times of flood. I also recommend that the street be graded and put in a passable condition. Committee on irrigation.

IN FAVOR OF THE U. C. RAILROAD.

The board of public works sent in a bill in favor of the Utah Central Railroad company for \$457.51, for widening out and moving track at the mouth of Parley's canyon conduit. Approved.

WOULD BE A BAD PRECEDENT.

The board of public works reported recommending that the curb line on the west side of Main between First and Second South streets in which petitioners ask that the curb line on that block be changed in front of the various properties so as to widen the sidewalk twenty feet where in places it is now eighteen and a half feet, caused by the irregularity of the building line on that block, be denied, otherwise the uniformity of sidewalks would be destroyed and a troublesome precedent established.

After considerable desultory discussion the report was adopted.

ADVERSE REPORT.

The board of public works reported adversely on the petition of George Rumney and Mary Daft, owning 29 and 62 1/2 feet property on Main street, to lay their own sidewalks. Adopted.

The board of public works reported that they had notified the Culmer Jennings Paving company to proceed with the work under the contract on Main, First and Second South streets, the setting of the curb stones to commence at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Temple and Main streets, thence along the west side of Main street to first South street, then be east side, and so on. That grading be done to the extent of lowering the street to the grade of the top of the stone pavement or gutters, and that the work be started at the south line of South Temple street, and that after the work of grading, the stone block pavement, which is to be ten feet in width, extending from each curb, shall be laid as fast as possible. The board also instructed the street railway company that they expected it to grade its portion of the street at the same time and in the same manner as that done by the contractors.

The board then recommended that where property owners had failed to complete the curbing under permits granted them by the city to do their own work, the contractor should proceed to do the work as fast as such places were reached.

The board also recommended that all street intersections be paved with stone blocks, and that all crosswalks be constructed of three parallel courses of flagstone, 18 inches wide by 6 inches thick, laid two feet apart.

The board further recommended that the contractor be ordered not to proceed with the work of laying concrete, base or asphaltum pavement this fall, as the low temperature makes it necessarily a dangerous experiment, and in the board's opinion the work should be delayed until spring.

Wantland said he wanted to rush the work with all possible speed.

Lawson said that the curbing and guttering could be carried on now, but the season was too far advanced for the laying of asphalt.

Simondt objected to the board of public works making any other arrangements than those set forth in the specifications as adopted by the council.

Horn said that the members who were so eager for speed a few weeks ago were now urging delay. He failed to understand why this was.

The report was laid on the table until the next meeting.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The chair then named Folland, Bell and Moran as a special committee to examine further into the proposition to fireproof the joint city and county building.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held last night. In the absence of President Lathrop, Councilman Simondt occupied the chair. The members in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Karriek, Harly, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Heles—13.

INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

The board of public works reported that it had appointed S. H. Carlisle inspector of curbing and paving of the work to be done by the Culmer Jennings company, at a salary of \$100 per month. Also that it appointed T. J. Williams as inspector of the North Temple street conduit at a similar salary.

Rich said he did not see the consistency in employing two inspectors. Mr. Hansen was thoroughly competent and could easily attend to the work. He moved to reject the report.

Horn moved as an amendment that the appointment of Mr. Carlisle be confirmed.

Lawson and Bell objected to the adoption of the report.

Wantland was of the opinion that the report should be adopted; the appointments could be revoked at any time.

Horn thought that the board knew what it wanted.

Hardly referred to the notorious Gus Woods case as an example of what the board wanted.

More discussion followed after which the matter went over for one week.

AS TO STREET GRADES.

City Engineer Doremus sent in a report recommending that a petition for a grade on Main street north of North Temple street be granted, but suggested that at the same time the grade of all the streets in plat E be established at the same time.

PREPARING FOR HIGH WATER.

The city engineer reported that he and the watermaster had made an examination of City creek channel, above the masonry conduit on State street, and found that some repairs should be made in restoring the cobblestone paving, which was damaged through high water last spring. The channel, for a short distance above the conduit, he says, should also be cleaned, and to make room for the gravel which will be brought down and lodged there by the high waters of next season, otherwise the gravel will be carried into the culvert, from where its removal will cost many times as much as it can be taken out for above. Referred to the irrigation committee with power to act.

COMBINATION POLES AGAIN.

The city engineer reported that at a meeting of representatives of the companies interested it was generally agreed that the street car, telephone and telegraph companies could use combination poles without any disadvantage to them. It was, however, agreed that the electric light wires ought to be strung on separate poles, as the great number and weight of the wires strung on the same poles with the other companies would cause much annoyance and possibly many accidents. The matter of underground wires, he said, found no advocates among the representatives of the various companies, and he thought that that question might be allowed to rest for the present. He suggested that the electric light wire be strung on poles along the sides of the streets just within the sidewalk curbs, as thus the danger from the breaking of the wires leading into the various buildings would be less than if the poles were in the center of the streets. Laid over until next Tuesday evening.

A SURVEY ORDERED.

City Engineer Doremus was ordered to make a survey of Social Hall alley with a view to having it converted into a street.

TELEPHONE POLES.

The city engineer reported applications for telephone poles on Sixth South street, between Tenth and Eleventh East streets. Under the present rules the poles would be assigned to positions in the center of the street, and it had been suggested that the poles on this street be placed on the sides of the street on account of the boulevard which was now being constructed on that street. Committee on streets.

SETTLE THE MUDDLE FIRST.

In the matter of a petition for grades on Current street, the city engineer reported that grades on that street alone were impracticable, and that the grades on the abutting streets could not be fixed until the muddle in plat E was settled. Filed.

WANT THEM REMOVED.

The city engineer reported that in order to place the curbs for Main and First and Second South streets the awning posts which were out to the edge of the twenty-foot sidewalks would have to be removed, and in order that the contractors should not be delayed, he asked for instructions as to the removal of those posts. City attorney and city engineer.

UNTIL NEXT SPRING.

The city engineer and street supervisor reported cobblestone gutters on both sides of State street north of North Temple street would cost about \$1600, but recommended that the work be not done until next spring, as the big bill ought to have time to settle. Adopted.

FRANCHISE FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The committee on fire department recommended that three district fire houses were needed, stating that the estimated cost of the three houses fully equipped would be \$21,370, and they recommended that this amount be appropriated. The D., A. & M. society, they said, would donate a site for the station house in the southeastern part of the city.

Heiss said the locations as selected were: The southwest district station at Second West and Sixth South; northeastern station at Fourth and L streets and the southeastern station in the southeastern corner of the block owned by the D. A. & M. society. The detailed estimates were: Southwest, \$7930; southeast, \$8605; northeast, \$7635.

Lawson wanted to know why it was that the station proposed to be erected in the southeastern part of the city was going to cost less than the others. He wanted a fair deal. Unless his part of the city was equipped with the same apparatus as the others and at the same cost he would oppose the whole proposition.

Horn—This man Lawson has again shown his small soul and personal selfishness. He is narrow minded—"Rap, rap" went Simond's gavel with the words "you must not be personal, Mr. Horn."

Horn—Well, I'm going to say what I think.

Lawson said that he was willing to concede that his mind was narrow and contracted; that he was incapable of comprehending as much as Mr. Horn, the broad minded, intellectual giant from the Fourth precinct, whose understanding was without bounds and whose charity had no limit; that he did not live on an aristocratic boulevard, but he was as much a councilman as Mr. Horn and his vote would count just as much.

Rich said that the adoption of the report meant an outlay of \$22,000, and an annual expense thereafter of about \$15,000, simply to protect the insurance companies. He believed, however, that the northeast station should be built. It was needed, but he didn't think the other two were this fall. The southeast and southwest stations could be built later. He moved as an amendment that the northeast station be built and equipped this fall, and that action on the other two stations be deferred until next year.

Folland said that there were various reasons why the report should not be adopted. Competition bids had not been asked for the erection of the houses and because while the council had no information as to the exact location of the houses, men had gone around and secured or tried to secure options on grounds where it was said the stations would be located. He urged other objections to the adoption of the report, that nothing definite had been reported by the committee as to the cost of maintaining the stations, as

to plans, etc. The report asked for the appropriation of \$22,000, and without knowing definitely as to where the money was to be spent.

Hardy said he had figured out that the present departments cost annually \$450,000. The city taxes amounted to \$260,000. The question was, could they raise the balance of the money from other sources? If the City Council kept on at its present pace they would bankrupt the city. Appropriation after appropriation was asked for. He couldn't see where the money was coming from. Business men and property holders were asking him daily when the City Council was going to stop its extravagance and when the end would come to the present reckless method of handling the people's money. The situation was becoming alarming. It was time to go slow.

Wantland intimated that the minority (the Democratic members) were talking for the eighth day of November.

This caused Messrs. Rich and Hardy to spring to their feet simultaneously and resent the imputation. They wanted it distinctly understood that they were not making political speeches; it was their accuser who was guilty of that wrong doing. He should be careful what he said. Wantland then took it back and apologized.

On motion of Horn the report was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Bell, Heiss, Horn, Kelly, Lawson, Moran, Simond, Wantland—9.

Nays—Folland, Hardy, Karriek, Rich—4.

Evans excused.

TO PUSH PAVING.

Wantland moved that the report of the board of public works, presented Tuesday night and recommending that no asphalt or concrete paving on Main or First or Second South streets be laid this fall, be returned and that it be declared the sense of the council that the work be prosecuted vigorously according to the terms of the contract. Carried.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

McCoy & Kendall.....	\$ 500
Grant Bros.....	5 50
Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating company.....	4 32
G. M. Scott & Company.....	15 79
Kopke & Company.....	604 91
G. F. Culmer & Company.....	21 79
E. O. Coffin Hardware company.....	60 76
J. J. Smith & Company.....	21 56
Spencer & Lynch.....	13 50
Perkins & Co.....	24 62
Spier Bros.....	2 90
Goldman & Company.....	375 53
Lanman's Market.....	121 93
Geo. S. Bell.....	11 20
G. A. Lowe & Co.....	5 13
Goldsmith & Co.....	28 06
Mountain Ice company.....	6 50
J. S. Morse & Co.....	48 55
W. L. Richard & Co.....	3 45
Morgan, Merrill & Co.....	8 50
R. E. City Mountain Bell Telephone Co.....	21 50
Remington, Johnson & Co.....	15 00
E. Wells & Co.....	8 35
Volstead & Morris.....	20 25
Utah Plumbing Supply company.....	15 81
Bridge, Kirk & Co.....	90 00
W. C. Clark.....	2 15
C. B. Savage.....	23 50
Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company.....	11 11
Eagle Foundry and Machine company.....	24 79
W. G. Clark.....	8 60
Utah Book and Stationery company.....	8 00
Tribeau Job company.....	86 25
E. O. Coffin Hardware company.....	4 90
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company.....	20 00

Brown & Carter.....	1 12
Moritz & Greenwood.....	1 00
A. F. Doremus.....	1 00
T. G. Armstrong, Jr.....	1 00
Simpson Hill Drug company.....	1 00
Salt Lake Lithograph & Publishing company.....	2 00
Heesch & Elberbeck.....	1 12
I. E. Brace.....	12 75
Sierra Nevada Lumber company.....	86 12
F. Seils Co.....	100 13
D. H. Spencer.....	1 00
McCoy & Kendall.....	1 00
A. W. Gaine & Co.....	1 15
John Regan.....	1 00
G. M. Scott & Co.....	1 00
Continental Oil company.....	1 50
Salt Lake Hardware company.....	12 25
W. C. Pary & Co.....	12 00
Mountain Ice & Cold Storage company.....	20 00
Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating Company.....	20 00
American Fire Engine company.....	174 00
Utah & Montana Machinery Company.....	10 00
H. L. Myers.....	10 00
Remington, Johnson & Co.....	14 00
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.....	7 50
Utah Steam Laundry.....	1 00
Dr. E. W. Tilton.....	3 00
North Pacific and Oil company.....	1 10
Kelly & Co.....	12 50
Times Publishing company.....	40 00
Salt Lake Fuel and Manufacturing company.....	20 00
(deduct from Dubois & Williams).....	25 00
Utah Central Railway.....	65 00
Salt Lake Fuel and Manufacturing company.....	50 00
Rio Grande Western railway.....	20 77
M. G. Taylor.....	1 00
Stiles Drug Store.....	7 13
Utah Central company.....	7 13
Eagle Foundry company.....	51 00
Horizon Mercile Co.....	4 00
Union Pacific Railway.....	200 00
G. M. Scott & Co.....	300 00

Total.....\$467 00

The City Council met in special session last night. In the absence of President Looftbourrow, Councilman Lawson was called to the chair on motion of Hardy.

The members present were: Rich, Folland, Karriek, Hardy, Moran, Bell, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Simond, Heiss, Horn, Kelly—14.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Recorder Stanton reported that the notice of intention for the extension of water mains on Fifth South street, from Second East to midway of the block had been published according to law. Received and filed and the usual order made.

APPLICATION FOR GAS FRANCHISE.

The following petition for a franchise was received:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council.

Your petitioner begs leave to present to your honorable body that

Whereas, The municipal corporation—Salt Lake City—has for many years past been a large stockholder in the Salt Lake City gas company, a fact which has prevented business competition in the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas, to the injury of the inhabitants of this city, by the high price we have been and are still compelled to pay therefor—and you company still selling illuminating gas at \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and being authorized by its charter, passed August 18, 1880, to charge \$3 for 1,000 cubic feet of only sixteen candle power gas, and

Whereas, Your honorable body has recently disposed of all the city's interest in the capital stock of said company, whereby the city has been released of all apparent necessity of further aiding that monopoly, and is now in a position free to act for the benefit of the whole people so that they may obtain a better and more highly illuminating gas at a more moderate price. Your petitioner therefore prays

your honorable body to grant to him a franchise for the manufacturing and sale of illuminating gas in Salt Lake City at a price set forth in the accompanying form suggested for a charter, not to exceed \$17.75 per 1000 cubic feet net, of not less than eighteen candle power gas, and your petitioner will ever pray.

WENDELL BENSON.

The draft of an ordinance in conformity with the above petition was presented. It calls for a franchise for twenty-five years, and stipulates that the company shall lay ten miles of mains and be ready to distribute gas within six months after the acceptance of the franchise.

On motion of Hardy it was referred to the committee on Improvements.

BIOCYCLE RIDING.

The city attorney submitted an ordinance regulating the use of bicycles and triocycles on certain streets of the city. The measure was read the first time and laid over for one week.

WANT IT FIREPROOF.

The special committee consisting of Messrs. Moran, Beardsley and Folland, reported as follows on the advisability of fireproofing the joint city and county building throughout:

To the Honorable President and City Council:

It appears that the contractor's specifications of cost to make the city and county building fireproof throughout are reasonable, his estimate is somewhat above the architect's which arises in the cost of placing in position. We find that proper and adequate deductions have been made from the original contract price for materials which will be excluded if iron is used. The construction so far as we can discern is according to the plans. We are of the opinion and deem it best for the city that the building should be fireproof throughout.

Adopted.

Bell said he understood that by the adoption of the report the committee on the joint city and county building would be authorized to go on with the work.

Rich asked the chair if such was the case and was given an affirmative reply, whereupon he moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the report was adopted. Carried.

Rich said he was unalterably opposed to giving the committee power to act. He had occupied a seat in the council for eight months but knew little or nothing about the joint city and county building. The committee seemed to be doing all the work without official authorization or consultation. The council never appeared to be called upon to do anything but appropriate money. He wanted the basement made fire proof as well as the upper stories. It contained—or would—1,000,000 feet of lumber, and should be properly guarded. He said he had a resolution covering the matter that he wished to introduce.

Simondi—I call the gentleman to order.

The Chair—State your point of order. Simondi—During his remarks he cast reflections upon the committee.

Rich denied it and the chair ruled that he could proceed.

Moran objected to Mr. Rich's resolution. He said it could not be introduced at that stage of the proceedings. Evans said he took issue with Moran.

If the resolution was germane to the subject under discussion it was entirely proper.

The chair allowed the resolution to be read. It was as follows:

Resolved, That a competent architect, who is not in any manner connected with the contractors of the joint city and county building, and in no way connected with the city government, be at once engaged to estimate the actual cost of changing the present plans and specifications of the joint city and county building into a fireproof structure.

Moran again objected to the resolution.

FROM FOLLAND.

Folland introduced the following:

Resolved, That the city building committee be authorized to have the city and county building made fire proof throughout, in connection with the county.

Simondi said he was opposed to fireproofing the building; the city and county would employ janitors who could guard the structure. It could insure it for \$300,000.

Kelly said that the value of the records was simply incalculable. Three hundred thousand would hardly be a tithe of what they were worth.

The committee's report was then adopted by the following ye's:

Ayes—Folland, Rich, Moran, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Beardsley, Heiss, Wantland—11.

Noes—Karrick, Hardy, Simondi—3.

Wantland thought with reference to the adoption of Rich's resolution that great care should be manifested. Possibly an outside architect might be employed to supervise the work. As a result some outside newspaper—in Ogden perhaps—would have something to say about it.

Hardy exhibited signs of impatience and took the floor and said Wantland was always afraid of "outside" talk. So far as he was concerned he was afraid of nobody.

Wantland winced and confessed that he was fearful at times.

Karrick thought the resolution was a safeguard. He had done considerable building and invariably found it necessary to watch closely and occasionally "jack up" the architects.

Rich, too, wondered why it was that Wantland was so frightened of the press. Individually he didn't care a cent what the press said about him; he believed that his actions would bear investigation. (Laughter.)

Wantland inquired of Mr. Rich if he didn't think that Messrs. Folland and Moran were capable of bringing in a competent report.

Rich replied that it would be impossible to take men from any walk of life and have them act intelligently on matters in which they had no experience.

Folland said he had been engaged in the iron and building business during his entire life. He had examined the joint city and county building and had investigated the figures. He knew they were approximately correct.

He didn't charge the present architects and contractors with dishonesty; he believed that they were honest; he hadn't lost all confidence in human nature; he didn't think all men were depraved.

Beardsley wanted to know if there was any assurance that an outside expert wouldn't "stand

in" with the dishonest men employed on the great city and county building. They might make it worth his while. It was entirely likely that they would pay him more money than the city.

Karrick said the city had some experience with an architect. He referred to Appoyi.

Moran (interrupting)—Yes, because you employed an outsider and gave him \$500 because he showed you a painted picture.

Rich's resolution was then killed on a vote of nine to three.

Karrick moved that the city engineer be appointed to "check up" the figures made by the architects and contractors of the building.

Moran said the motion was all baby play. The "checking up" business made him tired. The auditor could do that work. It would simply be a "clerical act," as his honor the mayor would say.

Hardy offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Karrick's motion:

Resolved, That the city engineer be and hereby is appointed to check up and verify the estimates and plans for the proposed fireproofing in the joint city and county building and report his findings to this council as soon as possible.

Carried unanimously.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The city attorney submitted an ordinance creating a public park commission consisting of five citizens, whose term of office shall be four years.

Wantland said it was no use to take the measure up. The trees were now dead and a park commissioner would be useless.

Moran said that he thought it would be a good idea to send the ordinance to the mayor and see whether or not that official would give his sanction to the passage of it. If he would not it should be "strangled in its infancy."

The ordinance was read in full the first time.

A motion to suspend the rules and read it a second time precipitated a wrangle in which several members of the Council took part. Some of them became very much mixed and one or two of them made an unsuccessful effort to confuse the chair who made rulings which caused Moran to cross and recross the council chamber a number of times in search of Mr. Evans' pocket adviser entitled "Parliamentary Pointers." When he got it he turned its pages hurriedly and declared that it was spurious and that nothing but "Cushing's" or "Robert's Rules of Order" would be swallowed by him.

It was finally referred to the council sitting as a board of review.

TO BUILD A FLUME.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution authorizing the board of public works to advertise for bids for the construction of a flume from Sixth West to Ninth West streets on North Temple street. The council, however, objected to the resolution, and authorized the watermaster to do the work.

IN THREE INSTALLMENTS.

An ordinance was read fixing the time for the payment of the installments and the date at which they become delinquent in all assessments for sidewalk paving. It provides that

sidewalk assessments shall be paid in three installments; that the first installment becomes delinquent in three months, the second in nine months, and the third installment in fifteen months, all deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent.

Under suspension of the rules the ordinance was read a second and third time, and finally passed.

SIDEWALKS ON EAST SOUTH TEMPLE.

An ordinance providing for the assessment of the property on both sides of East South Temple street from J to K streets, for the construction of sidewalks, came up. The assessment is placed at \$1.25 per front foot. Under a suspension of the rules the ordinance was finally passed.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held their regular weekly meeting last night. Vice President Nelson occupied the chair. The members in attendance were: Young, Alf, Newman, Dooly, Baldwin, Pratt and Raybould.

OQUIRH SCHOOL PLANS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the plans and specifications submitted by William Carroll for the Oquirrh school be accepted, and asked authority to contract for the excavations and different classes of work separately as may be necessary. They advised this course for the reason that there is not sufficient funds available at present to pay its estimated cost, and that the building can be constructed more economically in this manner and more satisfactorily than to enter into a contract at this season of the year for the whole building.

Pratt moved as an amendment to adopt the plans of Wm. Carroll, provided the building will not cost over \$55,000, including heating and ventilating, and that Mr. Carroll will accept the sum of \$1,000 in payment in full for said plans, details and specifications, or any alterations in the same that may be ordered by the board.

Adopted as amended.

FURNITURE ORDERED.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported that in accordance with a resolution of the board they had placed an order for the second car of furniture for the Lowell school at a cost of \$2,100.40.

ANOTHER JANITOR.

The committee on furniture and supplies also recommended the appointment of James Lee as janitor of the high school at \$60 a month, to date from the opening of the said school building. Adopted.

BETTER INSURANCE RATES.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that many of the new buildings are approaching completion, and the superior manner in which they are being and their distance from other buildings would entitle the board to a lower rate of insurance than is usually accorded ordinary buildings. The committee therefore recommended that the Pacific Insurance Union be asked to make a survey of the buildings and rate them according to their merits, and that the committee be authorized to insure the buildings at from thirty-five per cent. to fifty per

cent. of the cost, and that they be allowed to insure the furniture at fifty per cent. to seventy-five per cent. of its cost. Adopted.

Maudie Webster, the principal of the Twentieth ward school, sent in a communication stating that at the end of last school year she was employed as principal of said school, but until the present time she had been unable to assume active duties, but she had done considerable work. Her physician had advised her not to take up the duties until after Christmas. She asked to be allowed half pay until the Lowell school is completed. Committee on teachers.

W. H. Joy asked the board to pay \$411.50 to W. S. Simkins, the balance due on the contract for brick furnished the Eleventh school—the sum to be withheld from the Klambeck & Parsons account. Committee on sites and buildings.

The committee on sites and buildings submitted a report recommending that the offer of George R. Emery of two down stair rooms of the church building on Fifth West street for the sum of \$60 per month be accepted, and that the selection of a janitor be left with Mr. Emery. Adopted.

The same committee presented the plans, specifications and contracts of P. J. Moran for heating and ventilating the Washington school and recommended that the board sign the contract. Adopted.

The contract of S. C. Sherrill for the erection of the Wasatch school building was also presented with the recommendation that the board accept and sign it. Mr. Sherrill's bond is signed by A. B. Gibson and George C. Kidder which the committee recommended be approved. Adopted.

The committee also recommended that the contract with the Hendy & Meyers Engineering company for heating and ventilating the Jackson school be approved and signed by the officers of the board. Adopted.

The committee on sites and buildings asked for authority to contract for moving the soil from the Washington school site and the Wasatch school site to such school sites where the earth may be needed. Granted.

Monhelm, Bird & Proudfoot sent in a bill for \$485.25 for plans and specifications of the Wasatch school building, being 11 per cent. on the contract price of \$27,800. Committee on sites and buildings.

Mr. Alf moved that the committee on furniture and supplies be given authority to purchase a carload of furniture to arrive about January 1st. This resolution to take the place of the one passed previously during the evening on the furniture question. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Edward H. Evans, building fence, Eleventh ward.....	\$ 27 00
Charles Evans, labor, Eleventh ward school.....	15 00
J. F. Mullanpugh, for telegrams.....	10 30
J. H. Kuegel, Jr., recording deeds.....	3 30
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, telephone.....	25 00
J. H. Kuegel, stamps for advertising.....	15 00
J. B. Toronto, services rendered as examiner.....	44 00
Bert Thoren, for material furnished.....	25 00
Tribune Publishing company, advertising.....	18 00
S. Reuben & Co., material.....	45 25
W. A. Kinney, attorney for United States Publishing House, note.....	58 75
Kershaw & Odoms, calculating.....	800 00
Total.....	\$669 68

BISHOP FUNK DEAD.

Word was received in this city this morning to the effect that Bishop Hans Funk, of Newton, Cache county, had died last night (Oct. 25, 1892). He had been sick more or less all summer with kidney complaint, and six weeks ago was compelled to take to his bed, to which he has been confined, in a very low state up to the time when death relieved him of his sufferings. He has been a useful man in establishing northern Utah. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

About four weeks ago Mrs. Marinda Halliday, of Richfield, Sevier county, lost \$90 in greenbacks, which she was carrying in an envelope in her pocket. She had no idea in what part of town she lost it, but found \$10 of it near the Academy hall and a search by Mrs. Halliday resulted in finding of the remaining fifty.

There was a big field fire between Mantle and Ephraim last week. A strip of country two miles wide and four miles long was burned over. Fortunately the fire encountered no ranch buildings in its course. The ground was, however, burned bare of grass and stubble.

DEATHS.

JACOBS—October 24th, at Ogden, Schia, wife of H. Charlton Jacobs.

ALSTON—October 23rd, 1892, of bronchitis, Lola, infant daughter of Christopher and Annie C. Alston. Born September 22, 1892.

TAYLOR—Irene C. Taylor, daughter of Frank Y. and Elizabeth Campbell Taylor; born Sept. 5th, 1891, in the Fourteenth ward, Salt Lake City; died at residence, Sugar House ward, Oct. 24th, 1892, 7 p. m.

JOHANNESEN—At Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Monday, October 17th, 1892, of convulsions and heart disease, Sister Johanneesen, wife of Julius O. Johanneesen, recently of Providence, Canada.

She was born at Skien, Norway, in 1856, joined the Church in 1881, and emigrated to Utah the next year. She died faithful to the Gospel and beloved by all who knew her. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 24th, and she was buried in the Latter-day saints' cemetery at Iowa.

OLSON—A. F. Olson, Emery county, October 16th, 1892, Mathilda J. Olson, beloved wife of Rasmus Frederick Olson. She was born February 2nd, 1846, in Denmark. She had when a young girl, she emigrated to Utah in the first large company that left Denmark under Elder Forsgren with her parents and went to Salt Lake, where she was married when quite young. She raised a large family, leaving six daughters and three sons. She was a faithful wife and a loving mother, and greatly respected by all who knew her; and died as she had lived, true and faithful to the covenants that she had made.

The funeral took place on the 18th, and the people showed their love for her by assembling in large numbers at the meeting house, where the services were conducted. Her remains were followed to the graveyard by a large company. The husband and family have the sympathy of the whole ward in their bereavement. —[COM.]

SCHROGIE—In this city, at 6:15 p. m., August 17th, 1892, at his residence in the Eighth ward, from old age and general debility, Archibald Schrogie; born in Talroose, Leicestershire, Scotland, July 14th, 1817. He embraced the Gospel in 1848, and baptized a great many people. His High Priesthood was conferred upon him in 1854. He did a great work in his native land; emigrated to Utah in 1853; has resided in the Eighth ward ever since, and has lived the life of a true and noble Latter-day Saint, and has gone to receive a crown in the Celestial Kingdom of our God. —[COM.]

Glasgow papers, please copy.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 21.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DEBATE BETWEEN RAWLINS AND CANNON.

The anxiously awaited and much talked of public political debate between Hon. Frank J. Cannon, of Ogden, the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, and Hon. J. L. Rawlins of Salt Lake, candidate for the same honors on the Democratic ticket, occurred in the Ogden Opera house last night, before the largest and most representative political gathering of its kind in the history of this Territory. Upwards of 2000 people occupied seats in the body of the house, in the boxes and galleries, while between 200 and 300 more sat either upon the stage or stood behind the wings. The occasion was enlivened by the strains of stirring and patriotic music.

The stage was set with a beautiful forest and mountain scene. On the right, near the footlights, were life-sized pictures of Cleveland and Jefferson and immediately opposite were the likenesses of Harrison and Cannon. Messrs. Rawlins and Cannon occupied seats near the front of the stage, and immediately surrounding them were such leaders of the two great national parties in Utah as were not in other parts of the Territory proclaiming the principles of their respective parties.

When the curtain went up at 8 o'clock cheer after cheer was given, and for several minutes the hurrahs for Cannon and Rawlins were deafening. H. W. Smith took the floor and after repeated efforts silenced the mighty audience. He informed them that it had been specifically agreed upon by the Territorial committees of the two parties under whose auspices the debate was to be conducted that the speakers were not to be interrupted by applause or cheers, but that they be allowed to proceed with their arguments to the end. He trusted that all Democrats present would respect that agreement; he doubted not that the Republicans would do so.

Judge Leonard, for the Republicans, made a similar explanation and request.

According to the rules of the discussion Rawlins made the opening speech, which lasted one hour. Cannon then followed for an hour and a half, Rawlins closing in thirty minutes.

The utmost dignity prevailed

during the whole debate, which was entirely free from personal allusions and imitations. The official stenographic report of the discussion contains about 33,000 words, from which it will be seen that the following is necessarily a condensed account.

H. W. Smith introduced

MR. RAWLINS,

who spoke substantially as follows:

A protective tariff is a Republican device. The Republicans say it is a system whereby they compel the foreigner to pay our taxes. My eloquent young friend will tell you, doubtless, how this is accomplished. Major McKinley in his foresight and wisdom did not provide that the foreigner should pay our local as well as national expenses.

All of the continental countries except Belgium and Great Britain have protective tariffs.

It would be quite a draft upon the royal families, who we are given to understand are the rich and the well born and who are indeed the tax consuming aristocracy. Democrats are opposed to the operations of the Republicans' selfishness, which purports to make the foreigner pay our taxes. I might quote to you a long list of articles the tariff on which under the McKinley law actually exceeds the original cost of production 100 per cent. This excess amounts to many millions of dollars annually, and the American people have to pay it and not the foreigner. I expect my young friend will tell, or try to tell you, how the foreigner pays our taxes. Under the McKinley monopoly, Vanderbilt, with his income of many millions a year, pays but little if any more tariff than his stableman. Why? Because this tariff is levied principally upon the necessities and not the luxuries of life. (Vocaliferous applause.) I hope my friends will be kind enough to obey the behests of the chairman and maintain order.

A protective tariff in our country originated with Alexander Hamilton, the patron saint of Republicanism. Our industries were merely illiputians then, but soon these infantile enterprises of steel and iron became powerful giants shipping their products to Great Britain and elsewhere and were amply able to support themselves with protection, which grows upon what it feeds. Republicans originally said they simply wanted the protective tariff until infant industries could

be firmly established that they could support themselves without aid from any outside source. But Republicans in their enlightened selfishness fail to recognize such a time.

Our iron and steel industries have been carried on for more than a hundred years. Woolen and cotton goods have been manufactured during the most of our existence as a nation, and still they survive and have survived and prospered.

The Republican campaign book sets forth that our exports have been greatly increased since the enactment of the McKinley bill. It is not true. Protection creates monopolies, monopolies form trusts and trusts limit production and thereby increases the price to the consumer. It operates always in favor of the rich manufacturer and against the poor tradesman. Where is the pauper labor of which we hear so much? The Republicans will probably tell you that it is in free trade England, but that country pays better wages than her protected neighbors. The Democrats in their platform declared that Republican protection was fraud, and so it is.

In Connecticut the operatives in the woolen mills are paid higher wages than laborers are for similar service in the South and in Utah. If Connecticut can successfully compete with the South and Utah, why can she not do the same with England? The labor cost in England, statistics show, is greater in proportion to its producing capacity than in the United States. We are told that English laborers get lower wages than our own. This is true, but it is also true that they get less still in protected Germany. Why should we not pay higher wages in the United States than is paid in any other part of the world? We have a country that is incalculably rich in its varied resources. For centuries hidden treasures have been garnered within our borders by nature. We have a people possessed of marvelous adaptability and industrious habits. The result, so far as we are concerned, of paying higher wages than other countries could not be otherwise. The only way to compare the merits of free trade is to do so by referring to countries similarly situated. Two such countries exist in New South Wales and Victoria. The latter was the more promising of the two. She adopted the protective system and her

sister, New South Wales, the free trade policy, and though she was not rich in soil and resources her people prospered and became rich while the opposite was the unfortunate lot of Victoria. We hear much about American protection. Republicans lack originality. Until 1846 England had protection and Republicans copied her methods by instituting protection in the United States. This system of so-called protection originated in Spain hundreds of years ago. Look at her pitiable condition today. The custom spread to England and was carried on there during the days of barbarism and religious tests. Republicans have not even originality. Harrison only echoed the expression of Buckingham when he said that a cheap coat implied a cheap man. McKinley, too, only repeated the same sentiment when he said cheapness and nastiness were synonymous terms. In 1850 Republicans adopted their first platform. Read and compare it with their platforms of today. Under Democratic free trade years ago woolen mills increased, industries sprang up in all directions and distinguished writers and political economists pronounced it the golden era of prosperity.

Republicans tell us that they possess all of the intelligence and that Utah is a white spot on the map, and that is why it should be Republican. Protection, they say, is good in theory but bad in practice—like the ten commandments which are very good in theory but equally bad in practice for protection because they say "Thou shalt not steal." (Laughter.) Republicans can only see 14,500 mill owners in the United States. They are always found legislating for trusts and monopolies. It was the Republicans who took away the stamp taxes. They got a taste of blood and like the wild animal are still hunting for more with which to quench their burning and eternal thirst. It is no wonder that patriotic Republicans are deserting their own party and coming over to the ranks of Democracy. This nation which by the Constitution was designed to be the common weal of all people has become practically the property of private individuals. McKinley did not write the protective clauses of his bill, but the agents of gigantic trusts and monster monopolies did. (Cheers and protracted applause.) It was never the design of those who formed this government that its privileges should be wrested from one class and given to another. But this has been done by the Republicans. It is a pernicious perversion of the principles which underlie the Constitution.

Protection is a merry-go-round used for the purpose of robbing Peter to pay Paul and Paul to pay Timothy. Harrison tells us about our recent reciprocal trade relations with a few little islands; he says something about the number of barrels of flour and pounds of pork we have sold to them. What about it? England laid down her bars to us. She wants our surplus. We are anxious that she should have it. We have nowhere else to send it. My friends, don't you know that even Republicans like free trade? So does the smuggler; all Republicans are smugglers. (Laughter.) They love it (renewed merriment.) The dandy young man that can smuggle a suit of

clothes into the United States will do it in order to escape paying the duty thereon. Depew would do it; they all do it. (Laughter and applause.) Who's afraid of free trade? (Voices from the Republicans "We are!" and from the Democrats "It is a good thing.") It brings peace in one hand and prosperity in the other.

No one but a savage would isolate himself and compel himself to produce all he consumed and consume all he produced. (Laughter.) Republicans don't get their principles from running brooks nor their sermons from stones. Republicans go home and look at your maps and see if protection made this world.

Time was called and Mr. Rawlins took his seat amid thunderous applause and prolonged cheering. When the demonstration was over Judge Leonard took the floor and introduced the

HON. FRANK J. CANNON

as "Our Frank." The reception that he was given was a most welcome one and as he advanced to the footlights, deafening cheers filled the building.

He said in part: Yes, Republicans, go home and look at your maps and see if it was not by protection that this earth was formed. Study the laws of attraction and gravitation and see if but for the protection of an all-wise Creator our earth would not have been hurled through space, until it came in contact with another planet and been destroyed (applause); and see, too, if it were not for the protection of Republicanism, our home industries would not be hurled with lightning-like velocity against the attractive forces of free trade England. (Renewed applause.)

A few days ago I was riding on a railway train and purposely inquired of the conductor what the platforms at the ends of the cars were built for (I did this simply for an illustration), and he looked at me a moment and then said, "They are made for the people to go in on." The Democrats also build platforms, but they seldom go in on them. (Laughter.) I was somewhat surprised tonight, as I expected to hear some of the real issues of the campaign presented for your consideration. In this I was mistaken, and although it was not my province to tell you I will take the privilege of doing so. They are tariff, reciprocity, a free ballot and an honest count. (Applause.)

The speaker said he had some later advice from New South Wales and Victoria which proved that manufacturing establishments in free trade South Wales had decreased and those in protected Victoria had increased, and even New South Wales was now adopting protection. Smugglers, robbers, all of them, but adopting protection just the same, because they love their country better than pet theories.

There are two kinds of tariff, he stated, and he had no objection to foreign people paying our taxes if they wished to do so. Why not accomplish two results by our tariff—collect our revenue and protect our manufacturing and agricultural products? Forty-two per cent. of our imports come in free. In 1824 only 6 per cent. came in. England's tariff revenue is 80 per cent. Ours is a little over 21 per cent. I had expected a discussion on the uncon-

stitutionality of the tariff, but as it has not been mentioned, I take it that the constitutionality is now admitted by the Democracy of Utah, which, of course, governs the nation.

The tariff was then discussed. Andrew Jackson's words were quoted on the protection period between 1827 and 1833. Webster was also quoted. From 1833 to 1842 free trade existed. Reference was then made to those years. From 1842 to 1846 protection existed.

In every instance of free trade in America we have incontrovertible evidence of depression, and every protection period shows great prosperity, said the speaker.

In 1881 we had a protective tariff and have had it ever since, and I think we'll have it for another thirty-two years. (Applause.) When the Mills bill was pending Mr. Fox, an English statesman, made a statement, showing that under certain conditions free trade would conquer all only Oregon but the United States, until the very shirt worn by the laborers would wear the livery of Manchester.

Apply it to yourselves. Spend \$1.00 more a year than you receive and see how soon the sheriff will sell you out. When the tariff is for revenue we pay the tax. England collects \$150,000,000 on coffee, tea and the necessities not produced at home which comes out of the pockets of the poor.

A tariff for protection is different. We say we'll levy a tariff only on goods that we produce at home. Then the foreigner pays the tax. Take tin plate. The Republican party said we can produce it here. Instead of having a tariff on sugar which was for revenue only, as we could not produce enough here to make competition injurious, we put a tariff on tin plate. A tariff of 22-10 cents a pound was put on. The Welsh realized it was a blow at their industry and they at once set to work to defeat us.

The speaker read a letter from Collins & company, hardware dealers in this city, tending to show that there had been a continuous going down in price in the goods they handled since the passage of the McKinley bill. He also quoted from a letter from a Pennsylvania iron firm which said that the price of tin had been downward during that period.

In 1875 we manufactured 1,000 kegs of wire nails selling at 10 cents a pound. The rich and well-born put a tariff of four cents a pound on the nails. The cry of infamous robbery went up. In 1891 we manufactured 400,000 kegs selling at \$2.05 per hundred and now we get it for \$1.48. Yet the foreigner is now, if he ships in any nail, paying a duty of from \$2 to \$4 per hundred. If tariff is a tax, should it be removed, then when you buy a keg at \$1.48 you should get your nails for nothing and the manufacturer would still owe you 52 cents. Democracy never raised its voice against robbery when we were paying the foreigner \$6 a keg, but as soon as we paid \$1.48 a keg to our home people they have not been able to put enough brains in the field to tell you how you are robbed.

As to carpets, he quoted letters which said that more than five times the amount of fine woolens were man-

factured this year than in 1889 and the price is from 15 to 20 per cent. less.

Reciprocity in our traffic with nations who produce what we do not produce, he said, opened the market for \$25,000,000 of our surplus products.

Today there is a crying grievance against the party that demonetized silver. Let me look, not nineteen years back, but less than sixteen months ago. You will find a bill for its demonetization passed by a Republican Senate and buried in a Democratic House. Let them look a little nearer home.

Their platform favors state banks, wild cat money. "The state bank system is the most iniquitous system ever inaugurated."

I wish to speak a little on the "force bill" so called. That is as dead as the home rule bill, but that principle which demands a free ballot and an honest count is not dead nor doth it sleep, and the Republican party has yet a mission to perform while that blessing is not attained.

Look at our two platforms. The plank for amnesty in the Republican platform is derided and sneered at in the Democratic platform. This is one of the issues and it appeals to one and all, whether they be Liberals or People's party men. The Republican party is the party of freedom. It freed the slaves, it gave homesteads to the people, inaugurated a safe currency system and it will give to Utah political freedom.

Every man in the United States is interested in this policy of protection which goes to his home, his workshop and to his field. English statesmen are now crying aloud against the system which has prevailed for half a century. One of them said that England was bringing in \$700,000,000 more than she exported, going gradually into slavery, having made 7,000,000 of paupers in its population. Two influences are combating today for ascendancy. We have here the most magnificent resources and the bravest and most intelligent people and all the nations of the world are working for what we possess. It is the duty of every citizen to protect America, to protect his own home against all invasion, call it selfishness, sordidness or anything you please.

Mr. Cannon's speech was as cordially received as his appearance was warmly applauded.

RAWLINS CLOSES.

Rawlins then took the floor to make his closing argument. A summary of it is as follows: You will be astonished, perhaps, when I tell you that we have more paupers in our own great country than there are in England. Fourteen years after the Republicans came into power they gave away 14,000,000 acres of the public domain to the "rich and well born" representatives of great railroad corporations. My friend says that the Republican party emancipated the slaves. He knows, as we all do, that Democratic soldiers enlisted on the side of the Union and marched into battle side by side with Republicans and that by their assistance the country was saved. (Applause.) My friend also says that the Democratic party sneered at amnesty in its platform. I want to tell you and him that he has not read it. (Applause.) I will remind you further that amnesty for a

certain class of Utah citizens was asked from his party last year. What has been heard of it since? Nothing. He says the force bill is dead. I say that the people of the United States are intelligent enough to conduct their own elections in their own honest way. The bill was killed, but the Democrats did it with the aid of a few patriotic Republicans. There has been a cheapening in this country of some things, but not from causes that Republicans would have you believe. As the railroad would centralize government so would it centralize wealth and limit the circulation of money to a narrow sphere where a few men can practically control the wealth of the nation.

In 1889 the average price of nails was \$10 per hundred weight. Today it is less than \$6 per hundred weight. When you lower the tax you cheapen the goods. What my friend says about wire nails I heard in the Salt Lake Theater word for word a year ago from the lips of Roswell G. Horr of Michigan. Of course he is justified in getting his information in this or any other way he sees fit. That is the way the Republicans here have been doing. They listen to and believe all that is told them by men who come to this Territory and learn to repeat their stories.

Democrats believe that only enough taxes should be collected from the people to carry on the actual expenses of the government, the affairs thereof to be economically administered. Democrats want just revenue enough to give good government; Republicans want protection to create monopolies—to control the government.

At this juncture time was again called and a perfect bedlam of cheers ensued as the big gathering dispersed.

INDIAN TERRITORY CONFERENCE.

During the past summer the Elders and their friends have erected a meeting house, the first that has been built in this Territory by the Latter-day Saints. On Saturday and Sunday October 15th and 16th, the first conference of this mission was held. The traveling Elders present were: Presiding Elder H. M. Rawlins, M. L. Nichols, F. B. Woodbury, H. G. Labrum, Lester Stott, Reese M. Harper, J. H. Holmes, Hyrum S. Lewis, Jos. H. Lowe and John A. Lowe, the latter five having just arrived in the mission. There were also Seaborn G. Mabry, local Elder, and a large number of Saints and friends. The Elders from Salt Lake were expected to reach here on the 14th, but owing to the heavy snow storm in Colorado, which blocked the trains, they were delayed one day.

At the first meeting of the conference Elder Woodbury addressed the meeting upon the first principles of the Gospel, followed by Elder Rawlins, who gave a report of the late conference held in Salt Lake city, which he had had the privilege of attending. He exhorted the Saints to be faithful.

Conference was resumed at seven p.m., and Elders Labrum, Harper, Mabry, John A. Lowe and M. L. Nichols spoke on the principles of the Gospel, and bore strong testimonies to its truth.

Sunday morning was the time set apart for dedicating the meeting house. After the opening exercises Elder Rawlins offered the dedicatory prayer. A communication from Elder Andrew Kimball, President of the Mission, was then read. It contained much encouragement and instruction to the Elders in regard to their labors in the missionary field, and also to the Saints. The Elders were instructed to use wisdom, take proper care of their bodies, and to be united in all their labors. After the reading of the epistle Elder Nichols addressed the conference on the necessity of complying with the laws of the Gospel.

At 8 p.m. another meeting was held and the Sacrament administered, after which Elder Nichols explained the purposes for which the Sacrament had been instituted. Elder Rawlins occupied the remainder of the time.

At the counsel meeting, held on Monday, the 17th, reports were given by the Elders from the different parts of the field, after which the new Elders were assigned to their various fields of labor.

Elder H. M. Rawlins is presiding Elder over the mission, Elder F. B. Woodbury secretary, Elder M. L. Nichols assistant secretary and treasurer, and Sister Ann E. Hendricks a assistant treasurer.

At 7 p.m. an interesting entertainment was given by the Elders, consisting of songs, recitations and instrumental music. Although a great many people attended our conference, the entertainment drew in many more. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present the Gospel to them. During the evening Elder H. M. Rawlins delivered a discourse on the principles of the Gospel to about two hundred people, including those who remained on the outside, being unable to get into the building.

This report would be incomplete without making mention of the kindness and hospitality of our true friends Uncle and Auntie Hendricks, they having generously opened their house to the Elders and Saints who came to attend conference.

Although this has been a very unhealthy season in this territory on account of the heavy rains and high water during the spring, the health of the Elders is very good at present, with the exception of Elder Stott, who is rapidly recovering from an attack of malarial fever, and as the sickly season is now over the prospects are good for proselyting during the ensuing winter.

The News comes to hand regularly, and is read with pleasure by the Elders and afterwards sent out to their friends. It is proving to be a great help in removing prejudice from the minds of the people.

F. B. WOODBURY, Secretary.
MANARD, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

GENERAL WEAVER announces that he is sure of carrying thirteen states, which evidently shows that he is either not superstitious or indifferent as to the result.

THE GOOD WORK which Jupiter Pluvius is performing just now is not altogether acceptable to hyphenodria's, but it makes the hardy granger smile broadly.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, - - - \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, - - - 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - November 12, 1892.

A TYPICAL DEFAMER.

The narration of one Mrs. R. B. Macleod of Chicago, who says she has spent two years shadowing Mormon missionaries in Europe and ferreting out information as to their general demeanor and especially their immigration methods, makes an entertaining column and a half in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* of the 7th of October. This heroic soul poses as "the only one of all the missionaries who have gone to Europe to investigate the methods of the Mormon Elders who has ever returned to tell the tale;" a distinction to which she is entitled when it is understood that she is the only one who found any tale to tell. Two ladies who went out ahead of her have never been heard from since, she says; she doesn't believe they were murdered [her incredulity must be rare, indeed], but she declares they must be held somewhere by the Elders in out of the way places where they can't communicate with the outside world! This would be amusing if it were not so fat. It is surprising that Mrs. Macleod can consider the Mormon Elders so merciful and half-hearted; she must at least think they are starving these two poor ladies, perhaps also keeping them in rage and darkness and practicing all manner of indignities upon them. It evidently has not occurred to her that her two absent friends may have found that they could do some good by preaching and practicing a little Christianity themselves, and that bearing false witness could not be made permanently satisfactory to the soul, though it might yield notoriety to a lepto and prove temporarily profitable to the pocket.

Four weeks is the average time consumed by the Mormon Elders, says this authority, in making a convert; and the latter are picked up mostly in Liverpool, Queenstown (!) and other shipping points, where emigrants, all unconscious of Mormonism, gather for embarkation for the New World; "they are quartered at the hotels, boarding houses, etc.,"—during the process of conversion, we presume,—"and many of them cannot speak English." These boarding houses or missions "all have printing houses attached," where "the women do all the work and the men stand by and look on." "The converts come now-a-days by way of New Orleans, and in addition to forts in Mexico, they are building a colony in North Dakota." "When the Utah Commission recently declared that Mormonism is dying out and polygamy is not practiced," Mrs. Macleod "intended to attend their meeting" and impart some of her information; but she was too sick to go. She knows of some of the Elders who

have fifteen wives—a tolerable evidence that polygamy is still practiced—and this is one of the things she doubtless wished to tell the Commission. "The Elders are all bright, smart men"—in one paragraph—while in another they are "a lazy, shiftless, brutal set." She says they never suspected that she was not a firm convert to their faith—which is certainly a poor tribute to their brightness and smartness, and she told them, perhaps in all the four languages of which she says she is mistress, that she was "a Mormon missionary from Utah who had been sent over to assist them in their work." In reality she was doing all this spying and shadowing and ferreting for a particular purpose, and "a part" of her discoveries "has been turned over to the United States Immigration Bureau." It is to be regretted that the bureau has not possessed itself of the whole of it—the part especially where she confesses herself a liar. It is good in estimating the value of a witness to know in just what category he classifies himself; it furnishes a good basis on which to build in taking further testimony. There would be no difficulty in proving that in all Mrs. Macleod's assertions there is scarcely a sentence that does not bristle with falsehood; but in view of her own estimate of the value of her evidence, such an effort, though in itself a pastime, could be nothing but a work of supererogation.

THIS SIGN CAN'T FAIL.

When the pine trees are loaded with nuts and the bushes are loaded with their weight of "sarvis" berries, the Indian thinks the ensuing winter will be a hard one. The trapper predicts a long, severe season when the muskrat and beaver cover their surface habitation with a great mound of flags and rushes, or burrow deeper into their subterranean home. The hunter draws his conclusions from the down on the wild goose's breast, or the bark-gnawing teeth of the last spring's fawn. The husbandman finds a never-failing indication in the husk and arrangement of the kernels upon the corncob. The outdoor laborer cannot be mistaken in expecting a long spell of enforced idleness through stress of weather if there is a "sweating" of the palms of his hands. All this is coin that passes current among the weatherwise, though sometimes rejected by those with whom "a sign" is only of interest and significance when it fails. But there is one indication whose force will not be lost upon the most skeptical—it is even more emphatic than a raise in the price of coal. In support of the belief that we are about to enter upon a long, cold, stormy season, one needs but to refer to the moving influence, exemplified in three instances of late in this city among a certain class of vagrants or tailor shops: "When the enterprising burglar goes a burgling," he seeks for his plunder a full line of winter clothes.

Mr. Ormsby has met with great success in the electric light enterprise, and between this and the 1st of January, 1893, the inhabitants are likely to see the city lighted with electricity.—*Tucson Citizen*.

THAT DOLLAR FARE TO CHICAGO.

A few days since mention was made of a proposition by a New York paper for the railroads to establish dollar fares over their roads during the World's Fair. At that time we endeavored to show how extremely improbable it was that the different companies or any one of them would do anything of the kind—that such corporations were not eleemosynary institutions and that while they might and of course would reduce their rates considerably, it would only be so far as would enable them to come out ahead by reason of the greatly increased patronage. We thought we understood the subject well enough by observation and experience to be justified in speaking in that way, and think so yet. The metropolitan luminary spoken of, however, does not; it keeps up the discussion and in such a way as to cause one to believe that it really expects to accomplish the purpose advocated. This is from a recent issue:

When the *Mail and Express* declared that a one-dollar fare to Chicago, under conditions which it specified was not only possible, but profitable, it did not base the statement on the hazard of dubious estimate or conjecture. Accurate results had been reached by official investigation, and the certified reports were a part of public records. In 1872 the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the State of Massachusetts reported that although the railroads were successfully conducted the total cost of carrying a passenger 100 miles was but eight cents. Abroad, official investigations in England, France and Belgium have determined the total cost of transportation for the same distance is but five cents. Taking the latter figures as a basis, the cost for 1500 miles, the distance specified by the *Mail and Express*, would be but 75 cents, leaving a margin of 25 per cent profit.

The *Mail and Express* then goes on to show that the plan proposed is not in any sense a financial impossibility; that if it could once be proved that the railroads could afford to pay for the new additional cars required for the trains for workingmen the other features of the plan would necessarily follow, that the railways could not only afford to pay for the extra cars but would make money out of the transaction. With sixty-two persons in each car, which would just fill them, it would take 615 cars on each line to transport one million people during the twenty-six weeks in which the exhibition will be open. Each car would cost about \$3000, or 1,903,000 altogether.

At one dollar per capita, nothing but a deficit is observable in the scheme; for, as Editor Shepard is as far-seeing as he is erudite and moral; he suggests a plan for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow man as well as enabling the railway companies to adopt the Iagoan injunction to "put money in thy purse." It may be taken for granted that the subject has received consideration from top to bottom, with all its dips, spins, angles, sinuities and tracings, and from start to finish. He thus goes on to show that "the average life of a car is ten years. At the acknowledged price, on the mere cost of running these trains, exempted from all share of cost of the railroad and its general ex-

penses, the railroad company would get back at least \$200,000 in the first six months, thus reducing the outlay for the additional cars to \$1,800,000. In four years this entire outlay would be returned to the company. Hence there remain six years in which the company may use the same cars without cost for their manufacture. Thus it will bring as much money to the profit of the railroads themselves as in good to the direct beneficiaries of our plan.

Nor are the details of the proposed dollar trip neglected or lost sight of. In another article the *Mail and Express* has a leaded editorial headed "Meals on the Way," in which the wide-awake Faberwelder proceeds to show that enterprising contractors are already on the lookout to provide "square meals" for "our working-men's trains" to Chicago—meaning, of course, for the workmen on the trains, not literally as it reads. These necessary appendages to a successful and enjoyable visit to the Lake city are to be on a scale correspondingly cheap, the suggestion being that they be brought down to an army basis, say twenty-five to thirty-five cents a day per capita, and, even at this surprisingly low figure, our cotemporaries give forth a note of instruction that competition for supplying the commissariat will be lively—showing that purveyors as well as railroads can be generous if they want to. "The meals would be served," says the *Mail and E.*, "not in the cities but outside them; and where temporary structures might be conveniently erected. The trains would stop three times a day at such places, but would make no other stops except for coal and water. Between New York and Albany there would be no stop. Passengers from Albany would meet the train at Albany. This saving in time and outlay to the special train and the gain in local fares to the railways would be no inconsiderable items. The time of the trains thus being fostered, these specials would not at all interfere with the regular trains."

It then goes on to show that while the passengers were at their meals a corps of attendants (at how much a day?) would give the cars a thorough cleaning, thus insuring sanitation which would be fully appreciated. Not a doubt of it; the whole project would be thoroughly appreciated and its inventor receive the benisons of a million grateful people—if it could only be carried out. We repeat, when a railroad from New York to Chicago, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, hauls passengers day after day for several months over the entire distance for one dollar, it will be time to place our houses in order sure enough. Meantime, speaking seriously, the idea does credit to Col. Shepard's heart even if it does not reflect so favorably upon his judgment.

ANOTHER BANK robbery is Kansas! Perhaps the bankers of the frontier will begin to realize before long that it is cheaper to amply reward those citizens who practically end the robbers' career, than to spend money on detectives and officers of the law, who may mean well enough but seldom do as much good as did the people at Coffeyville.

HOW WE ARE INJURED.

The News exceedingly dislikes to be drawn into anything that looks like a political controversy with its cotemporaries, and will not be, except in so far as is necessary to correct a false impression as to its attitude or to call down those who quote it unfairly.

Our attention is called to an article in the *Herald* of yesterday morning in which extracts from a speech delivered by Frank J. Cannon at Minneapolis in June last are reproduced as being taken from the *DESERET NEWS* of June 10th. One of them reads as follows.

"When the Republican party declared its platform that it would exterminate the twin relics of barbarism, it fought one with the sword, and it fought one with intelligence. Thank God it conquered!"

Now, the unfairness of this quotation is that it omits all reference to a subsequent correction, published in our issue of the 18th of June. Referring to the strictures upon the speech alluded to, and regretting particularly that they were based upon the *News* report of the speech, this paper on the date last mentioned editorially said:

What purported to be a portion of the speech delivered by Hon. Frank Cannon in the Minneapolis convention has occasioned a good deal of comment. The language, owing to incorrect punctuation, etc., did not appear in the dispatches as expressed by the speaker. The following is the portion of the speech referred to correctly stated, as it appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune*: "When the Republican party declared in its platform that it would exterminate the twin relics of barbarism, it fought one with the sword and it fought one with intelligence, thank God. It conquered with the sword, and when it had finished its work in the South it wrote with the hand of peace, *flat fins*."

The *Minneapolis Tribune* has given above the exact words as they appear in the official proceedings of the convention, prepared by its secretary and just issued in pamphlet form. If we add the next sentence, after the words "*flat fins*," from the same authority, we complete the reference from which the incorrect paragraph was first made up. That sentence was:

Now it has accomplished just as much in Utah by school houses, by newspapers, by law, and by the growth of intelligence. In the younger people of that Territory." [Applause.]

As stated in the outset, our only interest in this affair is to see that we are correctly quoted. To use with deliberation a report which was afterwards corrected as prominently as it was first published, is, to say the least, quite unworthy of either reputable journalism or honest politics.

MERELY A DUTY DONE.

Just a word in reply to the gibes of those who affect to think the *News* has gone off prematurely in its criticism of some of the City Council's work. Not a sentence has been written or published in a spirit of captiousness and there has not been a single stricture, so far as we can learn, that has not met with the approval of the community because every one has been based upon

the naked facts. If there is anything to regret in the premises it is that the light was not sooner turned upon the deal by which the city's gas stock was sold, and that the ridiculously imperfect garbage ordinance was not earlier held up to public derision. In both instances some of the city officials admit that if they had known before what they have since learned, their action would have been different and their opposition more active. It is not yet too late to correct the mistakes in one of these transactions, nor is it improper to emphasize the shortsightedness which it is believed has proved so costly in the other; in this manner may the dangers of precipitation be realized and guarded against for the future.

On similar grounds may the action of this paper be justified in calling attention to the proposals looking to the purchase of the city's water system. It is all very well for high and mighty councilmen and their organ to say no such attempt had been or was going to be made—that the *News* was parading a shadowy bugaboo. But the *News* knows better. Such a scheme was in contemplation, figures were quoted, there were negotiations forming and about to be opened, and some of the City Council knew of it. We do not believe, and never have believed, that the Council would make the sale at any price—their good sense forbids such a suspicion; furthermore, they would not dare to; while if the worst came to the worst they would have been legally enjoined from consummating it. But in all this there was nothing to prevent the use of the information at hand in putting the community on their guard, and giving them the opportunity to express themselves in unmistakable indignation at the bare consideration of such an idea. That much has been done. The citizens have been freed from the menace, or at least thoroughly awakened to and warned against it. More than that this paper did not attempt; with that result it is content.

ARMED PEACE ABROAD.

France is in some respects the most wonderful nation on the globe. Her financiers easily lead those of any other nation, her monetary system being infinitely superior to all others, and her method of computation the only perfect one known. With but limited internal resources, she is not only self-sustaining but always has something to dispose of to her neighbors. A French loan not only never lags upon the market, but is virtually taken before issued. In the higher arts and more comprehensive sciences, in the various shades of high-class literature, in inventive skill and mechanical construction, France walks abreast of any country, our own not excepted. But it is in its wonderfully recuperative power that it takes the front rank among the nations of the globe. After paying the indemnity which Germany designed should crush the present generation of Frenchmen to the earth, and keep them there, and which payment was made in exact accordance with its terms—each installment being ready as it became due—the payor had more

ready money on hand, dollar for dollar, than the payee! While the coin was changing hands from ruler to ruler one way, it was coming back from people to people the other way. This took but a few years, and then began practical preparations on the most comprehensive scale ever designed for a military system, whose cost has been almost inconceivable. This embraced not only the rehabilitation of the army and navy but the adoption of a far-reaching system of frontier defenses on a plan entirely new to military science, and this is supposed to be as nearly perfect as it is possible for such work to be. France has spent upon her army alone within the time named the colossal sum of eighteen hundred million dollars! The amount absorbed by the navy is not given, but must be nearly as much more, and the cost of the outposts and unnamed items in connection with the entire defensive establishment would doubtless require many figures to represent it. This is "armed peace!"—the penalty which Germany has imposed upon almost the whole of Europe.

Ever since the declaration of peace between these feudal enemies, France has one way and another been preparing herself as if for others and showing that never again will she be found in a struggle in such a shameful state of preparation—or lack of it—as when Louis Napoleon declared war in 1870. It is not overstating the case to say that she is now better equipped for war than at any time during the century. So also is Germany, and Austria, and Italy; so also would be Russia but for the distressing famine which has not yet let go its hold upon the peasantry. It all tends us to conclude that the dogs of war have not been unleashed on several occasions because of the retarding effect which a contemplation of the awful destruction that would ensue has had upon those who sit in authority.

A NEEDED REFORM.

There are two public holidays which we have permitted to become days of merry-making, of pleasure, and in too many cases of indulgence, when if we would but stop to investigate their character, commencing with their origin, we would at once see how utterly inappropriate it all is. These days are Christmas and Decoration Day. They are presumably taken from the common calendar and given a separate and distinct status because commemorative of sacred and sorrowful events rather than those which incite to sensuous indulgence or frivolous observance. One is the reminder of an Immaculate Birth, the other a *memento mori* keeping before our mental vision the forms that went down in the awful whirlpool of war by means of which a nation was bound together more firmly than before. Are these fitting occasions for mirth, wassail and roistering?

Thelate George William Curtis, who made the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Magazine* famous throughout two continents, closed his career in that department with a note of warning which is appropriate

to the occasion. The language is simply a plea for Christmas, which Mr. Curtis believes is becoming a sham festival. The tendency nowadays is to make the holiday "a vast and ostentatious expense, a lavish display, a toil-some and exhaustive endeavor to give something to all your acquaintance, a wearisome anticipation and a painful suspicion that somebody has been omitted."

It is observed that a good many people are of this way of thinking, but have not permitted their thoughts to be put into words or actions to make the situation different to what it is. As one writer has it:—"The vulgarity with which some construe the customs and traditions of the day is only to be measured—as they themselves would have it measured—by the size of the diamonds, the cost of the sealinks used in performing the gorgeous rout." A good time to begin a reformation in this respect would be right now with a Christmas but a few weeks ahead of us. The manner in which the day is to be observed will be as it has been for a long time past unless the reformatory agency begins at once and at home. It is a responsibility which we owe to civilization, to society, to the rising generation, to Christianity itself, to check if we cannot at once expunge the vulgar and all but barbarous practices which prevail on what should be a day of grace, peace and repose. Let us reform as to this, not indifferently, but altogether!

POLITICAL PROPHEYSYING.

The chairman of the Democratic National committee, Mr. W. F. Harrity, has an article in the current number of the *North American Review*, in which he foretells the election of Cleveland and gives the reasons for the faith that is in him. Among the indications upon which Mr. Harrity relies is the historical fact that of late years the drift of public sentiment as shown by the elections for the House of Representatives midway between those for the Presidency has been an unerring forecast of what was going to take place two years later. That the contests for the Presidency have so far resulted in favor of the party which carried the House two years before is undeniable, but that this is a precedent amounting to a criterion is another thing altogether, as that gentleman, being an astute politician, ought to understand. If it were otherwise, and the people this year kept pace with their movement two years ago, Mr. Harrison would not carry over half a dozen states; yet surely no Democrat is so blinded with partisan intonation as to think anything of this kind. Is it not rather the case that reflecting men on both sides of the political line appreciate the reality that the outcome is more doubtful now than it usually is, that it will be so close, in fact, that a few thousand or it may be hundred votes in New York state will determine the choice? Undoubtedly.

Again, Mr. Harrity being a politician by profession and practice ought to know by observation as well as reflection that a free people in partisan politics means a more or less fickle people, a community intent upon having its wishes obeyed and realizing in the

fullest manner its own supremacy, so that when things don't go exactly right a change of front, rear and both flanks is a thing to be reasonably looked for. In view of such situation there can be no reliable precedent; each case stands by itself or falls in the same way. The people acted very much like an animated avalanche in 1890; they very nearly swept the party then in power in every branch of the government, out of existence in the popular one, at least they gave the opposition such a colossal majority over all that the latter were practically powerless. That did not show that the people had left the Republican party *en masse* and gone over to the Democrats to stay; it merely meant that they were dissatisfied with some of the legislation of the preceding Congress and wanted it recorded in an unmistakable way. It also meant that they don't in these times look with special favor upon any party having unopposed control a headquarters. And thus they made the opposition majority in the House of Representatives big enough to emphasize that fact, understanding that with such a top-heavy preponderance there the other two branches of the government would not only be powerless to enact purely partisan measures, but would also be warned if not to some extent awed by such an unprecedented uprising of the sovereigns. It does not follow that by reason of this they are going to go on as they began, but rather the reverse; having accomplished their purpose, they can now afford, and will without prefer, to act with greater consideration and moderation. It may be that they will not completely reverse what they did two years ago and give the House to the Republicans, but that they will materially reduce the Democratic majority is reasonably certain, in fact there are very few Democratic speakers or papers that deny it.

The unexpected happens in politics often more than in any other department of civilized and enlightened life; and it would be otherwise were Mr. Harrity or anyone else able to establish a gauge by means of which the people's forthcoming action at the ballot box could be determined. They will most assuredly do about as they please to do, especially in those states where the Australian ballot system prevails. We may say with reasonable certainty that no artificial contrivance or ordinary issue will change the customary trend in some of the commonwealths, and thus we figure with reasonable certainty that Vermont will go Republican and Texas Democratic. But such information is a *lucus a non lucendo*—it does not enlighten at all. No human agency can tell us exactly or even approximately how New York will go, and herein is the nucleus of the whole situation; for the Empire state electors will vote for the next President beyond a doubt. If Mr. Harrity's method of determining the outcome were to be entirely relied upon, we might as well say at once that New York will go for Cleveland—one conclusion being equivalent to the other—and who is there, Democrat or Republican, that would care to have a valuable stake, the loss of which could not be replaced, depending upon such an outcome?

It is always safe to be safe, and po-

litical prophets would now more than ever consult their interests in the matter of maintaining a reputation by simply announcing that of one thing they are assured—that neither General Weaver nor General Bidwell will be elected President; it will be the present or the previous incumbent to a reasonable certainty. They may add their belief to this and say that the chances favor the one they favor, but just now it is difficult to see how they can go further and be on the safe side.

IT'S FEEBLE, BUT STILL KICKS.

Though not for a moment believing its own words, the organ of the Liberal party continues to utter loud fears concerning the impending menace of statehood for Utah, and to plead in piteous tones the all-overshadowing necessity of solidly supporting the Liberal ticket. The labor of both the political parties, it avers, is to insure Utah's admission, which it interprets as not only the doubling of taxation, but a great many other things as well. Among these "other things," we suppose the organ includes the following: "The men who are working for statehood here are working, first, for office, second, they are working to establish a polygamous state; they are working to restore the Priesthood of the Mormon Church to all the power that it had in the old days. Yes, and a good deal more power than it had in the old days, for with that power the veto of the Governor would be taken away; Fort Douglas would be a garrison to come to the support of the governor of the state whenever any impertinent Gentiles interfered with the rule here."

As before stated, the man who writes that sort of stuff does not believe it himself; he is endowed with at least ordinary intelligence, and no one save a natural-born or an accidental imbecile could possess a brain so puny as to yield to such impressions. To credit it with sincerity in this instance is, therefore, to accuse the Liberal organ of mental weakness. We shall not offer it so gross an insult; it is sometimes more charitable to accept a plea that the vision for the time-being is morally oblique, than to push the case to a conclusion under the other alternative, *de ludibrio inquirendo*.

The utter absurdity of the condition the Liberal organ foretells is seen in the purposes attributed to those whom it charges with working for statehood. These purposes are,—inverting the order in which that authority presents them,—first, to restore the Priesthood of the Mormon Church to more power than it ever had by taking away the veto power of the Governor though still leaving him with power to call the garrison at Fort Douglas to support him against the interference of any impertinent Gentiles; second, to establish a polygamous state; and third, the offices. The News has before this pointed out that the Mormon Church, Priesthood or people, are not working for statehood, and has given the most positive assurances that they would not do so, until those referred to by the Liberal organ as Gentiles are ready to join in the request. When to this declaration is added the self-evident fact that the Mormon Church is not

running the two political parties, the case of our ectemporary falls with a thud. It might with just as much reason be charged that if a two parties in the nation by their national platforms are pledged to the programme here announced for the local organizations of those parties, and are being manipulated in the interest of the Church. The Liberal organ will surely see that its assumption is preposterous.

Day by day the desperation of the Liberal managers becomes more pitiful, and the senselessness of their statehood scheme more apparent. Driven to that last resort for their *raison d'être*, they give abundant evidence in their varied exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling that they know their political jig is about up. Having found that they cannot provoke from the audience thunders of applause to accompany their exit, their whole energy is now devoted to the business of seeing that they do not drop out without something of a fanfare from themselves.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FRONT.

The Utah Commission is to be commended for the stand it has taken regarding the coming election. This Territory has not always been favored with strict impartiality in the matter of choosing those whom we would have to serve us, and the result in some cases has been that we got instead those whom we had to serve, which latter is not right no matter whether brought about by fair means or foul, but is infinitely worse when connived at or permitted than in other cases.

The appeal of the Commission is made to the registration officers and judges of election as well as to the voters, and starts out by saying in substance that it is desirous of having and is even determined to have a "fair and square" contest at the polls on Tuesday next; everything like fraud must be put down, and every voter legally qualified must have the privilege of depositing his ballot without restraint, while those who have no such right must just as rigidly be excluded. The most patriotic citizen, the most independent man in the country, could and will ask for no more than this, while the most zealous partisan has no right to anything beyond or this side of it. It is just right and we hope to see it carried out to the letter. There is nothing to be regretful about or to feel sore over when those who are in charge of the election machinery act in accordance with those plain statements by the Commission, no matter whether victory or defeat shall result to those who assist it in its laudable purpose, and in this class will of course be found all upright citizens.

The pronouncements, if such we may call it, then goes on to say that all challenges at the polls should be determined fairly and impartially, with the view to rejecting none that are qualified and keeping out all others, remembering, in the meantime, that one whose vote is challenged occupies a similar position to a man on a criminal charge—all reasonable presumptions are on his side. Formerly it was the case that the burden of proof was placed on the accuser, but the

unreasonableness of such a stand, we are glad to see, has been recognized; in view of the fact that a person who claims the right to vote in any precinct can easily establish that right and the one who challenges him may not have proofs ready to show to the contrary, it is commendable that the rule ceases where it does and the fraudulently inclined can be detected negatively.

Attention is called to riotous or disorderly conduct at the polls, in which we had an object lesson here last February. The example given then was not such as to be very discouraging to intending violators, so the paragraph on this subject cannot be considered as surplusage by any means. Some general expressions regarding the purity of the ballot box are then made, and the document closes thus: "The manhood of Utah cannot afford to prostitute itself by frauds in elections." We concur most heartily.

GOING TO THE REAR.

Politics is a sickle-jade; those whom it fawned upon a short time ago are either in obscurity or at the rear, and vice versa, while some, through its rasically treatment or indefensible behavior, are in a different and conflicting place from where they have hitherto been. Half a dozen men who have held cabinet positions under Republican Presidents are now active campaigners under the Cleveland banner, while George Ticknor Curtis and many other life-long Democrats are out for Harrison; and thus it goes. The most conspicuous case of complete occultation, however, is that of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, once the idol of the Republican party and a man whose flashy rhetoric and explosive vehemence were relied upon more than any other similar agency to rally the wavering and bring the doubtful into line. His speech nominating James G. Blaine, at the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, was one of those diamond-pointed, sarcastic and sententious outbursts which captivate not for the moment only, but endure and are handed on and down. After this he was on the stump continually till the campaign closed, stirring up the enthusiasm and eliciting the encomiums and applause of admiring throngs. He was a most conspicuous figure then, more so, probably, than the candidate he represented; his name was on everybody's lips and his glowing words were quoted by great and small, by the thinking and the unthinking. What a difference! He is still mentioned occasionally, always by the local press of the place where he lectured, or more widely when some noted lawsuit, but no longer in words that glow or in a connection itself suggestive of greatness. It is now "Bob Ingersoll," "Pope Bob," or, when the patronizing style is not used, it becomes plain "Colonel Ingersoll." This is a falling off for which there is a cause plainly apparent, and it is not entirely if at all political.

Colonel Ingersoll has not contented himself with being merely an unbeliever, but on all occasions where it could reasonably be done, has taken pains to exhibit this weakness in his

structure. It has become blatant with with him and is resorted to simply as the drunkard resorts to the wine cup, through the force of habit, a habit which affords him a sort of dogged comfort but is nauseous to those with whom he comes in contact. As our political parties are mostly made up of Christians representing various denominations, Ingersoll has read himself out of favor with all of them and at last receives recognition from none. This is not, as stated, because he is an infidel, for it is conceded that he has the privilege of his peculiar views and no one has a right to molest him therefor; it is because human nature gets tired after a time of being alured and contented and made light of because of its inclination to any belief it may entertain or any reasonable practice in which it may engage, especially when there is no call for such proceeding. Not long since Colonel Ingersoll delivered a lecture on "Shakespeare" at Helena, Montana, for a charitable object, thereby showing that he himself is charitable in one way if not in another; his audience was of course composed of all kind of people and presumably all or nearly all were admirers of Shakespeare. The theme was surely grand and fruitful enough for a lecture by itself; but the lecturer could not or did not forego the opportunity to ridicule theology, making little of those who stood in awe of an "invisible master in the clouds," and so on. Did not such behavior tend toward casting a dark shadow upon what might have been a bright place in his career? Was not what might have been a feeling of admiration because of a charitable deed well performed nearly if not quite overcome by the sensation of disgust which those who entertained religious views must have experienced? Let him be a Pagan, by all means, since that is his preference; but why is it the Pagan cannot enjoy himself so well as when making others miserable? This is one of the "rights of man" which the eloquent Lincoln and all of his kind would do well to pay more attention to than they have done so far.

Colonel Ingersoll's latest lecture is on the subject of "Voltaire," in which he pictures that erratic philosopher as a most valiant foe to superstition. The fact is, if there is any reluctance to be placed upon history, that Voltaire was like most atheists of his day and since; the degree and persistency of his opposition to sacred things depended entirely upon the condition of his liver; when it was sound and there was nothing immediate to remind him of the nearness of eternity, his heterodoxy amounted to blasphemy—but prevail when he thought, as he did at least once before the time came, that death was near, he sent in hot haste for a priest, made confession and was duly shrived. Recovering, he became worse than ever, "kicked out of the traces" completely and finally died as he had lived. It requires the ingenuity of an Ingersoll to find even the germs of real greatness in such a creature as Voltaire—a man who feared death and what follows it as much as the veriest wretch that was ever dragged to the scaffold, and who affected and cultivated irreverence for (we suspect) much the same cause that his more modern imitators do—they can attract more attention that way than

any other; this gratifies their vanity and they permit the feeling to grow and become stronger—until they think they are going to die; then the utter hollowness of all they have said and done is realized, and, as we firmly believe, would if it could be recalled before their "leap into the dark" is taken.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

The passer-by who today notices, and mentally wonders at, the removal of the historic old wall on the DESERET News office corner, is respectfully informed that the proprietors of this paper contemplate the erection there of a new, clean, airy business office, to be built of brick, glass and iron. The structure spoken of will be unpretentious and is designed only for temporary use; at no distant day we hope to welcome patrons and acquaintances to an entirely new, spacious and commodious establishment, modern and complete in its appointments—a little further eastward on South Temple street. Meanwhile the immediate requirements of business compel the preparation of additional room to that now occupied, and will render necessary some further changes in the old quarters. Whatever shall be done in this direction will be temporary, for the reason stated; but we trust it will be none the less an improvement.

RETURN OF A REMINISCENCE.

There are a good many men who have been voters for ten, years and more that were not alive when Blondin performed the world-startling feat of walking across Niagara Falls on a rope; these will not, perhaps, be so much surprised as will most of the people who remember that perilous performance—now thirty-three years and more ago—to learn that he is going to give some more exhibitions of the same kind. He must be near the traditional limit of life, but is reported as being quite healthy, active and capable of making the more nervous hold their breath and wish it was all over, as ever. The business seems to have a fascination for him which he cannot or does not care to resist any longer, and it may be that he prefers to end his career "in the harness;" surely, if he keeps it up much longer, he will some day reach the conclusion arrived at by the great defeated Sullivan, that he tried it once too often. Blondin, it should be known, is not his real name; he was so called for professional purposes, the foundation of it being his light hair and eyes.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

It is one of the curious facts that here in Utah, where we have rail communication and cheap with every point of the compass and where we are within two days' travel of the mighty Pacific, there are grown-up, middle-aged and even old men who have never been confronted by a body of water which they could not see across! To most of these the vastness of the

ocean contains no more of actual impressiveness than the vastness of space, being in either case practically incomprehensible; how could it be otherwise when their knowledge of the vasty deep and the lands beyond it—and this may in many cases amount to more than in that of some who have "been there"—is learned from maps, charts, books, newspapers and conversation? They may and generally do know as a matter of abstract knowledge all about these things and so may they in like manner know all about the World's Fair buildings at Chicago; but it takes that realization that comes through the organs of sight and touch to fully realize their greatness and grandeur.

Those to whom the ocean is *ultima* *thule* would doubtless be as sternly impressed with the appearance of a monster iceberg as with the monotonous "highway of nations" across which these sometimes go. At certain seasons of the year, as is well known, the Atlantic route to Europe is crossed by great processions of icebergs. These were especially numerous in 1880, and one that was passed on July 10, in 49 degrees north, 24 degrees west, was supposed to have made the nearest approach to British shores of any iceberg since the glacial period. Fewer icebergs than usual were seen in May and June of this year. They were, however, reported to Washington by 250 vessels; and one of them—seen from a German vessel, in 46 degrees north, 87 degrees west—was 600 feet high and four miles long! In the Antarctic waters this seems to have been a maximum year of floating ice. There, the icebergs are always more numerous and formidable than in the north, yet it is not often that navigators have the experience of an Aberdeen captain who, about the middle of May, in 45 degrees south, 25 west, narrowly escaped running into an iceberg 1000 feet high, and on the next day sailed along an immense ice island 800 to 1000 feet high for a distance of forty miles.

Other reports as extraordinary as the foregoing have been made; to recite them would not, perhaps, be the means of sending a chill through the reader who never looked upon an iceberg in any more menacing attitude than can be taken upon white paper by means of printer's ink, but if he could once see one we guarantee the sensation would be different, especially if it was "head on" in a heavy fog and the ship from which the floating menace was seen was making twenty knots an hour or thereabout. A conclusion between the two—in view of the fact that only about one-third of the iceberg projects above the water—would have about the same effect upon the ship that Robert Stephenson explained to a committee of Parliament his locomotive would have upon a cow that came upon the track—"It would be bad for the cow."

At least fifty cars of condensed milk and evaporated cream are consumed annually in Denver and Colorado, of the value of \$1600 a car. This represents \$80,000 per year sent from Colorado to the states of New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, for what could be produced in this state to the great benefit and increase of dairy farming.—*Field and Farm.*

BREAKERS AHEAD.

A cloud of trouble as big as a man's hand, which grows no smaller day by day, hovers over the eastern horizon. The question which has vexed the nation from the time that Jefferson and Hamilton clashed ideas on nationalism in Washington's cabinet, and which eventuated the civil war, is as much alive now as it ever was, and shows that it is still a factor for mischief. The question is, whether a state has exclusive sovereignty within its own lines—that is, whether those lines represent a wall which must not be scaled by the general government without permission express or implied—or whether they are of local significance and the local authority which they hedge about is subordinate to the parent government; whether, in a word, a state has full autonomy within and of itself or is merely a factor in the make-up of the nation at large.

This has been a costly subject to the people of this country. The determination of one phase of it cost the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars, added to the destruction of property altogether beyond computation. This would seem to be enough to put all sections of the country at rest through a perfect understanding; yet we find that in all respects it is not at rest, any more than it was at any time before or during the dark days of the rebellion.

The present cause of contention is the determination of the Federal authority, under the operation of Federal laws, and pursuant to Attorney General Miller's instructions on the subject, to take a hand in the election next Tuesday. In New York particularly, where there is always more or less trouble beforehand, a real conflict seems looming up. It is given out that United States deputy marshals are going to take charge of affairs at the polls, exercising the utmost freedom in the matter of going into the booths or polling places; from which all persons except election judges and those who are in the act of voting are excluded by the law of the state. In opposition to this proceeding, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who is managing for the Democratic party in the Empire state, has issued an address to his partisans, calling on them to resist encroachments upon the state law, and cites a decision of Judge Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in defense of his position, that no one, other than those referred to above, had the right to enter booths. Both sides seem determined, and if both persist in their presently avowed purpose a collision would seem to be inevitable.

A similar case comes upon the wires from Dallas county, Alabama, where a United States marshal has appointed deputies to "look after" the election. The chairman of the Democratic county committee at once telegraphed to the chairman of the state committee, asking for instructions; the burden of these was to have the sheriff and his deputies on hand, and wherever a marshal attempts to interfere to arrest him. This causes the United States marshal for that state to defy a sheriff to arrest one of his deputies, and it looks as if here was another chance for a row. There will

be one certainly unless one or the other authority gives way, which at present neither seems inclined to do.

The political atmosphere all around has a equally appearance; but surely the good sense and better judgment of the people will enable them to devise some means of avoiding actual hostilities. We are promised some surprises as the result of the election next Tuesday, but let us sincerely trust that bloodshed will not be one of them!

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

A Chicago divine recently held forth from his pulpit on the evils of immigration, and as a result he has been "catching it" generally from a portion of the local press. One of these does not confine its strictures to the particular clergyman referred to, but makes common cause against all of them so far as the subject spoken of is concerned, saying also that "ministers have very little judgment concerning the practical affairs of life." While not subscribing to that statement, or concurring in the feeling which prompted it, we can but endorse the argument which is presented in opposition to the reverend gentleman's position on the immigration question. He said among other things that "immigration is the father of nearly every national peril;" which causes his orator to remark that "it is equally true that it is the cause of all our national greatness. It is because we have 80,000,000 of population that we are prosperous and happy at home, and respected abroad. As to the vices which Mr. Bartlett [the minister] says the immigrants bring with them, the remark has no application outside of the great cities. Any man who should travel through the great West and wish all the immigrants he met back in Europe would prove himself a monster and a fool."

It is observed that the restrictions on immigration which the preacher suggests are perils in the extreme, as he proposes to allow no immigrants to touch our shores until they take the oath of allegiance, and if Roman Catholics they must forswear political allegiance to the Pope as a condition precedent to landing. This is know-nothingism revived and intensified. It was that such tests might be imposed upon and such humiliating exactions had from those seeking the land of freedom from abroad that the more intolerant and inconsiderate element in the country banded themselves together as a political party and actually appeared in the Presidential race two or three consecutive times. Of course it went down and it was fondly hoped that it might never appear again in any form—there being not enough cohesiveness in such principles to enable them to live as an organized body in a land consecrated to the protection and encouragement of the oppressed of all nations. Sporadic cases like that referred to break out now and then, but the indignation which they incite does but break their force and cut off their effect at once.

Our contemporary says of the proposed restrictions, that any immigrant would cheerfully comply with the requirements spoken of without knowing

or caring what it meant; or, if he wished to evade it, would only have to claim that he did not know yet whether he would settle in this country or not. "Then, after their admission to this country, Mr. Bartlett would allow no one to vote who could not make himself understood in the English language. But it would be a shame to impose on immigrants a condition which, if applied to natives, would disfranchise some of our most successful writers, orators and statesmen, not to say divines." There is the rub; for the sake of gratifying the spitefulness and vindictiveness of a few churlish political bigots, we cannot afford to shut the gates upon either honest industry or native talent, whether it comes in the form of a transient caller or one who intends to remain upon our soil in life and in death.

UNFORTUNATE HAMBURG.

The city of Hamburg is complaining because of the threatened commercial stagnation which now stares that city in the face as a consequence of the great cholera scare a short time ago. In a private letter from a resident and business man of the German city to a friend in New York, he says that the Hamburgers lost all fear of cholera several weeks since, but they do fear and have been fearing financial ruin and are at a loss as to how this is to be avoided. Having been placed in quarantine by all the civilized powers, they have, as the letter claims, come near rounding the death-knell to Hamburg's prosperity. "What shall we do if the boycott continues for any length of time?" the writer says; "we shall simply be wiped out; our workmen and middle classes will starve and only the very rich may survive!"

An exchange, noting the above, says very truly that Hamburg's case is a hard one, and should excite widespread sympathy. It is much to be hoped, too, that she will speedily recover from her prostration, and be as prosperous as ever before. But she cannot blame the conduct of the outside world during the awful epidemic that brought her so low. She had not kept her premises in a sanitary condition, and when the plague came she did not take the prompt measures for its suppression and for the protection of the cities having commercial dealings with her that she should have taken. She has been taught a stern lesson, and should now be wise enough to do all in her power to prevent a repetition of her terrible experience of the last three months.

Hamburg is the greatest commercial port on the European continent. She is a free trader throughout, vessels from all nations coming and going at will without let or hindrance. It is situated on the river Elbe, about thirty miles from its mouth, and is connected by rail with all parts of the German empire. It is not regarded as a beautiful city by any means, the streets in the business centers being narrow, dark and dingy, and the houses old-fashioned and badly built. Some of its modern suburbs, however, are well-built and attractive. It has one of the largest theaters in Germany and is somewhat noted for the number and size of its public buildings. Its com-

merce is greatly aided by its extensive communications from within and without; the Elbe at the point at which Hamburg is situated widens out abruptly and becomes from there on to the mouth virtually an arm of the sea rather than a river. By means of recent improvements vessels of all grades and displacements can now at any season or whether the water is high or low deliver their cargoes and take on freights directly at the warehouses, which was not so until lately, vessels drawing more than eighteen feet of water being unable to come in at all and the others being only able to come near when the tide was in. No sooner has the city prepared itself for still greater strides in the commercial world than the plague descends upon her and it becomes a question not of enhanced prosperity but of merely sustaining itself. The population at this time cannot be far from a quarter of a million.

A NEW MINERAL TREASURE.

Doctor James E. Talmage of this city has just returned from a trip into southeastern Utah, whether he has been in the interests of science generally and of the Deseret Museum in particular. He speaks in pleasing terms of a deposit of magnificent crystals of selenite, or pure crystallized gypsum, which occurs in one of the side canyons of the Dirty Devil (or Fremont) river, in the newly created county of Wayne. This deposit was first made known by Brother John R. Young, who once lived in that region; he brought specimens of the material to this city, and Dr. Talmage, realizing the scientific interest attached to them, took the earliest opportunity of visiting the location. It was his first intention to remove but few of the crystals, leaving most of the formation undisturbed as a natural beauty; but he soon found that the spirit of vandalism manifested by most of those who visited the place would soon destroy the crystals, so he at once took steps to secure legal title to the land, and as soon as this was perfected, operations for the removal of the scientific crystals were begun.

The material occurs in a small cave, which is bounded by a gypsum shell, and this stands in relief on the side of a sandstone hill. Perfect crystals have already been removed, measuring from an inch to three feet in length, and weighing from an ounce to two hundred pounds apiece. One group of superb crystals taken out last week weighs not less than 600 pounds. A number of these magnificent formations are on exhibition at the Deseret Museum, where a News' representative saw and admired them. We were permitted also to examine photographic negatives of the cave and the formations adjacent.

The Doctor states that this material, selenite, has no commercial or money value, as no use has yet been found for it in quantity, aside from the manufacture of plaster of paris, and for this purpose the uncrystallized varieties of "plaster stone" are preferable. The entire value of the crystals in question depends upon their scientific interest, and upon the lessons which they teach concerning the laws of nature

and of God, by which they have acquired their symmetry and beauty. It is the intention of the Museum authorities to remove the specimens to this city, then to send the choicest to the World's Fair; afterwards to distribute specimens to all the noted scientific institutions of this and other countries.

It is pleasing to find persons in the community who see worth and interest in other things than dollars and dimes; and who will undertake the development of scientific matters for their own sweet sake alone. Dr. Talmage remarked that he had never yet found time or inclination to prosecute mining for gain of means; and that this is his first personal experience in mining. This involves a constant outlay of means and a steady income of knowledge and satisfaction concerning the wonderful ways of the Creator.

UNOSTENTATIOUS FUNERALS.

The policy of unostentation and cheapness at funerals is one that gains ground and finds favors among the more advanced in intellect and the more thoughtful in every department of life. It has all along been understood that grief that is real and heartfelt cannot be assuaged by pomp and ceremony; the sorrow which a human being feels over the loss of a relative or friend is apt to be too deep-laid for anything merely superficial to reach it; there is more in the presence, the comforting words and respectful demeanor of neighbors and acquaintances, than in all else that men can do, and when to these is added that consolation which only comes through faith in the Gospel and a glorious reunion beyond the grave, all that mere outward ostentation can accomplish seems little more than so much solemn mockery.

It is not that ceremonial attention or fitting adornments should be altogether wanting when we lay to rest all that is earthly of our loved ones; quite the reverse. They should be so attired and surrounded that they will be as beautiful to look upon as anything within the cold and clammy grasp of death can be; but it is not at all necessary that expensive trappings and high-priced adornments be provided, especially when those who are responsible for the cost are poor and in need of all they have—that is, in showing respect, and feeling respect, for the dead, we should at no time entirely forget the duty which is owing to those who still live.

We have said that simplicity in this regard was obtaining favor among the more advanced socially and intellectually, and so it is. A recent conspicuous case was that of the poet laureate of Great Britain, Alfred Tennyson. The services on the occasion of his funeral were, as he wished them to be, of the simplest character. The journey from the home where he had lived to Westminster Abbey is described by one writer as having been accomplished "with a beautiful poverty of ceremony and display." Being averse to hearse, his dislike in that respect was observed and the coffin was carried from the house by old servants and placed in a small cart waiting to receive it. The relatives arranged themselves in the rear and the procession moved slowly

to the tomb, those who stood along the roads and streets along the line of march reverently raising their hats and making other undemonstrative tokens of respect. What more could be done? Would he himself have desired anything else?

Another instance in point was the funeral of Mrs. Harrison. All arrangements were marked with the utmost simplicity and most sincere respect. The ceremonies themselves were destitute of glitter and glare either in speech or action. A few words expressive of the worth and character of the deceased added to the faith and hopes of those she left behind, was quite enough and would be in any case. As the poet so truthfully and forcibly expresses it—"Can flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?" We should realize the apportionment of this and let our actions be governed accordingly.

Nowhere in the world is there less excuse for vainglorious display and hyperbolic eulogy than here in Utah among the Latter-day Saints. Such things are not only opposed and urged against in a social way, but the instructions which we receive from time to time as well as the numerous object lessons imparted when one of our leading men or women is laid away, all go to show that vanity or mere show—always objectionable at any time or place—is never so much so as on an occasion calling for solemnity, sacredness and simplicity.

RUNNING CHICAGO DOWN.

Chicago has the reputation of being a place where one can live higher or cheaper than anywhere else on the continent. There are a good many subscribers to the first part of the certificate of character, though the train who are willing to make affidavit to the latter is somewhat abbreviated and altogether tenuous; it may be said that immediately after a great fete or red letter day in the Lake city, there are no visitors at all charitable enough or hardy enough to bear the mildest kind of testimony in opposition to anything of a damaging character, that is said concerning the decisions thereof.

One who "took in" the dedication ceremonies to (presumably) the fullest extent, gives vent to his feelings in the following strain: "About the only thing that visitors to the Chicago celebration were not charged ten prices for was air." This is rather steep; it is at least steep enough to call forth the following vigorous and explanatory denial from the *Mail* of that city:

"That's not true. Hotel prices were raised somewhat, but transportation of every kind, save that of the hack drivers, remained the same, as did prices of everything desired by the human palate or the ordinary mentality. Admission to concerts, dramatic performances and shows of every name was precisely what it always was. In fact, it would be difficult for our contemporary to specify any desideratum outside of hotels and liver accommodations for which there was the faintest pretext of an extra charge."

Those who contemplate visiting the great show next near—and it is a "fair" presumption that their name is legion or a large part thereof—will

trust that the newspaper is right and the complainant is wrong and that things will remain so as far as conditions are concerned. We confess to an inclination to class Chicago's prices during a drawing occasion along with some of her buildings, that is, higher than anywhere else; this opinion, to use the language of the bar, is not a fixed, definite and unconditional opinion, but is only based upon hearsay and what we have read in the papers; it would not require a great deal of evidence to remove the opinion, for two reasons—the disclaimer of our respected cotemporary has almost persuaded us to change our minds, and we are so willing that it be otherwise that but little more is needed to effect a complete effacement of the bad impression. Meantime, let Chicago read up on the fable of the goose and the golden eggs.

PROFESSORS IN POLITICS.

The faculty of some of the Eastern colleges are leading out finely in the matter of engaging actively in politics, and while this may not be called an innovation altogether, it is something in the nature of an awakening and is not without significance. It is claimed to be, and doubtless is, gratifying that men who are by profession trained thinkers have concluded to set an example in the matter of participating in the practical phase of politics, so that others, who may be either thinking or unthinking, can have the benefit of their reasoning and their conclusions.

But it is also shown, on the other hand, that it would be highly regrettable if any of these institutions should become, however indirectly, the particular friend or representative of any party. It would injure the schools—perhaps eventually nullify the effect of the professor's precept. In the reports now circulated it is stated, for instance, that President Eliot and four-fifths of the Harvard faculty are for Cleveland, and that a majority of the Cornell faculty are for Harrison. Also we learn that the proportion of Republicans to Democrats in Dartmouth is as seven to one, that twenty-three of the thirty-three professors at Amherst are for Cleveland, and that the "Cleveland men on the faculty of Yale outnumber the Harrison men four to one."

The source from whence this comes thinks, however, it would be grievous enough if the professors were to cloister themselves in their studies and refuse to take the interest which all citizens should feel in a political contest, and we are disposed to concur. "But unless they remain very steadfast to the purpose of sticking to principles and ignoring partisanship," it says, "there is a danger that the alma mater will be dragged into politics as an instrument for tactical maneuvers."

None of us desires so inconspicuous a result from the faculty's participation as is foreshadowed by the foregoing conclusion; but certainly if the professors permit their minds to be drawn out toward politics at all, they will naturally enough be themselves drawn toward the hustings and the ballot box as the newly awakened interest becomes stronger and stronger; and there would seem to be no sufficient reason

why it should be otherwise. The result would seem to be inevitable, however, that an active, aggressive share in partisan politics is incompatible with the calm, argumentative, studious duties required of college professors.

WE LIVE AND LEARN.

We keep on learning something about the land we live in, which goes to show that it will be some time yet before we know it all regarding America. If indeed such a state of information is at all possible. The Columbian Fair dedication at Chicago doubtless did more good than will ever be recorded or acknowledged, chiefly in the way of causing those who thought themselves posted to learn some new things by investigation and "brushing up," and those who were not to find out how very ignorant they really were; while to all classes and among every condition some new "pointers" were acquired by the force of comparison and association of ideas.

In these quadro-centennial days, says a cotemporary, it is worth while to recall the fact that the continent now named America has gone at one time or another by a great many names. The notion that Columbus held of finding a westward passage to India by way of the Atlantic is recorded by the names of New India and India Occidental, found upon old maps as indicating the land discovered by Columbus. America Mexicana was an old name of North America, as America Peruviana was of South America. Then Brasilia was for a time the name applied to the southern continent.

Finally, says the same authority, the origin of the name America has been gravely disputed, though the weight of testimony leaves practically no doubt that it comes from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci. Some early authorities, however, gravely contend that the name came from the Peruvian word Amaru, meaning the sacred symbol of the cross, made of a serpent and a stick, and suffix ca, meaning country. Thus derived, America means the land of the holy animal. If those who named it that could only return from the shades and witness one of our great political campaigns, they would surely credit themselves with more foresight than occurred to them at the time.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF ACTORS.

James John Corbett, a young man hailing from California, and who recently acquired considerable fame and an immense amount of cash by battering and beating another bruiser who had never been treated that way before, is playing on the stage and making more money in a week than he ever made as a bookkeeper in a year. What a travesty on professional ethics all this is! Of course Corbett is not an actor, does not, perhaps, understand the rudiments of theatrical business; yet he commands a larger income than any of the great professionals now actively engaged in their calling. With John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett, the great

American actors of this generation, dead, and Edwin Booth, of the same school, going the same way very fast, it is natural that we seek new idols in the temple of Theatrics; and what more reasonable than that the scholarly acquirements and intellectual culture of the age should cause us to turn our eyes lovingly to John L. Sullivan and his conqueror! Physical culture and even the ability to slug right and left are not at all detrimental to the makeup of a great actor, in fact, they would be more likely an assistance to him, and a good physique is quite indispensable; but when the candidate for dramatic honors and profits has no other qualifications whatever and can still make more money than those who have toiled up the ladder and reached its top through the force of talent fully cultivated and merit properly applied, it is enough to engender "that tired feeling" as a chronic ailment.

A CARD.

In daily papers published in this Territory versions of remarks made at Provo, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. J. L. Rawlins, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, have appeared in which he is credited with making certain statements concerning myself of a most grave character. One of the statements published is in relation to the bonds of \$45,000 which were forfeited when I did not appear in court on the 17th of March, 1886. Two of those bonds of \$10,000 each were not paid, but were carried by appeal of my sureties to the U. S. Supreme Court, and last spring I succeeded in effecting a compromise by which I was relieved, for a small consideration, from the necessity of paying them.

Concerning this compromise Mr. Rawlins is misled by saying: "It is whispered that a compromise had been effected, and it is said \$20,000 of the bonds were remitted, and it has been further said that the relinquishment of the \$20,000 bonds was in consideration of the Mormon vote being given to the Republicans." After making this statement it is said that Mr. Rawlins continued: "What do you think when I tell you that in consideration of his bond being reduced \$20,000, the Mormon people are to be sold into the ranks of the Republican party?"

Upon these statements being brought to my attention, I addressed a note to Mr. Rawlins, in which I asked him if he had made those statements; if he had not, I asked that he would be so kind, if he had made any allusion to me upon that occasion, to give me his version of that which he did say.

In reply to this, I have received a letter this morning from him, in which he states: "I did not charge in my Provo speech that in consideration of the remittance of the \$20,000 you had bargained away the votes of the Mormon people." He does not, however, comply with my request and state what he did say upon this subject, but branches off to inform me where my honor has been assailed in other directions, quite irrelevant to the point at issue between himself and me.

The same afternoon that I addressed this letter to Mr. Rawlins, I received

from Ex-Governor West an extract from Mr. Rawlins' manuscript of the speech which he had prepared for delivery at Provo, and concerning which the Governor says that it was "furnished by himself (Mr. Rawlins) from the original manuscript prepared previous to delivery."

That Mr. Rawlins did not stick to his written and memorized speech is very evident if the statements of those who were present at the meeting which he addressed can be relied upon. I am informed by a gentleman of high character and unquestioned veracity, who was present, and who wrote down the words that Mr. Rawlins uttered, that he did say: "What do you think when I tell you that in consideration of his bond being reduced \$20,000 the Mormon people are to be sold into the ranks of the Republican party?" This statement, written on the spot, employs, I am assured, "his exact words, taken at the time of delivery; it is verbatim et literatim;" and this agrees with other statements which were made by persons who were present. It appears, therefore, to be a question of veracity between Mr. Rawlins and his hearers, and into the discussion of which I need not enter.

But whether Mr. Rawlins made this statement or not, it has gone out as coming from him, and it is due to the people of Utah Territory that I should make some explanation concerning the relinquishment of the bonds.

It happened to be in Washington last spring, and in conversation with high officials I found they felt that a terrible injustice had been done me in the matter of these bonds, and one of the gentlemen in whose power it was under the law to recommend a settlement, pointed out to me the way by which it could be done, and he and others evinced a willingness to do everything in their power to aid me. A settlement was made, and not a word was said by any one connected with the business concerning votes for the Republican party.

I am sure that those who know me would not believe me capable of any such conduct as bargaining votes to bring advantage to myself. But in order that there may be no doubt in any mind concerning this, I wish to state in the most emphatic and comprehensive manner that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for such a charge. It is unqualifiedly and absolutely false. In all my associations in Washington, there was no transaction that ever gave me so much pleasure as this; not because of the money consideration (and yet that was considerable, amounting, with interest, to about \$33,000) but because of the deep interest that was taken in the case by President Harrison and the different members of his cabinet to whose knowledge the case was brought, and who had not forgotten my former association with them in the halls of Congress.

In the manuscript of the speech which Mr. Rawlins prepared for delivery at Provo, he says: "In my opinion, they (the bonds) could not have been made so high as to induce him to come up and face the punishment which he expected would be inflicted upon him."

Had this expression been uttered by

Mr. Rawlins in the heat of debate, it would not perhaps be worthy of notice, although an extraordinary statement under any circumstances from an attorney concerning one who had been his client. But it was deliberately prepared by him in his chamber, and without provocation. How such language can be reconciled as appropriate or professional, apart from every other consideration, I leave to all men of honor in his profession and the public at large to judge.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 5, 1892.

ELDER HAAG'S DEATH.

The News is kindly permitted to publish the following letter from Don C. W. Musser, sent to the First Presidency of the Church, regarding the death of his fellow missionary, Elder Adolf Haag:

MOUNT CARMEL HOSPITAL,
Near Haifa, Turkey, Oct. 4th, 1892.

Referring to the demise of our beloved brother and fellow worker in the cause of truth, Adolf Haag, I will say he died of typhus yesterday morning at five minutes past four. On the 16th of September, the day after I addressed you my last letter, Brother Haag was again taken ill and, notwithstanding everything that human love and skill could suggest for his good being done, he gradually sank lower and lower until the angel of rest was sent to loosen the bands holding him to this earth of sorrow and pain, and bid his soul "ascend on high and be removed for the labors you have so willingly and faithfully performed." I was with him from the time he was taken sick until his spirit was waited above, and not once did I hear him complain. I did not, I could not think he was so seriously ill; not even when he got so weak I had to feed him and lift him from one bed to the other, did I realize I would soon have to part with my energetic and noble companion. And even now, after seeing his thin, pleasant face fixed in death, after our long visit to the cemetery listening to the doleful music of the village bell made to toll as a mark of respect for the man of God, who had left all behind to follow Jesus—after beholding the body of clay returned to mother earth, and seeing the flowers that were so lovingly prepared to strew on his grave, it is hard for me to realize that he is gone and I am alone. Brother Haag, though here but a short time, had made a host of friends, as evinced by the large concourse of people, all anxious to show their sympathies by coming to the funeral, among whom I saw the German consul and his wife, who, by the by, have been very kind to us. The mayor of Haifa, who entertained us all one afternoon listening to our testimonies, and, in fact, nearly every one in the colony was in attendance.

You will see by the heading of this letter that I am in the hospital. This is a house built on top of Mount Carmel where people come to get the benefit of the fresh mountain air. By order of the doctor I brought Brother Haag here, but it did not seem to be just the thing for him, so last Friday the doctor had us move him back to the colony where he could get to see him

oftener, and where he afterwards died in Brother Grau's house. After the funeral the doctor said it would be absolutely necessary for me to return to the mountain unless I wanted to get sick. And as I felt that this was the case, I decided to come right up. I shall stay here a week or so to rest and recruit myself.

I have just finished letters to President Young and to Brother Richard Haag of Salt Lake, and as I know of nothing more of importance to communicate at present I will bring my brief letter to a close.

Praying the Lord to bless you I remain your brother in the covenant of truth,
Don. C. W. Musser.

I will add that Brother Herman is well and reports everything in good condition at Aintab. D. C. W. M.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened in the Stake house, Heber, Oct. 29 and 30, 1892.

Saturday 10:30 a. m.—There were present on the stand, Apostle Lyman, President Hatch and counselors, members of the High Council, Bishops of the various wards and counselors, Patriarch Thomas Hicken and others. In the afternoon we had the pleasure of having President Joseph E. Taylor and Elder Charles Wilcken of Salt Lake City.

Conference was called to order by President Hatch, who made a few remarks saying he had nothing to report but peace and prosperity in this Stake.

Elder Joseph Lambert, a late missionary, made some good remarks on the studies and obligations of the Saints, pre-existence of our spirits and the necessity of living lives of righteousness.

Elder John E. Moulton, a late missionary also, occupied a few moments, referring to the difference that existed among the children of men. He considered God was just, and the cause of the difference was the result of ourselves either here or in our primeval state, in the manner we kept the commandments of our Father in Heaven, and obedience to known duties.

Apostle Lyman occupied the remainder of the forenoon. He dwelt on the importance of being as energetic in our labors at home as when on missions, the keeping of a brief history of our travels and the events of life, the necessity of reviewing our actions so that we might improve in the future, and said the course we pursue in this life will determine our life in a world to come, just as our actions before we came here determined our position here on this earth.

2. P. M.—After the usual exercises Apostle Lyman gave some instructions to the Bishops relative to making their reports, and the various things he wanted them to refer to. The various Bishops then reported the condition of their wards, which was very satisfactory.

President Jos. F. Taylor occupied the remainder of the afternoon in giving some excellent instructions on the necessity of attending to spiritual duties, referring to the negligence that existed with some who attended to secular labors on the Sabbath day

instead of coming to meeting and concluded by saying that any man that will exempt himself from Sabbath meetings, will dry up in his faith and become indifferent towards the work of God. He exhorted the Saints to listen to the warning voice of the servants of God, pay their tithes and offerings and the spirit of God would ever abide with them.

A Priesthood meeting was held at 7:30 p. m., when much valuable instruction was given by Apostle Lyman.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—Elder Charles H. Wilcken was the first speaker. He contrasted the great difference that existed in Heber now and when he lived here over thirty years ago, in the great improvements that had been made. He referred to the first principles of the Gospel and spoke at length on the principle of obedience, making some good remarks on the same.

President Joseph E. Taylor occupied the remainder of the forenoon in speaking on obedience, showing that all our principles are susceptible of being demonstrated, and capable of proof. Referring to the mission of Jesus and the office of the Comforter, he referred to the blessings promised to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph the Prophet, and how their fulfillment would literally come to pass.

2 p. m.—President Hatch said so far as he knew, Wasatch stake was in a prosperous condition, good health, good crops, litigation almost unknown, and reasonable peace and brotherly love prevailed; and perfect liberty existed. He referred to the stake house and the district school that had just been finished, and thought it spoke well of the liberality and goodness of the people. He hoped in the near future we would have erected a first-class building for our Church school.

The sacrament was then administered, after which the general and stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Apostle Lyman occupied the remainder of the time in speaking on temple building and the requirements that would be made to finish the temple in Salt Lake by next April conference in 1893. His remarks were truly refreshing, and the Saints felt to rejoice that they lived in this great dispensation and had the privilege of assisting in so great and glorious a work.

HENRY CLEGG, Stake Clerk.

THE PAVING TROUBLE.

There was a special meeting of the City Council and board of public works held on Saturday night to consider the paving squabble. The following officials were present: President Loofbourow and Messrs. Horn, Hardy, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Wantland, Rich, Pollard, Karriek, Moran and Simondl. The members of the board of public works present were Chairman Haines and Messrs. Downey, Conklin and Clawson. City Engineer Doremus and City Attorney Hoge were also present. President Loofbourow presided.

Wantland stated that the members of the council wanted to meet the board and arrive at an understanding with the company as to the manner in which the paving work should be pushed.

Karriek said he didn't believe the

council had anything to do with the contractors. He thought the board of public works had full charge.

Horn said Karriek's statement was erroneous. He thought the council had everything to do with it. The board of public works had the supervision of the work, but they got their direction from the council. The council had ordered the contractors should not do certain things—the contractors were doing just what the council had said they shouldn't do.

Engineer Doremus said that there was not much to say. The contractors had started to work and that was all. They had torn up the west side of Main street and were now tearing up the east side. The curbing, which was the most important part of the work, had not progressed at all, and on the whole none of the work was being done satisfactorily. Mr. Doremus also stated that the contractors needed more room to work in. It would be best to let them grade one side of the street the length of two blocks. The only work being done under the contract so far was the grading and about two hundred feet of curbing. At the present rate of work it would take three months to complete one block. He thought the work of curbing was being done disgracefully slow. They were now working five men setting curbs, but had only had three heretofore.

He stated the contractors had nine men, they said cutting curbs; at the rate good cutters work, 180 feet per day could be gotten out. The contractors stated that they had had these men cutting curbs two weeks. So far, though, they had only got down less than 200 feet. The curbing was not being done according to contract. He advised the council to give the contractors notice under clause 21 of the contract, which provides that at any time during the progress of the work it shall appear to the board of public works and the city engineer that the force employed, appliances provided or the progress and character of the work, etc., are not satisfactory, and in accordance with the specifications, written notices should be served on the contractors, and if the matter was not once remedied, the city should at once take hold of the work and finish it at the expense of the contractors.

The section referred to is as follows:

It is further distinctly understood that if at any time during the progress of the work it shall appear to the board of public works and city engineer that the force employed, the appliances provided, or the progress or character of the work or materials furnished are not respectively such as in their opinion will insure the completion of the work under this contract in the time specified, or are not in accordance with the attached specifications from such work, they shall serve a written notice on the contractor to at once supply such increase of force, appliances or tools, and to cause such improvement in the character of the work or materials to be made, as is requisite to make the same conform to the specifications of this agreement. And if on the expiration of ten days after the service of such written notice upon the contractor personally or by leaving the same with some person at his office or place of business, the contractor shall have failed to give satisfactory evidence of his efforts, ability and intentions to furnish and remedy the specified deficiencies, the city may thereupon enter upon and take possession of said work, or any part thereof, with the

tools, materials or appliances, and hold the same as security for any or all damages or liabilities that may arise by reason of the non-fulfillment of this contract within the time herein stipulated, and furthermore, may employ the said tools, materials and appliances as the city may deem proper, to complete the work at the expense of the contractor.

A good deal of unimportant discussion followed, after which C. E. Haines, chairman of the board of public works, stated that as soon as the contract had been approved he had called the board together and had mapped out a plan to govern the progress of the work and that the Culmer-Jennings Paving company had been notified of that plan. He was in favor of pushing the work as vigorously as possible and was in favor of giving the contractors the extra room they asked for and just as much as they could fill up with teams and men. If the contractors failed or refused to do the work as directed, however, the only power they had was to report the matter to the Council.

The following notice from the board to the contractors was then read:

SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 3, 1892.

Culmer-Jennings Paving Company:

Gentlemen—We are just in receipt of the following resolution passed by the city council on the 25th ultimo, relative to work done under your contract:

"It is the sense of this council that the work shall be prosecuted as vigorously as possible, according to the terms of the contract."

In pursuance of the above we desire to inform you that at a meeting of the board of public works, held last evening, we were instructed to notify you that the work is not being pushed with sufficient vigor, and that we request you to increase the number of men and appliances on the work of grading at once; also that the setting of curbs—ones be pushed at a rate which will insure its early completion; and that all parts of the work be hurried forward in such manner as will enable its completion within the time stipulated in the contract. Respectfully,

A. F. DOREMUS, C. L. HAINES,
City Engineer. Chairman.

Mr. Jennings, one of the contractors, stated that the first delay in beginning work was caused by them having to bring twenty-five block-makers from the East. Then they had to get curbs cutters, but had been putting more men to work each day. They had sufficient curbing on hand now to finish the block they were working on and sufficient stone in the yard to complete the entire four blocks on Main Street. As for the street not being cleaned up, the delay in that matter was caused by the contractor for sidewalks piling his sand and gravel in the street. He then named the number of men he had employed.

Rich inquired how many curbs they had at work on the street, and if it wasn't a fact that the sidewalk contractor had been delayed by them instead of they being delayed by the sidewalk contractor. He wanted to know if it had taken a week to set 200 feet of curbing if it wouldn't take at least three weeks to do a block. At that rate, the work would go mighty slow.

Continuing his explanation, Mr. Jennings stated he was prepared to put all the blocking down on the west side of the street and could have it done by Wednesday night. He couldn't work, though, until the elec-

trio light poles were out. His contract, however, provided that he should have a clear and uninterrupted street, and he considered the poles an obstruction. However, if the council so ordered he would go to work Monday morning grading the street for blocking. As for the grading, the works at Price were ready and they were negotiating for a block of ground near the Rio Grande depot to erect a \$40,000 plant to push this contract and to do outside work. All he begged for was a clear, uninterrupted street with no delays by the railroad company's blocking. They could and would complete a block of paving within eighteen days. He wouldn't be responsible for the weather, however, and if it got too cold he wouldn't be responsible for the work.

THE NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Governor Foster has the militia in readiness for immediate action, but the belief is well grounded that a strike will be taken until Wednesday, as any serious trouble before would not only complicate the election here, but in other sections. The idleness of such a large body of negroes, and the desperation ensuing upon loss of earnings is feared, and the Democrats will have a hard time to maintain supremacy in consequence, as crowds of strikers and the absence of street cars will serve to keep many of the better element away from the polls. In the mean time the governor is using every means to bring about an amicable termination. Having procured concessions from the merchants, the governor referred the matter to the unions, and they took it under consideration and promised to give an answer by noon today. Up to tonight, however, nothing has been heard from them.

Merchants carried on business today as well as they could, and determined to stand firm. They received promises of support from other orders and organizations, and it is said the executive committee received a letter from Governor Warmouth, the Republican leader in the state and a large planter, saying the planters desired the merchants to stand firm, as victory for the unions would mean the organization of the negroes throughout the South. The supremacy of the blacks is a constant menace to business. Some of the largest planters in the state were in the city today, and said the strike meant so much to them that they were willing to answer the first call for men or money sent out by the merchants. As soon as election is over the real battle will begin, and it is believed the city authorities will throw off a good deal of the lethargy charged against them.

Governor Foster has received an opinion from legal authorities that he can step in to preserve peace without waiting to be called on by the municipal authorities. Merchants say a number of men are willing to return to work, but do not propose to make targets for the union until they are ready for a vigorous defense, and so they declined to take them back for the present. The strike fails to effect newspapers to the extent expected, and the only paper which has so far failed to appear is the *Item*, the official organ of the strikers, although that is expected to appear

tomorrow. During the morning a proclamation was issued by the mayor calling upon all persons to preserve the peace and warning the people that any disorder would be repressed by the sternest measures. The most serious feature of the situation is the suspension of the two lighting companies, the gas and the electricity, and some alarm was felt when the officers of the two electric companies called upon the mayor and said they thought they could furnish light if granted protection for the men engaged to take the place of the strikers. This was readily promised.

During the afternoon the president of the Sugar and rice exchange asked the mayor that protection be furnished those interested. Nearly forty thousand barrels of sugar, molasses and other products lay on the levee at the mercy of the public, and if the mayor could not furnish the force required the exchange, he said, would tender men to be sworn in as special officers. The mayor agreed to commission all such men. The board of trade also urged the mayor to do his utmost to bring about the resumption of the street car travel and to continue the supply of gas, electricity, water and other actual necessities. In reply the mayor announced that his powers were restricted to the preservation of peace, and that he could not force the men to work, but he could and would maintain order. A strong influence was brought to bear on the electric light men, as they being out was such a serious matter, and they were finally induced to return to work. The gas men are still out, however, as are the telephone linemen, but the exchange bureaus are in, as are the Western Union operators, although strenuous efforts were made to bring them out. The Charity Hospital appealed to the directors of the gas company for light today, and offered to furnish the laborers required for the operation of the plant sufficient to furnish the hospital, but the directors refused, fearing for the safety of the plant if the strikers were opposed. The union freight haulers quit at noon, but the men employed in the cotton presses and yards are still at work, but the leaders claim the men simply worked the day out and will strike as soon as positive orders shall be given. The Cotton Exchange is not involved, but if the cotton trade is affected as proposed, the cotton men will join in strong measures, which employers propose to inaugurate Wednesday.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The Pennsylvania semi-annual conference convened at the private residence of Brother Morgan Ketchum, Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, October 28th and 29th, being held in the state of West Virginia for the reason that there has been no Elders traveling in Pennsylvania for three or four years.

There were five meetings held and our Priesthood meeting, at which there were fifteen Elders present, and all of them had the privilege of bearing their testimony to the truthfulness of the Gospel. The first principles of the Gospel were spoken upon in a very intelligent manner, showing that all of the Elders were making rapid pro-

gress. President Charles W. Stayner's remarks were very appropriate and listened to with much attention, and there was a good spirit throughout all the meetings.

The reports handed in by the different Elders showed the conference was in a flourishing condition as the following statistics will show: Number of Elders in conference, 11; number of meetings held, 355; number of baptisms, 19; number of children blessed, 19.

At the Priesthood meeting, held at the residence of Brother D. G. Carter, the following business was transacted: The general authorities of the Church and Charles W. Stayner as president of the Northwestern states mission; Joseph H. Denio as president and John Q. Critchlow as clerk of the Pennsylvania conference, were sustained by the brethren present.

Elders Wm. J. Henderson, Brigham Ricks and Myron S. Roundy, late arrivals from Zion, joined the Elders, increasing the number to fourteen. The Elders were then assigned to their fields of labor as follows: President Joseph H. Denio, D. H. Jacob, A. U. Miner and B. Ricks, Wetzel county, W. Va., P. O. address, Littleton. Orson Whitaker and Wm. J. Henderson, Tyler county, W. Va., P. O. Middlebourne.

Oscar Robinson and Thomas Houston, Tucker county, W. Va., P. O. Hannabush.

H. J. Meeks and M. S. Roundy, Calhoun county, W. Va., P. O. Grantsville.

Heber C. Keetch and John Q. Critchlow, Butler county, Penn.

President H. F. Thomas and Elder Geo. W. Johnson were honorably released to return home.

JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW,
Clerk of Conference.

THE WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

In April, 1891, I received a notice from the first council of Seventies to prepare for a mission to California and Western states. I arrived here to fill that mission on the 22nd of last August. The next day I started out and found a few Saints, who were pleased to see me. There was no place to hold meeting in, so Brother John P. Jorgensen proffered his house for that purpose; accordingly I appointed a meeting there for the following Sunday, and notified all the Saints I could find. I held meetings at Brother Jorgensen's for three Sundays, administered the Sacrament, and talked to and comforted the Saints all I could. The third Sunday they unanimously agreed that we should hire a hall, which I did for one month to hold one meeting in it on Sunday, for \$10. A number of people who belonged to the Church, but had left Utah for different causes, mostly in search of work, came to our meetings; among them Brother Joseph Nattress and Dr. J. P. Van Denburgh. Sunday morning, October 2nd, I re-baptized Brother Nattress, and in the afternoon of the same day organized the Oakland branch in the Alameda Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with Brother Joseph Nattress, president, and N. B. Phillips, clerk. On Sunday, the 9th of October, Brothers J. P. Van Denburgh and James F. Jorgensen were sustained as counselors

to Brother Nattress, and I set them apart. Monday, the 10th October, I re-baptized Brother and Sister Van Denburgh. Brother Jorgensen was re-baptized last spring.

I can not give you the exact number in the branch but will do so in my next. We have had a few strangers to our meeting. After our first month was up we rented the hall for another month for Sunday mornings and evenings at \$15 per month. We hold our meetings in Fraternal Hall on Washington street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Where we hold our meetings there are two halls in the same building; on Sundays we occupy one, and the Spiritualists the other, theirs being the largest, they charge 10 cents admission and their hall is filled; our meeting is free, no collections and we only get once in a while a stranger. We have a card in the hallway telling of our meeting.

On the 17th of October I went to Sacramento. I found some Saints there anxiously looking for me. I re-baptized two and baptized three children. I shall return there soon and organize a branch there. There are a very few inquiring after the truth; no one seems to have any time or inclination to listen to religion now; all they think or talk about is the election and politics. After election is over, if the weather will permit, I think I shall try outdoor preaching, and if I do nothing more I will at least have done my part.

With kind regards I remain your brother in the Gospel.

J. L. DALTON.

1158 1/2 East, Fourteenth Street, Oakland, Cal., Nov. 2, 1892.

SOUTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

This conference convened at a place prepared in the woods at Westville, Holmes County, Florida, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 29th and 30th, 1892. President Alfred W. Peterson of the South Alabama conference presiding. There were present J. Golden Kimball of the Southern States mission, Alfred W. Peterson, President of the conference and traveling Elders John Pearson, Joseph Sorenson, Charles S. Cottam, Frank Croft, Wm. R. Ashby, Jr., Joseph Condie, Warren Harris, T. L. Alder, Carlos H. Loveland, Geo. H. Rogers and W. Owen Ridges.

Four meetings were held and an enjoyable time was had. Those present and within hearing heard much good sound doctrine from President Kimball and the Elders.

Three council meetings were held during the conference in which the Elders gave a report of their labors during the past year, and received much valuable and necessary instruction from President Kimball relating to their labors for the coming year.

Elders Pearson and Peterson were honorably released, having spent two years laboring in the South.

Elder Croft was chosen and unanimously sustained to succeed Elder Peterson as President of the conference, and the Elders were appointed to labor as follows: Elders Croft and Rogers in Lamden, Crenshaw and Butler counties, Alabama. Elders Sorenson and Loveland east part of Holmes county, Florida, and the east part of Geneva county, Alabama.

Elders Ashby and Alder, west part of Holmes county, Florida, and west part of Geneva county, Alabama.

Elders Cottam and Condie, Barber, Dale and Henry counties, Alabama.

Elders Ridges and Harris, Jackson county, Florida.

Conference adjourned for one year.

W. OWEN RIDGES,
Clerk of Conference.

DEATH OF ELLEN W. WINDER.

The public in general, and the friends of Bishop John R. Winder in particular, will be greatly shocked to learn of the death of his wife, which sad event occurred yesterday (Monday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. The deceased lady has had several severe attacks of heart trouble during the past three months, and the family had been warned that her death would in all likelihood be sudden, and might be looked for at any time. But no one likes to prepare for the death of a loved one; and the sorrow that came yesterday was quite as bitter as though there had been no expectation of it whatever. Moreover, Sister Winder had been unwontedly cheerful and well during the day; a neighbor had called and the two were engaged in pleasant conversation, when without any premonition, the grim visitor entered and, apparently without a pain, all was over.

Sister Ellen Walters Winder was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, on the 8th of April, 1822, and was married to John R. Winder in London, on the 24th of November, 1845. The couple emigrated to America in 1858, undertaking the tedious ocean voyage with their twin baby girls not yet three months old. They settled in the Fourteenth ward of this city and lived there until 1872, when they moved to the Twelfth ward, where they have resided ever since. Sister Winder was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living; she leaves also so twenty grandchildren, and by all these she will be sorely less missed and mourned than by others to whom she has acted the mother's part in all gentleness and conscientiousness. In her inclinations she avoided everything that had a tendency to display or prominence, while in her home life she was a model, and her example was prized by everyone that knew her. Complying with what would have been her own desire, it has been decided to hold the funeral at the residence—on Third East street between South Temple and First South streets. The house is not large enough to accommodate all who would like to attend, but the family feel that it is "home"—the place where the dear deceased lived and where she died.

A POLITICAL DEBATE.

The joint public debate between Hon. Frank J. Cannon and Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins closed in the Salt Lake Theater last night. That historic structure was probably never filled to such an extent with people before. From pit to dome every inch of space was occupied and hundreds of persons were denied admission. The Republicans sat upon the west side of the building and the Democrats upon the east. Speaking lasted three hours,

Mr. Cannon using the first hour, Mr. Rawlins the next hour and a half and Mr. Cannon closing in thirty minutes. As by tonight the debate will be a past issue only a brief synopsis of the speeches is given. Both candidates were enthusiastically cheered by their respective admirers.

HON. FRANK J. CANNON

was introduced by Charles Crane, chairman of the Republican Territorial committee. Mr. Cannon said in substance: The Republican party of Utah takes the ground that this is the first and only campaign held here based entirely on national issues. No other election is a criterion as to what the political faith of the people is. The two parties have their platforms in the field. On some things they agree. Those points I will not discuss. The proper subjects for debate are tariff, reciprocity, currency, a free ballot and an honest count. The Republicans wish to give to Utah protected wool and amnesty to such of her citizens who have been disfranchised by wholesale proscription. (Applause.)

Protective tariff is to us a charter of our industrial independence. I am in favor of the federation of all nations as favor of the nation, but we are not yet much as any man, but we are not yet prepared for it. All nations are looking towards America today and following in her wake by taking steps tending to the adoption of the protective system. Our friends on the other side say that the more we buy the richer we get, but I tell you if that theory is put into practice the sheriff will sell you out. They say the profits of the protective system goes to the rich and well born. I say in the sense in which they use the term there are no rich and well born in the United States. Men are, thank God, all born equal in this glorious country of ours. As soon as a man—a foreigner, sets foot upon our soil and breathes our atmosphere of freedom, he becomes a better man. The average price of tin is sixty-three per cent less today than it was in 1880. The distinguished gentleman who spoke for the Democracy in a debate the other night said that Major McKinley and his friends practically carried all the tin manufactured in the United States in their vest pockets. I notice that nearly every Democrat in the country wears a tin badge. Remember, then, the tin of which they wear was made was manufactured by Americans (applause) under the McKinley bill. But beneath this principle of cheapness is something nearer and dearer to us. Patriotism demands that we should protect our wives and children, our free school houses and American institutions and we are going to do it too. As to lead the price of it in Mexico is \$17 a ton, in England \$52, in the United States \$77 and the only difference is the cost in labor. Every school house and brick block in Utah is a monument to lead. There are men among the opponents of Republicanism who at the eleventh hour are doing all they can to save their party from the demise that awaits it but I tell you their death bed repentance won't help them. (Laughter.)

The Republican party is in favor of the sheep industry. It has 2500 herders alone to protect in this Territory to

say nothing to the owners. You can fool all the people a part of the time. You can fool a part of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all the time. (Laughter.) Reciprocity is not free trade. It is a principle whereby people are allowed to enter our gates and are compelled to buy from us if they would sell to us.

The Republican party is in favor of sound money.

Only the party that uses force at the ballot box is afraid of the force bill. (Laughter.) Sugar was made cheaper by the erection of the Utah sugar factory at Lehi last year; everybody knows that.

As to alleged church influence being used by the Republican party in this campaign, we deny it. Out of their own mouths our opponents have convicted themselves. If the Republican party is successful in Utah it will not be due to church influence but because the people will simply assert their honest belief, a thing they did not do one year ago when they looted the local Democracy a good proportion of their votes. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. RAWLINS

was introduced by Col. Lett. He said in part: The other night at Ogden our eloquent friend said that if it were not for the McKinley protection bill, attraction would lose its force and the earth would be hurled through space and be converted into star dust. (Laughter.) He now says if it were not for Mexican free trade our mines would all close down. The lead production of our mines is only about 100 per cent of the entire output, the other 9-10 being gold and silver. (Applause.) The price of lead has gone down, the production has gradually diminished since the enactment of the McKinley bill. The Republicans tell us that if the Democracy wins in Utah our mines will close down. They didn't close down here between 1883 and 1886. (Applause.) Since the McKinley bill went into effect the three largest mines in Utah were compelled to suspend business. (Renewed applause.) At Ogden the other night my friend quoted from a letter purporting to have been received by him from the well known hardware firm of E. C. Coffin & Co. of this city. When the gentleman read it I was following him in the Republican campaign book and found that the letter had been copied bodily from the book or the extract in the book from the letter. (Applause.) To the persons who are now engaged in manufacturing tin in the United States the people are compelled to pay \$14,000,000 tribute annually.

The shoddy mills have greatly increased in number since the passage of the McKinley bill. England, the area of which is not much larger than Utah, sustains 33,000,000 head of sheep. In all the United States we have 44,000,000 head. The labor cost in the United States is less than elsewhere. Regarding bounties the Republican nominee has said that if the last Territorial Legislature had been Republican instead of Democratic, there would have been sugar factories in every county in Utah. (Laughter.) We Democrats don't believe in bounties. (Applause.) Last year the Lehi Sugar company was paid \$42,000 in bounties. If that thing was extended indefinitely

it would exhaust the Territory's finances. Democrats believe in home industries, but those industries must sustain themselves. When the farmer is unable to make both ends meet at the end of the year, he has just as much right to go before the Legislature and ask for an appropriation as an organized corporation has.

In 1857 the Republican party joined with the Democratic party in reducing the tariff.

Why is it that the millionaire manufacturers sell their products to foreign countries 35 per cent cheaper than they do to the American people? They are able to do so by the purchased provisions of the McKinley bill. The infamous system of Republican protection which has given to Carnegie wealth beyond the dreams of avarice is crushing the life out of the people. It has created the famous alliteration of tariff, trusts and tramps. The rich it makes richer and the poor poorer. It fills our prisons and poor houses.

Reciprocity is a kind of lulluludinal free trade, extending star off to the little island where Robinson Crusoe was stranded and one or two more such insignificant places.

Mr. Cannon has seen fit to refer to the election of one year ago. That is not an issue of the present campaign. He says that it was not a criterion. I don't know. The Democratic party has not resorted to the use of the Sunday schools (tremendous applause), or the Elders meetings to further their political ends. Neither have they dragged the names of men sacred to the Mormon people in the mire. (Cheers and applause from the Democratic side of the house.) They have endeavored to be honest in their campaign. They have issued no illustrated pamphlets as rewards of merit in the Sunday schools.

The speaker here raised sarcastically to what he termed an unholy alliance between the Republican leaders, Charles Crane and Judge Bennett on one side and Joseph F. and John Henry Smith and Bishop Clawson on the other. (Hisses and expressions of disgust came from the Republican side of the house.) Mr. Rawlins continued. You may sneer and protest but when men "steal the liver of the court of heaven to serve the devil" I have a right to tear off their masks and take them by their horns a d horsus and hold them up to public derision. In Provo the people have been told not to vote for Joseph Rawlins because he was an apostate and an agnostic.

At Mill Creek secret emissaries were sent among the people, I am told, to inform the people the same thing. The way to judge a man is by his last life. To the people I would say if you listened to the admonitions of such men, under such circumstances, Oh, Utah! poor Utah, who has been wandering in the wilderness of despair for forty years, hang your heads in shame. But I say that on the morning you will express your honest convictions at the polls. As to the result no man will yield greater obedience than myself. I want no advantage over a political opponent and will take none. As the light shines through the rifts of clouds after a storm, so do the signs of political freedom in Utah now appear. Men have mistaken the

temper of the people with whom they have to deal. No trick or dark device will now deceive them. If I, for any purpose, desired revenge against the people I could have no greater wish than to see the schemes of such individuals as I have referred to, succeed. The Democrats have confined themselves to legitimate discussion in this campaign and with the result I will be content. (Applause.)

CANNON CLOSES.

I am not going to tear away the mask and show the faces of members of the Democratic party, prominent and otherwise, who hold ecclesiastical positions and are covered with hoofs and horns, who have used their Church influence in a certain direction. (Applause.) I have traveled more miles and made more speeches in this campaign than any other man and I never yet have made a personal attack on any member of the other party. I have heard of and read insinuating remarks made by the other candidate against my father, who was his client at the time he referred to and was supposedly under his protection. (Applause.) It belongs to us to show to the nation that we can stand on one broad political plane with the people of the United States. In every word the gentleman uttered in concluding his speech there was a threat against the people of Utah. He substantially said that unless they vote the Democratic ticket on the morrow they would be regarded by the nation as insincere. If that is so the Democratic party lied when it adopted its platform at Provo. (Applause.) One thing the Republican party will not do in this Territory if the Democratic party is successful and that is accuse the people of insincerity. (Applause.) It is said that for forty years we have wandered in the wilderness and that we will hang our heads in the valley of shame if a certain thing occurs. Tomorrow the people have the privilege of redeeming themselves. The Democracy has thought for a long time it owned us body and soul. I know that when the home rule bill was drafted its prospective officers were paraded out. (Applause.) Yes, people of Utah, we have wandered in the wilderness for forty years under the leadership of a Democratic Mes, but tomorrow you will be led into the promised land by a Republican Joshua. (Applause.)

The great gathering then dispersed amidst vociferous cheers for the respective candidates.

At Aspen, Colorado, it is reported diphtheria has become prevalent to an alarming extent. So far about fifty cases have been reported. The death rate is also large. On account of the epidemic all the public schools of the city have been closed for two weeks. A number of cases of scarlet fever are also reported.

A deal has been consummated in Boise City, Idaho, whereby the Maria, Black Hawk and Silver Bell mines at Mineral, owned by the Maria Mining company have been bonded for \$100,000 for 90 days to W. Darlington, acting for a company of Colorado capitalists. These mines are the most valuable in the Mineral district.

AN INTERPRETER'S EXPERIENCES.

BLUFF, San Juan County, Utah,
October 30th, 1892.

For the last two days it has been raining nicely, the first we have had since May, except a small shower on the 8th inst. It is cloudy and raining a little yet. In the hot sandy places in our country it may start the grass if it turns warm, otherwise feed will be very scarce this winter.

The Navajoes are peaceable at present although there is always something brewing amongst this warlike tribe. They very recently killed a "bad medicine man" of this tribe whom they think was a wizard. Four children died very suddenly and they claim he did it. It is not so easy to assume the responsibility of being a doctor among them as among the whites. "Kill or cure," we think it is all right; but let one of them among the Indians make one or two failures and they are condemned and put out of the way themselves by being beaten to death with sticks and stones. They show great pluck as they never murmur nor complain while dying in this terrible manner. This makes the second one in my experience. The government will probably look into this affair and try and stop the superstitious custom, but it will not be without some trouble, as the Indians learn slowly that there is a law to which they are subject. This seems to be their hardest lesson. If the agents of the government would try to teach them concerning the law instead of trying to Christianize them—which is only temporary at best, there being no language in this district to properly lay before them Christianity as the gospel—it would be more profitable. But the "civilizers" do not adopt the simple mode of showing them in kindness something about laws and regulations amongst men, but nearly always threaten them with soldiers, etc., and invariably show a will to crush them if they do not yield—this, too, without sufficiently showing them the point. The Indians are very much like other human beings, they are easy to be led, but slow to be driven; and if there were more interpreters and fewer soldiers it would soon work a reformation.

There are, however, many military men who are well disposed towards them. Recently Lieut. Oden Gurovitz, of Fort Whipple, Arizona, with a posse of soldiers from Fort Wingate, N. M., traveled through the Navajo reservation with a view to ascertaining how to increase their water supply and farming facilities. This is indeed a step in the right direction. The Navajoes have suffered greatly this dry season in consequence of which, no doubt, they were in a measure compelled to trespass more or less upon the white settlers by moving off their reservation. Many complaints have been made this summer to the governor of Arizona and the Navajo agent—justly, too; but much charity has been exercised to the poor Indians, the people knowing their situation. There is one thing, however, the people can justly complain about, and that is the unscrupulous liquor vendor. Many serious consequences may result from this unlawful traffic, as an Indian is the most unreasonable and turbulent human being

when drunk. I disarmed one at one time who with a Winchester rifle drove his own people away and threatened everybody else, who dared come near. The Indians tried to prevail on me not to go near as he would surely shoot me; but I saw the dangers that might occur to others and I slipped up to him gently, taking an empty bottle in my hand, which I showed him while approaching him cautiously; he thought I had more liquor for him and this served to disarm him. When I got near enough I jumped on him and disarmed him. I sat down on him for three hours; which nearly wore me out. When I had accomplished this nearly forty Indians came sailing out of the hills; they had fled like so many sheep before a lion. On another occasion I dragged a drunken Indian out of the Little Colorado river when dry. He had four bottles of liquor on his person and was completely helpless. A few minutes afterwards, the river raised fully five feet and he would certainly have been drowned.

I have seen an Indian offer \$15 for one bottle of liquor. During shearing time they have plenty of money, and when they once get a taste of the firewater; it is quite profitable for dealers to trifle with the law and also endanger human life; but who cares, so long as the money is forthcoming.

Frontier life is not quite so dangerous as it used to be, but it is not unfair to say that many trials and difficulties and dangers still exist. This country ought to be settled up. There are many facilities here. Minerals have been found on the Blue mountain in great quantities, both gold and silver, and the miners are jubilant over their prospects and they are beginning to ship ore to Durango. Assays have been had as high as \$1000 per ton. If this Utero-moval question was settled San Juan county would soon fill up, and still add wealth and population to blessed Utah.

Yours truly,

C. L. CHRISTENSEN.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS:

Mr. John Cook, of Silverton, Colo., is the inventor of a new process for the treatment of silver ore.

Near Phoenix, Ariz., the Schaefer group of silver mine at White Hills has been sold to C. W. Perry and R. T. Root, mining men of Denver, for \$250,000.

The creamery at Castle Rock, Colo., is turning out 1,500 pounds of butter a week. This, says an exchange, beats any previous September record since the creamery started.

Miss Cella Broderick, of Leadville, C., who was injured by the falling of the Sprague building in August last, has begun suit against the owner, W. S. Sprague of Denver, for \$5,333.

Chas. Berryman, a student at the Agricultural College at Logan, broke his right collar bone Thursday evening while racing with his companion. Dr. Snow reduced the fracture.

Nearly one hundred car loads of potatoes have been shipped from this station up to the present time, says the Idaho Register, and there are one hundred car loads still in the country.

The Caldwell Tribune is authority for the statement that a movement is on foot to organize a military company in Caldwell (Idaho) and thus swell the ranks of the Idaho guards.

Robert Taylor, the sheep breeder, is now in Abbott, Nebraska, feeding \$3,400 head of sheep which he shipped there from Rawlins, without the loss of one head, over the Union Pacific railroad.

Most of the shepherds around Wamsatch have left, having started for winter range several weeks earlier than usual. The dry season, it is stated, has caused an unusual scarcity of feed, hence the early departure.

Registration papers have been issued by Governor Willey of Idaho, for F. K. Jerome, who is now supposed to be in California. Jerome is wanted in Shoshone county for forgery. Deputy Sheriff McFadden, of that county, has been dispatched to California in search of the forger.

An fine deposit of asphalt has been found in Summit county. The find has been located and is about ten miles from the railroad, north of Park City. The owners believe they have a big deposit of that famous paving material and are having a careful test made to establish its quality and consequent market value.

It is reported that the Sierra Bonita Cattle company of Cochise county will distribute 4000 head of cattle along the Gila river bottoms. This means disaster to the small cattle owners. There is barely feed enough now to carry over what cattle there are along the river. Trouble may be expected.—Yuma Times.

One day last week Mrs. Sarah Box got a small silver in her finger. The wound at first was trifling, but instead of healing up at once it began to fester and grow worse. The hand and arm swelled and the lady suffered acute pains. The silver of wood seemed to carry poison into the blood with the foregoing result. The lady has been confined to her bed for several days.—Bingham City Bugler.

Al. Dougherty, when crossing the tracks at Rock Springs, Wyoming, on his way home the other evening, about six o'clock, was knocked down by some ruffian and robbed of his gold watch and \$1.30, all the money he had in his pockets. He lay senseless until 8:30 o'clock before he recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened. He was cut on the forehead and bruised about the face.

A few nights ago officers made a successful raid on three lottery games in Chinatown, Los Angeles, Cal., capturing the entire outfit in each case and the principal owners of the companies, known as the Con Chung Ti, Lung Lee and Hong Lee. Two representatives of each of the lottery companies were brought to the station, where they deposited \$100 apiece bail for their appearance.

William C. Bradley of Willow valley, Nev., (Cal.), a miner, aged 70 years, was found dead a few days ago in the road, where he had fallen when going home. Heart disease caused his death. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Piate wars and won distin-

gushed honors for bravery. He served a term as postmaster in this city in the early sixties. He went to California from Tennessee in 1849.

William Parry McCoy was taken suddenly and violently ill in the Globe lodging house, at Denver, and before medical aid could be summoned, died. McCoy was a man of 50 in straitened circumstances. He went to Denver three weeks ago and had been going under the name of James Brown. He came from Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, California, where at one time he was well-to-do and a Knight Templar of high standing.

During the Democratic meeting at Dewayne, Mont., the other night, Ed. Burpin, Utah Northern agent at Divide, got into a row with a Cornishman whose friends started in to help him. Burpin has only one leg and was compelled to defend himself with his pocket-knife. He stabbed the Cornishman seven or eight times, then made good his escape, and is now on duty at his office. The Cornishman is laid up and awaiting the arrival of the doctor.—*Lillon (Montana) Tribune.*

The other night two footpads attacked Mike Conley, employed on the Montezuma mine at Aspen, Col., and robbed him of \$40. He was pretty roughly handled but managed to notify the sheriff within a short time after the occurrence. The sheriff and deputy boarded the outgoing Rio Grande train, and captured the pair at Woody Station. They were brought to Aspen and placed in the county jail under the names of U. S. Fisher and Charles Ashton.

The shipping season in northern Montana has almost closed, the shipments of cattle being a trifle lighter than last year. On Friday the Bear Paw pool shipped sixteen cars from Chinook, and sixteen cars more for the same outfit today. There will probably be one more shipment from Fort Benton, and the shipments from other points will be by McNamara, Kohre, the Sun river and the Home Land, shipments closing early next month.—*Stock Growers' Journal, Miles City.*

Wm. McGuirk, a young man in the employ of the California Construction company, has been seriously injured while engaged in blasting rock on Mount Olympus. Through the premature explosion of a blasting cartridge McGuirk had the right side of his face badly lacerated and one of his hands torn open. His right eye was so badly cut that it had to be removed, and it is expected that he will lose the sight of his other eye. The attending physicians say his condition is very serious, as brain fever is likely to set in.

Judge Beatty has returned from San Francisco. Regarding the status of the appeal in the case of the Cour d'Alene miners now serving sentences in the county jail in this city (Boise) for contempt, Judge Beatty says that District Attorney Wood had filed his brief with the court of appeals on behalf of the United States, but that the attorneys for the conspirators had not filed their brief at the time he left San Francisco. He, however, thought the brief would be filed in a few days by Pat Reddy, of counsel for prisoners, who is now in San Francisco.

The farmers of Platte Valley have become very much interested in the sugar beet culture, and have a proposition from the officers of the beet sugar factory of Grand Island, Neb., to locate a plant at Brighton, providing the farmers will pledge themselves to raise the required number of acres of beets. A large meeting was held Saturday evening in the town hall, and enthusiastic speeches made and strong committees appointed, instructed to urge every farmer to pledge himself for as many acres as possible. Nearly enough has already been pledged.

J. K. Brim, who came in from Fish Springs this week, reports that the district is booming and that the mines there are developing into great producers. At the Utah mine the ore house is full of first-class ore. The shaft on this property is down 250 feet, and the ore gets larger and richer with depth, some of it being nearly pure horn silver. The Emma has two carloads of ore ready to ship that will run 40 per cent lead and 150 ounces in silver. This mine is making frequent shipments of high grade ore, and is looking well. So says the Nephi Courier.

Says the Winnemucca (Nevada) Silver State: Day before yesterday an old Chinaman was brought up from Rose Creek where he was found lying near the track, having evidently fallen or been thrown from the train. The Chinaman died yesterday from pneumonia, caused by exposure. He left the placer diggings near Utonville a few days ago with over \$500 in gold dust. When picked up the gold was not on his person, and it is supposed that he had either been robbed or buried the treasure. The matter should be fully investigated, as it is not improbable that a crime has been committed.

When one of the W. C. T. U. excursion trains stopped yesterday (Nov. 4th), at the Idaho Springs depot, Col., there was quite a crowd of school children to get a view of the visitors. One of the ladies of the excursion, addressing the little ones said, "I suppose you are all for temperance hold up your hands." All except one little girl held up their hands. Turning sharply to the exception mentioned, the good lady said, "Aren't you for temperance?" "No," replied the little tot, "I am for free coinage." The train moved out, while the little ones cheered for Weaver.

Mr. Harry I. Jones, a mining expert and mineralogist from Colorado, has been looking over the mining field here, during the week, and while inspecting some abandoned workings on the southeast slope of Lookout mountain, two miles east of town, he discovered a vein of argentiferous wulfenite, the pay streak of which is over six inches wide. This mineral, besides possessing a real commercial value, is also valuable because of its exceeding rarity, being found only in small quantities in both this county and Europe. Mr. Jones is visiting Bellevue in the interests of St. Louis and Colorado capitalists.—*Bellevue (Idaho) Herald.*

A correspondent of the El Paso

Times writes from Deming regarding the boundary survey, in the course of which he says: Col. Barlow, chief in charge of the United States boundary commission, now surveying and placing the monuments along the international line, left here this morning, accompanied by his family, for the camp of the commission, to thoroughly investigate the work being done, and also to incidentally supply the members with their pay for the last month. Col. Barlow is enthusiastic at the speed being made in the survey of the line, and estimates that several months will be gained on the original calculations as to the time necessary to complete the operations.

Lieut. Bean with a detachment of ten men and two Indian scouts came in this afternoon from the line. The lieutenant has been scouting along the border in hopes of cutting fresh Indian signs. He left Bowie immediately after the news was brought there of the man being killed by Apaches in the Swissheim mountains. He took the trail and followed them to the line. He believes that there were four bucks, a squaw and two children in the party, and thinks that Kild was not one of them. He thinks it altogether probable that the killing which took place near Morend last Friday was done by the same renegades who, after going into Sonora, went east and crossed the line.—*Prospector (Arizona).*

Little Antone Woods, the 11-year-old murderer of Joseph Smith, spent the day yesterday apparently happy, under Matron Havens' care at the county jail. His first appearance produced the impression that he had been brought up like a little animal. His parents at least share the moral responsibility of his crime. The only other case in the history of Colorado in which a boy of tender years has used a weapon with such deadly effect is when Adolph Cole, a boy of 12, shot and killed E. S. Beale, a deaf mute, for beating his mother. This occurred on June 21, 1886, at 610 Hallock street. Public sentiment acquitted this boy.—*Denver News.*

Smith, the man who was sent to the Idaho penitentiary a few months ago for attempting to wreck a train on the Oregon Short Line near Caldwell, has become violently insane. For two or three days Smith acted in a strange manner. He entered his cell a day or two ago, stripped off all his clothes and beat his face and breast with his fist until he was covered with blood. The guard, attracted by the noise, entered Smith's cell and found the crazy convict deliberately giving himself a shampoo with the blood that flowed freely from his bruised face and breast. Smith was speedily overpowered and has been taken to the insane asylum at Blackfoot.

A few days ago, says the Reno (Nevada) Gazette, the flooring of the storage room of the Riverside flouring mill gave way and precipitated between 18,000 and 20,000 bushels of wheat to the ground. It appears that the netter support was not sufficient for the weight upon the flooring, hence the accident. The pile of grain so suddenly dumped is as large as a small haystack, and a considerable portion rolled into the ditch thirty yards from the building, and was carried away. The scene at

the mill on this day was one of unusual bustle and activity. Sixty men are employed shoveling the grain into sacks and carrying them into the mill. Excepting the flooring the building is not injured. The loss in grain, damage to the building, etc., is estimated at from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

A week ago, says the *Ploche Record*, a young man named M. P. Jorgenson, who was well and favorably known in this section, lost his life in a somewhat singular manner. It appears that he and some companions left Helena on a hunting trip to Pahrnagat lake, and were returning when the accident occurred. Jorgenson told the driver of the wagon in which he was that he would lay down in the bottom of the vehicle, and in changing position his pistol dropped and exploded, the ball entering his body above the navel, and ranging upward, entered the heart. He never spoke, death being instantaneous.

Kit Carson, Jr., is on trial at Las Animas, Colorado. He is a son of the famous scout of that name. The crime with which he is charged is the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Richards, wife of old Billy Richards of Nine Mile. He is also charged with an assault with intent to commit murder on his father-in-law. It was the 10th of last December, about a year ago, that Nine Mile bottom was thrown into a fever of excitement by the commission of what is believed to be one of the most bloody crimes ever committed in that section. In the afternoon of that day young Kit Carson came to the house of old Billy Richards, and soon after Mrs. Richards lay dead with a bullet in the back of her head, and a bullet through his hips, and young Carson was a fugitive from justice.

An unusual amount of interest has been created in Western Colorado during the past two months over the mining outlook in this vicinity, says the *Denver News*. Many new discoveries have been made which are of such a character is richness that many prospectors and speculators have come in from other camps. The output is greater than ever, and here, as well as in the Pitkin district, shipments will be continued all winter. At the latter camp the outlook is even better than here. The Jim Blaine has just uncovered on the second contact an immense body of ore which runs 47 ounces in silver and 50 per cent in lead. The Cleopatra and Little Tycoon have bodies of ore which promise with further developments to show ore worth hundreds of dollars. The Hindu, in the same locality, is making extensive developments and has thousands of tons in sight, which is valued at \$140 per ton, while some ore from this property runs up to over \$1,800 per ton. These mines are mostly owned by parties for Halifax, N. S., and Boston, who have the greatest faith in their future.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A train went bound on the West Shore railroad struck four men today and killed two of them instantly. The others will die. It is said the men were under the influence of liquor.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—I called today at both the Democratic and Republican national headquarters to obtain the very latest estimate of both party managers on the eve of the great battle. As the representative of the *DESERET NEWS* I was courteously received, and the party managers at both places seemed interested to obtain the latest tidings as to how Utah will probably cast her vote. Mr. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic committee, readily handed out the following official opinion as to how he thought Cleveland would win the election: Solid South, 159; New York, 38; Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 10; Connecticut, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Michigan, 6; total, 244. "I acknowledge that Wisconsin and Connecticut are doubtful," said Mr. Harrity frankly, "but we can throw them out and still win by three votes."

Chairman Carter of the Republican committee would give no figures for the press, merely saying that the Democratic claims were preposterous, and that Harrison would surely win by a safe majority. Late today, however, members of the Republican committee furnished a table showing that they expect Harrison to secure 231 votes. In the list of states claimed is every Northern state except New York, which they concede is doubtful, and every Western state except Nevada, which they concede to Weaver. They allow Weaver nothing else whatever. They claim nine votes in Michigan. The same bulletin of the Republicans claims that West Virginia and Delaware are as doubtful as New York is for the Democrats. As this is the first admission yet made by the Republicans that New York is in doubt, the Democrats are jubilant. They point to the narrow margin (nine votes) between defeat and victory on the Republicans' own admission and say that Indiana's fifteen votes alone can be relied on to wipe that out, to say nothing of Connecticut or any of the western states where the Democratic fusion with Weaver is counted on to take the votes from Harrison.

Bets on New York state going Democratic are now freely offered at 2 to 1, with few takers. Governor Flower insists that Cleveland's plurality over Harrison in this state will be 50,000; other Democratic leaders say 20,000 and many even bets are made on the latter proposition.

At the Republican headquarters I met that staunch republican Colonel Shaughnessy, and asked him for an opinion on the result. He said frankly he thought Cleveland would carry New York state, but that he thought the Republicans could win without her. Bets are about even on the general result, though a few wagers were made today at the Hoffman House of \$1000 to \$900 on Cleveland. Odds are 10 to 8 on Cleveland's carrying Indiana.

The city is very quiet, old politicians say quieter than ever its before in history on the day before an election. It is impossible to gain any idea as to the result from reading the papers. The Democratic organs claim that Cleveland's election is certain.

the Republicans say there is no manner of doubt that Harrison will be the man of destiny. As far as public opinion can be indicated by the bets being made, it must be admitted the preponderance leans to the side of Cleveland.

MORTALITY STATEMENT.

Following is the monthly report of the health department of this city for October. Population (estimated), 80,000. Annual death rate per 1,000, 12:40:

Cause of Death.	No.
Accident.....	1
Asphyxiation.....	1
Bowels, inflammation of.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	2
Bronchitis, Capillary.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	10
Consumption.....	3
Convulsions.....	1
Croup.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Etiocolitis.....	5
Heart Failure.....	1
Hemorrhage, Cerebral.....	1
Heart Disease.....	4
Insanition.....	2
Jaudice.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Malnutrition.....	1
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.....	2
Operation.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Peritonitis.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Puerperal Fever.....	1
Septicemia.....	3
Typhoid Fever.....	3
Senile Debility.....	4
Total.....	92

AGE.	SEX COLOR.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Under 1 year.....	16	23	39
Between year and 5 years.....	6	8	14
" 5 " 10 ".....	3	2	5
" 10 " 20 ".....	1	0	1
" 20 " 30 ".....	1	1	2
" 30 " 40 ".....	2	0	2
" 40 " 50 ".....	2	1	3
" 50 " 60 ".....	4	0	4
" 60 " 70 ".....	2	2	4
" 70 " 80 ".....	2	4	6
" 80 " 90 ".....	1	2	3
" 90 " 100 ".....	0	0	0
Unknown.....	6	1	7
Total.....	45	47	92

Still born (not included in death rate) 8.
Residents of the city (1 year and over) 51;
non-residents (under 1 year) 11; unknown, 0;
total 62.

Physicians in attendance at 51 deaths; no physician in attendance at 11 deaths; total, 62.

Received for interment from points outside of city limits, 12.

HOW SPONGES ARE GATHERED.

[Scribner.]

Arrived at what he fancies may prove a profitable ground, the captain of a sponging schooner sends out a boat to investigate, meantime standing off and on until a discovery is reported. Then all hands, save only the cook, or, if she is a large vessel, the captain and cook, tumble into small boats and the fishing—if fishing it can be called—is begun.

The vessel has towed astern just half as many boats as she has men in her crew, and now two men are assigned to each boat. One of them stands well aft and souls with a long oar, while the other bends low over

one of the gunwales in a most constrained position, and with his head buried in a water-glass eagerly scans the bottom as he is moved slowly over it. The water-glass is simply a wooden bucket, having a glass bottom, that is held an inch or so below the ruffled surface, and in these clear waters plainly reveals all submerged objects to a depth of forty or fifty feet. As a further aid in overcoming ripple or moderate waves, each small boat is provided with a bottle of oil so hung over the bow as to slowly drip its contents into the water.

Through his magic glass the observer sees darting fish, richly tinted sea-fans and feathers, branching coral, gorgeous anemones, bristling sea-porcupines, and the myriad other curious tenants of these tropic waters. While seeing this he makes no sign, until a small dark object that, to the untried eye, differs in no respect from the loggerheads surrounding it, comes within his range of vision. Then, without removing his gaze, he reaches for the long-handled sponge-buck or rake lying behind him, and using it with one hand, quickly tears from the bottom a black, slimy mass, that he triumphantly pronounces to be a sheep-wool or grass sponge of the first quality.

VENICE.

[Lippencott's.]

If one enters Venice by night when the moon is making a path of silver down the Grand Canal, flooding with light the palaces whose dazzling reflections in the water render it hard to tell where the reality ends and the image begins, piercing the dim mazes of the side-canal, lifting the Rialto into heights of ethereal splendor, and transforming into fairy-like structures even the little bridges, one has, of course, seen the sea-city in a way that fills and enchants. Black gondolas with a lamp at their prow steal silently out of the shadows, draw up at marble stairs for a single figure to alight, then pass again into shadow. What silence, what mystery, what beauty! Even on a night without a moon, Venice is full of charm. The familiar domes, turrets, bell-towers are etched against the dark blue star-spangled sky; the lights on the Piazzetta twinkle magically; from the Piazza comes a strain played by horns and clarionets, breathing the human passion and feeling of the moving crowds going up and down the square and the groups eating loaves at Florin's; the boats hang up their blue and crimson cressets flickering in long lines across the bay; the men-of-war in the harbor send up signal rockets which seem to run along the rigging as they gem the night with violet, gold, white and scarlet; the evening gun sounds from the training-ship and around us blows the wind from the Adriatic which the fishermen say is the "sea calling."

But, in spite of the subtle beauty of these impressions, one really sees Venice only when one sees her color. Yet perhaps on coming down the Grand Canal at mid-day, one's consciousness is not so absolutely of intense color as of transience. All the surface seem to give out vibrations of light. The water, the palaces, the

sky, the farthest reaches of the lagoons, are all opalescent.

But fairest to me was Venice one afternoon towards sunset, when I was returning in a gondola from the Lido. Midway in crossing the bay Achilles dropped his oar, and for a time we floated with a feeling of being suspended between the gently heaving sea of glass and the far-off sky, each suffused with softest rose-color. In front of us was Venice, the iridescent domes and minarets of St. Marks seeming to be drawn up into the amber and crimson of the sunset, the lovely outlines intensified and etherealized. Dark and rayless the Campanile reared its solemn height above the aerial mosque, and all the many turrets and spires and towers of the city that took shape against the mellow blendings of the west. Then at our left across the sea of rose and pearl rose the Euganean hills, their pyramids, towers and cones standing out in clear relief above the shining water-line against the gem-like blue of the sky.

NOTES.

FROM ONE or the other political party there is going to be a big demand for crew-meat less than one week hence.

ALMOST FOUR tons of paper will be required for the 11,874,000 ballots to be used in New York state. This would seem to assure a heavy vote.

PHOEBE COUZINS is reported as having said in London (England) the other day that the time had come for the women to use dynamite if they could not get their rights any other way. Phoebe talks like an exasperated mine owner.

THE CHICAGO patriot whose ambition wasn't satisfied until he had registered seven times in one day last week, received the judge's admonition, "Fined \$50," with the observation that seven aliases was his unlucky number anyway.

THE LAST child of the Emperor of Germany, at whose christening there was so much pomp and such a display of royal clemency, is not only the first girl in a family of seven, but she is the first daughter that has been born to a sovereign of Prussia in a hundred years.

GENERAL ADLAI E. STEVENSON, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, gives to the public his letter of acceptance, a synopsis of which appears in the telegraphic columns of the NEWS to-day. This is the last literature of the kind the public will see for about four years.

THE FREQUENCY of burglaries in this city and the large measure of immunity enjoyed by the offenders suggest that perhaps it would promote the general welfare if the police would stop the hot pursuit of clues and begin the hot pursuit of burglars.

THIS MORNING'S dispatches announce that Col. Ham will address a Democratic rally in New York this week. Although coming from Georgia, where Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lense fared so poorly, it is understood that for this occasion Mr. Ham will be served without eggs.

JAMES McCORMICK, of Seymour, Indiana, is within a few days of 100 years old and is not preparing for funeral yet by any means. He claims to distinctly remember a conversation with George Washington, but lets it off without appling his story by claiming to have been an officer in the former's command.

J. WESLEY HILL, the clerical seamen thief who recently conferred a boon upon the city of Ogden and the Methodists of Utah by moving to another field, has been unwinding one of his gory tales on the "Monstrosities of Mormonism" before his new flock in Montana. Of course the effort to remove his own than the gable of a parrot can be called the product of his brain; and from the published synopsis which has been received it is evident that Rev. Hill is still without the decency to use quotation marks or to tell where he got his striking passages.

WHATEVER EVILS and weakness may be charged against the Turks, they must be credited with at least one good idea. Every Mussulman, however high his rank, from the sultan down to the lowest dervish, is compelled to have a trade. The grandfather of the present sultan was a toothpickmaker. The boatman, porter or groom is eligible to the grade of pasha. The butcher of today may be the generalissimo of tomorrow, and the lowest slave may become grand vizier.

ONE OF our Esquimaux (lady) visitors to the World's Fair has presented her lord and master particularly and this part of the globe generally with a daughter. The offspring was duly christened Columbia Susan. Not a strictly euphonious or decidedly taking name, except the first part of it, but it shows the good sense of the parents all the same. They did in the new land a great many things they are not accustomed to and it is the part of wisdom in them to partake of the simpler ones; hence Susan, Esquimaux, or Gladys, or Hazel, or Greenland, or even Maude, might have proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Ex-Secretary Blaine came over to the White House in a cab this afternoon, and had an interview with the President for the first time since his return to Washington.

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 7.—Captain Thomas Smith, prominent Oregon pioneer, died here last week, aged 51 years. Captain Smith came to Oregon in 1851, and was a conspicuous figure in the early history of the state. He was a member of the territorial legislature and was a captain of volunteers in the Rogue river Indian war in the early fifties. About two years ago he was stricken with partial paralysis and has been helpless since.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Nov. 7.—Several large bands of Pine Ridge agency Sioux, who were recently paid money for cattle turned over to the government for rations, have left the reservation and are now camped near Charles and Hay Springs, Neb., where they are buying large quantities of supplies from the railroad stores.

A VIKING BOLD.

Bjarni, son of Heriulf Bardsen, sailed his clinker-built ship through a fog and inadvertently discovered America 500 years before the Genoese gained these shores.

This is as certain as anything, taken on the word of a poet, can be. Saga and legend—there is no other proof beyond a certain large credibility. But if one is to accept King Alfred on the evidence of the Chronicles, there is no reason for refusing to acknowledge Bjarni, the son of Heriulf. The matter has been threshed out by the antiquaries and professors. Torfeus and Rafn, Miller, Anderson and Gravier, among a score of others, have argued the question to the bone. These learned men do not agree on details. But there are no longer any dissentient voices on the main fact at issue—that the vikings sailed into American harbors in the tenth century. It is possible that future research may upset this theory, but at present it is sound and accepted. So says the *Mail and Express*.

There is an ill-regulated theory that certain Irishmen precede Columbus in his voyage of discovery. It has been bolstered up with certain specious facts by a learned man of Dublin. The professors will have none of it, however.

The vikings were stark and savage adventurers, sailing in all waters and robbing in all lands. They entered every port in England; they ravaged Scotland; they sailed up French rivers—Charlemagne wept at seeing their dark ships. They carried their forays into Africa. They were pirates, robbers, corsairs, thieves. The Norse Sagas read like a Newgate calendar, done by John Milton. Through all the black turbulence of crime and knavery there is heard a note of high quality—heroic, Homeric. There is something of this in the saga of the Worm Sea—a sea the Norse men fancied, where worms which would bore through the timbers of the ship until she sank swarmed in all the waves.

"Bjarni Grimalson was driven with his ship into the Irish Ocean, and they came into a worm sea and straightway began the ship to sink under them. One boat they had, which was smeared with seal oil, for the sea worms do not attack that. They went into the boat and then saw that it could not hold them all. Then said Bjarni: 'Since the boat cannot give room to more than half of our men it is my counsel that lots should be drawn for those to go in the boat, for it shall not be according to rank.' This thought they all so high-minded an offer that no one would speak against it. Then did they so that lots were drawn, and it fell upon Bjarni to go into the boat and the half of the men with him, for the boat had not room for more. But when they had gone into the boat, then said an Icelandic man who was in the ship and had come with Bjarni from Iceland, 'Dost thou intend, Bjarni, to separate from me here?' Bjarni answered, 'so it falls out.' Then said the other, 'Very different was thy promise to my father, when I went with thee from Iceland, then thus to abandon me, for thou saidst we should both share the same fate.' Bjarni replied, 'It shall not be thus. Go thou down into the boat and I will go up into the ship, since I see that thou art so desirous to live.' Then went Bjarni up into the

ship, but this man down into the boat, and after that they continued their voyage until they came to Dublin, in Ireland, and told there these things. But it is most people's belief that Bjarni and his companions were lost in the worm sea, for nothing was heard of them since that time."

By kindly acts of this sort these pirates proved themselves akin to Byron's corsair, with his one virtue, and Mr. Gilbert's operate orphans. What manner of ship they sailed in you may see by visiting the museum in Christiania or by reading a book published by Prof. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin. One of them dug out of the blue clay where it had lain for ten centuries may stand for a model. She is 78 feet long at her greatest length; 17 feet a her greatest width. She has twenty ribs; draws less than four feet of water; is clinker-built; carries one forty-foot mast; has sixteen slits on either side through which the twenty-foot oars swung. The only peculiarity the marine editor would notice is that her rudder was on the right side—the starboard side, if you please, and thence, "starboard." The rudder was a large wooden blade fastened to a piece of timber projecting a foot from the side of the vessel.

II.

Red Erik was outlawed in Iceland, and sailing abroad to find a new home discovered Greenland. It was not an especially fertile land, but said he, "People will be attracted thither if it has a good name." He established a colony there in 986 A. D. Among the colonists there was a man named Heriulf Bardsen. After a few months his son Bjarni determined to follow him. He sailed westward with his sea rovers into fog and tempest, and in the end came to a land where low wooded shore hills crowded down to the sea. This land he knew well was not Greenland. He was in search of a father and not of a continent, so he put to sea again.

In a few days he came to another land, low-lying, flat and wooded. This, again, he knew was not Greenland, for there were no glaciers. He stood out to sea in a southwest wind for two days, and sighted land again—this time a white, mountainous land with glaciers. Four days more they sailed, and came to Greenland. Bjarni's search for a father ended more happily than Japhet's. He settled in the colony, and sold his boat to Leif. Leif, with a crew of thirty-five men, set out to explore these lands seen by Bjarni.

They sailed to the white, mountainous land with glaciers, named it Helluland and sailed on. They came to another land and named it Markland and sailed on. A northwest wind bore them on for two days, and they came to a land with a island lying to the north of it. Between these a tide raced, and they sailed with it into a river, and then into a lake. They went ashore and camped for some time. They built houses and passed the winter there. There was salmon in the lake and deer in the wood. The climate was milder than that of Greenland, and day and night were more nearly equal. Tyrker, a German sailor who was with the party, discovered one day grape vines and grapes in the woods. In the spring they sailed back to Greenland.

The land they called, by reason of the grapes they had found, Vinland, or wine land.

A third trip was made by Leif's brother, Thorwald. He sailed up the river into the lake and found the huts of Leif. He and his men spent two winters there. They met a party of natives one day and slew all of them but one, who escaped. A few days later there came a fleet of skin-covered canoes, filled with natives. There was a fierce battle and Thorwald was slain. They buried him on a cape that jutted into the sea north of the river's mouth and sailed away to Greenland.

The next expedition was on a large scale. Karlsefne, a wealthy Norwegian, led out a colony of sixty men and five women. They found grapes and fields of wild corn, fish and deer. They traded with the high-cheeked, coarse-haired natives. That winter Karlsefne's wife had a child, who was called Snorri. Scandinavian antiquaries say that the sculptor Thorwaldsen was one of his descendants. In the spring the colony returned to Iceland. One more attempt was made to colonize Vinland, but it was unsuccessful.

After the year 1013 it is not probable that it was visited by Europeans until Columbus drew the attention of Spanish adventurers to the forgotten land.

III.

There is little adventure about these early voyages of the vikings. They are as much a part of authentic history as the doings, good and ill, of King's Knut or Charlemagne. The last writer of authority on the subject is Mr. Edward John Payne, of University College, Oxford. In the first volume of his "History of America," published a week or two ago, he shows how inevitable it was that the Norsemen, in the swing of the great Arctic current, should be led to America.

Their voyages are noticed in no fewer than seventeen ancient Icelandic documents. Mr. Payne points out that Adam, of Bremen, writing in the twelfth century, speaks of the new-found island in the great seas as a matter of certain knowledge from Danish sources, and mentions the voyages of Frieslanders thither in the preceding century.

The chief significance of these discoveries, sung in sagas and pictured in fabulous maps, lies in the fact that some knowledge of them must have been abroad in Western Europe; that at all events some remembrance of them survived to the time of Columbus.

A number of fanciful attempts to identify the landing place of the Norse discoverers were made a number of years ago. At one time the old mill at Newport, R. I., was pitched upon as a ruin of the settlement, but it was found that the mill had been built by Gov. Benedict Arnold, and this theory went to the ground. The Dighton rock and other stones, scratched with Indian hieroglyphics, were assumed to be records of these Norse adventurers, but a very little inquiry upset the assumption.

There is little probability that the harbor into which Bjarni Bardsen sent his high-prowed boat will ever be identified. One fact stands out of all the latter of theories and arguments: he discovered America. What part of America he discovered is a matter of less amount. That Columbus may have heard of this vaguely as one hears the gossip of seamen, is more than possible,

but there is small reason to believe that he was influenced by it.

The fact that northward among the icy seas there was an island—Vinland, Nya Land or the New Land as the fourteenth century mapmakers called it—played no part in his calculations. When he sailed his caravels out against the pink dawn it was with an assured conviction, and a heroic purpose to find—"India, gold and rhubarb, mastic and slaves."

His greatness is seen in those long years of study which established his faith that the way to India lay across the unsailed western seas. He died unconvinced of the fact that he had found a new continent. He regarded himself not as the discoverer of a new world, but as a missionary of the gospel to the Indies, and as one who was to conquer the opulent East for Leon and Castile.

These two discoveries are not to be compared.

The Norse corsairs, coasting from Norway to Scotland, from Scotland to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, were caught in the grip of the currents that race toward the North American shore, and their discovery was one of the inevitable, unreasonable things of chance.

The dogmatic, sublime Genovese set sail with an assured purpose and upon a well grounded conviction. He did not gain the Indies, to be sure. This merely proved that his chain of logic was too short; not that it was badly linked. So for the present his name will not be written out to make a place for that of Bjarni, the son of Heriulf Bardson.

VANCE THOMPSON.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

If one were to study the characteristic features of a locality, with a view to making it his home, the foremost consideration would undoubtedly be the moisture or rainfall.

When the Pioneers were en route for this country, Utah was described to them as a barren waste, almost devoid of vegetation. Upon entering Salt Lake valley they found this to be true, and it did not require a great length of time to ascertain the cause.

Utah lies in the very heart of the arid region of the United States, and it is not surprising that early travelers who had crossed it regarded it as undesirable, if not entirely unfit for human habitation.

Of the 82,000 square miles contained within the boundaries of Utah, only a small percentage can be brought under cultivation.

Unlike the largest portion of Uncle Sam's domain, Utah, with the exception of a small tract lying at the base of the Wasatch mountains between Farmington and Brigham City, depends entirely, for her farm products, upon irrigation.

The farming districts lie, for the most part, along the principal rivers or mountain streams. These are subject to great fluctuations resulting from the snows piled up in the mountains during the winter, which melt in May and June and swell the rivers to such proportions that great damage is sometimes done to property and crops.

Careful observations have shown that there has been an almost steady increase in the rainfall since the first settlement of this Territory. It is now 1.4 inches greater than during the first years of the settlement.

Several theories have been advanced to account for this fact. Some have said that it was owing to the interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of the Latter-day Saints. Some think it is due to the laying of railroad tracks and telegraph lines, but fail to show in what way this would affect the climate. Others incline to the volcanic theory, and still others to the climatic theory. But evidently the true explanation lies in what is known as the theory of human agencies.

In 1850 the area of Great Salt Lake was 1750 square miles, while in 1865 it had increased to 2166 square miles, showing that there had been a very material increase in the volume of water contained in the Lake.

It is also ascertained that there has been an increase in the amount of water carried by the rivers into the Lake.

It has been frequently noticed that wherever a settlement is established there follows an increase of the water supply.

Now let us inquire how man has modified the conditions by which the water supply is regulated or controlled. All the moisture that falls in Utah, either in the form of rain or snow, returns eventually to the air. A part is absorbed by vegetation and soil, only to be given again to the air; another part runs from the surface in streams; and still another part sinks into the ground and afterward emerges as springs.

A part of the water in the streams is taken up by the porous soils, and the remainder flows into Great Salt Lake.

Now the theory of human agencies supposes that man has modified these conditions in three different ways: First, by the cultivation of the soil; second, by the raising of herds; and third, by the cutting of trees.

By plowing the soil man has made it more porous and absorbent, so that a smaller percentage of the shower runs off. The farmer has also diverted the water from the streams and for irrigation purposes, has spread it over the land, from which it is absorbed by the air.

Cattle, horses and sheep have ranged over large sections of country and have destroyed or reduced the native grasses, thus removing all obstruction from the way of the water in finding its way to the streams instead of sinking.

The cutting of trees has also had the effect of increasing the streams. The removal of the foliage allows that part of the moisture which formerly fell on it and was thence evaporated, to reach the ground and run off in rills.

But the greatest source of increase in moisture lies in the ever extending area of vegetation, especially in the planting of trees. Every tree is a natural artesian well drawing daily two tons of water from deep down in the earth and scattering it as vapor through its leaves. This is the main source of dew. It is believed that the rains falling shortly after cutting the first crop of lucern are mainly due to the moisture given off by the lucern in becoming hay.

Accordingly Congress passed a law known as the "Timber Culture Act" for the encouragement of tree culture. The object is to increase the area of timber land for the purpose of augmenting the fall of rain.

Utah is almost wholly dependant upon local evaporation for her rainfall. Situated as we are, remote from large bodies of water, and surrounded by

towering ranges of mountains, the moisture carried by the winds is nearly all precipitated before reaching the Great Basin. And since the circulation of the moisture within the Great Basin is almost purely local, we may conclude that the farmer has been instrumental only in making that circulation more rapid, by removing obstructions.

If it is true that human agencies have been the cause of the increase in the water supply, the prospect for the future is indeed bright. For we may predict a still greater increase as the West becomes more thickly peopled.

This subject is worthy of study, for by systematic efforts the work of the farmer may be rendered still more effective in increasing the amount of moisture.

P. C. EVANS, Lehi, Utah.

THE SOUTH POLE.

There sailed from the northern port of Dundee on Sept. 6, two of a small fleet of four whaling vessels—the other two sailed on the 8th—the fate of which will be followed with considerable interest. The mission, it is true, is mainly a commercial and prosaic one; but there are circumstances surrounding it which invest it with something of the halo of romance, says the *New York Advertiser*. The vessels are not bound for the icy waters of the north, which, within certain well defined limits at all events, are fairly familiar to mariners. Their destination is the Antarctic seas, a region of the globe to which there still clings much of the mystery and fascination which ever belongs to the unknown.

The voyage may, indeed, be said to be almost entirely one of discovery, and it is this fact which has attracted so much attention to the departure of the four Dundee whalers, and which will cause many, both in this country and elsewhere, to look with more than usual anxiety for their safe return.

For a number of years past the "industry" associated with the shores of Greenland, and which at one time was of considerable importance, has been steadily on the decline. There was much capital invested in it, but latterly there has been little or no return, and often there has been a very serious loss.

Enterprise, however, knows no limits and it cannot find scope in any part of the world. It is only in accordance with the fitness of things that this last expedition to "new ground" should have been fitted out by British capital and be dominated by British pluck. Men experienced in such matters believe that the harvest which is now denied them in the far North will be found in the far South, and should this opinion be confirmed the discovery will be one of considerable importance. The strange thing is that serious attention has never been directed to this region before. It is true that half a century ago a London merchant did make some sort of an attempt to explore, from a commercial point of view, the Antarctic ocean, and obtained from the government of the day a grant of the Auckland Islands, the south of New Zealand, as a basis of operations; but this first attempt proved a failure, and he never made another. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the present expedition, it will certainly not be a disap-

done till every effort has been made that can be made to insure its success.

The great silent sea into which the four Dundee whalers will sail is, as we have said, comparatively unexplored. While toward the North Pole the limits of the unknown have been pushed back considerably farther than 80 deg. north latitude, the south Polar region within the Antarctic circle is, with certain small exceptions, still blank on the world's map. Sir John Ross, half a century ago, carried out perhaps the most systematic examination of the expanse that has been made; but the challenger during the famous cruise only just crossed the Antarctic circle, so that there is still ample opportunity for the wresting of some of nature's secrets from their hiding places in the vast icefields of the south. The area selected as the destination of the whalers lies between the meridian of Greenwich and west lon. 90 deg. It is accessible from this country by a direct routing between the continents of America and Africa of some 7,000 miles in length.

The vessels have been equipped as steamers, but it is intended that most of the passage shall be made under sail; and, with an average speed of five knots an hour, the voyage will, it is calculated, be accomplished in two months. Four months will be spent on anchoring to complete cargoes, and the vessels expect to reach home again about the month of May. Each ship will carry a crew of forty men. All the commanders are experienced navigators, and the surgeons on board have been supplied with instruments which will enable them to record fully the results of meteorological and magnetic observations, to take soundings, bring up specimens of the sea bottom, collect flora and fauna, and so on. The expedition, therefore, has another and more important interest than a commercial one, and it is quite possible that, from a scientific point of view, the results may be of considerable value. It is just possible, too, that Antarctic explorations, which have been neglected for some time, may receive a fresh impetus from the discoveries of the whalers.

In past years many British lives have been lost in voyages of discovery in icy seas, and some of the most fascinating stories of British heroism center around the same cheerless regions. But nature there is still very far from being an open book, and this further attempt to throw a little fresh light on its unread pages is hailed with the greatest satisfaction. Perhaps the most flattering circumstance in connection with the expedition so far is the fact that the enterprises of the Dundee shipowners has stimulated representatives of another nation into action. A powerful steamer belonging to Norwegian owners is also about to proceed to southern seas. And so the shrinkage of the world goes on.

PHOENIX, Ar., Nov. 8.—A large band of Yaqui Indians attacked the hacienda of Alexander Lacey, near Ortiz station, Sonora, Mexico. Lacey defended the place and finally drove the Indians off after they had wounded Mr. Lacey, killed two servants and compelled twenty-one others to accompany them. Soldiers are in pursuit.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table gives the electoral vote of the various states under the present apportionment, and shows how the vote will probably be cast according to the latest returns of yesterday's election:

STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE.	CLEVELAND.	HARRISON.	WEAVER.
Alabama.....	11	11	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	8	.....	.....
California.....	9	9	.....	.....
Colorado.....	4	4	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	6	6	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	3	.....	.....
Florida.....	4	4	.....	.....
Georgia.....	13	13	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3	3	.....	.....
Illinois.....	24	24	.....	.....
Indiana.....	13	13	.....	.....
Iowa.....	13	13	.....	.....
Kansas.....	10	10	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	13	13	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	8	8	.....	.....
Maine.....	8	8	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8	8	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	15	15	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	14	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	9	9	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	8	.....	.....
Missouri.....	17	17	.....	.....
Montana.....	3	3	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	8	8	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3	3	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	4	4	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	10	10	.....	.....
New York.....	36	36	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	11	11	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	3	3	.....	.....
Ohio.....	23	23	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	4	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	32	32	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	4	4	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	4	4	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	4	4	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	12	12	.....	.....
Texas.....	16	16	.....	.....
Vermont.....	4	4	.....	.....
Virginia.....	12	12	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	4	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	6	6	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	12	12	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	3	3	.....	.....
Total.....	444	277	147	120

MR. WITHERS' DRESS COAT.

Wm. Withers, Jr., is the quiet man who leads the orchestra at the California theater, and when not marshaling his musicians is writing music in his room at the Brooklyn hotel. He is so retiring that few can claim to know him well, although his musical genius has for thirty-five years given him standing among the composers and leaders of the country, says the San Francisco Examiner.

Mr. Withers is 55 years old now, yet looks to be not more than 40, and would appear even younger except for an episode that occurred on the evening of April 14, 1865, at Ford's theater, in Washington. That evening Withers almost had the unpleasant distinction of being murdered by Wilkes Booth after the latter had fired the fatal shot at President Lincoln and was rushing madly from the stage to an entrance where a confederate had a horse in waiting.

Mr. Withers' most valued treasure is a dress coat, now in part destroyed by the moth that corrupts all wool, but on the back of the coat can be plainly seen two clean-cut silts, made with a sharp edge. O're, high up, as though a stroke for the wearer's neck, had missed it by a little and descended upon the garment. The other cut, nearly

over the center of the space under which the wearer's right shoulder blade would be, is longer but equally well defined, and made with the same sharp steel.

Wilkes Booth made both those silts, and the wonder is that his victim was not fatally slashed, instead of being only nicked through the upper cut.

The coat was new when Mr. Withers put it on to lead the orchestra on the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's visit to the play, but the coat has never been worn since, so great was the sentimental devotion of the musician to the great man who won for friends all who came to know him.

Every one knows the story of Lincoln's assassination while sitting in an upper box of Ford's Theater enjoying "Our American Cousin," but few have learned what occurred just after Booth had fired the cowardly shot, because William Withers is the only man who can tell the story, and he does not often do it.

"When the fatal shot was fired," he says, "I thought some property man had fired a pistol. Just then I heard a heavy fall on the stage and the people began to yell: 'Hang him! Lynch him! Stop him!' and I saw a man running across the stage toward me. When he got near I saw his eyes were almost starting from his head and there was the most fearful expression on his face I ever saw.

"I recognized Wilkes Booth and at that instant he put down his head and came rushing on, saying: 'Let me pass! let me pass!'

"I was standing where I could not move much, the passage was so narrow. He came on and when he got near struck me with a bowie knife and kept saying 'Let me pass! I felt the cut and turned a little. Then he struck the knife into me again near the back of my neck and I fell. When I was down he rushed to the stage door grasped the knob with both hands and dragged the door open. I saw 'Peanut' John standing outside holding a bay horse. Then Booth pulled the door shut.

"Very soon Detective Stewart ran over men and out of the door after Booth. The crowd came up on the stage and grabbed me and wanted to hang me right there, but some who knew me shouted that I was not the man. I was arrested, however, and taken to jail, when Mayor Wallack examined me.

"I thought I was severely cut, but when I took off my clothes I found that the knife had only pierced my clothing and cut the skin a little. The cuts were as clean as though a razor had made them and I have never understood how I escaped. The knife was found in front of the Patent office, where Booth had dropped it as he rode away after the murder.

"I had seen Booth before the show, standing near the Tenth street entrance to the theater, and after the performance began saw him again standing against the rear wall of the parquet circle, and then noted that he had gone into the balcony. After President Lincoln came in Booth stole down the balcony until he could look through a hole that had been bored in the box door and locate the President exactly. Then he had opened the door

a little, taken careful aim and fired the shot. He burst through the box and jumped fourteen feet to the stage.

"It was such an experience as I never wish to have again. It made me sick for weeks and I get excited now when I think of it. I taught little 'Tad' Lincoln to play the drum and was always kindly treated by the President. The whole shooting and escape were done in a few seconds and unexpectedly. Booth had evidently made his plan carefully and was prepared to resort to any means to avoid arrest. I keep that old coat now and value it more than everything else I have."

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 6th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Our God, we raise to Thee
Thanks for Thy blessings free
We here enjoy.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Harrison Sperry.

The choir sang:

Look up and put your trust in God.

The Priesthood of the Fifthenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE HERBER J. GRANT

addressed the congregation. He said it was always a source of pleasure to him to meet with the Saints. He did not expect to be called upon to speak today, but he wished now as always to have the Holy Spirit to guide him. Some speakers always commenced by an expression to this effect, but he did not mean it as a matter of form only. He knew that there was a tendency to carelessness among the Saints. They fail to supplicate the Lord in behalf of the speakers. Even he, himself sometimes forgot to do this. He also knew that no Elder stood up to speak on occasions like this without wishing to be sustained by the faith and prayers of the hearers. And it is well that this should be so; for by feeling our own weakness, we realize the necessity of having divine aid. The experience of one who speaks in a meeting of Saints is different from that of those who speak to people on business matters or politics. This can be done without that feeling of timidity which nearly always comes to one who stands before a congregation of Saints. The speaker was thankful for this, for he knew that the Lord would sustain in their weakness those who looked up to Him.

In speaking to the Saints of their duties, Apostle Grant said he had often felt admonished himself more than by listening to others, because of the presence of the Spirit of God has given different talents to different members of the Church. Some have the gift to write in the defense of the

work of God; others to speak and expound the doctrine. If we will use faithfully the talents we have, we shall be rewarded. But if we neglect what we have been endowed with, punishment will follow. There is joy and satisfaction in doing good. One that labors for the advancement of the kingdom of God, be he ever so humble, can stand erect in the midst of adverse criticism, because he is satisfied in his own heart. It is better to so live that the conscience is void of offence, than to have the approval of a whole community. Peace in the heart is more precious than the applause of those who do not know the heart. The speaker had had some experience in this regard.

Referring to our mission on the earth, the speaker pointed out that our conduct before we came in this world has, to a certain extent, an influence on our existence here, just as our lives here will influence our future state. This was revealed to us through the Prophet Joseph. Some come on this earth apparently without much energy to do good. It is important that we should be diligent in our work and gain the approval of God.

At a previous meeting the speaker had urged that the Saints should make an effort to aid in the completion of the Temple. He would now urge the Saints to labor in all directions to do their duties. If we, to the best of our ability, keep the commandments of God, that is all that is required of us. We should attend to our prayers in order that a channel may be open between us and our Heavenly Father, whereby to obtain blessings. If we do this, we can never be lifted up in pride, but will be kept humble and always thank God for what we receive, realizing that health, food and all blessings come from Him. No feeling is more Godlike than this intense gratitude. Missionaries have always testified that the joy obtained by faithfulness is greater than human tongue can express. We should cultivate that spirit and always have in our heart a desire to praise the Lord. But this we can not have, unless we are prayerful and faithful. We are on the earth for the purpose of working out our own salvation. If we enter an institute of learning in order to obtain a certain degree, we must perform the labors necessary. But it is equally necessary in the school of life to practice in our daily life the knowledge we have. No amount of testimony can save us, but work. Some testify that they know by inspiration the divinity of this work, and yet they are neglectful in carrying out what they know. Others go on year after year attending meetings and never practice what they hear. Yet they boast of going to meetings. But what good is that to them? It is like always going to dinner and never partake of the food. We should not be only the hearers of the word of God, but doers.

As Saints we are admonished to be kind, forgiving, loving, etc. Nothing will give more joy than to forgive, as nothing is more hardening to the heart than a spirit of unkindness. The speaker read from Doctrine and Covenants concerning the duty of the Saints to forgive one another. He wanted to correct a wrong impression

which he understood had got out among the Saints. He had referred to the passage just read in his speech last Sunday, and some had thought that by so doing, he aimed a hit at the speaker who preceeded him. He now wanted to say emphatically that this was a misunderstanding. He had never had any such intention. There was no occasion for it whatever.

Another matter he also wished to briefly refer to. He agreed perfectly with the speaker who during the conference had urged the Saints to encourage home industry. There might be difference in opinion as to political issues, but on this question there ought not to be divided opinions. This has nothing to do with politics.

The Saints should not find fault with the speakers who endeavor to lay before them the principles of life and salvation. It is the duty of the Elders to do this, and also to speak upon those subjects that concern their temporal benefit. When the speakers stand before the congregation, they seek to be guided by the divine Spirit and the hearers should not find fault with them when they speak according to the dictates of that spirit.

The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to the Saints to correct their own faults first, before thinking of correcting those of others.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

then spoke, endorsing the remarks of Apostle Grant and explaining the necessity of being guided by the Spirit of God both in thoughts, and words and in every act of our life.

The choir then sang the anthem, "Jesus, I my cross have taken."

Benediction by President Joseph F. Smith.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—On the 5th instant representatives of the Santa Fe, Burlington, Rock Island, Rio Grande Western, Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland and Burlington & Missouri met at Denver and appointed a committee to confer with General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, to demand a modification of the existing circulars on an interchange of business, which practically shuts the complaining roads out of a large stretch of territory in the far west, and report at a meeting in Chicago on Nov. 17, and that if such modifications were not secured, these the roads mentioned agree to discontinue business relations with the Union Pacific. This means that these lines are ready for a very bitter war in the passenger business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Last night, Governor Jones of Alabama telegraphed Attorney General Miller asking him to direct the United States marshal to be governed in his orders to his deputies by the principles laid down in Judge Brewer's decision, that they had no right within the guard-rail. The attorney general this morning replied, declining to issue such instructions, quoting the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Siebold case, and saying that he proposed to be governed by that court rather than by a subordinate court. He, however, would instruct the marshals not to enter the polls unless necessary.

17. Woman's • Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

THE CHILDREN.

I am asked if I am in favor of telling children fairy stories. I think I shall have to answer that question with a decided "no," that is, I do not think it wise or necessary to tell such things to the children of Latter-day Saints. Surely there is no need for thus entering the domain of what might be called by some fancy, but is in reality the dominion of falsehood and unreality. Notwithstanding the eloquent appeal made for such things by the gifted Charles Dudley Warner, and many others, who assert that a child is robbed of one of its greatest charms in being denied the recreation of fairy stories, yet I still protest against them. I have read many of these arguments, and to me they were full of sophistry. What if there is moral in the tale of Bluebeard! that is small excuse for making every child a coward and filling hours of happy childhood with grim visions of horror and bloody strife. If children must needs have stories of horror, let them have the story of Nero and the Christians, for the moral is still there and there is no necessity of telling the child afterwards that "it is not a true story." It has always seemed to me as something ridiculous for parents to tell their children not to tell lies, and then for mothers to tell impossible stories of Jack and the Beanstalk, of the Giant Killer and all the rest of the lot. The Bible, the Book of Mormon, discoveries, science and literature are full of material with which to weave the most entertaining and moral stories. Then, adds my questioner, do you object to fiction or stories that are the result partly of imagination? That is quite a different matter. Our gracious Savior taught most of His lessons and precepts by the aid of stories, or as they were called, parables. But mark the distinction! A parable or a fictitious story is always one of probability, is one that could easily be true. The fairy story could never by any possibility be true. Indeed, I should object to telling little children even stories that were not true. Let them wait until their minds are capable of judging and measuring standards, and then if fictitious stories are read, see to it that they are of the right kind.

READING FOR GIRLS.

If we are going to allow our older children to read fictitious stories, let the reading be entirely under the control of the parents. Young people who attend school, study hard, and who are developing into manhood and womanhood, certainly crave some lighter food for the mind. And I notice that in these days they get it. Some parents are so strict, or so prejudiced on this point that they will not let their children read anything but the papers and church works. Such parents may be sure, if their children are intelligent and inclined for study, that these very children will by some means or other get light literature, and if not read openly, it will be read just the same. Is it not better therefore for parents to give such light food as the mental system craves, and control the food supply in this way? Then the next question is, what books

shall we buy for our young sons and daughters growing up around us? Again comes this terrible prejudice, which now takes another form. Says the too-conservative parent, a dull book must be a moral book. If sermons are moral, are they necessarily dull? Again we find another sort of parent, who reads a book himself and if the heroine is made to appear as a martyr to her mother-love, or a mother is introduced who gives up honor, wealth, a decent life and even life for a worthless child, this one grain of truth is deemed sufficient to leaven the whole tissue of false sentiment and the book is handed to the girls and boys to read. The truth is, that the whole tone of a book must be moral and virtuous, must be so faithful a picture of life that the reader arises with a sense of his own duty stronger within him, or it is false. A book that makes girls think love is worthless unless gilded by a title, or unless that love is proved by the sacrifice of honor or life, such a book is false at its core and is a poisonous weed to plant in the minds of our youth. Some of our good parents will be wanting to get presents for the holidays for their girls. Let me offer a few suggestions as to the selection of books. If you will buy the books written by Louisa M. Alcott, Miss Mulock, George Eliot, Walter Scott, Dickens, and Lew Wallace, you need not fear to see your children read and re-read them. Of course these are not the only good writers, but, if you must have fiction, they are of the best and safest.

MOTHERS.

I wish mothers could be made to realize their great need for sleep. Women who get along with six, and sometimes less, hours of sleep, broken oftentimes with the calls of their children, drag themselves around day after day, and year after year, with tired eyes, wrinkled faces and a general feeling that life is almost too heavy a burden to be borne. Such mothers live on the stimulus of tea, and think they would die without it, and they certainly live a death in life as it is. Do you know mothers who pride themselves on petting their children, on not having a good night's sleep in twelve years, who allow their children to sap every nerve and fiber of their beings and glory in their martyrdom? Oh, if such mothers could be made to love the immortal souls of their children as well as their mortal bodies; could quietly impress upon the little ones that night was made for sleep, not for innumerable drinks and even bits to eat; if they could sleep every night at least nine long unbroken hours, you will find them in the morning cheerful, bright, hopeful and good-tempered. I know one woman whose children are all glad to let mother sleep in the morning, for she is so much easier to live with through the day. Mothers, if you would keep the Word of Wisdom, sleep nine hours a night, and open your windows to breathe fresh air; you will need small doctoring in your families, and would bear your burdens with glad hearts.

OUR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS.

Have we got anything to say to them? Yes, one thing. Let us have fresh air to breathe. We go to meeting to hear you preach, and after you have a few hundreds of us shut up in a stove-heated room, you carefully close all the windows and leave us to breathe poison over and over again until we return home

sick and with a most dismal headache. I heard a wise physician say the other day that he was asked why he did not attend his meetings. He replied he should, when houses were built in which he could sit for two hours without jeopardizing his life and health. If the air in our close houses could only be colored when it becomes poison, what a mass of color would float about! And bedrooms! Let the colds, catarrh, and various diseases of the winter testify to the need of fresh air in bedrooms. And one inch of lift for a window, let me tell you, will not supply enough air for one human being, let alone six or eight. Be generous with that which God gives so freely. And when we have caught poison from foul air, let us call it poison, not colds.

COLDS AND CATARRH.

This certain physician of my acquaintance is a most peculiar man, and his greatest peculiarity is that he dares to tell the truth. He saw me buying some heavy winter underclothing the other day, and laughingly said that I was laying plans to give him plenty of work. His family, he said, never wore heavy clothing, but he was always delighted to see other people put on heaps of woollens, it made business for him. He did not care to doctor his own family, he said sarcastically, but of course others—well, I knew his business. I did not buy the woollens. A gentleman who stood near was speaking about cold; the doctor remarked that one of our leading men sent for him some time ago who was very ill indeed with a heavy cough and "cold." When the doctor was asked what should be done, he offered to cure the invalid in forty-eight hours. "Oh, yes," said the invalid, "you will feed me on opium." "No, I won't," answered the doctor, "I will give you anything. You must fast and pray for forty-eight hours, and as you are in the country and get fresh air, you will get well immediately." The man took the advice, and was completely cured in the time specified.

The gentleman by my side listened to that story, and then said unbelievably, "Well doctor, what would you do for me; I have the catarrh exceedingly bad. What can I do to cure it?" The doctor laughed cynically, and answered, "I know of only two things that will cure catarrh, and those two things are death and fresh air. People are about as afraid of one as the other."

Address:

MRS. FRANCES M. RICHARDS,
Care DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Clothes We Wear.

Says a London letter in the New York Recorder: "Present fashions in feminine attire are more graceful and attractive than those of any other period in the century."

Inasmuch as these are the words which Alma Tadema uttered only a few days ago we must all accept the verdict as a foregone conclusion, and which I am quite willing to do on the strength of my own judgment as well, for the grace and elegant simplicity of this season's gowns and garments appealed to me long before the great artist gave me his pleasant opinion on the subject.

There never was a time, moreover, when so little material was required to make a gown, skirts being so sharply gored and bodices so short that only

four yards of double-width material are required, and eight or nine of single width.

One of the most striking characteristics in the cut of new gowns is the wonderful width that is produced across the shoulders, and which is exceedingly becoming to tall, slim figures, but which should be somewhat modified for stout people. All the Paris models are made with immensely large sleeves, tight-fitting from the wrist to several inches above the elbow, and very large above this point, the fullness falling away from the shoulders in graceful folds over the elbow. These are made in the richest colored velvets, and in all kinds of soft, silky materials. Large, full capes are worn with both morning and evening dresses, and as a wrap for evening or a cloak for walking or driving it is most effective. It must be well made, and should fit closely over the shoulders, the fullness below being secured by a pleat introduced into the centre of the back. The cape fastens with a chain at the neck in front, but should be so cut as to fall back over the shoulders, thus giving full effect to any color or smartness that may be introduced into the dress bodice.

The dress waist belt is, I am glad to say, going out, though the general effect of this fashion is still retained, as the trimming of the bodices follows the form of the corselet, the result of which is far more satisfactory, seeing that the trimming is laid on a well fitting bodice, and that the line of the belt has not to be kept by soft folds of silk, which may or may not retain their original position.

Skirts are made to come up over the edge of the short, round bodices in front, and being headed with braid or passementerie of some sort, it is impossible to see where the skirt ends or the bodice begins.

Only the skilled modiste can produce perfect results. The same care in the fit of the skirt as well as the bodice is required. Many women are very clever in renovating last season's gowns, and by a careful study of the fashion books they can show their maids and little dress makers how to convert last year's dresses into fashionable modern costumes. But let them beware of arranging last year's skirts over last year's bodices. Better let the skirt and bodice continue in their relative positions unaffected by the mode of the day till old age at last steps in to debar them from participating any longer in social life.

And just a few words right here, before I describe any of them—There are no trains on street gowns! Every skirt fashioned for street wear by leading modistes clears the ground, and the much-discussed train appears only on frocks fashioned expressly for house wear.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VEIL.

The bag veil, that is, the one draped under the chin, continues to be liked, but in arranging it one must be sure to fasten the end smoothly at the back, so that a lump of lace, which is always awkward looking, does not result, writes Mrs. Mallon in the "Small Belongings of Dress" in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. Women of good taste prefer quieter veils than many of those shown.

A ROSEBUD COSTUME.

The material used for this pale, is a rose-colored delaine, the skirt, which fits rather smoothly in front, having just sufficient fullness in the back to make it graceful, writes Mrs. Mallon in an article

upon "Dainty Evening Costumes" in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. At the lower edge is a kilted flounce of pink chiffon, and over this are arranged loops and knots of pink ribbon of a deeper shade. The bodice is high, fits the figure gracefully, and has for its decoration a plaited frill of chiffon—each group of plaits being caught with a knot of ribbon, the whole strip being worn as a fichu might be, and draped in at the waist, where it is caught by the waist ribbon of pink. The full sleeves are of the chiffon, tied at the elbows with a band and knots of ribbon, long gloves of pale, rose-colored undressed kid coming up to meet them.

The Lives We Live.

"Joe. Howard" in the N. Y. *Recorder* remarks: The Bible says somewhere, "The way of a man with a woman is past finding out." I don't know how that is, but I certainly think the ways of women with men of certain grades and description are past understanding. Precisely why this man should choose this woman and that woman consent to be chosen; why oftentimes, as between two, the woman selects the one that everybody else would reject; why certain men who are ignorant, coarse, brutish, indeed, find favor with women who have opportunity to consort with men of high degree—these are things which puzzle human nature every day.

Servants consider themselves a much abused race. As a matter of fact, they own the earth.

The girl grown to womanhood is to be likened to the bud changed to a full blown flower. There will be a time when she must fade and when her petals of beauty will fall, but it is possible to delay this period of decadence to a very considerable extent. A young woman fully matured and starting on her most essential period of life has in her own hands the power to lengthen or shorten the duration of her journey to old age. Looking about, one occasionally sees a hale old lady with white hair, some few wrinkles and other minor evidences of the progress of time, but with a comparatively good complexion and sprightliness and general vigor which are not in keeping with her years. In contrast you will find a score or more of women, of the same age and in the same atmosphere of life, who are faded and pinched, devoid of energy, and either grossly obese or decrepit. The one has taken proper care of herself during the early years of her maturity while the others have relegated to nature the task, unassisted, of taking care of them. "Beauty sleep" is a thing most essential for a young woman. It makes her fresh and vigorous and gives her a healthy complexion. Too much artificial light has the effect of straining the eyes, making them appear heavy, dull and congested. Social occasions occurring at late hours are essential to pleasure and relaxation of the mind, but get your early sleep whenever you can. The matter of rest aside from sleep, is also important. A day of shopping ages a woman more than a week of ordinary home duties, and should be followed by a day of comparative rest. Make it a rule that from whatever source fatigue may come it is necessary to give your nerves a chance to regain their strength, and rest will do this.—*New York World*.

A clever woman whose forehead is

beginning to be framed in gray, describes a crumb of pleasure and of consolation in finding that the fashion journals that formerly, while telling girls how to be beautiful, threw in a paragraph or two for her class, entitled "How to Make Wine Jelly for the Sick," "How to Mix a Mustard Plaster so That it Will Burn Without Blistering the Skin," or "Don't Gossip," are now plainly sensible of her existence and its worth. She now finds herself a constant object of attention. She is told how to improve her form, how to steam out her wrinkles, how to freshen her complexion, what manner of dressing best becomes her, how to reduce her redundant flesh. This consideration implies that she is expected to keep herself attractive, that she fills a place, that society still has use for her, and can't give her up. This recognition may be a little tardy, but it is none the less welcome. With a little cheering up, how attractive and good-looking the matrons have become.

Did you ever try—

A mixture of alum, glycerine, vinegar and water for mosquito bites?

Salt or ashes for removing discolorations from coffee cups or other dishes?

Cleaning the lint from a clothes wringer with a cloth saturated in kerosene?

Alcohol to remove grease stains from the children's white aprons, skirts, etc.?

Pulverized chalk and ammonia for removing stains from marble basins and closet bowls?

To clean a gilt picture frame by using a sponge wet with hot spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, then leaving it to dry?

To cook onions, cabbage or turnips without having the odor escape to all parts of the house? If you have, then you probably failed, even if you had a dish of vinegar on the stove.

To do over the much used baby carriage, staining with equal parts of solution of extract of logwood and solution of saffron in diluted spirits of wine, with a solution of tin thrown in for tone?

To remove your sallow complexion take plenty of exercise with the arms and the upper extremity of the body. Keep your digestion in good condition, and do not use a lot of drugs advised by persons who know nothing of their ultimate effects. Nature is very kind in helping one to vigor and giving a tone to the complexion; so help her along in her efforts.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER.

On Oct. 31st, in the year 1517, Martin Luther nailed his theses to the door of the Schloss Kirche at Wittenberg. It was the official declaration by Luther of his rebellion against Rome. This is the event that Protestant Germany has just been celebrating in the presence of Kaiser Wilhelm and other sovereign princes of Germany, who, with official and ecclesiastical dignitaries went in procession to the old church, entering the very door on which the reformer nailed his theses against the doctrine of indulgences and his arraignment against the church.

Trumpeters stationed on the tower of the church played, as the procession crossed the historic threshold, "Ein Feste Burg." Luther's grand chorale, which was the battle song of the Reformation and the comfort of Protestantism

through the decades. After the services in the church, the members of the imperial, royal and princely families proceeded to the house in which Luther lived while at Wittenberg and inscribed their names on the visitor's album there.

THE OLD CHURCH RESTORED.

The celebration, says the *N. Y. Recorder*, marks the completion of the renovation of the old Schloss church, which has been restored at the cost of the Emperor, to its original form and features. In the celebration the Protestant churches of Prussia and Germany took part, and memorial services were preached from their thousands of pulpits. England was represented by Queen Victoria in the person of the Duke of York, her presumptive to the throne of Great Britain. For both these countries, England and Germany, as well as for America, the anniversary is of noteworthy historical interest. It is well, just after the splendid pageants that have been held in honor of Christopher Columbus for discovering a new world, to call to remembrance the great deed of Martin Luther, who, though he did not discover a new world, upset the old one for Luther's reformation broke the power of an all absorbing and tyrannical church, that, supreme everywhere, had forgotten its splendid mission; it released the barriers that had stemmed advanced thought and intelligence and paved the way to the achievement of political liberty in almost every country that it touched.

THE MARCH OF THOUGHT.

The Protestant empires of Germany and England and the great Republic of the West owe their rise to leadership in the realms of literature, scientific discovery, of human progress and thought and liberty to that event which Germany and the Protestant world has celebrated at Wittenberg. Without Luther's great Reformation what? "Had there been no Luther," says Froude, "the English, American and German peoples would be thinking differently, would be acting differently, would be altogether different men and women from what they are at this moment." "Once more a true sense of nature and fact," exclaims Carlyle, "for which these centuries and many that are to come yet will be thankful to heaven." "He created the German language," says Heine; "he was not only the greatest, but the most German man of our history." "His image," says Krauth, "casts itself upon the current of ages as the mountain mirrors itself in the river that winds at its foot—the Mighty fixing itself immutably upon the Unchanging."

THE ANCIENT CHRONICLE.

Those who have read the charmingly interesting "Chronicles of the Schoenberg-Cotta Family" will remember that passage in the diary of the narrator, dated Wittenberg, Nov. 1, 1517—"All Saints' Day:

"Yesterday evening, as I sat at the window with Gottfried in the late twilight, hushing Gretchen to sleep, we noticed Dr. Luther walking rapidly along the street toward the Castle church. His step was firm and quick, and he seemed too full of thought to observe anything as he passed. There was something unusual in his bearing, which made my husband call my attention to him. His head was erect and slightly thrown back, as when he

preaches. He had a large package of papers in his hands, and, although he was evidently absorbed with some purpose, he had more the air of a general moving to a battlefield than of a theologian buried in meditation. This morning, as we went to the early mass of the festival, we saw a great crowd around the doors of the Castle church, not a mob, however, but an eager throng of well-dressed men, professors, citizens and students, those within the circle reading some writing which was posted on the door, whilst around, the crowd was broken into little knots, in eager, but not loud, debate. Gottfried asked what had happened. 'It is only some Latin theses against the indulgences,' by Dr. Luther," replied one of the students, "inviting a disputation on the subject."

And on Nov. 20 is the entry in the diary:

"It is wonderful the stir that these theses make. Christopher cannot get them printed fast enough. Both the Latin and German printing presses are engaged, for they have been translated, and demands come for them from every part of Germany. Dr. Tetzel, they say, is curious, and many of the prelates are uneasy as to the result; the new Bishop has dissuaded Dr. Luther from publishing an explanation of them. It is reported that the Elector Frederick is not quite pleased, fearing the effect on the new university, still in its infancy. Students, however, are crowding to the town and to Dr. Luther's lectures more than ever. He is the hero of the youth of Germany." Again in February, 1518, the diary goes on: "Christopher returned yesterday evening from the market place, where the students have been burning Tetzel's theses, which he wrote in answer to Dr. Luther. The students kindled this conflagration in the market place entirely on their own responsibility. They are full of enthusiasm for Dr. Luther, and of indignation against Tetzel and the Dominicans."

THE GREAT SCHISM.

This was the beginning of the struggle which led to the great division in the Christian world. It was occasioned by the building of that magnificent edifice of ecclesiastical splendor—St. Peter's Church in Rome. Indulgences were to furnish the necessary means. The sale of these had been intrusted for a great part of Germany to Albert, Archbishop of Mayence and Magdeburg, and he, crippled for want of money, secured a loan from the wealthy Fuggers of Augsburg, and gave as security part of the profits arising from the sale. As Julius Koestlin says, in his "Life of Luther," "Behind the preacher of indulgences Tetzel, who announced God's mercy to the paying believers, stood the agents of that commercial house, who collected their share for their principals." Tetzel's advent, however, only marks the point where the revolution against Rome, the revolt against the abuses that had grown up within the Church, was pushed from the quiescent to the active stage. As Bishop Hurst remarks in his "Short History of the Reformation:" "The sale of indulgences aroused Luther's nature to a high pitch of excitement. He was now ready for his mission. He went over the whole case against Rome, as he saw it, and arraigned the Church in a bill of charges, which he called his 'Ninety five

Theses.' They were directed principally against the sale of indulgences, but they included the whole burden of Luther's soul. He insisted that the Church taught the truth, but that there were excrecences which must be removed."

The life of Luther takes us back more than 400 years. Nine years before Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos to discover a new ocean route to Cathay, Martin Luther was born at the little village of Eisleben, the son of a peasant who had been a slate cutter in Mohra, and then a miner in Eisleben. In 1498 he was sent to a school at Eisenach, just below the Wartburg. In 1501 he attended the university at Erfurt. In 1505 he entered the Augustinian cloister at that place; in 1506 he became a monk; in 1507 he was ordained a priest, and in 1508 he was appointed professor of philosophy and later of theology at the University of Wittenberg, then a small town of only 3,000 inhabitants. It was in Wittenberg that Luther did most of his greatest work, and the little town is crowded with historic places connected with his life.

From Wittenberg he made his first visit to Rome, from which he returned full of bitterness of spirit against the abuses in the Church that reigned unchecked. It was there that he lectured and drew thousands of students from every part to Germany to listen to him. It was there that he published his Thesis, nailing them to the door of the Schloss Church. It was there that during the next three years, while engaged in disputes with Cajetan and Eck, he wrote and brought out several of his most important works, among them his "Commentary on the Galatians," his "Address to the Christian Nobles of Germany" and his "Sermon on the Liberty of a Christian Man." It was there, in 1520, came his open breach with the Pope, when he burned the Papal bull of excommunication which began:

"Arise, O Lord, and judge thy cause! Remember the reproach which the foolish cast against Thee all day long. St. Peter, St. Paul, the congregation of saints and the whole Church are called upon to arise. The foxes would lay waste the vineyard of the Lord; a wild boar has entered therein; a savage beast would pasture there."

Then Luther was condemned as a heretic; his writings were to be burnt, and every one was "commanded to seize Martin Luther and deliver him to the Pope at Rome."

Eck was sent to deliver the bull, but he was received with great hostility. In Leipsic he had to take refuge in St. Paul's Church, and the students sang satirical songs for his benefit. In Erfurt the students attacked him, seized the printed copies of the bull and threw them into the river Gera. In Wittenberg Luther himself "took the bull by the horns," and on Nov. 10, 1525, he publicly announced that the bull of excommunication and the Papal books of canonical law would be burned on the following morning at 9 o'clock.

At the appointed time students, masters and doctors were assembled at the designated place at the Elster Gate, near the Augustinian Monastery. An advanced student prepared the place, piled on the faggots and applied the fire. Then Luther cast the Roman decretals, together with the Papal bull, into the flames, exclaiming: "Because

thou hast offended the Holy One of the Lord, be thou consumed with everlasting fire." Then Luther returned with his friends to the city, while several hundred students remained at the fire, feeding the flames with Papal writings, and others paraded the streets, deriding Eck and the Papal bull. "Thus by his bold actions did Luther let loose a storm which raged over all Germany—a storm which could not be quieted till the Judgment Day."

HIS HOME IN WITTENBERG.

It would take too long to follow Luther's life in detail. In 1521 he appeared before the Diet of Worms. Then came his concealment in the Wartburg, where he began his translation of the Bible, the first part of which, the New Testament, was published in 1522. He returned to Wittenberg in 1522; in 1525 he married Catharine Von Bora; lived at Wittenberg until the year 1546, when he died while on a journey, at Eisleben, at the age of 63. The house in which Luther lived with his wife and family still exists in Wittenberg. It was formerly a portion of the old Augustinian Convent. "In accordance with the order of the Elector, Luther remained in the monastery building, and which had been vacated by all the monks. Here Katie established her household. To-day"—we are quoting from Dr. Rein—"this stately dwelling still stands, close to the gate and to the city walls, altered within, but firm and towering without, a genuine German home, from which have issued streams of blessing for the whole world."

A TIME OF PESTILENCE.

Luther released himself from his vows and entered the marriage state on June 13, 1525, at the age of 41. Catharine Von Bora was of an old and noble family, and had been a nun in the cloister of Nimptsch, near Gesinia, in Saxony. Though Luther's enemies derisively reminded him of the old legend that from the union of an expelled monk and a runaway nun anti-Christ would be begotten, his married life was a happy one. Two children were born to him—a son, Hans, and a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1527 the plague broke out in Wittenberg, and Luther's infant son was stricken, but recovered. Luther wrote concerning these days: "Thus there are conflicts without and fears within. One comfort, nevertheless, we have over against the ragings of Satan, and that is the Word of God, by which we may save the souls of the faithful, even if Satan should destroy their bodies. Pray for us that we valiantly endure the visitation of God and overcome the devil's might and craft, be it for life or death. Amen."

Ein' feste Burg.

It was during these troublous times—perhaps that very year—that Luther wrote the grand old choral, "The Battle Hymn of the Reformation," "Ein' feste Burg ist Unser Gott," which was played by trumpeters from the tower of the Schloss Kirche of Wittenberg when Kaiser Wilhelm and the Protestant princes enter the doors of the church on which Luther nailed his ninety-five theses;

A Stronghold sure our God is he,
A trusty Shield and Weapon;
Our help He'll be and set us free,
Whatever ill may happen,
The old malicious foe
Intends us deadly woe;

Armed with the strength of hell,
And deepest craft as well,
On earth is not his fellow.

Much has been written about this grand old choral, and the probable date of its composition. That it belongs to Luther's Wittenberg days, however, is sure, though the "mighty stronghold" is probably the remembrance of the Castle of Wartburg, in which he was concealed under the name and guise of Yunker Georg for several months in the year 1522. Some authorities believe that Luther wrote the choral while on his way to the Diet of Worms in 1521, whither he had been summoned by the German Emperor and others in high authority to say whether he would recant or not. His friends used every endeavor to dissuade him from going, reminding him that John Huss was burned to death under similar circumstances. To one of these friends Luther wrote: "Were there as many devils in Worms as there are tiles on the roofs, I would go, and not be afraid if Huss was burned to ashes, the truth was not burned with him."

"And so he went, fortifying himself during the journey by the composition of that noble hymn, by which alone his name would have been preserved to posterity." So says one authority.

Some think, however, that it was composed at the close of the second Diet of Worms—that of 1529—which revoked the religious liberty granted in the previous one of 1526, against which five sovereign princes and fifteen free cities "protested," and so earned the name of Protestants. But we do not incline to either of these opinions, for the reason that Luther went to work with systematic earnestness and did not trust to inspiration alone. "Ein' feste Burg" is founded on Psalm xli.—"God is our refuge and strength, a very pleasant help in trouble," and he wrote not only the words, but the music. "The hymn," says a recent writer, "was sung over the reformer's grave, and the first line was afterwards cut on the tombstone. Thus much regarding the hymn itself, but the tune was almost certainly composed by Luther. We say 'almost certainly,' for though it has been asserted positively that he wrote the tune, it is but right to say that doubts have been raised on the point. We cannot discuss the matter here. It must be sufficient to state that the evidence is largely in favor of the reformer's having composed the tune. The melody is certainly a noble one, full of the spirit of the words to which it was adapted."

LUTHER, POET AND MUSICIAN.

However, leaving discussion aside, it is certain that Luther was intensely fond of both music and poetry, and long before Shakespeare he said: "He who despises music, as all fanatics do, will never be my friend." And again, "For I would fain see all arts, especially music, in the service of Him who has given and created them." We are indebted to Charlotte Winkworth and her Christian singers of Germany for much interesting information about Luther's poetic work. In 1526 it was, the year after his marriage, and while residing at Wittenberg, that Luther first felt the want of German Psalms and hymns to fill the place of the Latin hymns and sequences, and he at once set to work to supply it. And in the years when he was composing most of his hymns, it is recorded, four printers in Erfurt alone

were entirely occupied in printing and publishing them. They were sent everywhere, "carried all over the country by wandering students and peddlers." "The whole people," wrote a chronicler of his day, "is singing itself into the Lutheran doctrine."

With the assistance of Conrad Rupp, choir master of the Elector of Saxony, and Johann Walther, then choir-master to Frederick the Wise at Jorgan, whom he invited to reside with him, Luther, while at Wittenberg, selected the tunes most suitable for his purpose and provided them with new words. Besides a large number of translations from the Latin, thirty-seven hymns are ascribed to him, as well as several chorals, the best known of which are "Ein' feste Burg ist Unser Gott," and his Christmas carol, "From Heaven Above to Earth I Come." "It is my intention," he wrote to Spalaten, "after the example of the prophets and the ancient fathers, to make German psalms for the people; that is, spiritual songs, whereby the Word of God may be kept alive among them by singing. We seek, therefore, everywhere for German poets."

HANS SACHS HEARS THE CALL.

"We seek; therefore, everywhere for German poets." And it was from Nuremberg that the first response came. From Hans Sachs, the chief of the Master-singers. Luther had many adherents in Nuremberg, whose citizens were among the first to hail the new doctrine. In the same bill which had condemned Luther as a heretic the learned Willibald Perkeheimer and the town clerk Lazarus of Nuremberg had fallen under the ban of excommunication. The City Fathers, too, were in arms against the Papacy. Hans Sachs wrote unweariedly during this religious conflict. In answer to Luther's call, he set to work composing hymns, he paraphrased the Bible in song after song, and his verse, sung in nearly all the Master-singer schools of Germany, spread the Lutheran faith among the most earnest and energetic workmen of the land.

THE NIGHTINGALE OF WITTENBERG.

During fifty years Hans Sachs did poetic battle for the cause of Luther and the Reformation. But, of all that came from his busy brain, he has left nothing more poetic and beautiful than his "Greeting to the Nightingale of Wittenberg," with its inspired call to the people to awaken; "Wach auf Es naht gen Tag den Tag," which Wagner has introduced so felicitously as a choral in the third act of his opera "Die Meistersinger." This was Sachs's greeting to Luther, the singer and poet of the Reformation:

Awake! The dawn of day is near.
I hear, ringing loud and clear,
A wondrous-throated nightingale
Whose voice is heard o'er hill and dale.
The night stoops to the Occident,
The day breaks from the Orient,
And morning's purple glories loom
Out from the depths of cloud and gloom.

Sachs' poem "The Wittenburg Nightingale," is proof sufficient that Luther was known to the people of Germany, not only for his reformatory work but for his hymns and chorals, written to advance the new faith. Sachs was accustomed to call things by their proper names, and he would not have styled Luther a nightingale because he nailed theses to the church door at Wittenberg, or for his dispute with Eck at Leipsic, or his burning of the Papal Bull at Wittenberg, or his appearance before the

Emperor at the Diet of Worms. No! Sachs styled Luther a nightingale because he sang sweetly, because he was "a wondrous-throated nightingale," whose voice was heard everywhere singing the doctrines of the new faith unto the hearts of the people.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall at 11 a. m. today, Saturday, Nov. 5th. President Angus M. Cannon presided. Present also upon the stand—Counselor Joseph E. Taylor, Apostle Abraham H. Cannon, Patriarchs William J. Smith, Joseph Horne, and Alons H. Raleigh, President Elias H. Morris of the High Priests' quorum, and other High Priests and Elders. All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting West Jordan.

The home missionary corps was fairly represented, also the Seventies by several of the Presidents of the quorums.

Eleven quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers, viz.: The First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first.

The Sabbath schools of the Stake were represented by Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs.

Seventeen young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, they having been recommended by their respective Bishops as being worthy of such ordination.

The usual business was disposed of, after which remarks were made in the following order, by the brethren named.

PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON

referred again to a matter mentioned by him at last month's meeting, respecting the circulation among the Saints in this Stake of certain theories and speculations relative to the coming of the Messiah, and stated that the author thereof, who was present in this meeting, had written him an open letter requesting him to read the same to the assembled Priesthood. President Cannon read the letter in question, which was a protest against his remarks at the last Priesthood meeting and a further exposition of the views and doctrines of the writer. The President then remarked that this meeting was not a court, nor had any attempt been made to try the circulator of the theories mentioned. He had simply been requested to stay away from these meetings until he should show proofs of his standing in the Church, which many questioned. The speaker had not declared that Mr. —'s theories were false, for this was not the place to try him or his doctrines. He believed, however, that they were false, and had expressed himself to that effect. He said this much as a matter of justice to the gentleman, who seemed to think that he had been tried and condemned by the Priesthood meeting, which was not the case.

President Cannon spoke of the pictorial card lately published by Mr. Jas. M. Crookwell, containing the portraits of the Church leaders, living and

dead, which publication had been sanctioned by the First Presidency. He thought it a very admirable production, well worthy of the patronage of the people. He also referred to the "Star Course" of lectures that were to be given in the Salt Lake Theatre under the direction of Mr. Charles Ellis during the coming winter, spoke very favorably of the project and its promoter, and advised those present to attend the lectures.

BISHOP O. F. WHITNEY

asked the question, which he hoped would not be deemed superfluous, as to what constituted full fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The reason he enquired was that two kinds of recommends were now being used by the Bishop, one for members "in full fellowship," and one which did not contain those words. He wanted to know where the line should be drawn, who were worthy of a recommend of the first class and who were not?

BISHOP ELIAS MORRIS

stated that his custom was to recommend persons as in full fellowship who faithfully paid their tithing, attended their meetings and lived up to the mark of their calling and profession as Latter-day Saints. Those who were not faithful in such things might receive from him a certificate of membership for removal, but the words "in full fellowship," would be omitted.

BISHOP A. A. WOOLLEY

was of the same opinion as Bishop Morris. He considered that a man who was worthy of a certificate of full fellowship for removal to another ward was worthy of a recommend to the House of the Lord. He would issue or withhold one as readily as he would another.

APOSTLE A. H. CANNON

gave expression to his views as to what class of Church members were worthy of being recommended as in full fellowship, which recommends he was satisfied, were obtained at times too readily. He thought that men and women in full fellowship should be at peace with their neighbors, that they should be keepers of the Sabbath, faithful tithesayers, prayerful, pure-hearted, zealous Latter-day Saints. Bishops ought to be careful about issuing recommends, for they could be held accountable as they permitted unworthy persons to enter holy places upon their certificates. The speaker also touched upon the ill-feeling and dissension that were prevalent among the Saints, which he deeply deplored, and earnestly exhorted those present to use their influence to promote peace and kindness among the people of their several flocks.

COUNSELOR JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

referred to the apportionment of means voted for at a special Priesthood meeting during the late general Conference for the completion of the Salt Lake Temple, and stated that pending further and more particular instructions in relation to the matter which were about to be issued, the Bishops should take time by the forelock and be getting ready to collect subscriptions for that purpose.

The meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in December.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday night, President Loomis in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Karrick, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Lawson, Kelly, Beardsley, Wantland, Heles, Evans—12. Absent—Simonds, Bell—2.

THE PROCEEDINGS. PETITIONS.

Henry W. Lawrence and others asked that the City Street railway be granted no further time in which to extend its line to Tenth South and West Temple streets. Committee on streets.

J. R. Montgomery asked for the appointment of a sealer of weights and measures. Referred to the mayor.

FOR AN ELECTRIC PLANT FRANCHISE.

The following petition was read and referred to the committee on improvement:

To the Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, on behalf of themselves and other business men to be associated with them, respectfully ask that a twenty-year franchise be granted to them by said city to operate an electric plant within the limits of said city for the purpose of supplying telephone service, electric light and power to the inhabitants thereof at such points and in such quantity as may be required.

If said franchise be granted, we will proceed immediately to organize a corporation for the purpose aforesaid, with sufficient capacity and capital to supply all the demands of the inhabitants of said city for telephone service, light and motive power, and we hereby promise in advance for said corporation:

First—That all machinery and construction will be of the best kind and may be erected upon the supervision of the city engineer or electrician.

Second—That the corporation will furnish a better light at from 10 to 25 per cent. less cost than is furnished by the plant now supplying the city.

Third—That it will erect smoke consumers in connection with its boilers.

Fourth—That it will place safety switches at all buildings where its light is used.

Fifth—That if so required by the City Council or city officials it will use the present poles upon which to string its wires or it will where necessary erect new poles and will wherever practicable put its wires underground.

Sixth—That it will furnish to the city at such places as the city government may determine in and about the City Hall fifty incandescent lights of sixteen candle power each, all night service and one arc light of 2000 nominal candle power during the life of said franchise.

Seventh—That it will conform in all other respects to the ordinances of Salt Lake City in reference to furnishing telephone service, light and power by electricity.

Eighth—That if the franchise granted be not accepted within thirty days after the same is granted, work begun within six months from the date of the franchise, said franchise shall be void or voidable at the option of the City Council.

C. F. ANNETT.
W. G. VAN HORNE.

CITY CREMATORY.

Beardsley offered the following:

Whereas, The city crematory is now completed and ready for the burning of garbage and animals and as there have been no provisions for the hiring of nec-

essary labor for operating the furnace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this council designate who shall have direct control of the operating of the crematory such as hiring of labor, purchase of fuel, necessary tools, etc., to be under the direction of the City Council.

Referred to the sanitary committee and city attorney, with power to act.

MAINTAIN THEIR DIGNITY.

An ordinance making the City Council conservators of the peace and conferring police power upon them was read a first, second and third time and then defeated on the following vote:

Noes—Beardsley, Evans, Folland, Helms, Karrick, Kelly, Loofbourou, Wantland.

Yeas—Hardy, Horn, Lawson, Moran, Rich.

WANT THEM ON SIDE.

The street committee recommended that the city engineer be instructed to have telephone poles placed on the side of the street on Sixth South street. This is the only street for some distance south that has no street car line on it, and it is the intention of the committee to make that street a boulevard. Adopted.

INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

T. J. Williams was appointed inspector of construction on the North Temple street aqueduct at a salary of \$100 per month.

CURRENT STREET GRADE.

The committee on improvements reported, recommending that the petition of Messrs. Harrison, Cummings and other property owners on Currant street be granted. The petitioners proposed to level off the ground just east of Capitol grounds, and who asked that the city give them the present street, in consideration of which they would make a new street on the slope which they would fill up. Adopted.

TO GRAVEL SIXTH WEST.

The supervisor of streets was ordered to repair Sixth West street, and was instructed to call upon the Rio Grande Western Railway company to furnish the gravel in accordance with the provisions of the franchise.

SIDEWALKS ORDERED.

The committee on streets recommended that the petition of George M. Cannon that block 67, plat A, Salt Lake City survey be sidewalked, be granted.

The engineer submitted the following estimates:

East side of Second West street, between First and Second South streets, \$1290 or \$3 per linear or front foot.

East side of First West street, between First and Second South streets, \$1995 or \$3 per linear or front foot.

North side of Second South street between First and Second West streets, \$2130 or \$3 per linear or front foot.

South side of First South street between First and Second West streets, \$1995 or \$3 per linear or front foot.

Adopted, and the recorder authorized to advertise the intention of the completion of the work.

RICH WANTS INFORMATION.

Rich moved that the street super-

visor deliver to this council, at its next regular meeting, the total amount of expenditure for the street department this year, giving dates and places where work has been done, the cost of each separate part of work, the amount spent in each precinct, and what work has been done by resolution of the City Council or what has been done by the street committee without resolution being passed therefor.

Wantland—I move to lay the matter on the table.

Lawson—I second the motion.

After a protracted period of uncertainty as to whether Rich could speak to the motion or not it was put and voted down.

Rich said that \$90,000 had been spent on the streets; he did not object to that amount if it had been equitably distributed, but he had good reason to believe that it had not. He had learned from a reliable source that \$40,000 of that amount had been spent in the First precinct where the chairman of the street committee (Mr. Wantland) lived. It was that kind of business that he objected to and intended to stop. In vain he had tried to obtain official data in relation to the matter, but obstacles had been placed in his way by paid city officers. Even Mr. Wantland himself had worked to balk him in his investigation. Unless there was an end put to such suspicious and disreputable methods, he demanded the resignation of Mr. Wantland as chairman of the committee on streets.

Wantland denied that \$40,000 or any other undue proportion of the \$90,000 spent on the streets had been used in the First precinct. Mr. Rich was talking for political effect. The eighth day of November was close at hand and his declarations make good campaign thunder.

Rich resented this insinuation and said he wanted it distinctly understood that he was working in the interest of fair and good government.

Evans said he didn't think it was all for political effect. He believed that it was a scratch for gravel more than anything else and should not be ignored. He knew that his precinct had been neglected and that Mr. Wantland's had been almost macadamized. He discountenanced such unfair operations.

More discussion followed after which the motion was voted down.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

S. Gallies	.....	\$217 00
F. W. Dennis	.....	23 00
E. Hoge	.....	28 85
E. D. Hoge, rent	.....	30 00
John Gabbott	.....	26 00
Total	.....	\$350 65

UTAH'S FAIR BUILDING.

The World's Fair commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon after the NEWS had gone to press. After the transaction of some routine business, Vice-President Mackintosh submitted the following report regarding his recent visit to Chicago:

Gentlemen—Pursuant to your request I visited Chicago in company with the secretary, leaving here on the morning of Oct. 17th and arriving at Chicago on the afternoon of Oct. 19th.

I found the rooms at the Palmer house, previously engaged by the secretary, awaiting us, and I at once opened Utah headquarters. His excellency, Governor Thomas, by special invitation, was present to attend the opening exercises as the guest of the national commission, and upon his invitation the secretary and myself accepted honorary positions as members of his staff, and took an active part in the dedicatory ceremonies.

National Committeeman Lannan had preceded us, and owing to his untiring efforts every resident of Utah who called at Utah headquarters was provided with admission tickets to the ceremonies at the grounds on Oct. 21; in fact, as far as is known, no Utah resident who was present in Chicago during the dedicatory ceremonies was neglected.

Treasurer Wells was also present and rendered valuable assistance.

The reception accorded Utah and her representatives was all that the most exacting citizen could demand, and to me it is only a slight indication of the interest that will be taken in the Utah exhibit at the World's Fair next year.

Immediately after the close of the exercises I devoted all of my time and attention to matters of business in relation to the construction of our building and the arrangement of our exhibit in the several departments.

THE UTAH BUILDING

is well under way. The frame is up, the sheeting for the staff covering all on, and the roof and skylight completed, so that it may be said to be inclosed. The modeling for the staff work is well advanced, and as the moulding and placing the staff on the building is a matter of small importance in comparison to the modelling, I think I am safe in saying that the building is more than half completed. The contractor assured me that he could complete the building in thirty days, if desired, and in view of the near approach of winter I gave directions for crowding the work until the building is completed. I am well satisfied with the arrangements and general appearance of our building. It compares favorably with the buildings of other states located in the same neighborhood, both in size and architectural beauty, and I am pleased to state that all of the Utah people who visited the grounds were well satisfied with the Utah building.

In regard to the purchase of show cases and the installation of our exhibit in the several buildings, I will say that I met with a number of contractors and manufacturers and, while I considered a number of designs and bids, I did not award the contract, but I directed the secretary to have two of the firms submit propositions to the commission at once, when we can decide between them or reject all propositions and try again.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

All things considered, I think we should concentrate efforts on the mining, agricultural, manufacturing, liberal arts and educational departments, not, however, neglecting the other departments, but in view of the fact that we can excel in these departments, I think that we should devote most of our energy to the things we can do to the best advantage.

After consulting with the chiefs of departments and with other state officials, I am decidedly of the opinion that we should make our principal exhibit in the department buildings and such exhibit as we make in our own building to be mostly of a decorative character.

I make this recommendation after the most careful investigation and in inquiry possible, and find that not only the chiefs of departments at Chicago advise this course but the officials of other states and territories have come to the same conclusion.

The exhibits if placed in the department buildings will be properly catalogued and duly recognized by the exposition in an official way and will be competitive. Exhibits in the state buildings will not be catalogued nor will the state be allowed to catalogue them, and again thousands of visitors will view the exhibits in the general building where one will see them in the state buildings. While exhibits in the state buildings enter into competition for prizes this fact is only a minor reason for making our exhibits there.

PROMINENT POSITIONS DESIRABLE.

The principal reason is that we are reviewed by the people of the entire world and as we are endeavoring to advertise our resources it is my opinion that we should occupy the most prominent position possible.

People who are attracted by our exhibit in the main building will visit the Utah building for information in detail and can obtain it through general and county exhibits there installed and through the bureau of information.

A limited number of show cases should be placed in the Utah building and some choice exhibits placed therein. The building should be handsomely decorated and neatly furnished and used as a general headquarters building or club house as some of the states have designated their buildings.

The secretary must be in constant attendance at the Utah building prepared at all times to receive visitors and see that every courtesy possible is shown them and any information desired promptly supplied.

THE LADY MANAGERS.

The board of lady managers for Utah should have their headquarters at the Utah building.

The Utah building will be the headquarters of all Utah visitors where they can go and feel at home, and it should be the duty of the secretary to see that Utah visitors are supplied with information regarding the most attractive places to visit, and care for their mail, keep a record and register appointments so that friends can meet each other, in fact the secretary and his assistants must be constantly on the lookout to see that Utah people are well cared for.

The executive commissioner, under the direction of the commission, should have exclusive control of the arrangement of exhibits at Chicago, and he must determine how, when and where all exhibits are to be arranged. Our entire exhibit should be collected together in this city, and after it has been thoroughly examined, it should be the very best things selected, it should be forwarded to Chicago where the executive commissioner must take charge

and see that each article is properly installed in its proper place.

A number of matters of minor importance, such as sewerage, water, plumbing, grading, insuring, etc., being matters of detail, I directed the secretary to attend to and report to the commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion I wish to make the following recommendations, viz:

That the Utah exhibit proper in all departments be installed in the department buildings at Chicago.

That such specimens or exhibits as are placed in the Utah building be merely of a decorative character, yet at the same time show as nearly as possible in a concise and compact form all of our varied resources.

That the installation and arrangement of the Utah exhibit at Chicago be placed entirely in the hands of the executive commissioner.

That a limited number of cases be placed in the Utah building, and all specimens or exhibits be placed therein, except such articles as may be collected, by the ladies in the way of furniture or decorations.

That booth, or pavilions to be provided for the mining and agricultural buildings for the purpose of accentuating our exhibit and that show cases of suitable design be provided for the general exhibits from this Territory in all the departments. Under the rules of the Exposition the exhibits in the manufacturing departments, but must be placed in the class to which they belong regardless of where they come from, thus woolen goods go in one group, boots and shoes in another, etc. For this reason no booths will be allowed in this department.

That the commission provide for the transportation and installation of all accepted exhibits from the Territory and that private exhibits be transported to Chicago free of charge to the exhibitor.

That the general exhibit from this Territory be forwarded to Chicago not later than March 1, 1893, and that the executive commissioner and secretary open their offices in the Utah building on that date and give their personal attention to the reception and installation of exhibits so that everything shall be in readiness for the opening of the Exposition on or before May 1, 1893.

R. MACINTOSH, Vice President.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1, 1892.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held Thursday evening, November 3rd, 1892, Vice-President Nelson presided. There were likewise present Trustees Duke, Dooly, Baldwin, Newman, Alf, Pratt and Raybould.

A PRINTING CONTRACT.

A communication was filed from the Ackerman Printing company to the effect that their contract called for \$1.10 per page, instead of \$1. The delay in payment for same is putting them to some inconvenience, and they wanted their money.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the company be paid at the rate of \$1 per page on account.

Mr. Pratt proposed to amend by signing a contract for printing said reports at the rate of \$1 per page.

Mr. Duke moved to amend by authorizing the finance committee to pay for the same when the contract was made.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

FOR SURVEYING.

The city engineering department sent in three bills amounting to \$43.25 for surveying school sites. Referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

PLUMBING.

The following was received from Health Commissioner Beatty:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—On or about October 13th, the plumbing inspector visited the Fourteenth school house for the purpose of examining the plumbing therein. He reports the same as being in a sanitary condition. The only fault found with the water closets in the basement was the insufficient supply of water for flushing purposes. I referred the inspector's report to Mr. Ryan, superintendent of the waterworks. Mr. Ryan stated that the supply of water was too small for so many closets and basins as are in the building, and that if the school board would apply to him for another service the same would be granted, thus avoiding further annoyance in this particular in the future.

The matter was referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

Stephen M. Theobald applied for a position as janitor. Henry Waters also applied. Referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

Williams & Van Cott, attorneys to the board, sent the following:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—We have examined the matter referred to us by your finance committee relative to the tax suits involving the school taxes of 1890 levied in the several districts into which the Salt Lake City district was formerly divided, and we have come to the conclusion that the board of education is not entitled to any further relief in the district court, for the reason that the judgment of the Supreme court, determining that those taxes were invalid, was a final judgment and determined that the board of education was not entitled to have the same or any portion thereof paid over to it by the collector. It seems that in the further proceedings taken for the disposition of the fund paid into the court by refunding it less certain expenses, to those that should be ascertained to have paid it in to the collector, the report of the referee and direction of the court to make such distribution includes and specifies certain persons amongst whom we understand is Mr. Dooly and some others who never participated in the prosecution, authorized any one to appear for them or accepted the results of the litigation and that their taxes remain in the hands of the district clerk. It seems to us that those persons' whose money are so situated have a right to be heard by an application made on their behalf, but as the decision determines that the board has no interest in the fund, we are of the opinion no relief could be had upon its application.

Respectfully,

WILLIAMS & VAN COTT.

Filed for information.

SCHOOL TAX FEES.

The following was also received from the same parties:

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 2, 1892.

Board of Education:

In reference to the litigation involving the school taxes for the year 1890, and which was determined by the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory adversely to the board of education, certain costs were taxed against the board, and judgment for the amounts entered in the respective cases. These costs are due the clerk and other officials of the court. We think the bills for the payment were recommended. Our attention has today been called to the fact by the clerk of the district court that the amounts have not yet been paid. We beg to call your attention to the matter again and recommend their payment, as we know of no reason for refusing to pay the same.

WILLIAMS & VAN COTT.

Mr. Nelson said that already nearly \$4000 had been taken as fees from the sum paid into court. Of this sum the clerk as receiver, and Collector Hardy as referee, received something like \$700; the attorneys received the remainder.

After some discussion the whole matter was ordered to "lay on the table."

A COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the attic of the Hamilton school be floored with surfaced lumber. The contractors, Coxford Bros. & Bryan, offer to floor the attic for \$285.

The committee reported that they had advertised for bids for moving dirt from the Lowell school grounds in the Twentieth ward to the Lincoln and Franklin school grounds in the Sixth and Fifteenth wards. The highest bid was \$1800 and the lowest, Stout & Drage, \$1450. The committee have instructed the clerk to make a contract with Messrs. Stout & Drage for \$1450 in accordance with the previous resolution of the board, and ask that their action be approved.

The report was passed.

BRYANT SCHOOL.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that at the time of letting the contract for the erection of the Bryant school, they intended to use the dry cremation closets, but learning soon afterward that the city contemplated the construction of sewer laterals eastward to Eighth East they considered it advisable that water closets be substituted. Messrs. Heesch, Davis & Co. are doing the plumbing and the committee recommended that their bid to put in all the piping necessary for a first-class system of water-works to be connected with the sewer for the sum of \$622, be accepted. The item "water closets" was not included in the contract for the erection of the building.

Report adopted.

OQUIRH SCHOOL.

The committee on sites and buildings requested that they be authorized to advertise for bids for excavating, foundation, stonework, brickwork, plumbing and carpenter work and finishing of the Oquirrh school; that bids be received separately and reported separately and in the aggregate to this board.

This report was also adopted.

HAMILTON SCHOOL.

The committee on sites and buildings ask authority to enter into a contract for putting in all the necessary piping

and water closets in the Hamilton school building. This building, like the Bryant, was intended to have only cremating closets, but the cost of changing the flues for the cremating system was found to be so great that the board decided to put in steam and water closets. The cost for the work now contemplated will be about \$450.

Report adopted.

WANTED HALF PAY.

The committee on teachers, to whom was referred the communication of Mrs. Webster, principal of the Twentieth ward school asking for half pay while unable to pursue her duties, reported, recommending that she be allowed one week's salary as per rule of the board. Report adopted.

AT \$75 PER MONTH.

The committee on teachers recommended the appointment of Mrs. Hamer to a position in the primary department of the Eleventh school at a salary of \$75 per month. Adopted.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL USE.

The committee on school work recommended the purchase of certain French and German classics needed in the high school, at an expense of about \$20; also one Lang's and one Greek dictionary and one large classical atlas for use in the high school, also that the meter and gas be conducted into the laboratory, which can be done at a very small expense.

The committee also recommended that all school books be distributed from the office of the board and that no books be passed from one school to another without passing through the office.

The report was passed.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported that the Lincoln school in the Sixth ward is fast nearing completion and requires the attention of a janitor. They recommended for the position James Morrow, at a salary of \$90 per month, he to take entire charge of the buildings, grounds and steam plant. The building superintendent reports that he will commence hauling the earth from the Twentieth ward site on November 4th and the person recommended is thoroughly qualified to receive it and can be used profitably in this manner until the building is ready for use.

Report adopted.

BOND BIDS.

The finance committee reported that they had advertised for bids for the remaining \$150,000 school bonds.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following bills were recommended for approval by the finance committee:

Thomas W. Jennings, rent board rooms, three months, September 15th.....	\$ 150 00
J. B. Bizer, rent building for 1892, October.....	20 00
S. A. Woolley, rent vestry room Twenty-first ward October.....	20 00
O. A. Jennings, rent building on Sixth street October 30th.....	31 50
M. E. Steele, rent Allen building.....	80 00
Union National bank, rent October 6th.....	80 00
Wm. Roberts, rent September and October.....	20 00
J. A. Heiss, rent for September and October.....	60 00
Isaac Hunter, rent October.....	70 00
Joelin and Park, furnishing and repairing clocks.....	40 00
A. Steele, freight prepaid on desks.....	51 91
A. Steifel, drayage moving books to store room.....	19 97

F. Auerbach & Bro., supplies.....	13 31
J. C. Watson & Bro., drayage on car load of desks to.....	22 10
A. E. Folland, railroad iron for Jackson school.....	24 90
Selma U. Watson, for extra work and material Lincoln.....	205 00
James Spencer, Bateman Co., plumbing at high school.....	175 00
E. C. Coffin & Co. hose.....	20 00
Commercial Mill & Building company, material and labor at high school.....	604 00
J. Mudge & Co., blackboard.....	175 00
Geo. Harper, labor.....	63 00
Wm. D. Finney, assistant superintendent buildings.....	91 00
W. H. Nichols, assistant superintendent buildings.....	83 00
Joseph Judd, assistant superintendent buildings.....	54 00
Arthur Hu-d, unpacking and labeling books.....	4 00
Salt Lake Gas company, three months, August, September and October.....	13 26
Salt Lake Times, advertising.....	23 90
F. B. Allen, cutting for Jackson railroad iron.....	11 90
F. B. Allen, cutting for Lincoln school.....	1 30
L. G. Hardy, special school tax, 1890, uncollected.....	65 00
Tribune Job Printing company, advertising.....	5 00
Tribune publishing company, advertising.....	11 20
Denbaler Band, band Columbus day.....	45 00
Westenholme & Morris, coal for October.....	514 20
C. J. Parson, school work superintendent.....	203 00
John Green, scavenger.....	75 00
Bears & Jeremy, rent of storeroom.....	43 00
T. C. Armstrong, rent building month.....	20 00
B. P. DeLong, for rent of Hico's Building.....	30 00
Janitors' salaries, for month of October.....	1120 00
Total.....	\$1115 47

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Timothy Mets of Mesa, Arizona, called at the News office this afternoon, having just returned from a mission to the Netherlands and Belgium, over which he acted as preaching officer while there. He reports the mission in those countries in a promising condition.

Elder Mets was affected with very poor health during his absence and is glad to get home again. He returns in good spirits and will visit friends in this city and various towns in northern Utah until about the 10th of December, when he expects to leave for Arizona.

Elder James H. Anderson, who has just returned from England after two years' absence, made a welcome call at the News office this afternoon. Brother Anderson has been engaged on the editorial staff of the *Millennium Star* during the entire period named, and in addition to his journalistic labors has done considerable editorial work. As an old and faithful employee of the *Deseret News*, his former associates were delighted to welcome him back again into their midst.

Brother Anderson comes home in good health, with the exception of a severe cold contracted during his homeward journey. He is looking first-rate.

DEATHS.

STEWART.—In this city, November 1st, at 1 o'clock a. m., of typhoid fever, Edward Stewart, aged nine years and two months.

GORRINGE.—In the Nineteenth ward this city, Oct. 31, of heart disease, William O. Gorringer, aged 68 years.

FULLMER.—In Salt Lake city, November 1st, of lung fever, John William son of David and Sarah S. Fullmer, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. JUNE, 1850.

NO. 22.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DECISION IN THE CHURCH CASES.

The adjourned session of the June term of the Territorial Supreme court was held this morning in the Supreme court room, Dooly building. Chief Justice Zane presided, and there were with him on the bench Associate Justices Blackburn and Miner. The members of the bar gathered in strong force. Judge Anderson occupied a seat among his legal brethren, those present including Attorneys F. S. Richards, W. H. Dickson, Judge Henderson, Judge Juul, Judge Sutherland, Judge Loofbourow, Arthur Brown, E. W. Tatlock, C. S. Varian, Jno. M. Zane, Ogden Hiles, Judge Bennett, Judge J. A. Marshall, Barlow Ferguson, E. B. Critchlow, W. C. Reilly, J. A. Williams, S. P. Armstrong.

The minutes of the last session of court were read by Clerk Bache and signed, after which Chief Justice Zane delivered the following anxiously awaited opinion in

THE CHURCH CASES:

The late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and others, defendants, vs. the United States of America, plaintiff.

We are now called upon to designate the objects to which the personal property in the hands of the receiver shall be devoted, and to decide upon the mode of its application.

The questions presented for our decision require an examination of the Master's report, and the interpretation of congressional enactments designed to suppress polygamy, as well as an application of the doctrine of equity applicable to the rights of property dedicated to charitable uses.

This suit is maintained under Sec. 17 of an act in force March 3rd, 1887, and is as follows:

"That the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, incorporating, continuing, or providing for the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the ordinance of the so-called general assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, so far as the same may now have legal force and validity, are hereby disapproved and annulled, and the said corporation, in so far as it may have or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved. That it shall be the duty of

the attorney general of the United States to cause such proceeding to be taken in the Supreme court of the Territory of Utah as shall be proper to execute the foregoing provisions of this section and to wind up the affairs of said corporation conformably to law; and in such proceedings the court shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to make such decree or decrees as shall be proper to effectuate the transfer of the title to real property now held and used by said corporation for places of worship, and parsonages connected therewith, and burial grounds, and of the description mentioned in the proviso to section thirteen of this act and in section twenty-six of this act, to the respective trustees mentioned in section twenty-six of this act; and for the purposes of this section said court shall have all the powers of a court of equity." Section thirteen referred to in the section quoted made it "the duty of the attorney general of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section three of the act of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, entitled 'An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories.'" This section also declared that such property so forfeited and escheated should be disposed of by the secretary of the interior and the proceeds thereof applied to the benefit of the common schools in the Territory in which such property might be, and provided that no building, or the grounds appurtenant thereto, held and occupied exclusively in which to worship God, or parsonages connected therewith or burial grounds should be forfeited. And section 3 above mentioned declared that it should not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any territory of a greater value than \$50,000, and that all real estate acquired or held by any such corporation or association contrary to the provisions of the act should be forfeited and escheated to the United States.

Section 26, also referred to in section 17, is as follows:

"That all religious societies, sects and congregations shall have the right to have and to hold, through trustees appointed by any court exercising probate powers in a Territory, only on the nomination of the authorities of

such society, sect or congregation, so much real property for the erection or use of houses of worship, and for such parsonages and burial grounds as shall be necessary for the convenience and use of the several congregations of such religious society, sect or congregation."

These acts provide that all real estate held by any church for religious or charitable purposes not used for houses of worship, parsonage or burial grounds, acquired contrary to the act of 1862, shall be forfeited and escheated to the United States.

And they annul the charter of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and provide for winding up its affairs and for the transfer of its real property not forfeited and escheated, to trustees appointed by the probate court on the nomination of the authorities of such church.

In these enactments Congress recognized the religion of the Latter-day Saints as lawful and their church though disincorporated as having the right through trustees selected by its authorities to own houses in which to worship God and for their ministers to live in. In the second section of the act of 1862 it is declared that it shall be so construed as not to affect or interfere with "the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience."

Upon a hearing of this case on the bill, answer, evidence and stipulation of the parties, this court held the various sections above mentioned, and the acts referred to, valid and appointed a receiver to take possession of all real and personal property of the defunct corporation and to hold the same to be disposed of according to law, and upon a further and subsequent hearing the court made a further decree by which it set apart to the disincorporated body of religious worshippers, block eighty-seven in plat "A" Salt Lake City, known as the "Temple Block" and held the remainder of real estate acquired in violation of the 3rd section of the act of 1862 subject to forfeiture and escheat to the United States. That the personal property of the Church, by reason of the dissolution of its corporation because of the failure or illegality of the trust to which it had been dedicated at its acquisition and in consequence of its use by the corporation in operation of law became forfeited and escheated to the United States. From

this decree the defendant and the intervenors, George Romney and others on behalf of themselves and all other members of the late corporation appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The latter court affirmed the decree appealed from except the part relating to the personal property; and held that the personal property could not be appropriated to the purpose to which it had been dedicated because the same was, in whole, or in part, contrary to law or opposed to public policy; that there did not exist any person or persons, natural or legal, legally entitled to any portion of it as successors in interest to the Church, and that it had devolved on the United States, and not being lawfully applicable to the purposes to which it was originally dedicated or for which it had been acquired, and to which at the commencement of this suit it was being devoted by the corporation and its controlling authorities, the same ought to be limited and appointed to such charitable uses, lawful in their character, as should most nearly correspond to those to which it was originally destined, to be ascertained and defined * * * by reference to a master for examination, enquiry and report thereon, subject to the approval of the court, and to be established, administered and carried out in such manner and according to such scheme as may be approved by the court."

The case was remanded to this court with directions to modify its decree as above directed "and to take run further proceedings as to law and justice may appertain in conformity with the opinion."

In conformity with this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States and its decree, this case was referred to the Master. And two schemes were presented to him. One by the defendant's solicitors proposing to vest such personal property in the First Presidency of the Church, in trust for the relief and assistance of its poor members needing pecuniary aid, and for the erection, repair and maintenance of houses of worship of people of that faith and limiting the use to these two purposes.

The other scheme proposed by the solicitors of the United States would vest this property in a commissioner appointed by the court to be used by him for the benefit of the public schools of the Territory.

The Master has reported this last plan and recommended its approval by the court. To which the defendant's solicitors object and intend to "approve their scheme, and plaintiff's solicitors insist upon the one recommended by the Master.

Behind the legal title to the funds in controversy in the late corporation, its beneficial rights belonging to natural persons. Out of the confidence reposed in the church officials who controlled them, an obligation that they would faithfully apply these funds according to the general understanding of their contributors. The Supreme Court of the United States in its opinion directing these proceedings said: "The property in question has been dedicated to public and charitable uses. It matters not whether it is the product of private contributions made during the course of half a

century, or of taxes imposed upon the people or of gains arising from fortunate operations in business or appreciation in value; the charitable uses for which it is held are stamped upon it by charter, by ordinance, by regulation and by usage in such an indelible manner that there can be no mistake as to their character, purpose or object."

Mormon Church vs. United States, 186 U. S. p. 50.

In its opinion the court does not distinguish and consider singly and separately the various charitable objects to which the property in controversy was dedicated. In fact the inquiry by the trial court had not gone that far; they were considered in a lump (so to speak) and the whole lump appears to have been regarded as tainted with polygamy. The court, on appeal, could not look at the merits of each object of charity separately, because the findings of the evidence did not disclose the object singly or their peculiar merits.

"In his inquiry the Master advanced, and we are permitted to see the objects to which the fund had been devoted. In the light of the evidence reported by him we can distinguish the good from the bad, the worthy from the unworthy, and understand to which, and in what proportions the Church authorities had applied the fund before it was taken out of their hands.

It appears from the evidence reported by the Master that George Q. Cannon testified, "That he was first counselor to Wilford Woodruff, President of the Church, and that he was familiar with the purposes for which contributions creating the fund were made for many years; that they were voluntarily made for religious and charitable purposes; that appropriation and distribution of it was left to the First Presidency, and the proceeds were expended on temples and places of worship and for the poor and such charitable objects as arose; that the First Presidency in their appropriations of this fund were limited to Church purposes; that the custom has been for the First Presidency to submit to the semi-annual conference of the Church a report showing the appropriations and their purposes, and such reports were approved by that body." This testimony was corroborated by the testimony of other officers of the Church and there was no evidence contradicting it.

The Master in his report states that the "allegations that ever since the organization of the Church and down to the time when the fund was taken possession of by the receiver herein, the fund has been managed, controlled and disbursed by and under the direction of the First Presidency of the Church, and was devoted and applied solely to the religious and charitable uses in which the Church and the members thereof were interested; that much the larger part of the fund had prior to March 3rd, 1887, been devoted to the building of temples, meeting houses and other places of worship for the members of the Church and for the relief of its poor and distressed members, their families, and to the widows and orphans of such members who were in needy and distressed circumstances, were in the main

supported by the evidence adduced before him."

It also appears from the testimony that about \$75,000 per annum had been appropriated out of this fund to assist the poor previous to the time it was placed in the hands of the receiver, and about \$50,000 per annum to the erection and repair of places of worship, and that as much will be required in the future.

The money and personal property in the hands of the receiver and to be disposed of by the court is about \$400,000. The money donated to assist and relieve the poor and erect places of worship and maintain and repair them are for charitable uses.

The St. of 43 Ellis, c. 4, is regarded as the highest standard by which to determine charitable uses and purposes.

Among the objects mentioned in that act as charitable is "relief for the aged, impotent and poor people;" donations for "schools of learning, free schools, repair of churches;" and for "aid or ease of any poor inhabitants;" and for "house of correction;" many other purposes and objects are mentioned as charitable in this statute.

The statute has been liberally construed by the courts.

In the case of Jackson vs. Phillips and others, 14 Allen, 554, the court said: "Charities are not confined at the present day to those which were permitted by law in England in the reign of Elizabeth. A gift for the advancement of religion or other charitable purpose in a manner permitted by existing laws is not the less valid by reason of having such an object as would not have been legal at the time of the passage of the Statute of Charitable Uses. For example, charitable trusts for dissenters from the established church have been uniformly upheld in England since the Toleration Act of 1 W. & M. c. 18, removed the legal disabilities under which such sects previously labored."

Attorney General vs. Hickman, 2 Eq. Cas. Ab. 193.

Lloyd vs. Spillet, 3 P. W. 344.

S. C. 2 Atk. 143.

Attorney General vs. Cock, 2 Ves. Sen. 278.

And in this country since the Revolution no distinction has been made between charitable gifts for the benefit of different religious sects."

While the Master finds in substance that the fund was devoted and applied by the Church solely to the religious uses of the Church, and much the larger part of it to places of worship for its members, and to the relief of its poor and distressed members and their families and to widows and orphans of such members in needy and distressed circumstances, he reached the conclusion "That all the uses to which this property had been applied rested under the condemnation of the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States; that it had been adjudged that the property cannot go back to any of such uses." If this conclusion as to the effect of that decree is correct, then the scheme proposed by which the fund would be devoted alone to assist poor, distressed and needy members of the Church, its widows and orphans and to aid in the construction and repair of its houses of worship must be denied.

The court having found in its decree

that the uses and purposes to which the fund in question had been dedicated were in whole or in part opposed to public policy, good morals and contrary to the laws of the United States, said:

"And not being lawfully applicable to the purposes for which it was originally dedicated or acquired and to which at the commencement of this suit it was being devoted by the corporation and its controlling authorities the same ought to be limited and appointed to such charitable uses, lawful in their character, as most nearly correspond to those to which it was originally destined.

The court did not mean to say that the assistance of the poor and distressed members of the Church, and aid and comfort to the widows and orphans of its members were opposed to public policy, good morals and contrary to the laws of the United States.

The decree concludes: "Wherefore it is * * * decreed that the cause be remanded to the Supreme court of the Territory of Utah, with directions to modify its decree as herein directed, and to take such further proceedings as to law and justice may appertain in conformity with the opinion of this court."

Mormon Church vs. United States, 140 U. S. 865.

This decree must be construed in the light of the opinion of the court ordering and making the decree.

138 U. S. 50.

The court used the following language in its opinion:

"But it also stated in the findings of fact, and is a matter of public notoriety, that the religious uses intended to be subserved and promoted are the inculcation and spread of the doctrines and usages of the Mormon Church, one of the distinguishing features of which is the practice of polygamy—a crime against the laws and abhorrent to the sentiments and feelings of the civilized world." And after stating that the Church in defiance of law was persevering in propagating this doctrine, and condemning it in unmistakable language the court continued, "The question therefore is whether, the promotion of such a nefarious system and practice, so repugnant to our laws and to the principles of our civilization is to be allowed to continue by sanction of the government itself; and whether the funds accumulated for that purpose shall be restored to the same unlawful uses as heretofore, to the detriment of the true interests of civil society."

In substance the court said that the fund was used to promote and spread the doctrines and usages of the Church, one of the distinguishing features of which was the practice of polygamy, and that to return to the authorities of the Church or to Romney and others, intervenors, on behalf of all its unincorporated members as they asked to be appropriated and used without limitation, would be in effect to sanction such unlawful use of the fund for the same unlawful purpose—the propagation of polygamy.

It understood that this fund was used to propagate and spread the doctrines and usages of the church and that polygamy was one of those doctrines and its practice was one of its

usages; the court did not undertake to distinguish the lawful purposes of the church from the one that was unlawful. It was not asked by the parties, or either of them, to do that.

Referring to the law of March 3rd, 1857, the court said: "The only question we have to consider in this regard is as to the constitutional power of congress to pass it. Nor are we now called upon to declare what disposition ought to be made of the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

This suit is in some respects a auxiliary one, instituted for the purpose of taking possession of and holding for final disposition the property of the defunct corporation in the hands of a receiver and winding up its affairs. To that extent and to that only the decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory has gone."

The opinion concludes: "The application of Romney and others representing the unincorporated members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is fully disposed of by the considerations already adduced. The principal question discussed has been, whether the property of the Church was in such a condition as to authorize the government and the court to take possession of it and hold it until it shall be seen what final disposition of it should be made; and we think it was in such a condition, and that it is properly held in the custody of the receiver.

The rights of the Church members will necessarily be taken into consideration in the final disposition of the case. There is no ground for granting their present application. The property is in the custody of the law, awaiting the judgment of the court as to its final disposition in view of the illegal uses to which it is subject in the hands of the Church of Latter-day Saints, whether incorporated or unincorporated. The conditions for claiming possession of it by members of the sect or community under the act do not at present exist."

The court held that it was not then called upon to declare what disposition ought to be made of the fund; that the principal question considered by it was whether the property of the church was in such a condition as to authorize the court to take possession of it by its receiver and hold it until it should be seen what final disposition should be made of it; that the property was in the custody of the law awaiting final disposition by the court in view of the illegal uses to which it was subject in the hands of the church authorities—whether incorporated or unincorporated; that the conditions for claiming possession of it by the members of the Mormon sect or community did not then exist; that their rights would necessarily be taken into consideration in the final disposition of the case; and that there was no ground for granting their application as then made and at that time.

In this there is nothing to indicate that the court understood that the rights of the unincorporated members of the Church were barred by its decree. In fact the court expressly said that their rights would necessarily be taken into consideration in the final disposition of the case—rights determined by the decree could not be

taken into consideration afterwards. The case was remanded and the Territorial court was directed to refer the questions as to the rights of the Church and its members and all others to the fund to a Master for examination and inquiry as to their rights under the conditions existing at the time of the inquiry and for the suggestion of a scheme or mode by which it could be "limited and appointed to such charitable uses, lawful in their character, as might most nearly correspond to those to which it was originally destined."

We cannot concur in the conclusion of the Master that the Supreme court in its decree condemned all the uses to which the fund had been dedicated, and that it forbids the application of any part of it to any of them. It appears from the opinion that polygamy was the only object that the court found to be unlawful, and we cannot believe that it intended to condemn all the worthy purposes of the Church because of this unlawful one. Did the virus of this permeate every charitable purpose of the Mormon people? One of the charities to which this fund was appropriated was the assistance and relief of the poor of the Church, another was the erection and repair of houses of worship. The decree cannot be construed to condemn those purposes—to condemn those qualities as vicious in the Latter-day Saints that we regard as virtues in other people.

We are of the opinion that the decree of the Supreme court of the United States in this cause does not forbid us from limiting and appointing this fund to a charitable use that is lawful within the scope of the purpose to which it was originally dedicated.

We will now consider the two schemes presented for our consideration and adoption. Neither of them is unlawful or opposed to public policy or morality.

The scheme that would devote the fund to the aid and assistance of the poor members of the Church and their families and to the erection and repair of its places of worship would limit it to objects within the scope of the intentions of its donors.

The other would devote and appoint it to a use not intended by its donors and to which it was not dedicated.

This brings us to the question, can the court appropriate this fund to a charitable object not intended by its contributors and to which it had not been dedicated?

The court said in its opinion remanding this case, "It is obvious that any property of the corporation which may be adjudged to be forfeited and escheated will be subject to a more absolute control and disposition by the government than that which is not so forfeited. The non-forfeited property will be subject to such disposition only as may be required by the law of charitable uses, while the forfeited and escheated property, being subject to a more absolute control of the government, will admit of a greater latitude of discretion in regard to its disposition."

The legal title and all equitable rights to the real estate forfeited and escheated, because held contrary to the law of 1862, vests in the government to be dealt with and disposed of according to law. While the personal

property cannot be so forfeited and escheated and it must be disposed of according to the law of charities. While the decree gave the possession and custody of the personal property to the receiver to be held subject to the further order of the court, the use was to charitable objects, lawful in their character, within the general intent of the donors. The opinion does not say that the control over the personal property is absolute; that it was regardless of the purposes of its dedication. The court further said in the same opinion:

"The principles of the law of charities are not confined to a particular people or nation but prevail in all civilized countries pervaded by the spirit of Christianity. * * *

A leading and prominent principle prevailing in them all is that property devoted to a charitable and worthy object, promotive of the public good, shall be applied to the purpose of its dedication, and protected from spoliation and from diversion to other objects. Though devoted to a particular use it is considered as given to the public, and is therefore taken under the guardianship of the law. If it cannot be applied to the particular use for which it was intended, either because the objects to be served have failed, or because they have become unlawful and repugnant to the public policy of the State it will be applied to some object of kindred character so as to fulfill in substance if not in manner and form the purpose of its consecration."

In illustration of the application of the principle, the court quotes from the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, in his opinion in *Attorney General vs. Lady Downing*, 1 Wilmot, 32: "But where property is given to mistaken charitable uses this court distinguishes between the charity and the use; and setting the charitable bequest in the intention of the testator they execute the intention varying the use as the king who is the curator of all charities, and the constitutional trustee for the performance of them, please to direct and appoint."

In this it is not stated that a of equity in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction could vary the use to objects outside of the intention of the donor; but it does say "varying the use as the king pleases to direct and appoint." And after citing cases from various countries, many from England and our own land, in illustration of the doctrine of *cy pres*, the court continues, "The true ground is that the property given to a charity becomes in a measure public property, only applicable as far as may be it is true, to the specific purposes to which it is devoted. * * *

Hence when such property ceases to have any other owner by the failure of the trustees, by forfeiture for illegal application or for any other cause, the ownership naturally and necessarily falls upon the sovereign power of the state; and thereupon the court of chancery, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, will appoint a new trustee to take the place of the trustees that have failed or that have been set aside, and will give directions for the further management and administration of the property; or if the case is beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the court the legislature may interpose and make such disposition of the matter as

will accord with the purposes of justice and right. The funds are not lost to the public as charity funds; they are not lost to the general objects or class of objects which they were intended to subserve or effect."

In this the court says that when such property ceases to have any other owner by the failure of the trustees for any cause, the court of Chancery in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction will appoint new trustees; or if the case is beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the court, the legislature may interpose and make such disposition of the matter as will accord with the purposes of justice and right.

If a person holding the legal title of property, for the use of another, or others, refuses to discharge the obligation arising out of the confidence reposed in him to apply it according to the trust, or if he forfeits his right to do so for any cause, the court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction will appoint another trustee. This jurisdiction, termed ordinary jurisdiction is confined to the selection of the instrument to apply the property to the object; it does not extend to the selection of a new object to which to apply the funds.

The ordinary jurisdiction is here limited to the mode; but if the case is beyond that the opinion says the legislature may interpose to prevent the funds from being lost to the general objects or class of objects which they were intended to subserve, and in so doing may make such disposition of the matter as will accord with justice and right.

In the opinion from which we have been quoting the court defined the powers of the government to deal with the real estate forfeited and escheated to it, and also its authority with respect to the property not so forfeited and escheated. The court also disclaimed the power of the government through its courts of equity in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction and its authority through the sovereign in monarchical governments, and also its authority as expressed in enactments of the law making department in a republic.

It requires a careful examination of the opinion to distinguish the powers held to be applicable to the forfeited and escheated property from those applying to the property not forfeited and escheated, and also to distinguish the powers held to pertain to the court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction with respect to property dedicated to charitable uses, from those belonging to the sovereign in a monarchy with respect to such property or to the law-making department in a government based upon the will of the people—one in which they are sovereign.

In *Jackson vs. Phillips* and others, 14 Allen, 539, a testator "bequeathed the same to trustees; one for the preparation and circulation of books, newspapers, the delivery of speeches, and such other means as in their judgment" would "create a public sentiment," as would "put an end to negro slavery in this country," and the other for the benefit of "fugitive slaves" who might "escape from slave holding states." After his death slavery was abolished by the thirteenth amendment to the constitution

of the United States. Held "that these charitable bequests should be applied to carry out the intentions of the testator as nearly as possible, according to a scheme to be settled by a master and approved by the court." The master reported that "both sums should be paid over to the trustees, the first to be paid by them from time to time to an association already established to promote the education, support and interest of the freedmen, lately slaves in those states in which slavery had been so abolished; and the second sum (being of small amount) to the use of necessitous persons of African descent in the City of Boston and its vicinity, preference being given to such as had escaped from slavery."

The purpose of the first bequest was the liberation of negro slaves, and the purpose of the second was to assist such as might escape from slave holding states. The general purpose was aid to negro slaves. And these slaves having been liberated, the court held that the sum should be devoted to their use and benefit as freedmen, except a small portion to be used for the benefit of necessitous persons of the same race in Boston and its vicinity. While the mode prescribed by the testator for benefiting the negro slave by securing their liberation and by aiding those who had escaped from slavery was necessarily abandoned, the general object of the bequest was not. The court devoted it to their use as freedmen and to needy persons of the same race in a particular locality.

In this decision, the court went to the verge of its jurisdiction. In the same opinion the court said, "This power of disposition by the sign manual of the crown in direct opposition to the declared intention of the testator, whether it is to be deemed to have belonged to the king as head of the church as well as of the state, intrusted and empowered to see that nothing be done to the dishonor of the crown or the propagation of a false religion; *Rex vs. Portington*, 1 Salt, 162; 8 C. 1 Eq. Cas. Ab. 98; or to have been derived from the power exercised by the Roman emperor, who was sovereign legislator as well as supreme interpreter of the laws; *Dig.* 83, 2, 17; 50, 8, 4; *Code*, lib. 1, tit. 2, c. 19; tit. 14, c. 12; is clearly a prerogative and not a judicial power, and could not be exercised by this court; and it is difficult to see how it could be held to exist at all in a republic, in which charitable bequests have never been forfeited to the use or submitted to the disposition of the government, because unconstitutional; *Legal*, 4 Dane Ab. 239. *Gard vs. White*, 2 Dana 176. *Methodist Church vs. Remington*, 1 Watts, 228."

In the same opinion the court said further: "It is accordingly well settled by decisions of the highest authority, that when a gift is made to trustees for a charitable purpose, the general nature of which is pointed out, and which is lawful and valid at the time of the death of the testator, and no intention is expressed to limit it to a particular institution or mode of application, and afterwards either by change of circumstances the scheme of the testator becomes impracticable, or by change of law becomes illegal, the fund, having once vested in charity, does not go to the

heirs at law as a resulting trust, but is to be applied by the court of chancery, in the exercise of its jurisdiction in equity, as near the testator's particular directions as possible, to carry out his general charitable intent."

The court expressly said that when the gift is for a charitable purpose the general nature of which is pointed out, and no intention is expressed to limit it to a particular institution or mode of application and afterwards the scheme of the testator becomes impracticable or illegal, the fund must be applied by the court as near the testator's particular direction as possible to carry out his general charitable intent. The court cannot select any object of charity outside the scope of the general intent.

The doctrine of *cy pres* is only a liberal rule of construction to ascertain the intention of the donor, and all the rules relating thereto are intended to aid in ascertaining and carrying out as nearly as may be the true intention of the donor. His intention should be the aim of the court.

"The difference between the crown and the court is this: The court is governed by known judicial rules of interpretation; the crown is governed by its own good will and pleasure in deducing or imparting such intentions as it sees fit. 2 Perry on Trusts, Sec 727.

In discussing the doctrine of *cy pres* in its opinion in the case of Moore's Heirs vs. Moore's Devises, 4 Dana, 354, after referring to the prerogative of the king as *patria potestas* as to gifts to charitable use, the court said: "And this regal prerogative, with some other curative powers inherent in the crown, was delegated to the Chancellor of England in his ordinary ministerial capacity as the keeper of the great seal and official organ of the king." And then after remarking that we have no such officer in the United States as the Chancellor of England; that our chancery courts have no other jurisdiction than that of courts of equity and no other power than that which is judicial or regulated by law, said further that "We do not admit that the commonwealth, as *patria potestas* can rightfully interfere unless there be an abuse to her; and then she may become absolute and beneficial owner. Rights here are regulated by law." * * * "We are satisfied that the *cy pres* doctrine of England is not, or should not be, a judicial doctrine, except in one kind of case; and that is, where there is an available charity to an identified or ascertainable object, and a particular mode, inadequate, illegal or inappropriate, or which happens to fail, has been prescribed.

In such a case a court of equity may substitute or sanction any other mode that may be lawful and suitable as will effectuate the declared intention of the donor, and not arbitrarily and in the dark, presuming on his motives or wishes, declare an object for him. A court may act judicially as long as it effectuates the lawful intention of the donor. But it does not act judicially when it applies his bounty to a specific object of charity, selected by itself, merely because he had dedicated it to charity generally, or to a specified purpose which cannot be effectuated; for the court cannot know

or decide that he would have been willing that it should be applied to the object to which the judge, in the plenitude of his unregulated discretion and peculiar benevolence has seen fit to decree its appropriation, whereby he, and not the donor, in effect and at last, creates the charity."

This doctrine was re-affirmed in Curline's Adm'x vs. Curline's Heirs, 8 Dana, 83, the court holding that property law dedicated by the donor to a certain charity could not be diverted or appointed by the court to any other object, and if property is devised in such general terms that it may be devoted to one or more of several charities it cannot be devoted by the court to any object not embraced in such general terms, and said that by doing so the court might apply the charity to an object which the donor did not intend it and to which he never would have devoted it. Gilman et al. vs. Hamilton et al., 16 Ill., 225, holds that the court cannot change the charity to any object not intended by the donor.

In City of Philadelphia vs. Girards Heirs, 45 P. St. R., the court said "In all gifts for charitable uses the law makes a very clear distinction between those parts of a writing conveying them, which declare that the gift and its purposes and those which direct the mode of its distribution."

In the same opinion the court further said, "And this is the doctrine of *cy pres*, so far as it has been expressly adopted by us. Not the doctrine 'grossly revolting to the public sense of justice' (1 Waite, 226) and 'carried to the extravagant length that it was formerly in England (17 S. & R. 93) by which an unlawful and entirely indefinite charity was transformed by the court or the crown into one that was lawful and definite, though not at all intended by the donor or testator. But a reasonable doctrine of which a well defined charity, or one where the means of definition are given, may be enforced in favor of the general intent, even where the mode or means provided by the donor fail by reason of their inadequacy or unlawfulness."

From these authorities we may deduce the general rule that courts of equity in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction cannot devote any portion of a fund dedicated to charitable uses to any object not contemplated by the donor; that when property is given to a class of objects in general terms and also directed to be applied to one of them in special terms, if its application to that one becomes unlawful or impracticable the doctrine of *cy pres* authorizes the court to devote it to one or more of those embraced in the general intent most analogous to the one specially named; that the general intent may not be expressed in explicit terms if the devise or dedication in the light of the circumstances authorizes the court to infer that such was the donor's wish in that event. The same rules apply when the charity is the result of contributions by a large number of people.

It is plain from the evidence before us that the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints contributed the fund in dispute, expecting and wishing it to be applied by the First Presidency to Church purposes—to objects promoted by the Church.

We cannot find from the evidence before us that the Mormon people who contributed this fund intended or expected the fund or any part of it would be appropriated to the support of the common schools of the Territory. In common with non-Mormons the Latter-day Saints are taxed to maintain the public schools, and to take the money that they contributed for Church purposes and devoted also to their support would be unequal and unjust.

Were it simply a matter of discretion with us we would not be disposed to assume superior and peculiar wisdom and say to these people that we will devote the contributions made by you for Church purposes to a purpose that you did not intend it—to the support of the common schools, because we think that a more worthy object. We cannot adopt the scheme presented by the plaintiff and reported by the Master.

We will now consider the scheme for the application of this fund presented by the defendants. Their plan would vest this property in the First Presidency of the Church, now consisting of Wilford Woodruff, its President, and George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, its counselors, and their successors in office in trust, to apply the proceeds thereof and to limit its use to the relief and assistance of the poor of the Church, and to the building and repair of convenient and necessary places of worship for its members. It appears from the evidence before us that this fund was very largely applied to these two objects by the First Presidency prior to the time it was taken from their possession and control. But we are also authorized to infer that at the time this case was tried in 1858 and prior thereto the teachers of the Church and its missionaries taught of by its authority that the practice of polygamy was right, and that the Church in that way propagated it and that a portion of the property in dispute was used to aid and support such teachers and missionaries and in that way was applied to an immoral and unlawful end. The scheme under consideration, however, would forbid the use of this fund for any such purpose; it requires it to be used for the benefit of needy members and to be applied to the erection of houses of worship for the Latter-day Saints. The relief of the needy and distressed of whatever faith cannot be immoral or unlawful.

Nor can we say that the expenditure of money for the erection and repair of convenient and necessary houses of worship for the Mormon people is devoted to an immoral or unlawful purpose.

In the legislation of Congress with respect to polygamy, houses of worship, parsonages and burial grounds are reserved to the Church and the decision remanding this case affirms so much of the decree of the trial court as set such property apart to the Church.

We now come to another question—Can this court in the exercise of its ordinary chancery jurisdiction vest this fund in the First Presidency to be applied to the two purposes that we have seen are lawful? This property as the evidence shows was given to the church authorities named, to be applied to church purposes in their discretion. Assuming that a portion of it was so expended by such authorities as to propagate polygamy can the court now limit the proceeds of the entire fund to the relief of the poor and

to the erection and repair of houses of worship—two lawful objects, and the one to which the larger portion of the fund had always been devoted.

We may presume that the contributors expected and intended that the First Presidency would apply their gifts to such purposes as they might deem practicable and right, and if they should deem any object impracticable and wrong that they would devote the whole of it to such of the objects deemed practicable and right. The church authorities now propose to apply the entire fund to the two purposes named which must be conceded practicable and lawful, and they on behalf of the entire sect pray the court to decree that they shall devote it to these two lawful purposes and that they may be prohibited from applying it to any other.

In the case of Jackson vs. Phillips and others, the court said: "When a charitable intent appears on the face of the will but the terms used are broad enough to allow of the fund being applied either in a lawful or an unlawful manner the gift will be supported and its application restrained within the bounds of the law."

When the dedication is broad enough to allow the trustee to apply the fund to unlawful as well as lawful purposes the court will limit its application to the lawful ones. When the terms of the gift authorize the trustees to devote the fund to either of these two subjects, one lawful and the other illegal, its application will be confined to the legal purposes and the illegal one will be rejected. "The principle of these cases seems to be the same that although a valid charitable use should happen to be joined by way of alternative with one which is invalid, no matter how, the manner being altogether indifferent, the former will not be prejudiced by its connection with the latter."

Bocey's Law of Trusts, p. 232.

There is English authority entitled to great weight, to the effect that if a testator gives one charitable fund to two or more objects in definite proportions and one fails, the other objects that have not failed may be substituted for the one that has and the entire fund may be devoted to them, unless the terms of the will exclude such an application.

In the case of Attorney General vs. Ironmongers' Company, 7 English Chancery Reports, 578, Lord Chancellor Brougham said, "When a testator gives one charitable fund to three several classes of objects, unless he excludes by most express provisions the application of one portion to the purpose to which the others are destined, it is clear that the court may thus execute his intention in the event of an impossibility of applying that portion to its original destination."

The character of charity is impressed on the whole fund; there is good sense in presuming that had the testator known that one object was to fail he would have given its appropriate fund to the increase of the funds destined to the objects of his bounty; and there is convenience in acting as he would himself have done. This is the foundation of the doctrine of *cy pres*. This case was also before the court when Cottenham vs. Lord Clarendon, and in considering the rule of construction in such cases he said:

"It is obviously true that if several charities be named in a will and one fail for want of objects, one of the others may be found to be *cy pres* to that which has failed; and if so, it being approved by the testator ought to be an additional recommendation; but such other charity ought not, as I conceive, to be preferred to some other more nearly resembling that which has failed."

In such a case the weight of authority in this country, as we think, is that the amount specially directed to be applied to the object that fails will be devoted to any

other whether expressly named in the will or dedication or not so named, if the terms of the will or dedication, in the light of the circumstances, authorize the court to infer that such an application is within the general intent of the testator or donor.

But the case of Attorney General vs. The Ironmongers' Company is not analogous to the one in hand. In that the trustee was directed to apply one half of the estate to one object and the other half to two other objects in equal proportions, so that it was necessary to apply the portion which the testator had expressly devoted to the object that failed to other objects; it was necessary to substitute another or other objects.

It appears from the evidence before us that the contributions to the fund in controversy were made with the understanding that they should be applied to church purposes, but that it was optional with the First Presidency to which object, and if to more than one, the amount to each. The donations were to all or any as those church officers might determine, and the court is asked to limit the application to two church purposes that are lawful. We have no doubt that this court in the exercise of its ordinary chancery jurisdiction may limit the application of this fund to the lawful purposes.

Defendants' solicitors also insist that the report of the master and accompanying evidence show that the church sanctioned the practice of polygamy by the means of, and in obedience to the manifesto of its President, and a resolution of its general conference adopted on the 6th of October, 1890.

In that manifesto, which is in evidence, the following language is found:

"We are not teaching polygamy or plural marriage or permitting any person to enter upon its practice. Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise. And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land.

And the resolution adopted by the general conference of the church on motion of Lorenzo Snow is: "I move that recognizing Wilford Woodruff as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the only man on earth at the present time who holds the keys of the sealing ordinances, we consider him fully authorized by virtue of his position to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing, and which is dated September 24, 1890; and that as a church in general conference assembled, we accept his declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding."

It appears from the evidence reported by the Master that Wilford Woodruff, the president of the church, testified that his object in issuing the manifesto was "to announce to the world that the plural marriage had been forbidden by the church and that it could not be practiced thereafter; that it was presented to the quorum of the twelve apostles and accepted by them; that it was afterwards presented to the officers and members of the church assembled at their sixteenth semi-annual conference on October 6th, 1890; that the conference received and adopted it by a unanimous vote; that there was present about ten thousand officers and members; the representation was a fair one from the whole territory, . . . and other places."

The witness further testified in substance that he has never heard of any opposition to it or dissent from it by any mem-

ber of the Church; that to the best of his knowledge the members of the Church willingly accepted and adopted it; that it would be contrary to the law of the Church for any member of it to enter into or contract a plural marriage, that any person entering into plural marriage after that date would be liable to excommunication from the Church, that there has not been any polygamous or plural marriage entered into or contracted by any member of the Church to his knowledge since the date of the manifesto; that he has not since that date assented to the practice of polygamy in any way or manner and that he does not know of any other officer of the Church that has; that he does not have any hope or expectation that the practice of polygamy will ever be re-established in the future; that all the revelations that the Church has ever accepted by a vote; that he believes in the principle of polygamy and presumes that the members of the Church do; that a principle may be believed in as a true one and still not be practiced; that a failure of any member to follow the manifesto would become a subject of Church discipline; that the intention of the manifesto was to require obedience to all the laws; that he issued the manifesto by inspiration and that he believed it was his duty to do so; that the manifesto and the resolution is the law of the Church, the law of God to us. We are required to observe that doctrine and tenet of our faith in our practices. He was asked: Q. President Woodruff, do you believe that the principle of plural marriage was revealed to the Church through Joseph Smith from the Almighty? A. I do. Q. Do you believe that the Almighty has revealed to the Church, through you, that it is discontinued and is no longer to be practiced? Q. You believe that? A. Yes, sir. The witness further answered, "my view is that inspiration is revelation."

The witness further testified in substance that the manifesto also prohibited the practice of unlawful exaltation. Other witnesses holding high official positions in the Church corroborated the testimony of its President, and there is no evidence before us tending to prove that any of the Church authorities, or that with their consent any of its members, since the date of the manifesto, have to their knowledge taught, advised, counseled or consented to the practice of polygamy or unlawful exaltation.

If the uncontracted testimony and evidence before us can be relied upon, it proves that the Church authorities and its members regard the manifesto and its resolution of October 6th, 1890, as prohibiting the practice of polygamy, and that they regard this prohibition as the law of God to them. That within the pale of civilization where laws exist against it, the practice of polygamy is wrong, but that outside of this limit it may be rightfully practiced.

Assuming that they believe that the Supreme Lawgiver in a revelation to Joseph Smith the then head of the church sanctioned polygamy, and in another revelation about forty years afterwards to Wilford Woodruff then its head, prohibited its practice within the limit mentioned it follows that they believe that the Lawgiver sanctions polygamy where the sentiments of civilization are not against it, and where it is not prohibited by law; but there were such sentiments and laws are against it, it is wrong, that the Almighty regards the sentiments of civilization and the will of human law-makers as expressed in obedience to their reason and conscience as binding on the people within their jurisdiction; that he requires obedience to the law of the land.

The theory of civil or municipal government as expressed in the declaration of independence is, that it is based upon the will of the people, expressed according

to the dictates of their reason and conscience. This theory the most of us believe in, and if the Mormon is right, God has in a revelation to them recognized and sanctioned this theory as sound.

Assuming that there is a Supreme Being who is the source of all power and wisdom, many of us believe he does so express his will so far as human government go, through the reason and conscience of mankind in constitutions and laws.

Importance is attached by the Master in his report, and counsel lay stress upon the statement of the President that polygamy is right, but that it is wrong to practice it when the sentiments of the people and municipal law is against it.

According to his statement he has an abstract belief in polygamy where laws exist against it. In other words he believes in the principle in the abstract under such circumstances, but does not believe in it in the concrete.

The government is not authorized to deprive any person of his property against his will, except by forfeiture or escheat according to law, or by appropriating it to the payment of public taxes in the mode the law prescribes or in pursuance of the law of eminent domain, with just compensation. It cannot divest any individual or any class of the people of their property, or deny to them the right to control it or to devote it to any object they may choose, simply because they may entertain wrong political or religious beliefs; the doing of either would be a plain violation of those principles of civil and religious liberty which underlie our whole political system. The intent and the resulting act may together be defined as crime and punished; but the intent alone cannot be. The perceptions, the feelings, the beliefs, or the consciences of mankind cannot be regulated by human laws. Such laws would transcend the power of all just governments.

We do not feel authorized to withhold from the Latter-day Saints the right to devote their property to charitable objects simply because we may think they have wrong beliefs; or to undertake the eradication of such beliefs by denying to them the right to the enjoyment of their property or the right to appropriate it to lawful purposes.

Polygamy having been abandoned by the church, the remaining purposes to which the personal property in question has been dedicated and to which it may be applied by the church appear to be lawful. And in view of this the writer of this opinion is unable to understand upon what principle of law this court can deny to this church the right to appropriate and apply this fund to such purposes. He is of the opinion that it should be vested in Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith its First Presidency, and in their successors in office, the agents selected by the church to be devoted and applied to them to those purposes according to the will of the church and the wishes of its donors. A majority of the court, however, is of the opinion that it should be vested in a trustee selected by the court and in his successor or successors to be appointed by the court to be devoted exclusively to the support and aid of the people of the church and to the building and repairing of its houses of worship, and that he should be required to give a bond before entering upon his duties sufficient to secure the amount that may come to his hands, and his performance of the duties of the trust, and that he should be required to report to the court on the 1st day of January of each year his action as such trustee.

A decree will be entered by the court in accordance with this opinion.

We concur:

BLACKBURN, J.
MINK, J.

[For further Supreme Court proceedings see page 6.]

When Judge Zane had concluded his reading of the court's opinion in the Church case, reported on pages 5 and 6 of this issue,

Attorney F. B. Richards inquired whether the court would receive a suggestion as to the person to be appointed trustee.

District Attorney Varian remarked that if the court would permit him to say a word, perhaps that step would not be necessary. The attorney general now moved for an order directing the clerk to note an exception at the foot of the decree, on the ground that it was contrary to the law and the proof, and further, that the report should have been remanded to the Master in Chancery, inasmuch as he appeared to have misconstrued a portion of the decree.

Attorney Dickson said that inasmuch as the fund was to be devoted to the poor of the Church and the repair of houses of worship, it seemed to him that one who was a member of that faith would be the proper person to administer it. It would be unwise to select as trustee a member of any other sect.

Judge Zane asked if counsel were ready to suggest anyone as trustee; whereupon

Attorney Richards named Bishop William H. Preston.

The Court asked if Mr. Varian had anything to say.

The District Attorney answered no beyond this—"It might go to President Woodruff so far as the government is concerned—that is, if the decree stands."

Attorney Richards suggested, in view of what the district attorney has said, that President Wilford Woodruff be appointed trustee of this fund; he being trustee in trust elected by the members of the Church and holding the title to their property. In support of this suggestion Mr. Richards called attention to section 28 of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, which provides that the title to Church property shall be held by trustees elected by the Church.

The court took the matter under advisement till 2 p.m.

Upon its re-assembling at 2:25 this afternoon Judge Zane handed down the final decree in the Church case, appointing Leonard G. Hardy (Bishop of the Second ward) trustee. His bond was fixed at \$500,000.

SAMOA CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Upolu Saints commenced at Fagali, Upolu, Samoa, on October 3d.

At an early hour in the morning the Siumu boat arrived, bringing a number of the Saints from the south side of the island. Shortly afterwards the Lalovi boat, well filled with Saints, arrived from the west end of the island. After the customary greetings, and the drinking of the aia, the morning meeting began, President George E. Browning presiding. The following missionaries were present: President George E. Browning, R. M. Stevens, H. L. Bassett, George E. Abel, L. A. Bailey, A. Twitchell, George McCune, C. E. Poole, Thomas H. Hilton and C. E. Summerhays. President George E. Browning made a few opening remarks and then Elder C. W. Poole was called

upon to address the congregation Elder George E. Abel followed. Benediction by Elder George McCune.

At the afternoon meeting Elder L. A. Bailey was the first speaker. Next came Elders C. E. Summerhays and R. M. Stevens. Benediction by Thos. H. Hilton.

After this meeting the Saints indulged in athletic sports, competing for small prizes furnished by the missionaries. In the evening the company gathered in the meeting house to witness the "Siva" or native dancing. The missionaries sang some English hymns and played selections on the harmonica. After drinking a bowl of "ava" the meeting broke up.

On Sunday morning meeting was called to order by President George E. Browning. Elder H. L. Bassett presented the names of the Apostles, of the authorities both local and general, and of the missionaries laboring in Samoa. These were all sustained by unanimous vote. After reading a report of the mission, Brother Bassett made a few remarks, and exhorted the Saints to faithfulness.

Elder George McCune spoke on the plan of salvation.

Benediction by Brother Hilo.

Afternoon meeting was also called to order by President George E. Browning, who announced the ordination of Brother Paalogo to the office of Teacher. The ordination was performed at the hands of Elders Browning, Stevens, Twitchell and Bassett. The president then addressed the assembly, instructing the Saints to put aside all thoughts of a temporal character, and concentrate their minds on things of the Lord.

Elder A. Twitchell endorsed the words of the former speaker and offered a few observations on baptism.

An evening meeting was held, when President Browning invited all who felt disposed to rise and make a few remarks. The following Saints responded: Hilo, Paaloli, Palea, Fasolo, Taupau, Nalai, Taumai and Maia. Two others, Talisua and Tala, non-members of the Church, also spoke. Elder T. H. Hilton bore a faithful testimony.

Conference adjourned for six months. Benediction by Elder George McCune.

H. L. BASSETT, Clerk.

THE TUTUILA SAINTS.

On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 10th, the Tutuila Saints assembled at Aia, in their new meeting house, on the occasion of their semi-annual conference. Brother A. L. Green, local president, presiding. The following named missionaries were present: Brother George E. Browning, president of the Samoan mission and adjacent islands, Elders A. L. Green, A. W. Harding, F. Vanoult, R. E. Dimond, William Low and James Ricks. Of the native Priesthood there were present—Tane, Manoa and Lemafa. A congregation of about seventy assembled. The first speaker was President Browning. He gave some excellent instructions. Congregational singing; prayer by Brother James Ricks.

At 3 p.m. the Saints assembled. The speakers were Brothers James Ricks and Wm. Low. Benediction by President Browning.

Shortly after the close of this meeting three baptisms were performed, Brother

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Conference was held at Morrison, Perry county, Miss., Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 5th and 6th, 1892. All the Elders in the conference were present. The first meeting commenced Saturday at 10 a. m. The speakers were Elders J. I. May, I. H. Barlow, W. D. Rencher and President J. A. Farley, and the time was occupied in giving good counsel to the Saints.

President J. G. Kimball arrived at 1 p. m. In the afternoon meeting Elder Daniel Moss spoke upon faith, Elder J. H. Ence upon repentance and President Kimball occupied the remainder of the time, dwelling upon our duties, purity of life, the operations of the Holy Spirit, etc.

A Priesthood meeting convened Sunday at 8 a. m., in which good counsel, especially upon the necessity for the Elders to push out into new fields and teaching the worthy Saints the necessity of gathering.

The speakers Sunday morning were Elders A. D. Nebeker, W. D. Rencher, J. J. Holbrook and J. I. May, and the subjects dwelt upon were baptism for remission of sins, the laying on of hands, also the workings of the Holy Ghost, the organization of the Church, the apostasy and restoration of the Gospel.

President Kimball occupied the time in the afternoon. He spoke of the apostasy, the first principles and that faith and works are essential to salvation.

Sunday noon all partook of a bountiful repast prepared and brought to our place of meeting by the kind friends and Saints of Morrison.

The Elders met in counsel meeting Monday morning and received much valuable instruction from President Kimball, after which they were assigned to their respective fields as follows:

A. D. Nebeker and J. J. Holbrook to Green county; W. D. Rencher and A. J. Blackwell to Perry county; J. A. Farley and J. H. Ence to Marion county; J. I. May and J. F. Haycock to Pike county; I. H. Barlow and J. M. Phelps to Lawrence county.

Elder Daniel Moss was released to return home with the November emigration.

Reports from the Elders showed the conference to be in a prosperous condition. The records show 87 baptisms and 28 children blessed since March last.

A good spirit prevailed throughout the conference, and was a time of rejoicing for the Elders, Saints and all who attended.

W. D. RENCHER, Clerk of Conference.

THE FAR NORTH.

SWEDEN.

New editions of the letters of Charles XII will soon be published in Swedish and German.

A noble man is Alfred Noble, the Swedish inventor of smokeless gun powder, who recently joined the Austrian Peace Society. He has namely proven his devotion to the cause by contributing \$540 to the propagation of the movement.

A couple of young lovers from Ler-

back, Nerike, went together to the minister to apply for a marriage license. Instead of promptly filling out the necessary blanks he spoke very earnestly about the importance of the step they were going to take, and this made such an impression on both of them that they agreed to drop the matter then and there.

Eighteen members of the Upper house of the Riksdag have resigned. It looks almost like a stampede. F. F. Berg, the representative, voices a general sentiment among the liberal members who have resigned, when he says: "I am tired of speaking to deaf ears, tired because I can accomplish nothing on account of the economical and political policy prevailing in our legislation and administration."

This is the manner, in which the "Ost-goten" sizes up the political situation in Norway: "The liberal movement in Norway is of the greatest importance to us. Norway will soon be on the height of political liberty and social development. No nobility, no great landlords, universal suffrage, free churches, no tariff, an insignificant royalty, popular education, courts of conciliation instead of war.... But Sweden has the same king as Norway. And how can the political barbarism of Sweden be perpetuated when the people in the other country of the king becomes a thoroughly free people? Right here lies our great hope, and that is what makes the Conservatives mad. This is the reason why the two peoples must be prevented from extending their hands to each other. And this is also the reason why the Norwegians and the Norwegian government are so despicable in the eyes of royalty, of the clergy, the army, the landlords and of the bureaucracy."

NORWAY.

A work on Christopher Columbus and the Discovery of America is under preparation by Prof. Gustav Storm and will be published complete about Christmas.

Girls under 16 and boys under 15 years of age have been forbidden to appear on any public stage in Christiania or to accept employment at restaurants without special permit from the authorities. Nor are children allowed to offer flowers, newspapers, etc., for sale at such places or to be on the streets for such purposes after 9 o'clock during the winter months.

The Viking ship intended for the Chicago World's Fair is to be built at Sandefjord near the place, where its prototype the ancient Gokstad vessel, was unearthed some fifteen years ago. It is to be ready for delivery in February next, and Mr. Christiansen, a well known ship builder who has charge of the work, is already busily engaged collecting material for it. Everything going into the ship will be of Norwegian growth, and workmanship except the keel, there being no oak timber big enough in the country for that purpose. Not even in Germany can timber of the required dimensions—156 feet long, 16 inches high and 8 inches wide—be obtained, and Canada will be called upon to furnish the piece.

DENMARK.

The papers of Copenhagen are having no end of fun with an old maid, who keeps 27 cats, 3 rats and a mouse, and tends to them as tenderly as if they were her own babies.

A London publishing house will soon issue a choice selection of translations of Scandinavian literature. The translation will be made by Baron A. Walteent Copenhagen.

"The Eiffel Tower" at Sondermarken, Copenhagen, is being built. It is a copy of the French structure of the same name, but will be only 500 feet high. As the ground, on which it stands, however, is 100 feet above the level of the sea, it will raise 600 feet above its surroundings. The passengers will be carried to the top of it by means of elevators.

DEATH OF CHARLOTTE VANDYKE.

The many friends of Mrs. Charlotte Vandyke will be grieved to learn of that estimable lady's death, the sad event occurring at her residence No. 85 Canyon road, this city, on Saturday last. Her demise was sudden and unexpected and was due to heart failure. The deceased was the wife of William Vandyke, at one time a leading citizen and business man of Ogden, but who has resided in this city for some years past.

The deceased was born at Balford, near Manchester, England, February 8th, 1840, and was the daughter of Robert and Elisabeth Cooper Pixton. She leaves a husband and ten children (six sons and four daughters) to mourn her death.

ELECTION AT WEST PORTAGE.

A correspondent sends the following result of the election at West Portage, Box Elder county:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Delegates to Congress,	
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	27
For Commissioners,	
W. H. Seegmiller.....	28
J. S. Peery.....	28
Thos. Grind.....	28
County Officers	
For Sheriff—C. C. Loveland.....	29
For County Clerk—Olson Stohl.....	27
For Assessor—M. M. Jensen.....	28
For Collector—Hyrum Standing.....	27
For Pros. Attorney—Nels Jensen.....	27
For Recorder—E. P. Johnson.....	27
For Treasurer—J. B. McMaster.....	29
For Surveyor—Moroni Morrison.....	27
For Coroner—M. D. Cox.....	28
For Selectmen	
Christian Olson.....	24
T. H. Blackburn.....	21
S. N. Cook.....	25

REGIMENT OFFICERS.

For Constable—Thomas Tine, Miles F. Hall,	
For Justice of the Peace—W. H. Anderson,	
Wm. Anthony.	

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress:	
Frank J. Cannon.....	23
For Commissioners to Locate University Lands:	
James M. Peterson.....	22
Joseph T. Jorgensen.....	22
Joseph Howe.....	22
County Offices:	
For Clerk—R. L. Fishburn, Jr.....	22
For Recorder—E. A. Box.....	23
For Assessor—Hyrum Jensen.....	23
For Collector—W. H. Parry.....	23
For Treasurer—L. T. Kirk.....	22
For Prosecuting Atty.—J. M. Coombs.....	23
For Surveyor—H. D. Page.....	24
For Sheriff—Peter Nelson.....	21
For Coroner—John F. Holmgren.....	23
For Selectmen	
Peter Lowe.....	22
W. F. Church.....	22
W. H. Gibbs.....	20

The Lehl sugar factory has already made as much sugar this season as they did altogether last year.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, - - - \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, - - - 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - November 19, 1892.

AMENITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican national committee has issued a circular to the people at large and the followers of that standard particularly, in which a warning is sounded against a "reserve crop of campaign lies" which it was thought might be looked for today. It was promised that the said crop would be prolific and unusually sensational, which leads us to conclude that they will be "stunners" indeed if the bill is filled as promised. The Democratic committee, not to be outdone in the encyclical business, is also to the fore with words of warning, containing a statement of Republican iniquities, falsehoods and frauds, and closing with an injunction to lay aside other business on election day and let nothing interfere with a full vote for Cleveland and Stevenson.

This kind of thing may properly be styled the cap sheaf of the campaign. The voluminous field orators and the dense floods of political literature have accomplished about all for weal or woe that they are capable of, and it is now for headquarters to put on the finishing touches, which they have done in a manner that illustrates how dear to the political heart and useful to the pen and tongue of the skilled politician is the *argumentum ad hominem*; for instance—one party says to the other, "You are a liar!" to which the answer is borne back upon the sulphur-tinted atmosphere, "You're another!" This is not English, you know, it's strictly American, and it has become so that no well-regulated campaign, national or local, is considered complete without something of the kind. It will all be over in a day or two, and then we will gradually get down (or up) to a civilized and enlightened basis again.

THE PLACE FOR FRUIT GROWING.

Our esteemed friend O. W. Warner, of Moab, Grand county, Utah, whose communication on the subject of fruit raising and its encouragement by the press and by the Territorial Fair, was published a few weeks ago, writes again, under date of the 2nd inst., in a very interesting and diverting manner on his favorite and a really important theme. His conclusion, that we "must be a new hand at the pump" if we "have not heard of the Grand county potatoes and of the man that raised such a large crop of squashes that he had to rent his neighbor's farm to pile them on," is so manifestly a bit of pleasant truth that it makes our confession of ignor-

ance less humiliating. His further observation, that he "would ship a sample squash to the News if the weather were not so cold" that he couldn't trust it to a flat-car, and he is "afraid the railroad company would not enlarge the door of a covered car for the purpose," supplies another instance of how the soulless transportation companies ignore the rights and needs of their patrons. His final remark that since he cannot do us the pleasure of seeing such a squash, he at least can do himself the pleasure of sending a crate of apples, is not only quite philosophical but eminently entertaining as well. His apples have been duly received, critically examined and extensively tasted; and with the full consciousness that what we are about to say may be taken down and later used in evidence against us, we pronounce them monsters in size and solidity, models in flavor and juiciness, beauties in color and substance, and in all respects equal to, if not surpassing, the best we ever saw. At first glance, we thought he had reconsidered his promise and had really sent us squashes; and after mature consideration, we came to the opinion that a grower and a county that can show such fruit may well be pardoned for pride in the product, and ought to be encouraged to let fruit-growing be their sole and especial business from this time on.

Our correspondent rightly says that a newspaper has a great deal to do with making a people, and that in his travels he has found the News in the farmers' homes, esteemed by its readers not only for its Church news but for the interest it has always shown in the agricultural and horticultural labors of the community. He points out that the steady pursuit of this course will win new friends; and, firmly believing this, the News repeats its invitation to agriculturists and fruit and stock growers to furnish whatever of interest may come under their observation as the result of personal experience. We shall be happy to furnish space for all such communications. Brother Warner, taking us at our word, says: "I see what my neighbors over the line in Colorado are doing; they are planting fruit trees by the thousand, and they have not as good a climate as we have in Utah either. There is more to be made from one acre of fruit than from one hundred acres of grain, and without nearly as much labor"—a statement we can readily believe since looking at the samples he sends from Grand county. It will give us sincere pleasure to receive from him such suggestions as will show "the people of Utah how to live and make money without plowing in the same furrow that their grandfathers did;" and especially how "to grow fruit so large that hotels and retail dealers can't handle it at all."

LET THE POLE ALONE.

The death of Lieutenant Schwatka by suicide recalls to the mind some of the terrors which he and others passed through in the awfully inclement zone from whence no expedition has yet returned without serious losses nor with a greatly augmented stock of

useful information. The uniformity with which these recitals of woe and misfortune, to say nothing of crime, are borne back to us from every expedition in that direction, are of themselves sufficient to justify governments in refusing to lend aid or countenance to any more, at least until some plan possessing other elements of feasibility than mere dogged determination on the part of those who go, can be devised and its merits made plainly apparent. The Jeannette expedition ought to be enough to show the civilized governments that good ships and brave men alone in a contest with such savagely hostile elements as prevail within the Arctic circle, do not stand anywhere near an even chance of returning safely, let alone accomplishing anything worth recording.

The nearest any one of these exploring parties has ever got to the pole is a trifle less than 500 miles and the scientific information acquired and brought back, reduced to practical proportions, was that they couldn't get any nearer and suffered a good deal getting that far. It would seem to be time to close the books for a period on such enterprises, and let hardy, courageous and accomplished men spend their energies where such expenditures will result in some benefit to themselves and their fellows.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

In a few hours more the heat of the fray will be upon us, and in a shorter time thereafter the people of the nation will have sealed at the ballot box their choice of those whom they would have in power for the next four years. At this time of course nothing is known, the claims and counterclaims by party managers but serving to increase the uncertainty and make the doubtful doubt still more. The Democrats, according to reports received, have withdrawn from their labors with the calmness and satisfaction which only come of absolute conviction that their case is won, while the Republicans urge all the voters to be on hand and thus duplicate the great victory achieved by General Grant in his second race for the Presidency.

A good many claims on both sides are either poorly founded or we are at the brink of one of the greatest political revolutions the country has ever known. When Democrats with apparent seriousness place Massachusetts and Illinois in their column and Republicans figure on Alabama and Arkansas, those who are posted see how those states went four years ago can scarcely repress a smile, and those who are not can ascertain by referring to Saturday's issue of the DESERET NEWS. An independent view, and therefore one to be more relied upon, would reverse those claims and give the Southern States without exception to Mr. Cleveland, make debatable ground of New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Montana, give to General Weaver Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada, and all the rest to President Harrison. It would thus be seen that the winner must draw his winning support from the states classed as un-

certain, and out of these neither can safely dispense with New York, whose thirty-six electoral votes will, if things come anywhere near adhering to the normal, determine the contest; but they are, we think, more nearly indispensable to the Democrats than to the Republicans; because Wisconsin was strongly Republican in 1888 and is more likely to go that way now than the other, while Michigan's vote will surely be divided, the President getting the majority of it. With the Empire state the *sine qua non*, a study of how it has gone heretofore and what the present indications on both sides are, is interesting at this time.

New York City and its immediate surroundings are the Democratic Gibraltar, the majority being seldom less than 60,000 and running up to fifty per cent. greater and more. This year the registration is largely increased, the gain presumably with the Democrats, notably. Republican estimates figure the city majority for their opponents down to 46,000 and the latter place it at 75,000 which would leave the Republicans with about 60,000 to overcome with their vote above the Harlem river in the former case and fully 90,000 in the latter, 85,000 and upward is claimed, the Democrats reducing this in their estimates forty to fifty per cent. so that the claims run from about 15,000 to 25,000 for Harrison in the whole state and 25,000 to 60,000 for Cleveland. As this is somewhat unsatisfactory, we might as well leave the lower part of the state and see how things look above the river. The following tables show the registration in the cities last year (when Flower, Democrat, was elected governor by nearly 48,000 majority) and that for this year, each party with its majorities then, being placed by its side:

	Rep	Dem	Majority
Republican	1892.	1891.	1891.
Auburn.....	5,919	5,466	288
Binghamton.....	5,044	5,323	345
Corning.....	3,288	3,247	33
Gloversville.....	4,298	3,748	330
Ithaca.....	3,426	3,807	62
Jamesstown.....	4,565	3,550	1,114
Middletown.....	3,156	3,817	50
Newburg.....	3,532	3,291	244
Owego.....	1,949	1,974	25
Poughkeepsie.....	8,851	9,216	392
Rochester.....	31,692	29,498	2,131
Saratoga.....	4,092	3,940	2
Syracuse.....	23,114	20,825	1,285
Total.....	106,431	96,290	5,493
	Registration	Registration	Majority
Democratic	1892.	1891.	1891.
Albany.....	22,914	24,433	3,615
Buffalo.....	26,498	30,773	4,175
Cohoes.....	4,739	4,310	427
Dunkirk.....	2,381	2,021	360
Elmira.....	7,181	7,669	502
Hornellville.....	3,299	2,963	336
Kingston.....	5,393	4,799	593
Owego.....	5,075	4,772	303
Rome.....	3,415	3,458	43
Schenectady.....	8,907	9,240	333
Troy.....	14,072	14,714	2,480
Utica.....	11,732	10,161	1,571
Watertown.....	4,227	4,434	410
Total.....	151,512	136,892	11,461

This gives the Democrats a slight advantage if percentages hold good; but it is noticeable that there is a falling off in the state as compared with the vote of four years ago, the deficit being from 25,000 to 40,000; this shows a condition of apathy which may be favorable to either or neither, the reader will have to take his choice.

Following are the figures for the last two Presidential elections:

1884. Blaine above the Harlem, 400,915;
Cleveland, 335,114;
1884. Blaine below the Harlem, 161,090;
Cleveland, 224,330;
1888. Harrison above the Harlem, 451,014;
Cleveland, 346,543;
1888. Harrison below the Harlem, 197,719;
Cleveland, 270,112.

The following figures as to the registration and Democratic gains in New York city will be of assistance:

	Registration	Gain in 4 years.	Per cent.	Dem. gain.
1890.....	307,402	5,000	14	41,285
1884.....	244,906	38,490	17	45,064
1888.....	296,542	48,676	16	53,813
1892.....	349,830	23,288	8	.....

The reader is now in possession of all the beforehand facts and figures of any consequence which he can well obtain and can form as close an estimate of the results as though he were on the ground—much better perhaps. All the apparent certainties on either side should be added together and of the sum totals the lesser subtracted from the greater; then by treating the elements of doubt in the same manner and comparing all the results, a conclusion can easily be reached— which the people may smash to smithereens with their blanket ballots on the morrow. They may, however, ratify it; there is no harm in trying.

ONE OFFICEHOLDER WHO WILL STAY

Matters affecting the President or the Presidency of the United States have a peculiar interest on a day like this, when twelve millions of freemen are going through the solemn, majestic and world-attracting performance of making their choice as to the head of the nation. Here in the vales of the mountains where we are not buttressed by state lines and where the domain is under the exclusive control of the government at Washington, we can only participate in spirit, but most of us take as keen an interest in the result as though each was armed with a ballot which would be cast for Presidential electors and counted the same as where sovereignty prevails.

Whatever may have been the choice of the people today, he will not be confronted at the beginning of his term nor perhaps at any time during it with the annoying newness of anything in, around or pertaining to the White House. Both of the principal candidates, one of whom must inevitably be chosen, have served a term there and know how it is for themselves; otherwise, notwithstanding that they are pretty well posted on general topics, we question if there are not some customs and conditions prevailing at the Executive Mansion that would seem quite useless if not annoying as well. One of the practices prevalent there is a relic of the early days, before we had the glare of the electric light, the clangor and rush of the locomotive, or the annihilation of time and space by the telegraph; it is maintained in all its primitive features for the simple reason that it is the only link in the shape of a domestic custom which binds this age with that of Washington and Jefferson, and it has thus become somewhat enshrined in the minds of those who live near the national headquarters; certainly, while utterly useless, it has been ex-

empted from abolishment, while other things co-natal with it have passed away long ago.

The custom opposed of is the lighting of some large lanterns which stand out from the large white pillars of the front portico of the White House. When these were a light which lightened, "a many years ago," they were doubtless looked upon as indispensable adjuncts to the grand establishment over whose portals they held nocturnal way; but improved methods, not only in oil, which itself is beginning to have a back-number flavor, but in gas and electricity, have imparted to the "lanterns dimly burning" a sort of sickly glare which makes them as looking in the matter of ornamentation as of use. It is to be hoped that the progress which has come upon the land to stay may continue free from the hand of the vandal, at least so far as this picturesque relic is concerned.

Those who pass by the President's home at nightfall, if they look through the high iron railings which enclose the front lawn, may see an aged man coming deliberately along the flagged walk from the greenhouse, carrying a long stout ladder; this he places against the iron supports of the lanterns, to one of which he mounts and then, going into his pocket, produces a match, strikes it, lights the candle in its tin socket, comes down and repeats the performance until all the lamps are lit. We suspect the old man is himself a "relic of bygone days," that he has followed his present job since he was a young man—probably in James K. Polk's day—and that he does nothing else around the place. No matter what his politics, we guarantee he will never be disturbed nor his place otherwise filled until he is called to join those who once looked upon his duties at the White House not as a purely perfunctory performance but as a matter of some considerable consequence. Long may he stay!

BUSINESS ON THE RAILS.

One ray of comfort to Colonel Elliot F. Shepard acent his proposed one dollar railroad ride to the World's Fair, is found in the statement put out that the railroad industry just now is a most flourishing one in all respects. Statistics, it is claimed, show that the general business in this country is not only prosperous but gives promise of even better things; it is shown that transportation of passengers was never in better form, and that the Wagner and Pullman systems of sleeping accommodations are well nigh perfect. It is held, however, that the buffet service is only conditionally good; when there is not much travel a good "square meal" is laid before the passenger for the trifling consideration of one dollar, but this gratifying condition is negated by the accompanying statement that the dining cars are nearly always crowded to the point of suffocation, leaving us to conclude that the fare and treatment are bad in an inverse ratio. Added to this is the annoying assurance that these cars are always poorly ventilated, a condition of things which, it would seem, is so easily

overcome that there is little if any excuse for it.

By the bye, if Colonel Shepard succeeds in his laudable undertaking, we hope he will have time to extend his field of operations westward and do as much for the people out here as he contemplates doing for those of the east. We are considerably further away from Chicago than New York is, but would not object to paying the difference. A dollar fare between those points would mean, at the same ratio, about \$1.75 from here to the Lake city, or, say, \$2.00, which would leave considerable of a margin for the railroad. To be truthful about it, a good many of us would be willing to pay several times that amount, as we will certainly have to do, willing or not, if we go.

NEW LIGHTS IN LONDON.

Among the new members of parliament elected as a result of the latest appeal to the English people, none is more conspicuous or more deserving of notice than John Burns, the labor leader. The rise of this man to prominence is rapid enough to dispel completely the old notion that it is only in America that merit can attract popular attention and be suddenly rewarded with popular favor; for it was not until the great London dockmen's strike a short time ago that Burns was known outside of the restricted limits usually confining men of his class. Now that he is famous, however, people are discovering that he is a man of thorough self-reliance, great magnetism, sober judgment, and superior executive ability; and—what will be of still more interest to the gentler sex—that his domestic life "has been exceedingly beautiful," his wife having given proof of abundant intellectual and moral strength and having been to him an effective support, if not indeed his main stay, during all his public career. Naturally he is proud of her, and wherever he goes he feels safer if she is by his side. It is said that at labor meetings, if he notices her he calls out helplessly: "Where is my wife;" and that he can confer no greater honor upon his friends than to invite them to the home table over which she presides. Mrs. Burns is described as beautiful and graceful-looking, and possessing the qualities of a real heroine. She is scarcely less popular with the working classes than is her husband; during the great strike while he was haranguing the dockmen, and conferring with the leaders and Cardinal Manning and other arbitrators, she was cutting bread and ministering to starving women at one of the depots established for the purpose, and frequently would be absent from home, on the mission of mercy, for twenty-four hours at a time. It will do no harm to English society to meet and become better acquainted with people of this type. Their presence would grace the most refined and exclusive of her majesty's "drawing rooms."

The asphalt deposits in the Duchesne country are beginning to look up and many indications of that mineral are being made.

THE HOMELY USEFUL YAWN.

At the end of a long, laborious and measurably scrimonious campaign, as we look back upon what we have passed through and ahead to the rest which we expect to have for a good while, we can scarcely resist the natural inclination to begin the needed period of repose with a yawn of cavernous origin and barn-door dimensions. A good many people do not understand the restful, quieting, soothing effect of that widespread, guttural and soul-reaching performance, and a good many more can't describe it even as well as we have done it here. Elsewhere, it is analyzed as a long-drawn, forcible inspiration followed by a shorter respiration; and Dr. Naegeli, of Berlin, says it is one of nature's many remedies the proper application of which depends upon good judgment. This goes to show that the doctor is a stranger to the American political campaign, or he would realize that in such cases it is a sign of weariness and that when the time comes for it, it does not wait upon the judgment at all but just comes right along, distorting the countenance for the time being, but expanding the chest and imparting genuine relief to the system.

Mr. Julius Slinde, in the Berlin *Unser Zeit*, gives a scientific description of a yawn which adds more to its mystery than ever. He says: "In yawning, not only the muscles which move the lower jaw are used, but also the breathing muscles of the chest, and he who yawns to his heart's content also raises and extends the arms. In the deepest inspiration the chest remains extended for a short time, the eyes are almost or entirely closed, the ears somewhat raised, the nostrils dilated. Inside the mouth, the tongue becomes round and arched, the palate stiffly stretched, and the uvula is raised, almost entirely closing the space between the nose and throat. At the beginning of the inspiration a cracking noise is heard in the ears, a proof that the duct leading to the hearing also succumbs to this stretching."

Having nearly, if not quite, brought us into such a frame of mind that an involuntary yawn is strictly in order, this savant then proceeds to convey to our understanding the information that "if the yawning has reached the deepest point it will require from one to one and a half seconds for it to become noticeable to the hearing. In order to observe this, let one place himself at a sufficient distance from a clock, so that its ticking will not be easily heard, and yawn deeply. During this deep breathing the sound of the clock is not perceptible to the most careful listening. All this simply goes to show that yawning sets a number of muscles to work, and particularly those which are not directly subject to the will."

Mr. Slinde graciously admits that one who is yawning does not present a very agreeable appearance, to which proposition there will be no opposition. He mitigates the uncomfatableness of the appearance, however, by showing that it is very agreeable to the performer, another allegation to which there will be no traverse; "the stretching of the muscles

causes a feeling of comfort, and it is the most natural gymnastics of the lungs imaginable," a condition of things which causes Dr. Naegeli to advise the people to never mind the "decency" of the case but just go ahead and yawn every time they feel like it, no matter who is looking or what the occasion; it is good exercise for the pulmonary organs and is a better preventive than physic or fumigation—or words to that effect.

The reader may now proceed to try it for himself.

A HAPPY SELECTION.

It is to be hoped there is truth in the report that Emilio Castelar, the Spanish patriot, has been invited to be the orator at the opening of the World's Fair next May. Scarcely a better choice could have been made. He is a statesman and a scholar, eminent also as one of the world's orators; and as the leading Spaniard of his day, he is in every way qualified to bear appropriately the message of congratulation from the old world to the new. A contemporary well says: "No other European could come with a more intimate knowledge of and sympathy with our institutions. He has long been an ardent republican, and it was under his leadership that his country undertook the republican form of government. He can speak from a profound study of free institutions, from a wide and varied experience in public affairs, and his words will have the background of a character of the highest type." He is a figure known to and appreciated by both hemispheres,—sturdy, sagacious and progressive. America could not do a more graceful act, nor more fittingly honor Spain, than name this ripe and scholarly statesman for a distinguished part in our Columbian festivities.

TROUBLE IN SCANDINAVIA.

The *Morgenblad*, a newspaper published in Christians, Sweden, recently stirred up the populace of that portion of Scandinavia considerably by declaring that Russia is trying to provoke a rupture between the former nation and Norway; that in the last named the radicals, urged on by large sums of money from Russia and France, are fomenting the agitation, the object of which is, according to the newspaper quoted, to bring about such a state of things between Norway and Sweden that they will have something to think about besides an alliance with Germany in case of war. The story sounds improbable enough, but it seems to have sufficient foundation to cause no little excitement among the people prospectively affected.

There are no threatened wars now, nor, so far as is known, any preparations going on to that end. It need not be considered, however, that this is any more a sign of peace than is the present condition a forerunner of war. Even if war were contemplated there need not and probably would not be as much of that hurry, excitement and bustle as we have been accustomed to, for the reason that the nations militant are about as perfectly prepared for an outbreak as they can be. In Ger-

many and France particularly, all frontier cities are fortresses, the towns supply stations, and every citizen is a soldier sleeping on his arms. No wonder, when the volcano which sleeps under Europe is taken into consideration, a rumor like that reported brings consternation to the Swedes; it would be a wonder indeed if it were otherwise.

A USEFUL PAMPHLET.

An interesting and valuable little publication has just been issued from the press of the DESERET NEWS, entitled "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Its Religion, History, Condition and Destiny." It is an address delivered before the Ethical Society at South Place Institute, London, by Elder James H. Anderson, of this city, during his recent mission to England; and the subject matter is conveniently arranged and intelligently treated under the following subdivisions:

Introductory, Articles of Faith, The Godhead, Men Judged by Their Works, The Atonement, The Gospel Ordinances—Faith, Repentance, Baptism, Baptism for the Dead, The Holy Ghost, Divine Authority, Officers, Spiritual Gifts, The Apostasy, The Book of Mormon, Revelation, Restoration of the Gospel, Other Doctrines, A Glance at History, Present Condition, Future Destiny, The Gospel Message.

THE DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE DECK.

Grover Cleveland will be the next President of the United States.

Adlai E. Stevenson will be the next Vice President.

The House of Representatives will be Democratic by a large majority and the Senate Democratic by a small one.

Thus, for the first time in thirty-two years, the government passes entirely into the hands of the Democratic party.

The defeat of the Republican party is so complete and far-reaching that it amounts to a rout; it is unprecedented in the history of the country, and can be most fittingly likened to the crushing disaster which overtook the French forces at Mount St. Jean.

If the Democratic party acts wisely, it will use the new lease of power with which it has been entrusted, not for mere partisan aggrandizement, but for the greatest good to the greatest number of our people; it will act in moderation in all things, and will so shape legislation that, while fulfilling the promises and acting up to the principles of its platform, nothing revolutionary or dangerously experimental will be permitted. After the fourth of next March the whole and not a part only of the responsibility for what is done and what is left undone will rest upon the Democratic party; and whether the trust reposed in it shall be continued after four years or out off and the Republican or some other party placed in power, depends entirely upon itself. The hands that have made can unmake, and the people have already shown that they are not afraid to act in a most decisive and peremptory manner when they feel called upon to do so.

As to Utah—well, we will wait and see what will be done for or against it. Probably we shall receive more consideration than hitherto, for those who have promised and pleaded in extenuation of non-fulfillment their inability to do any better because of some portion of the government being against them, will no longer have that or any other excuse to offer. With a Delegate from this Territory in harmony with the dominant party, there would seem to be nothing wanting to make measures in our behalf speedy and complete.

What we know of President Cleveland is of a character to justify the most hopeful anticipations. He is a broad-minded, well-informed, unprejudiced, impartial, Christian gentleman who means what he says and, if occasion requires, says what he means. We look for much from him during the next four years and feel justified in expressing the belief that we shall not look in vain.

Vice-President Stevenson is not so well known in Utah, but those who are acquainted with him speak in the highest terms of praise of his qualities as an official and a citizen. He was Assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland, and his conduct of that important position was marked with great executive ability and firmness of character. As President of the Senate he will not have much of an opportunity, but will doubtless use what there is to the best advantage.

We may now prepare for the "new deal." In the language of Judge Zane, "the world moves."

WEALTH FROM REAL ESTATE.

We can all or most of us remember the great "boom" here of three years ago or a little less; some few remember it because they are unable for a very forgettable reason to forget it. At that time property in some instances sold fabulously high; it was quite easy to sell almost anything in the shape of realty, and buying and selling with decided profits on each turn became a business in which a good many who were not operating under the protectingegis of a license participated. The times have changed wonderfully, but it is hardly to be expected that the "traffic in dirt" will remain as flat as at present.

Probably the greatest and so far most solid speculation in this ill-fated market place in Denver, where fortunes have been amassed on quite limited investments and in comparatively short times. There is the case of John Brian Walker, proprietor of the *Comopolitan Magazine*, who recently sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company for \$2,500,000 a piece of land in that place for which he paid, less than ten years ago, the sum of \$1,500. "I fancy this is the most wonderful rise in the value of real estate that has ever occurred in this country," says a writer in the *Washington Star*. "What wonderful luck! I suppose many readers will exclaim. As usual with successful men, there was no luck about it at all. Mr. Walker was possessed of the ability to see the value of this property before any one else saw it—that is all. When he bought it the territory was a detached piece of land

in front of the city with a river channel between it and the land laid out as streets. Mr. Walker built a causeway to connect his purchase with the mainland, which cost him something, but not very much. The company was compelled to purchase this tract. It could not get along without it."

This is a case in which the ability to look a little ahead is of more value than capital, and there are many such. The above is not the only instance of Mr. Walker's foresight and good management, it being shown that he has netted from similar investments in Denver more than \$500,000 additional, so that, from a man of small means, he now figures as a triple millionaire.

We can't all paint, nor sing, nor act, nor write, nor "hit" the real estate market at the right time; one, perhaps, as much a faculty as any other, and the best plan, if you are not gifted in that way, is to buy no more real property than you can afford and that, too, for your own uses.

WORSE THAN EVER.

Some of Colonel R. G. Ingersoll's admirers go so far as to claim that the great agnostic is unassailable; that the criticisms and animadversions regarding his written and spoken utterances have no other effect upon him than is produced by the waves of the ocean washing against the foundation of Gibraltar, and so on. We are not in the Colonel's confidence, but knowing him to be a man of good judgment in most matters, of good breeding and education and of decidedly refined tastes, we feel authorized to say that a little less fulsome adulation would suit him as well and the majority of the people a good deal better.

Col. Ingersoll's favorite weakness is rummaging through necrology and fishing out some heretic or unbeliever from the records of middle or recent ages, and, having found his subject, he proceeds at once to canonize it, finding virtues which must be a reflex of the Colonel's own virtuous soul, for history fails to point them out to us. Notably in this this case with Bruno and Voltaire. Coming along down the boulevard of time, he picks up the image of Thomas Paine and places it before us in a new and splendid light—splendid to the Colonel and his kind, but to no others, at least to none that refuses to find splendor in the denial of things sacred and orthodox; and finally the eloquent defender of infidelity gets down to current events and men, placing before our gaze a picture of Renan which cannot resemble the original very much, or else all other portraits of the famed blasphemer are more or less vile.

"In spite of the heartless 'scheme' of things," says Ingersoll, "he still found it in his heart to say, 'When God shall be complete He will be just,' at the same time saying that 'nothing proves to us that there exists the central consciousness—a soul of the universe—and nothing proves the contrary.' So, whatever was the verdict of his brain, his heart asked for immortality. He wanted his dream, and he was willing that others should have theirs. Such is the wish and will of all great souls."

With all due deference to Col. Ingersoll's opinion, we fail to perceive the logic contained in the foregoing. If indeed there be any. The allegation that God is not a perfect Being, that is, that He is not complete and never will be until constructed upon the Renaissance or Ingersollian plan, may pass among admirers of irreverence and ribaldry, but not, surely, among even the more moderate freethinkers. It is a sentiment that shocks the Christian and must produce something like aversion in the minds of those who respect but are indifferent. The next sentence, about what is proved regarding the soul and what is not, is purely gratuitous—only the conclusion, or perhaps we would better say the assertion, of the materialist, an assertion in which they are disputed by thousands of men equal to themselves on all points of scholastic acquirements and personal cultivation, and infinitely superior to them in spiritual knowledge and respect for sacred things. Which of the two classes is the more likely to know regarding what Renan advances so brazenly and Ingersoll endorses so flippantly—the thousands or the two?

Proceeding further we will take the liberty of asking Col. Ingersoll how he is able to know that his fellow scoffer's heart asked for immortality, when the evidence is to the other way. Renan was an infidel, and, like most men of that class was more or less inconsistent at times; but surely he never did anything quite so self-stultifying as asking for that which he told the world could not exist, was not an entity in the grand economy of creation. Besides, the record shows that the Frenchman's heart was under very good control by his brain, and was not permitted to ask for what the mind could not or would not conceive of, thus dissipating another of the American's attempts to compromise the case with the Christian sentiment of the age, and we suspect with his own conscience too, if the truth could be known regarding his actual feelings.

The statement that Renan wanted his dream and was willing that others should have theirs, approaches the grotesque. It would have been a performance unworthy of an illiterate booby, let alone a man of letters, to have conceived the idea of depriving any people of their dreams, so the willingness in that regard attributed to him goes for nothing. If the Colonel seeks to shelter himself from the peculiarity (to be charitable) of such a declaration by saying that of course he speaks figuratively, that the dream spoken of is the hope, the impulse, yes, the knowledge of the heart that the soul lives and immortality prevails, he is in a worse position than ever, for obvious reasons. And then, how or by what means could either Renan or Ingersoll deprive anyone of even that dream, if they felt disposed to do so? To be willing for others to have it is a waste of words, utterly unworthy a man of even the Colonel's vast vocabulary.

"Such is the wish and will of all great souls." Very likely; but the Colonel only knows what is the wish and will of his own soul, and at latest advice he was not entirely sure that

he had such a thing. If he has found out that important fact we are glad of it for his sake—so glad that we cheerfully overlook the yielding to a custom which obtains among some less gifted people, of determining the rule and scope of others by themselves.

A MOMENT FOR REFLECTION.

The election which has just passed proved in its concluding stages quite as exciting and noisy as the most enthusiastic partisans could have desired. In this respect it departed widely from its earlier promise, and must have been a disappointment to those who expected a calm, sober, quiet, non-sensational affair, with no appeal save to the intelligence and patriotism of the voters. It has not, indeed, been characterized by the bitter recriminations and the brutal personalities that have been conspicuous in other campaigns; but it went quite far enough in these directions to wound the sensibilities and disgust the good sense of the whole better element in the nation.

It is with sincere joy, therefore, that such persons see the great contest ended and sent to its place in history. Whether in its results the country will be benefited or otherwise depends altogether on the future, and even then to a great extent on the point of view. But that the country is relieved of a great strain, and will breathe easier now that the strain is removed, no one will for a moment question. All will rejoice that the blare and turmoil is over, and all ought to be anxious to see business resume its normal state, and animosity and hot partisanship relegated, if not forever at least for a time, to the rear.

In order that so desirable a condition may be quickly reached, it devolves upon the victors to exercise moderation and magnanimity in the hour of their triumph, and upon the defeated to display cheerful hope tempered with calm resignation. There should be no disposition on the one hand to gloat, or on the other to despair. The popular will as manifested at the polls was at best a sickle and uncertain quantity, and it behooves those launched upon a career of power and flushed with success to remember that their way may be brief and defeat as sweeping as that now administered to their opponents may be their portion next time. Under no circumstances can undue exultation and cruel jeers at the expense of the losers be justified. Surely those who are victorious can content themselves with the joys of success without being ungenerous, ill-mannered and un-Christianlike.

We would especially impress upon the Latter-day Saints the necessity of restraint and charity upon the present occasion. They have passed through a trying ordeal. Methods that cannot be justified by any right-minded person in his moments of reflection have been employed by both parties. The hearts of the people have been pained at many of the things said and done during the campaign. Men who have no love for the Saints and who would be pleased to see them torn by dissension, have rejoiced at the discord and the ill-feeling that some have sought to introduce—and which they have called a neces-

sary part of our political education. Such precepts have in too many instances found ready acceptance. Inflamed by party zeal, some have been willing to believe the worst that their political friends could say about opposing candidates or their friends; and while rumors have been growing into slanders, harmless words have been woven into base misrepresentations. Much of this is known to all our readers, otherwise we should not speak of it. The subject is unpleasant and we would far rather ignore than magnify it. One allusion to it is permissible, perhaps, if there is reason for the hope that we may never be required to refer to it again. Indulging in that hope, the News urges upon the people of Utah that they now put away ill-feeling, rancor, complaining and bitterness, and set themselves to the duty of cultivating forgiveness, charity, faith and unity. Their neighbors confess that they have furnished abundant evidence of their ability to comport themselves properly in political affairs; now let them prove to themselves and their God the more important fact that they are brethren and sisters in the same covenant, concerned with one accord for their own salvation and the redemption of the world.

THE RESULT.

The smoke of the battle has now cleared away and we are given a clear view of the field excepting a few remote corners, the results in which will not be apt to change the outcome generally as herein set out. Altogether it is a great surprise to both the principal parties, to one because it got so much less and to the other because it got so much more than it expected. The greatest event in the way of an overturning was the result in Ohio, which was left to the Republicans by common consent and did not appear in the Democratic column in any table of computations prior to last evening; and when it was announced in the telegraphic columns of the News yesterday it was received with a great deal of incredulity, even by Democrats. Indiana going against the President was of course an unusual and unexpected event, but it has been held by his political opponents as fair fighting ground with chances in their favor all along, hence no such surprise was occasioned by its action. Next to Ohio comes California, which it was confidently believed would give a decided Harrison majority, but has, as it appears at this writing, gone for Cleveland; then come Illinois and Wisconsin in the order named, both of which have turned completely against the Republican party. Then Connecticut should be named, not because it went Democratic, for notwithstanding it is classed as a doubtful state, it has done that three or four times in succession; but because it gives the largest plurality it has ever given for a Democratic Presidential candidate. All the other states on the Cleveland side are solidly settled, and altogether the showing made for him is the enormous total of 204 electoral votes. This leaves but 140 to be divided between Harrison and Weaver; of these the former is certain of the vote of

Iowa, 18; Maine, 6; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; total, 94. This would leave 46 to Weaver if he has carried them all; but at this hour some states claimed for him are very close and correspondingly uncertain, Kansas, Nebraska and one in Oregon being the doubtful quantity.

The states electing legislatures which will choose United States senators are (where such choice results in a change from one party to another) as follows: New York, California, Nevada, Wisconsin and Wyoming, with possibilities of two or three more, notably Idaho, but the appearances at the time of writing are as here given. Every one of the states named except Nevada will return a Democrat to the Senate in place of a Republican, the one from that state being a "Weaver man," and therefore a Republican loss. There will be no change the other way. The Senate now stands—Republicans 47, Democrats (counting Kyle, S. D.) 40, People's 1; with the above changes it will stand—Democrats 44, Republicans 42, People's 2, a Democratic plurality of 2. If the latter have carried the Montana legislature it would change the plurality to 3 and be a majority of 1; if any other changes are made they will be for Republicans to Populists, and will thus diminish the Republican without increasing the Democratic vote. It should be remembered, in this connection, that Vice-President Stevenson is empowered to preside over the Senate, and with the vote so close he is likely to do so most of the time; on a tie he will have the casting vote, and this still further augments the Democratic chances.

It is still too early to forecast the next House of Representatives exactly, but it will be largely Democratic; not so large as at present, of course, but the plurality will not fall much if any below 100. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have captured everything, or nearly so.

GETTING AROUND THE LAW.

A good many people in the Southern States have never taken kindly to the enforced and unpaid-for deprivation of their slaves and the concomitant benefits conferred upon the negroes; these have seen fit to look upon the situation in the light of a mercantile transaction, claiming that since they bought the slaves mainly from traders in and of the North, it would have been more just and more honorable to have returned the money when the time for emancipation came. This is a short-sighted and altogether inadequate view to take of a situation involving the liberty and right to progress of millions of human beings, but it is or was pretty widely entertained nevertheless, and the means by which laws in aid of the freedmen have been circumvented while at the same time literally complied with, have been at times as ingenious as obstructive and annoying to the government's agents.

A conspicuous instance, but one not involving so much of actual injustice to the ex-slaves, was shortly after the

civil rights bill was enacted, about twenty-five years ago. Some of its provisions were rather drastic to the average Southerner, but none of them was more so than that making it a punishable offense to discriminate between white and colored guests of any hotel, restaurant or other place of public entertainment in the United States. There was but one exception made, and that was in favor of private boarding houses, an institution which Congress magnanimously permitted the proprietors to conduct in accordance with their own social rules. Immediately nearly every hotel, tavern, restaurant and lodging place in the Southern States became a private boarding house! The manner in which public hostilities all at once disappeared from the public gaze would have done credit to the constructor of a transformation scene in a pantomime.

While there can be found but very few nowadays who blame the Southerners for that clever piece of strategy, there are still fewer north of Mason and Dixon's line who look with favor or even tolerance upon some other things which have been done in the name of the law by some of the Southern legislatures, and it is questionable if a majority of the people of the South will give sanction thereto. For instance, in 1886 the legislature of Louisiana passed a law to the effect that any laboring man who failed to make a contract for a year's work by January 10, and have in his possession that contract in writing, should be declared a vagrant and on conviction be sold to the highest bidder for one year, receiving no wages for his labor, the proceeds to go to the poor fund. Florida, Mississippi and Virginia also passed laws to the effect that any man who fails to work for wages in the locality where he lives shall on conviction be compelled to work one month for the party giving the information, without wages, with ball and chain attached if necessary.

These are in effect simply a nullification of the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States. Of course the evasion occurs on the question of criminality, the making what in many cases may be a misfortune which the victim of it would gladly escape if he could, a crime punishable with slavery for one year; it doesn't say "slavery" but that is exactly what it amounts to and it is all wrong.

There are a great number of people in the Northern states and territories who have never lived in the South but have been there and have only words of praise for the open-handed, undiluted friendliness with which the stranger is received and cared for, who have the utmost respect for the chivalrous sentiment pervading the people and the greatest tolerance for their traditions and peculiar customs; but none of these, we take it, could or will look approvingly upon measures having in view the annulment of our highest laws and the setting aside of rights guaranteed thereby. We all know how difficult it is to enforce regulations in a community all but

unanimously opposed to them, but such opposition, for the sake of harmony all around, to say nothing of a common humanity, should be held in restraint where it cannot be overcome altogether. We are not aware of any such legislation having taken place recently, but it was rather common down South for a while; and we are quite sure that all of it has not been repealed, if indeed any of it has.

WOMEN VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

It ought to be known, but is not very widely, that to the Territory of Utah belongs the honor of having first given to women the right to vote at general elections, and that it was exercised and in most cases enjoyed for several years, until it was abolished by Federal legislation. Those who occasionally credit Wyoming with being the pioneer commonwealth in the matter of woman suffrage of course do so through not being properly informed on the subject; of course we are speaking now of recent times.

Wyoming, however, enjoys the rare distinction of being the first state, since colonial days, in which the fair sex voted for President of the United States, which they did on Tuesday last. President Cleveland goes into the White House on the fourth of next March with the gratifying assurance that ladies actually participated in his election, at least they voted in an election in which he was the successful candidate; so that, in addition to having the biggest majority any governor ever had and the greatest vote for President any man ever had in time of peace, he now places among the distinguishing features of his triumph the circumstance to which our neighbor on the east gave birth.

It is related of a distinguished citizen of Laramie that he once said the men "encouraged the girls to vote in Wyoming" because it made them "hurry up and get the dishes done so as to get down to the polls." It is a recorded fact that ten years ago less than fifty per cent of the population of Wyoming were women, but they are catching up rapidly with the men in numbers as in political power. There are (or were in 1890) 39,343 men in Wyoming and there are 21,302 women. Alternate women delegates from Wyoming attended the Republican convention at Minneapolis. A contemporary concludes that there is no reason in the world why women might not have been regularly made presidential electors and we look for that distinction, great as it will be and even revolutionary as it may appear in some men's estimation, to be accorded them four years hence. If they are good enough to participate in the choice of electors of President and Vice-President, they are surely good enough to be electors themselves. This is speaking politically, observe you; in a general way, their goodness is not a subject requiring affirmation. The governor of Wyoming, in a late message, gives an emphatic "me too" to that declaration, and adds that he likes the way the women vote there, which may mean that a good many of them voted for him.

AN ADMIRABLE SLOT INVENTION.

Our impulsive and somewhat volatile foreign friends, the French, lead the world in a great many things—in none more so than in their regulations and devices for supplying the poor with the necessary conveniences of life at the minimum of cost. As a rule French financiers and speculators are among the most daring of their usually conservative class; and no scheme that offers a fair show of moderate returns on the investment—especially where the advancement of national prestige or the promotion of the popular welfare is likely to be subserved—need long go without the requisite funds to put it into operation.

One is newly reminded of these praiseworthy characteristics by the successful inauguration of a plan for supplying Paris with hot water fountains. The subject was proposed some time ago and it met from the first with favorable consideration. The means to carry it into effect were accordingly forthcoming; and word now comes that a number of fountains are already in working order and giving good satisfaction. The process is not intricate at all. An automatic machine is used, to which the water is conducted by means of subterranean pipes. It runs through a coiled up copper tubing three hundred feet long, and is heated during its progress through this by gas, which is turned on by a sou turned into the slot, which amount furnishes eight liters, rather more than seven quarts. The convenience of this arrangement, and its economy, to the poorer classes, will be readily understood by those who realize how much of a luxury fuel is to such residents of the French capital as have to restrict their living expenses within the limits of a very meager income.

THE "WILDCAT" CURRENCY SCARE.

The question of a circulating medium for the facilitation of traffic among mankind, is one that our advanced civilization and improved conditions have failed to successfully cope with; by this we do not mean that the currency system is a failure or that we have no adequate purchasing agency, but that the question of what should be used and to what extent, is still an open one. It is shown that the money issued by the general government has not sufficient elasticity of volume, and that it thus does not meet the requirements of a good circulating medium; that it is easy to issue but difficult to get back; and that Congress is ever ready to issue more but never willing to make the amount outstanding any less. This is pointed to by contractionists as an artificial means of keeping the volume of money equal to the demands of trade, but they claim that its plain and logical result is inflation and uncertainty.

The currency question figured largely in the late campaign, being brought out conspicuously by James G. Blaine's arraignment of the plank in the Democratic platform calling for the repeal of the tax on state bank issues. This was seized upon by the Republicans as an evidence that the former party favored a return to the local currency prevalent before the war,

and which was variously nicknamed, but most generally called "wildcat money," "shipplasters," etc.; at least they claimed that it was such evidence, and even flooded the country with caricatures of bank bills containing a picture of Cleveland and a wildcat, the object being to influence voters against the alleged financial policy of the Democratic party. Of course the scheme had but little effect; practically it had none at all, not because the people are not afraid of an unstable or baseless currency, but because they did not believe that the Democracy contemplated anything of the kind.

The plank referred to was the work of Hon. Michael D. Harter, one of the most persistent and stringent advocates of a sound currency in the whole country. He carries his views in this regard to such an extent that he advocates nothing but gold as a standard of values, with everything that issues in the shape of a circulating medium convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder; silver he would treat as so much metallic merchandise, having no monetary value only to the extent that it is interchangeable, dollar for dollar, with the other coinage. Of course we of the West and a goodly number in the other parts of the country don't agree with him, insisting upon it as we do that silver is as royal a metal as gold and is intrinsically entitled to be an independent circulating medium; but no matter as to that. The point is, would a man with such views as Mr. Harter has, and possessing his abilities and experience as a publicist, be likely to so stultify—we might say belittle—himself as to favor an experimental or questionable currency of any kind? It is idle to think so.

The issues of state banks are payable, in effect, so many certificates of deposit good to the holder for the amount expressed on the face in current money of the United States. The only uncertainty which the holder would seem to be justified in feeling with regard to such issues, would be as to the stability, ability and honesty of the bank from whence it came; if they acquired sufficient circulation the people would thus of course become involuntary partners in a banking business, but why not? With the ability to draw their investments at any time or to assign them without formality on any occasion, what function of coined money is wanting? Indeed, it is more convenient than coin, for the reason that large amounts can be carried on the person without inconvenience or exposure; and when to this is added safety and security, certainly nothing better could be asked. The issues of the government itself rest on a similar basis—its ability to redeem in coin and its willingness to do so on demand; with these firmly settled there are no such demands, the people as a rule would rather have the paper.

This brings us to the question proper—the taxation of state bank issues. It being a settled thing that taxation is a vexation and that in whatever form it is imposed it is in one way or another, at a time or another, paid by the people, the question arises as to what extent the taxing power should be used. This has just been settled by what appears to be more than half a million majority in favor of the proposition

that such power shall be exercised no further than the needs of the government economically administered actually require. When there is war or any other great national calamity upon the land, there must be increased taxation and other burdens imposed; in order to meet the increased expenditures; but when peace prevails and the needs of the government are few and light, the imposition of a tax in any form or for any purpose beyond enough to pay the bills, is just cause for complaint if not resistance; carried too far it assumes the form of robbery perpetrated for its own sake, not for any lawful or reasonable purpose at all. The Democrats in convention assembled, arrayed themselves against such procedure, declaring that customs dues must be scaled and all forms of taxation reduced until the government's income and its legitimate outlay were equal or as nearly so as practicable, thus forestalling the accumulation of a surplus inclining to extravagance and inviting corruption. Regarding the taxation of state bank issues as a measure of expense to the people among whom such money circulates, without increasing their security or aiding in the least to its adequacy, the party, to be consistent with its professions, was compelled to demand the repeal of the law under which such tax is levied. In the Democratic view, it seemed as if the remedy against an insecure and hazardous circulating medium was in the people themselves, at least, so far as local issues are concerned; such issue would not be in circulation if they did not consent to it; and being willing to have it and use it, it seemed unreasonable that they should have to pay for the privilege—a payment which, it is claimed, amounts simply to a fine when the one who pays it has committed no offense.

It must be confessed that those who saw and realized the issue as defined by Mr. Blaine, and who know by recollection or study the grievous inconveniences and injuries of the iniquitous state bank notes of various and uncertain value in the old days before the war, had cause to be strengthened in their fears by Mr. Cleveland's absolute silence on the question in his letter of acceptance and the evasion of the various Democratic orators. It is no doubt a fact that they found it a difficult subject to handle and one they would have preferred to see kept in abeyance. Nevertheless, its enunciation in Chicago was in strict accordance with the Democratic doctrine of state sovereignty, and cannot purely be viewed as inconsistent; while the circumstances of its introduction ought to have a tendency to allay the anxieties of those who regard it as a menace to our currency. The News, which is neither an apologist nor accuser of the Democratic or the Republican party, and certainly is not the mouthpiece of any party, merely presents in the foregoing an explanation of what was meant by the financial plank in the platform of the first named organization. That it could not reasonably bear a "wildcat" construction seems to be the verdict of the people of the country, and with that all will have to rest contented, for a while at least.

A GREAT DECISION.

The News today surrenders considerable space to a lengthy, profound and most important decision given in the Territorial Supreme Court this morning by Chief Justice Zane. It forms a notable link in the chain of litigation that has come to be commonly known as the "Church cases," and is in effect a decision as to the objects to which the personal property of the Church, in the hands of the receiver, shall be devoted. It takes into consideration the report of Master in Chancery Loofbourov, and exhaustively reviews and passes upon the same. In all respects it is a weighty and valuable document, and it forms an important contribution to the legal literature of the country. Lack of time and space preclude any detailed review of it in these columns today, but it is earnestly commended in its entirety to the careful perusal of every reader.

AN ALARMING REPORT.

A telegram in today's News announces that a German paper, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, publishes a report that the Russians are massing troops on the frontier line dividing the two countries. Nothing more disquieting to the German mind than this could be issued, except, perhaps, an actual declaration of war. In view of the more or less unsettled state in which European affairs have been for several years, such a report as that spoken of is almost as bad as throwing a lighted match into a powder magazine; there may be no explosion, but it will be a narrow escape. It is quite possible that the German Emperor wants some palliative agency for the enormous military budget placed before the people to keep them quiet, and if that is the case he could not have devised a more careful scheme than having one of the papers publish such news as that telegraphed. It may, however, be true, in which case it is time to look out for squalls if for nothing more serious.

ENDED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

Another of the great strikes which have become so numerous of late years has come to an adjustment; the dissatisfied street car employees of New Orleans returned to work yesterday and business in the Crescent city, which was seriously threatened and measurably impaired for a time, has resumed its wonted conditions. There was no little excitement occasioned for a time by the rumor which got out and spread that Pickertons had been sent for and were on the way; but this was at once authoritatively and emphatically denied, his avoiding much trouble, perhaps bloodshed. This is particularly gratifying to all advocates of peace and good order, as well as to those who have no love for the men who engage in the business of shooting for a detective agency. One such scene as that at Homestead last summer is enough for a generation at least.

DEMONSTRATIVE JOURNALISM.

The tendency of political journals to convert their pages into barayards on paper whenever their party is successful in an election, is as largely and enjoyably engaged in now as it ever was. The custom is not particularly objectionable, since the tendency of the age is to be demonstrative; but there is not enough emphasis in type of large size judiciously arranged to convey all the exultation which mute figures are capable of. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* is ahead of anything yet received in the direction spoken of; the first page is bordered all around with roosters of different sizes, all crowing as if their throats if not their hearts would break, while in the center is a finely arranged, excellent picture of Cleveland and Stevenson. The paper was looked at by a good many and was the occasion of considerable merriment. Such productions will string along for several days now, then they will disappear as suddenly as they came.

AS TO DREAMS.

Every one has noticed that some people have a habit which at times becomes annoying, of relating what they dreamed the night before, the degree of annoyance experienced by the listener being lessened or increased or even removed as the recital is interesting or otherwise; and the frequency or infrequency of the occurrence, together with the dreamer's descriptiveness and the regard he has for him (or her), having much to do with it. There are occasions when the victim of these well-meant but usually tiresome narrations—since they as a rule possess neither interesting nor amusing features—wishes his persecutor almost any mild form of mental penance commensurate with the aggravated nature of the case. Yet a general disregard for dreams, or a spirit of ridicule in thinking of or listening to them, is not to be recommended. As a matter of fact there is scarcely one, even among the most prosaic and unimaginative, who can be said to be wholly free from interest in the subject.

For, let it be remembered, there are dreams and dreams. There are those which have a distinct significance, sometimes beyond the ken of the dreamer, though at times their meaning will dawn upon the understanding as soon as Morpheus has relaxed his grasp. Others are a hotch-potch of absurdities. In some instances they come as an inspiration, a warning or a comfort; in others they are the result of a disordered stomach. Scientists say the sleep that is dreamless is the natural repose—that it is of this form the poets sing when they refer to the balmy sleep that is tired nature's sweet restorer. Yet who would forego the exquisite pleasure that comes like a breath from another and a holier world in the form of dreams of a blissful reunion with loved ones, of exalted encouragement in the stern battle of life, of gentle instruction in the duty that lies before? Who is there that at some time in his life has not received benefit or strength

from these mysterious, uncontrollable, unexplained visions of the night?

A notable instance of dreaming to advantage and thus saving the lives of several persons, was recently related to Dr. Horace Bushnell, author of "Nature and the Supernatural," and by him has been given to the public. Many years ago, in a mild winter night, Captain Yant, now a patriarch of Napa Valley, Cal., had a dream in which he saw what appeared to be a company of emigrants arrested by the snows of the mountains and perishing rapidly by cold and hunger. He noted the very onset of the scenery, marked by a huge, perpendicular front of white rock cliffs; he saw men cutting off what appeared to be tree tops rising out of deep gulches of snow; he distinguished the very features of the persons and the look of their particular distress. He awoke profoundly impressed by the distinctness and apparent reality of the dream. He at length fell asleep and dreamed exactly the same dream over again.

It might here be proper to observe parenthetically that when a dream is repeated, especially in the same night, there is generally something more than imagination or chance to it; and it proved to be so in this case. Yant was unable to shake off the impression produced, and falling in shortly afterward with an old hunter comrade he told history, and was only the more deeply impressed by his recognizing without hesitation the scenery of the dream. This comrade came over the Sierra, by the Carson Valley pass, and declared that a spot in the pass answered exactly his description. By this he was decided. He immediately collected a company of men with mules and blankets and all necessary provisions. The neighbors laughed at his credulity, but that did not deter him in the least; and the two men led the line of march for the scene pictured in Dreamland. They found it exactly as shown and a company of perishing emigrants in the situation described; those who were alive were rescued and brought into civilization.

Who knows but what, in the instance here referred to, one of the spirits which had taken flight from its mortal tabernacle amid the snow was permitted to seek out a fit confidant on earth and communicate to him the condition of the suffering camp, realizing that he was the kind of man who would act upon the information thus conveyed? Who knows, indeed, but what when death's counterfeit is upon us we sometimes, in spirit, visit scenes and see objects and mingle with beings invisible with our mortal vision? Opaque to the natural eye is the veil that separates us from the Beyond, but it is a thin veil for all that. May it not perhaps be more readily pierced when, oblivious to all carnal distractions and influences, we are wrapped in slumber? Verily there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in man's philosophy!

THE LADIES of Minnesota propose to erect a bronze effigy of Minnehaha, and the ladies of Virginia are preparing for a statue of Pocahontas, at the World's Fair. "Fair," in this connection, may not be said to refer strictly to complexion.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The special services held in the Tabernacle yesterday morning on the occasion of the burial of Elder David Hoagland Cannon, son of President George Q. Cannon, in memory of all the missionaries who have died while engaged in the mission field, were of a very unique and impressive character. The congregation was one of the largest ever seen within the walls of the spacious building, not only the floor, but every available space in the galleries being filled.

Among those present were many persons belonging to the various religious denominations in the city. The entire front of the stand, extending from gallery to gallery, was draped with white crape, as was also a portion of the organ, while upon the ledges of the stand as well as around the structure were a number of magnificent shrubs, flowering plants and palms. At either end of the sacrament table—which was likewise covered with white crape—large bunches of pampas plumes were placed, and between these the casket, flanked by numerous floral tributes, rested during the service. The whole of the seats on the floor in the center of the building were reserved for the mourners—the bereaved ones who had lost relations under circumstances similar to those of the family of President Cannon. The two front benches on the north side were occupied by the Utah University cadets, who wore their regimental dress; President Cannon and his family were seated immediately behind the casket, at the foot of the speaker's stand.

The funeral cortege left the Farm, the residence of the deceased's father, at ten o'clock, and was met at the Tabernacle gates by the University cadets, of whom the late Elder Cannon was formerly a member. Through the battalion's open ranks the casket was borne, and they followed it into the building; at the conclusion of the services they preceded the remains with measured tread, to the south gate where the procession formed.

While the mourners were taking their places Prof. J. J. Daynes played a selection of solemn music upon the organ.

The services were conducted by Apostle Franklin D. Richards, under the direction of President Wilford Woodruff, and there were among those also on the stand: President Joseph F. Smith (of the First Presidency), Apostles Moses Thatcher, John Henry Smith, F. M. Lyman, Heber J. Grant, and Counselors Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose.

The solemn ceremonies began with the choir singing the hymn on page 396, the opening verse of which is:

Cease, ye fond parents, cease to weep,
Let grief no more your bosom swell;
For what is death? 'Tis nature's sleep;
The trumpet of God will break the spell,
For He, whose arm is strong to save,
Arose in triumph o'er the grave.

Prayer was offered by Apostle F. M. Lyman.

The choir sang the hymn on page 247:

When shall we all meet again?
When shall we our rest obtain?
When, our pilgrimage be o'er?
Fading sighs be known no more?

When Mount Zion we regain,
There we all may meet again.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

Next arose and said as the funeral services on this occasion not only embraced the death of Brother David Hoagland Cannon, whose tabernacle now laid before the congregation, but a great many other Elders who had yielded up their lives while preaching the Gospel to the nations of the earth, an endeavor had been made to publish these cases as far as they had come to the knowledge of the authorities, and Apostle Richards would therefore read to those assembled the list already furnished. After this Brother Grant would read one of the last letters written home from abroad by the late David H. Cannon.

APOSTLE RICHARDS

explained that all the names in the list did not contain the same amount of information, the time having been too short to obtain as much as desired; but when more complete details came in they would be published. Brother Richards then read the list which appeared in Saturday's NEWS, and which appears, corrected, in another column.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

next read the last letter written by Elder David H. Cannon to his sister six days before his death.

The anthem, "Not dead, but asleep," was afterwards rendered most effectively by the members of the Tabernacle Harmony and Conductor's class.

The words were as follows:

They shall awake again in the presence of th
living God.—Amen.

Mourn not, oh, weep not, for death has no power.
'Tis but a change to the angel's bright bow.

Christ on the cross suffered pain and death for
us all.

'Tis not dead, but sleep; they shall awake
when the Father calls.

Come unto me all, I will give you rest.

For the Kingdom now is thine;

The Love of God is everywhere.

Glory to God. Glory now on high.

Weep not for the loved ones gone

For the soul can never die.

Not dead, but asleep. Amen.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF,

After quoting the words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them," said those present had already heard quite as good a sermon as he himself could preach in the letter just read from their departed brother whose tabernacle was before them, and whose spirit had entered upon its mission on the other side of the veil. To President George Q. Cannon, his family, and the relatives of all those dead ones whose names had just been read in their hearing, he would say, if the veil were removed and they could see their departed ones in the spirit world, they would rejoice with every sentiment of their heart at having had the privilege of being the parents, brothers and sisters of those who had entered upon their labors and were at work therein today. He would not attempt on that occasion to talk about any of their brethren in particular who had left this sphere of action and entered

upon their ministerial labors beyond. Those who died in the Lord hardly tasted of death. When the spirit left the body it entered into the presence of the righteous. There was a work on the other side of the veil belonging to this dispensation as well as to all others; and our Savior Himself spent but a very short time in the flesh—only three and a half years—after he began his ministry before He laid down His life, when He was crucified and His blood was shed for the redemption of the world. He then entered immediately upon His work, preaching to "the spirits in prison," and when His body was resurrected He ascended to His Father. The Savior's work had never ceased from that day until now. That was an example to all men under heaven who had received the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who had received the Priesthood and been called to labor for the salvation of the world.

He (the speaker) had listened to the reading of several letters from their departed brother, one of which had been read that morning. Those to his father concerning his mission were deeply interesting to them all, as showing the passion the deceased occupied, his great zeal, and his desire to save the souls of men. Brother Cannon's mission extended over but a few months, from the time he entered the Master's vineyard until his spirit left its tabernacle. But during that brief period he performed an excellent work; he opened a good many doors and brought souls into the Kingdom. The speaker thought that if those whose sons and daughters died in the Lord and were taken from among them could comprehend the work laid out for them by our heavenly Father, they would feel thoroughly satisfied. There was a great amount of work to be done on the other side of the veil by those who lived in the flesh and labored in this great work upon the earth from the time of Joseph Smith down to the present. Temple work for the dead was an important duty in which a good many of the Latter-day Saints were engaged, and more or less had to be done in this respect in every age when the Lord has a people on the earth. In these last days this same duty rested upon us. Our fathers who had died without a knowledge of the Gospel had gone into the spirit world, and we should labor for them here. This they would all learn when they, in their turn, reached the other side of the veil and the books were opened. A number of the Latter-day Saints were taken away in the prime of life, and sometimes it seemed that the very best of our boys on earth were called to depart hence. He did not know that they were actually better than those who were left; but certainly they had remained faithful to the end.

As to him whose tabernacle now laid before them, he felt that all was right. He was a good and faithful boy, a true Elder in Israel; he labored diligently in the Master's cause up to the last hour that he dwelt in the flesh, and he rejoiced today in the spirit world among the Lord's anointed, the righteous that dwell there. He felt that Brother George Q. Cannon and his family, the brothers and sisters of the deceased, and the relatives of all

there who had been called to mourn the loss of their beloved ones, those who had died among the nations of the earth, had I cause to rejoice in that they continued faithful until called hence; and when the books were opened and we could understand these things right, it would be seen that the hand of the Lord was in it and that what He had done was in accordance with His mind and will.

In conclusion, President Woodruff said that the comforting influence of the Lord might rest down upon the sorrowing ones, until our bodies and spirits were reunited on the morning of the resurrection.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

He did not feel that morning in the spirit of death nor in that of mourning, at rather in that of rejoicing. He felt gratitude to God our heavenly Father or His great mercy and loving-kindness towards us His children. Certainly we had no reason to mourn for Brother David Hoagland Cannon. His spirit is not mourn today, but rejoiced in the freedom which it had obtained, and in the glory and exaltation which he had acquired.

It was not at all strange that so many of our Elders had passed away from this stage of existence while broad in the missionary field. The wonder to him, indeed, was that out of the vast multitude of Elders who had sent out to preach the Gospel to the nations of the earth so very few of them had met with death in foreign lands, and it was, to himself, an evidence that the peculiar favor and blessing of the Almighty had been extended in a wonderful measure towards them, from the beginning of this latter-day work; it was remarkable that none of them had not fallen a prey to disease, hardship and the hand of the enemy.

We were all awaiting the time when, by one, we should pass behind the veil. When we considered that not one son or daughter of God who had been born in the flesh would escape the ordeal which was called death, we need not feel to mourn when the good and faithful, the true and noble of His children, were called hence. We would not call back the spirit of Brother David H. Cannon nor of those whose names have just been enumerated, and who had died in harness—in the service of God in the mission field, or in going to or returning from it. They had died in the discharge of their duty in faithfulness before the Lord—faithful to their trust, faithful to their covenants, and the reward of the faithful had been given unto them. It was true that our natural feelings were grieved at the departure of those whom we loved; it was natural that we should mourn over losing their presence and their society on earth; but when we knew that it was beyond our power to add one cubic to their stature in righteousness or to diminish aught in them—when we knew they had been faithful and were indeed the servants of God, and had died in His service, what more could we desire? If he could but know that his children would be permitted to lay down their lives as had Brother David H. Cannon and those other missionaries—in every particular the same—how much preferable

would that be to him than to feel that any one of them should be suffered to deny the truth and depart from the way of life and salvation.

With himself there was no question as to the truth of this Gospel, in the advocacy and promulgation of which these their brethren had died—no doubt in regard to the divinity of this work. He was satisfied in his heart and mind that it was of God, that there was no greater work in which a man could engage and none more worthy of the sacrifice of our natural life or the time and ability which God had given us. These Elders had laid down their lives while seeking to bring mankind to a knowledge of the truth as restored to the earth in this dispensation; and he thanked God they had been permitted to do this in His service. All was well with them, and might our Heavenly Father grant unto us the same spirit which animated the late Brother Cannon while upon his mission. May the same spirit that was breathed in his communication to his sister, take possession of the hearts and minds of our young men and women in Zion. No higher, no more noble spirit or aspiration could possibly animate their souls than was breathed in that one letter, written just previous to his death. If we could only possess that spirit and be actuated by it, all would be well with us whether in life or in death. He thanked God that young men like Brother David Hoagland Cannon had been raised up in the midst of this people, and he prayed that the same spirit which he manifested and the same faith which he obtained from God might be given in great abundance to the children of Zion and to His people throughout the length and breadth of the land; because he did know that it was the Spirit of God, the spirit of righteousness, of holiness, meekness and truth, the spirit of the Gospel of the Son of God.

May God bless and comfort those who have been deprived of the society of a loved son and a loved brother, may peace and consolation dwell in their hearts, and be poured upon them in rich abundance, and may they rejoice in the great and glorious principles of the Gospel for which he laid down his life as a sacrifice. May we emulate his example and follow in his footsteps, live the life he has lived, and accomplish as much good as he has accomplished while we remain in the flesh, and as much more as it may be possible.

APOSTLE FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS

was the next speaker. He said he felt as though, more or less, he were this morning in the presence of those departed ones whose names he had before read to the congregation. The services on that occasion were in condolence with their worthy brother, President George Q. Cannon, and his household, as well as with the relatives of other missionaries who had died while laboring in the Lord's vineyard abroad, in their bereavement; but as President Joseph F. Smith had expressed it, they felt not to sorrow under such circumstances but rather to rejoice.

It was not his intention to take up the time of the meeting with any lengthened remarks of his own; he wished, however, to read an extract

from a sermon preached by the Prophet Joseph Smith on April 16th, 1843, just after receiving the news of the death of Elder Lorenzo D. Barnes, at Bradford, England, which occurred on December 20th, 1842. As reported by Willard Richards and Willford Woodruff, the Prophet said:

When I heard of the death of our beloved Brother Barnes, it would not have affected me so much if I had the opportunity of burying him in the land of Zion.

I believe those who have buried their friends here, their condition is enviable. Look at Jacob and Joseph in Egypt, how they required their friends to bury them in the tomb of their fathers. See the expense which attended the embalming and the going up of the great company to the burial.

It has always been considered a great calamity not to obtain an honorable burial; and one of the greatest curses the ancient Prophets could put on any man was, that he should go without a burial.

I have said, Father, I desire to die here among the Saints. But if this is not thy will, and I go hence and die, wilt thou find some kind friend and bring my body back, and gather my friends who have fallen in foreign lands, and bring them up hither, that we may all lie together.

I will tell you what I want. If tomorrow I shall be called to lie in yonder tomb, in the morning of the resurrection let me strike hands with my father, and cry, "My father," and he will say, "My son, my son," as soon as the rock rends and before we come out of our graves.

And may we contemplate these things so? Yes, if we learn how to live and how to die. When we lie down we contemplate how we may rise up in the morning; and it is pleasing for friends to lie down together, locked in the arms of love, to sleep, and awake in each other's embrace, and renew their conversation.

Would you think it strange if I relate what I have seen in vision in relation to this interesting theme? Those who have died in Jesus Christ may expect to enter into all that fruition of joy, when they come forth, which they possessed or anticipated here.

So plain was the vision, that I actually saw men, before they had ascended from the tomb, as though they were getting up slowly. They took each other by the hand; and said to each other, "My father, my son, my mother, my daughter, my brother, my sister." And when the voice calls for the dead to arise, suppose I am laid by the side of my father, what would be the first joy of my heart? To meet my father, my mother, my brother, my sister; and when they are by my side, I embrace them, and they me.

It is my meditation all the day, and more than my meat and drink, to know how I shall make the Saints of God comprehend the visions that roll like an overflowing surge before my mind.

Oh! how I would delight to bring before you visions which you never thought of! But poverty and the cares of the world prevent. But I am glad I have the privilege of communicating to you some things, which, if grasped closely, will be a help to you when earthquakes bellow, the clouds gather, the lightning flash, the storms are ready to burst upon you like peals of thunder. Lay hold of these things, and let not your knees or joints tremble, nor your hearts faint; and then what can earthquakes, wars, and tornadoes do? Nothing. All your losses will be made up to you in the resurrection, provided you continue faithful. By the vision of the Almighty I have seen it.

The expectation of seeing my friends in the morning of the resurrection cheers my soul and makes me bear up against the evils of life. It is like their taking a

long journey, and on their return we meet them with increased joy.

Hosanna, hosanna, hosanna to Almighty God, that rays of light begin to burst forth upon us, even now. I cannot find words to express myself. I am not learned, but I have as good feelings as any man.

O that I had the language of the archangel to express my feelings once to my friend! But I never expect to in this life. When others rejoice, I rejoice; when they mourn, I mourn.

Apostle Richards went on to remark that when on his second mission to England in the year 1850 permission was obtained to exhume the body of Brother Barnes and also that of Brother Wm. Burton, who died at Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 17th, 1851, and the missionaries having contributed the necessary funds they were brought to Salt Lake for interment in the midst of God's people. The bodies of quite a number of other Elders who had died abroad since then had also been brought over for the same purpose. An application, however, for permission to exhume and bring home the remains of Brother Flanigan from Birmingham, England, was met with a refusal. He had died of smallpox, and the authorities deemed it prudent not to run the risk of any possible spread of the contagion.

The Prophet Joseph Smith entertained the deepest interest in having the remains of the brethren who died abroad buried in the land of Zion—the gathering place of the Saints, and had a vault constructed in which it was his intention to have the bodies of the members of his own family deposited. This was erected on the south side of the Temple Square in the city of Nauvoo. While visiting that place, however, a few years ago, Brother Richards said he found the vault itself was still preserved intact, but it had been covered in and was then used as a wine cellar.

He thought the remarks made by the Prophet Joseph in the sermon to which he had just before referred were equally as consoling today to President Cannon and his family as they were to the friends of Brother Barnes at that distant time. Everything contained in the Holy Gospel was calculated to give us comfort and to cheer our hearts in the tribulations of this mortal life. We needed the Lord's strength to overcome all the trials and sorrows of these latter days. Some five or six of our missionaries had been buried in the mighty deep, but the day was coming, as we were told, when the sea shall deliver up its dead. Some of the Elders while engaged in preaching the Gospel had been persecuted, while others had been shot down by the assassin; but these would wear the martyr's crown in the Master's kingdom and would receive a full recompense at His hands. The crown of the Gospel martyr was the most glorious and brilliant that could be obtained, and there was no man who had laid down his life in God's service but would find his full reward in the world to come—life everlasting. The joy and gladness to be found in the holy Gospel should lift us above the momentary afflictions of this evil world, and if we but realized this more clearly than we did, we should not be nearly so downhearted as we sometimes were. The powers of

darkness were permitted to crowd around us in order that our faith might be tested by God. He prayed the Lord to dispense His gracious blessings upon the mourners there that day, and prepare us all for the society hereafter of those noble ones who had already laid down their lives in His cause, from the day of the Prophet Joseph until now.

The choir sang the anthem, "Prayer," the words of which are here given:

[SOLO.]

When thy soul is sad and weary,
Seek relief in prayer;
When the way is dark and dreary,
Still there's comfort there.

There's a healing balm that prayer
Can alone impart;
And a comfort sent from heaven
To the seeking heart.

When thy dearest hope is blighted,
Like the autumn flowers;
And despair takes hold upon thee
In thy trying hour;

And in vain thou lookest round thee
For some friendly aid;
Turn to heaven in supplication;
Ask, nor be afraid.

Then a heavenly consolation
Will relieve the heart
Of its burden of vexation,
And its aching smart.

And thy trust in God will lighten
All thy deep despair;
While day by day through life will brighten
By the aid of prayer.

The solo was feelingly sung by Brother H. S. Ensign, Jr. Both the words and music of this selection are by Brother Evan Stevens.

The benediction was pronounced by Apostle John Henry Smith.

This concluded the services in the Tabernacle, which occupied just two hours. The congregation, by request, remained seated until all the mourners had emerged from the building.

The interment took place at the city cemetery, the dedicatory prayer at the grave being offered by President Joseph F. Smith. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and the sidewalk along South Temple street for a number of blocks was also lined with people. The funeral cortege, en route to the cemetery, was headed by the Utah University cadets, who walked four deep. When near the place of burial the ranks were parted and the whole procession passed through.

The casket containing the body of their deceased comrade was conveyed upon the undertaker's wagon, in the same manner in which it was brought from the Cannon residence to the Tabernacle, it being too large to admit of accommodation within the ordinary hearse. It was very massive and of elaborate workmanship, weighing nearly 500 pounds.

Eight brothers of the deceased acted as pall-bearers. These included Elder Hugh J. Cannon, who accompanied the remains from Germany. Bishop N. A. Empey and assistants had direction of the seating of the audience in the Tabernacle, and of the funeral procession; and Joseph E. Taylor was the undertaker in charge.

IN PAYSON.

Memorial Services for the Late Elder Adolf Haag.

Memorial services were held yesterday in Payson in honor of Elder Adolf Haag, who died on his mission to the

orient. Addresses were made in the morning in the German and in the afternoon in the English language. There were large assemblies present at both meetings, of friends and relatives from Payson, Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden and other places.

The first speaker in the morning was Elder C. C. Sobramm, who baptized Elder Haag. He gave a short history of the deceased's conversion to the Gospel, his emigration, ordination to the different grades of the Priesthood and his final call to the mission. Elder L. T. Moench dwelt on the virtues of the departed, his faithfulness in the work of the Lord and noble cause for which he laid down his life. Elder Arnold Schultness endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers. Elder Richard Haag related several touching incidents of the friendship and brotherly love which had united them in life.

In the afternoon memorial services were held in the Payson Tabernacle. The first speaker was Elder L. F. Moench. He was followed by Elders Arnold Schultness, Samuel Worcester, David Lant and C. C. Sobramm. The letter addressed to the First Presidency of the Church by Elder Don C. W. Muser, announcing Elder Haag's death was read. Many consoling remarks were made by the speakers mentioned. The fact was emphasized that the departed had shown himself willing to leave everything for the Gospel's sake, and that he died in the act of faithfully serving his Master.

Resolutions of respect were passed by the German branch over which he presided before he took his departure, and also by the Seventies' quorum of which he was a member.

A committee was also appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the appreciation of the people of Payson of the kindness and attention shown by the German consul and other authorities in Halle during the illness and funeral services of the deceased Elder.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

1842.

Dec. 20. LORENZO D. BARNES, at Bradford, England.

1843.

Nov. 3. KNOWLTON F. HANKS, of Nauvoo, on the ship Timoleon, on the way to the Pacific Islands. Buried at sea, lat. 21.34 N., and longitude 26.11 west of Greenwich.

1848.

April 20. MERRIBETH SIRRINE, of consumption, on the steamer Niagara, near the mouth of the Ohio River, on his way to St. Louis, Mo.

1849.

May 5. ELIJAH MALIN, of Winter Quarters, of cholera, at St. Louis, returning from Pennsylvania.

1851.

Jan. 29. JAMES HENRY FLANIGAN, from Winter Quarters, of smallpox, at Birmingham, England.

March 17. WILLIAM BURTON, of Salt Lake City, of bilious or chill fever, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

1863.

Aug. 21. WILLARD SNOW, of Salt Lake City, on the steamer Transit, on the German Ocean, coming from

Copenhagen to England. Buried at sea.

Aug. 26. JOHN HYDE, at Sydney, Australia.

1854.

Oct. 2. W. W. MAJOR, of Salt Lake City, in London.

1855.

May 13. ALBERT GREGORY, at Atchison, Kansas, returning from a mission to the States.

June 13. ANDREW L. LAMOREAUX, of Salt Lake City, at St. Louis, Mo., returning from France.

July 2. JACOB F. SEORISTON, on Ketchum's Creek, west of Fort Kearney, Neb., returning from Europe.

Aug. 10. JANE AMANDA STEVENS LEWIS, of Salt Lake City, of consumption, in the mountains, twelve miles from San Bernardino, on her way home from the Sandwich Islands. Buried at San Bernardino by the side of her year old son, William Henry, who died at Los Angeles, June 30, 1851, when his parents were on their way to the Sandwich Islands.

Oct. 15. OREON SPOONER, of Salt Lake City, at St. Louis, Mo.

1856.

Feb. 6. ROBERT C. PETTY, of Fort Herriman, Salt Lake county, at Brother Croft's, on Grand river, Indian Territory. Supposed to have been buried nearby.

Feb. 27. ROBERT W. WOLCOTT, of Salt Lake City, of smallpox, at Northampton, England.

1857.

May 13. PARLEY P. PRATT, of Salt Lake City, assassinated by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas.

1858.

May 13. SAMUEL FRANCIS NESLEN, of Salt Lake City, in Williamsburg, N. Y., of consumption, returning from England. Buried in Cypress Hill cemetery.

1859.

WASHINGTON N. COOK, who went to the Indian Territory in 1855. Buried there.

1860.

Nov. 2. GEORGE A. SMITH, Jun., of Salt Lake City, killed by Navajo Indians in New Mexico.

1863.

April 27. HIRAM KIMBALL and THOMAS ATKINSON, by a steamboat explosion, at San Pedro, Cal., while going to the Sandwich Islands.

1864.

Sept. 26. JOHN MURDOCK KAY, of Salt Lake City, of inflammatory rheumatism, on the Little Laramie, returning from England.

Sept. JOSEPH GREENWOOD, of American Fork, Utah county, at Bear River, from effects of a cold, on returning from the States.

1865.

May 20. JESSE YELTON CHERRY, of Centerville, Davis county, of smallpox, at Nottingham, England.

Nov. 1. GEORGE SIMMS, of Salt Lake City, drowned in Platte river, returning from England.

1866.

Aug. 20. C. M. GILLETTE, 23 miles west of Fort Kearney, returning from England.

Nov. 30. ABEL EVANS, in Meirhyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales.

1867.

July 24. BRIGHAM WILLARD KIMBALL, of Salt Lake City, on Pole Creek, returning from England.

Aug. 4. ANSON V. CALL, on Laramie Plains, returning from England.

1868.

July 14. EZRA J. CLARK, of Farmington, Davis county, near Fonda, Montgomery county, New York, returning from England.

1869.

Jan. 19. JOHN MACE, at Leeds, England.

1870.

March. MORONI BIGELOW, killed on a steam boat and thrown into the Missouri River, returning from the States.

1871.

Sept. 19. CALEB PARRY, of Ogden, at Birmingham, England. Buried there.

Nov. 20. CALF W. HAWS, of Provo, at Burgh Bridge, near Barnsley, England.

1875.

Sept. 27. HADEN W. CHURCH, at Shady Grove, Hickman County, Tennessee.

1876.

May 24. LORENZO W. ROUNDY, drowned in Colorado River, at Lee's Ferry.

1877.

Sept. 12. JOHN HUBBARD, of Willard, Box Elder County, at the Wichita Reservation. Buried near the Wichita River, on a rise of ground overlooking the reservation.

Oct. 9. JAMES T. LISONBERG, of Monroe, Sevier county, at Springville, Utah county, when returning home from the Southern States.

1878.

April 12. E. W. STREET, at Breachwood, Green Heath, Heris, England. Buried there.

July 5. JOSEPH E. HYDE, on steamship Nevada, returning from England.

1879.

July 21. JOSEPH STANDING, shot by a mob near Varnell's station, Whitfield County, Georgia.

1881.

Aug. 1. NIELS WILHELMSEN, of St. Charles, Bear Lake county, Idaho, at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Sept. 27. FERAMONZ L. YOUNG, of Salt Lake City, of typhoid fever, at sea, about 100 miles from Havana, returning from Mexico. Buried in the sea.

1882.

Feb. 24. HENRY BUTLER, at Birmingham, England. Buried there.

1883.

June 24. SHADRAH JONES, of Willard, Box Elder county, at Swansea, Wales. Buried in the Llanid cemetery, South Wales.

Sept. 25. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, of Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho, at Whitaker, South Carolina.

1884.

Aug. 10. WILLIAM S. BERRY, of Kanarra, and JOHN H. GIBBS, of Paradise, Cache county, murdered by a mob on Cane Creek, Lewis county, Tennessee.

1887.

May 26. JEREMIAH H. KIMBALL, of Salt Lake City, accidentally killed by falling from a train while travelling through Missouri, on a mission to Europe.

June 23. JASPER PETERSON, of Castle Dale, Emery county, in Odense, Denmark.

July 20. BRIGHAM WILLARD YOUNG, of Salt Lake City, of fever, at Nuhaka, New Zealand. Body brought home.

Aug. 19. JOHN BULLOCK, in England; on a visit to relatives.

1888.

Aug. 2, or near that date, ALMA P. RICHARDS, of Morgan county, murdered near Russell station, on the A. G. S. Railway, Mississippi. His body was exhumed June 3, 1889, and sent home.

Oct. 26. VINCENT FUGMIRE, of St. Charles, Bear Lake county, Idaho, in Coffee county, Alabama.

In the summer, EDMUND Z. TAYLOR, of Harmony, Washington county, of chills and fever, near Peddler creek, Amherst county, Virginia.

1889.

May 6. SYLVESTER COLLETT, in Mexico.

Sept. 21. JOHN A. RICHARDS, of Light, on the Verdigris river, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, where he went in 1855. Buried there.

1890.

Jan. 5. ANDREW K. ANDERSON, in Aalborg, Jutland, Denmark.

Feb. 4. EDGAR DILWORTH SIMMONS, of Salt Lake City, of smallpox, at Alintab, Syria.

March 11. WILLARD HENRY HALIDAY, of Pleasant Grove, of pneumonia, superinduced by a grippé, near Mocksville, Davis county, North Carolina.

March 13. JOHN ANDERSON QUIST, of Big Cottonwood, of inflammation of the bowels, at Wingaker, or Gottenborg, Sweden.

1891.

June 23. KATIE ELIZA HALE MERRILL, wife of Joseph Harris Merrill, of Smithfield, Cache county, in childbed, in the Mission House at Fegallii, Upolu, Samoa. Her baby boy died the same day. Both buried there.

1892.

April. THOS. BUTLER, of Richfield, Sevier county, at Salt Lake City, on his way home, of disease contracted in Virginia.

Aug. 31. OTTO CHIPMAN, of American Fork, at Huntley, Walkato district, New Zealand.

October 3. ADOLPH HAAO, of Payson, in Hala, Palestine.

October 17. DAVID HOAGLAND CANNON, of Salt Lake City, at Sorau, Silesia, Germany.

More definite particulars are not at hand.

NATHANIEL ASHBY, of Washington or St. George, set apart for the Sandwich Islands, December 13, 1851. Died on his return home.

RICHARD F. BOOTH, JR., of Alpine, who died in Kansas City.

The foregoing list is as complete as we have been able to obtain it, with the names readily at hand; up to date (Nov. 18). Any additions or corrections will be thankfully received at the Historian's office, or by letter to P. O. box 1678, Salt Lake City.

NORMAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

PROVO CITY, Nov. 14.—The Normal Sunday school, notice of the organization of which by the General Superintendency of the Sunday School Union has already appeared in the NEWS, was inaugurated today in the Brigham Young Academy.

The rooms were well warmed and ventilated by the superior warm-air system of heating, and everything was clean, commodious and comfortable.

The congregation, composed of children, normal students, Sunday school teachers, visitors, the members of the faculty, and Sunday school authorities, assembled in room 4, and at 10 o'clock were called to order by Superintendent Benjamin Cluff, Jr.

On the stand were Elders George Goddard and George Reynolds, of the General Board of the Deseret Sunday School Union, President A. O. Smoot and Bishop J. E. Booth, of the Stake Board of Education, the members of the faculty, and a few prominent visitors.

Copies of the Sunday School Union song book had been distributed and the congregation sang "Beautiful Zion."

Elder Reynolds opened with prayer, invoking the blessings of heaven upon this "new departure."

"Did you think to pray," was then sung, and Brother Cluff arose and gave the following outline of the work designed in this department of the academy:

The school is divided into three grades, viz.—a Primary, an Intermediate and a Higher. Over each grade there will be placed a head-teacher, and as many assistants chosen as may be necessary, the design being not to give more than about ten pupils to one teacher. Normal students will be present at the recitations of the classes as observers of the methods of teaching, and these in their turns will be chosen to conduct classes (Here the Normals present were divided into classes of observers for each grade.)

Each grade will have three sub-grades or classes as follows:

PRIMARY.

(a) Stories from the Bible with charts.

(b) Stories from Book of Mormon with charts.

(c) The Primary Leaflets.

INTERMEDIATE.

(a.) Readings from the Old and New Testament.

(b.) Reading from the Book of Mormon with dictionary.

(c.) Study of Leaflets.

HIGHER.

(a.) A Study of Principles as arranged in Compendium.

(b.) Reading of Orson Pratt's and similar works.

(c.) Normal Instruction: Theory of Teaching adapted to Sunday School work.

Following are officers: Superintendent, B. Cluff Jr. Assistant Superintendent, Geo. H. Brimhall. Musical Director, H. E. Gliese. Head teachers, Higher Grade, N. L. Nelson; Intermediate Grade, Walter M. Wolfe; Primary Grade, Miss Amy Brown. Librarian, Edward Holt.

The daily program will be as follows:

9:30-10:15—Lecture on Teaching.

10:15-10:30—Intermission.

10:30-11—Opening exercises and administration of the Sacrament.

11-11:50—Class exercises in the various rooms.

11:50-12—Closing exercises.

Brother Cluff announced that the musical director would spend every Sunday ten minutes in each grade in teaching songs appropriate to the age of pupils. Singing would be specially emphasized.

The last remark pleased Supt. Goddard, who now arose to address the meeting. He had been connected twenty-five years with Sunday school work. No prouder or nobler position could be held by any man or woman than that of teacher and especially teacher in a Sabbath school. Weighty results had been accomplished in the past with inadequate facilities. What might not be hoped for in the future, now that he had lived to witness the organization of a school, especially for the training of Sunday school teachers. He congratulated the young people before him and asked God's blessing on the new movement.

Brother Goddard was brimming over with the joy of being a Latter-day Saint, and as usual did not fail to communicate happiness to others.

Brother Reynolds stated that this movement had the fullest approval and support of the general authorities, and much would be expected from this school in systematizing and harmonizing the work throughout Zion.

Pres. Smoot declared that no greater or more glorious feature had been or could be added to the work of the B. Y. Academy. He thanked God that the work had been begun, and promised it all his influence. It cannot fail to do great good in Zion.

"Brother Goddard has just told us" began Elder James E. Daniels, "that President Brigham Young, wishing to begin an important home industry, called him from the position of leading merchant in this city, to the humiliating office of paper-rag gatherer. He obeyed, and I think did well to obey. If the office did not confer honor on him, he conferred honor on the office. God has since rewarded him sufficiently in the position he now holds. I cannot help thinking that Brother Goddard's experience finds a parallel in the cases of early Sunday school teachers as compared with the present or at least future teachers in this great cause. Twenty-five years ago it was hardly considered an honor to be a teacher in a Sabbath school. It was generally thought men conferred honor on the office. I distinctly remember how President Smoot wishing to elevate this popular feeling, consented, in addition to his numerous other duties, to become our superintendent. Since then what a stride forward we have taken. No man can now, in the estimation of the people confer honor on any office in a Sunday school. At any rate if this is not fully true today, it will be when such schools as the one opened here today shall have had their full influence."

Superintendent M. H. Hardy, of the M. I. Association, pledged the new move all the support in his power, and the countenances of all present reflected back the worthy sentiment.

The grades now went to the various rooms for class organization and in-

formal instructions. On reassembling many other good things were said, but enough has been reported to convey the general spirit, purpose and prospects of this new organization.

N. L. N., Secretary.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES.

[BY J. M. S.]

One of the grandest conceptions of the age will be embodied in the series of religious conferences to be held in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair next year. They are part of the organization known as the Auxiliary Congress, which is under the management of the directors of the Columbian Exposition and comprise conferences of the leading men of the world interested in agriculture, engineering, commerce and finance; education, philosophy, literature; philanthropy, reform, temperance; municipal, national and international laws, peace arbitration, jurisprudence; labor problems; medicine, music, architecture, and other arts, and finally religion. It is safe to say, that of all the brilliant assemblages that will be gathered for the discussion of the various subjects here enumerated, none will surpass in popular interest those that will gather in the interest of religion.

The religious congresses are to comprise, first, a great parliament with representatives of all the religions of the world. Here Christians and Jews, Mohammedans and Hindoos, Brahmans and Confucians are to fraternize in the friendly exchange of thoughts and ideas. Second, a Christian congress composed of members of the various denominations that profess to follow the great Nazarene. Here, Roman Catholics, Greek, Orthodox, Armenians, Lutherans, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, etc. etc. will be represented. Third, between twenty-five or thirty special conferences of different churches. There will thus be a Catholic conference, a Baptist conference, a Presbyterian conference and so on. There will further be great conferences of various missionary organizations and an international session of the Evangelic Alliance. In brief, there will be such an exhibition of religious thought that probably never before entered into the mind of man as a possibility.

And all this is no wild project, no pie in the sky, but a conception to be realized in a near future. As soon as the plan was mentioned it met with hearty response all over the world. The great prelates of the Catholic church responded cordially. Protestants became eager and enthusiastic and even Jewish rabbis expressed their willingness to take part in the programme. A marvelous phenomenon. Can it be that the world at last has become conscious of its helpless condition and is willing to investigate the possibility of saving the various fragments of its religion from total destruction? Has the time come for the "warriors of the cross" to transform their swords into implements of peace, preparatory to the dawning of the day of universal brotherhood?

The purpose of these religious gatherings is stated to be a friendly exchange of opinions. There will be no debates of controversial or polemic nature. No denominations will be expected to abor-

don't peculiarities. Each will have a fair opportunity of stating through its representatives, its position on the various questions. The meetings will be of the same tenor as those of the Evangelic Alliance, only on a vastly larger scale.

It is not strange that the various protestant bodies should embrace the opportunity with enthusiasm, for it is the very nature of Protestantism to court investigation and discussion. It is apparently more strange that the Catholics should be in favor of meeting their adversaries in such a congress. Exceptions have been taken by some ardent followers of that faith to the whole plan on the supposition that "there will be no harmony of thought" and that "truth" will suffer by the "juxta-position of error." To which Archbishop Ireland in his dedicatory speech with admirable clearness of perception answers:

"There is no force in the remark. The vital perennial truths regarding the supreme God will be confessed by all. The proclamation of these truths will be a great gain. Beyond this those who believe they possess the truth need not fear. Truth should not be timid. Rather should she court publicity on this as on all other occasions, in order that she be known and loved. There shall be no discussions, no controversies. The purpose shall be to show forth in methods of peace what are the professions of faith and the religious works of the world at the present time. From the plans of the department of religion of the congress auxiliary might but good results can follow."

It may be presumed that the prelate in speaking of "truth" refers particularly to the doctrines of the Roman church; that his aim is to allay the fears of those, who are concerned about the victory of Romanism. In other words, the Archbishop holds, that his church need not fear an open proclamation of her doctrines. Romanism is able to hold its own in the midst of an exhibition of the world's religions.

This may be startling to those who possibly think that the Roman Catholic theology is only a net of absurdities and superstitions. But these are wrong and the Archbishop is right. His church to-day is the strongest of the churches of the world, not only numerically but also in other respects.

The exponents of Romanism count in their ranks some of the leading intellects of the age, and they have a system of theology which for apparent consistency, profundity and logical connection of the various links is unexcelled. In brief, the theology of Rome is as perfect as mere human wisdom, guided by the experience of centuries, can make it. And it is at all times open to improvement. Rome claims apparently with much force to have divine authority, derived through an unbroken chain of succession from the first Apostles of our Lord. Rome has a cult which, with its gorgeously attired clergy, imposing ceremonies of alleged worship, its magnificently ornamented sacred buildings and its splendid musical exercises appeals to the outward senses of its devotees, more than any other Christian religion. Rome takes in everything, makes use of everything for her own purposes. Through her benevolent institutions, the poor are reached. The wealthy are appealed to through the luxuries of the services. The philosopher is given some of the profoundest problems to solve in her theology. The civilized state is influenced by her subtle statesmen, and the

savage tribes, by her missionaries. All *pro Deo et ecclesie*

In almost every one of these particulars, the Protestants are found wanting. As far as their theology goes, it is defective, even in its logic. The different parts do not fit, a fact which is best illustrated by the existence of broadly speaking—countless factions. Protestantism is really nothing but Romanism, broken to pieces, scattered, resolved into a chaotic condition, by the mighty forces which, at the time of the reformation, convulsed the northern parts of Europe. It is the result of a mighty social eruption, more destructive than creative, although necessary for the completion of the history of the world and the development of truth. Should it therefore come to a comparison—were Protestantism and Catholicism placed side by side, it would become apparent to any intelligent observer, that the former resembles the latter about just as much as Charleston after the earthquake resembled itself before the catastrophe.

This is perhaps more clearly visible in the ritual and the ordinances of Protestant denominations than in the doctrinal systems. What a striking similarity there is in the divine services, the formulated prayers, the confessions of faith, the administration of the sacraments, the uniforms of the clergy, and a dozen other things. And yet, how absolutely poor do the Protestants look compared to Rome. In some churches there is absolutely nothing to satisfy the æsthetic taste of the cultivated mind. Eloquence is an exception in many dusty pulpits, or what is worse, they are occupied by political demagogues. Music is represented by a discordant volume of sound competing with roaring organpipes, unless, as in some churches, there is no attempt at music at all. Sculpture is banished as suggestive of idolatry, and painting is scanty, if tolerated at all. The whole make-up is suggestive of the eagerness with which somebody tore things down without ability to build up. A comparison cannot fail to reveal this.

But where Protestantism is weakest, is in its utter disregard of divine authority. The position of the seceders from Rome in this regard is utterly absurd. Luther, himself, used to feel keenly, that he had undertaken a work for which he had no direct divine authority. But he consoled himself with the thought, that he had been regularly appointed to his ecclesiastical office by the church of Rome, which had the right to appoint. He tried to argue that this authority once conferred upon him could not be taken away, and that he, consequently, always had it. But at other times, he saw that the same church that had conferred the priesthood on him had the right to take it, and that this had actually been done, when he was dis-fellowshipped. At such times he used to argue that Rome, being a fallen church, had no authority to confer and no authority to take away; but that what he performed was done by authority of the books of the Bible. And this idea was adopted by Protestants as the safer one. And they claim to this day to have their sole authority in the Bible.

Here is where the absurdity becomes most glaring. The sacred volume records at least two different dispensations. Both claim equal importance; both are the works of God. But they

have different scopes, different ordinances, different commandments.

Men who claim nothing but the Bible as their source of authority have these alternatives: They must either reject one dispensation and accept the other as the pattern of their faith and practices, or they must accept parts of both and reject parts of both, where the discrepancies are irreconcilable. This latter alternative has been chosen by the Protestants. They accept parts of the Old Testament and parts of the New, all the time trying to make people believe that they accept it all. Hence the miserable patch-work of religion known as Protestantism and hence the endless contentions among themselves, because no two bodies of "Christians," and, indeed, no two prominent individual theologians can agree between themselves about which patches to use and which to discard.

Romanism is not guilty of this absurdity. It believes in the Bible, but it believes also that theology like every science is progressive; that new facts can be discovered and old ones, better understood. It pretends to believe in the presence of the Divine Spirit who guides into all truth and requires its followers to accept as truth what the so-called infallible representative of the Almighty declares to be the truth. This ends the controversy. What the head of the church declares to be the doctrine of the church is accepted as such, whether it is found in so many words in the Bible, or only in tradition, or in the records of the ecumenical councils. This is authoritative and saves the church from a glaringly absurd position.

In a contest with Protestantism Rome must therefore, become victorious. It was not the intrinsic value of the reformation, that saved it from destruction in northern Europe. It was the victorious arms of the Swedish hero who gave his life for it at Lutzen. But for that, Germany would undoubtedly have shared the fate of France and Spain. It was, and still is, a contest between two equally false systems. Romanism is as radically wrong as Protestantism, but the former falsehood has the greater appearance of truth, to a casual observer at least; it has the more elegant surface. It is therefore more attractive to the multitude, and Archbishop Ireland can without fear state that "truth," as he sees it, has nothing to fear from a juxtaposition to "error."

From the oriental churches Romanism has much less to fear. As Protestantism is nothing but Romanism crushed to fragments, so the oriental churches are the Roman church in her various stages of infantile development. Rome progressed so fast in the early centuries on the path that led her astray that all her branches could not follow. They dropped off, one after another and each remains to this day very much as it was at the time of secession. They are powerless in a contest of this nature. In fact, the desire is growing in the orient for a reunion with the mother church.

Judaism is a religion of the past. Its mission in the history of the world will soon be accomplished. It is impotent in a contest of religions.

The only power to which not only Romanism but all other systems of religion must eventually give way is the power of God as manifested in His true Church. No doubt, the day is

approaching, when the decisive contest shall stand between real truth and error. Perhaps the various churches and religions of the world must enter into some sort of alliance with each other for this last battle. Possibly, the thought that suggested the gathering of a universal congress of religions may lead to further preparations, for the struggle. Under all circumstances, it must be hailed with delight by those who believe in the final triumph of God's truth. Let the opposing forces prepare themselves. And let that preparation be the signal to the hosts of Jehovah to arm themselves with truth and faith, and then stand firm for the right, for, there is no doubt about it, Truth will prevail.

BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCES.

The quarterly conference of the this Stake convened Nov. 5th and 6th.

In addition to the Stake Presidency and other local authorities, we had, as missionaries, Elder James Hardy of Provo and Elder James W. Paxman of Nephi, whose labors are devoted to our Sunday School interests.

The Bishop's reports indicated a healthy condition of the Stake, physically and spiritually.

Remarks were made by President Budge, Elders L. Ricks, A. Beck, Wm. Hymas and J. A. Stucki. Elders James Hardy and James W. Paxman delivered powerful and impressive discourses on the Sabbath School and its interests.

Elders Peter Beck and Peter McKinnon were chosen by the unanimous vote of the conference as missionaries in the interest of the Y. M. M. I. A. T. MINSON, Stake Clerk.

NOTES.

The Los Angeles chamber of commerce has on exhibition a 206-pound pumpkin and a 121 pound squash.

While John Harvey, a miner, was at work in a drift in the Louisville mine at Leadville, Col., he was caught by a mass of falling dirt or rock. Both legs were broken, skull fractured, upper and lower jaw broken.

The Richmond & Anaconda mining company of Tintic have let a contract on the Anaconda group for the sinking of the shaft, and the contractors are now going through a heavy capping of peacock iron.

The directors of the Park City Society Building association, has declared a dividend of fifty cents per share, payable on the 15th. This association has paid a total dividend of \$1.50 per share for the past year.

P. Younger, Jr., of Geneva, Nebraska, last week bought Louis Jacques's farm of 160 acres, south of DeBeque, Mesa county. The purchaser intends to use the farm for nursery purposes, and will set it entirely out in new trees during the next two years.

GENERAL McCULLAN's autograph commands three dollars on the market and General Sherman's the same; but General Lee's is scarce and in relative demand at ten dollars—so we are informed. As a rule, Jay Gould's sig-

nature is worth ever so much more than any of them.

DR. WARNER, the corset-maker, withdrew from the Republican electoral ticket in Connecticut a few days before the election. This proceeding, so clearly calculated to unbrace the party of protection in the Nutmeg state, doubtless proved a corresponding stay to the opposition.

A gentleman was in town yesterday, says the *Brigham Bugler*, obtaining information for drawing a new insurance map of Brigham City, that it may be re-rated. It is thought the rate will be reduced twenty or twenty-five per cent and the reduction will probably take place about January 1st, 1898.

KATE FIELD, still drawing ludicrous comparisons between New York's and Chicago's way of celebrating Discovery Day, thinks she has found the reason why the one was a failure and the other a great success: "New York celebrated men, Chicago celebrated [women as well and hence] the human race."

It is amusing, now that result is known, to read the headlines in some of the Republican papers just before the fatal day. Here is the *San Francisco Chronicle*, for instance, announcing early on the morning of the 6th: "Victory in Sight—Joy among the Republican Leaders—Indications of Success Never Stronger," etc., etc.

THE FACT that an Eastern bicyclist is just now claiming notoriety for having traveled from New York to Chicago without expending a cent for food, lodging or transportation, suggests once more that in the case of some people there are occasions when it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home.

Last week a fight took place in John Richie's saloon in Suito between D. Cereola and Peter Bandoni, two Italians, over election matters and Cereola was stabbed four times under the left arm by Bandoni. The weapon used was a stiletto. The wounds are not considered dangerous.—*Dallas (Nevada) Times*.

Fred Ladd, a machinist helper, had a narrow escape from instant death at the shops yesterday. A timber was thrown from the top of one of the highest buildings as Ladd was passing beneath. The timber grazed Ladd's head and opened the scalp. Had it landed squarely the skull would have been crushed.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.), Sun*.

Mr. Blumenthal and son of Provo have been working on the new county jail this week. They have roofed it with iron roofing and Alfred Haycock is engaged in painting the roof. The iron coats have arrived, heating apparatus and all material which will be used in completing and entirely fitting up the jail.—*Nephi Courier*.

There are three immense potatoes, raised in Montana, and three very large lemons, raised in California, on exhibition in the window of the Cosmopolitan restaurant. The potatoes weigh, all together, a little over eleven pounds. On a card, stuck in the top potato, is printed this inscription: "Montana for Vegetable, California for Fruit and Helena for the Capital."—*Helena Herald*.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE appears to have a strange idea about a legislative lobby. He would make it such a lonesome and solitary place that a pretty girl could go there and let her best young man come in and kiss her without anybody finding it out. This would be an ideal state of things from several points of view; but it would not make the lobby as unpopular as Mr. Breckinridge would like to have it.

EVERY MORNING for the last ten days the *Salt Lake Tribune* has had an editorial on one subject or another beginning, "This is a time when the people ought to be doing some thinking." In view of the fate which overtook the *Tribune's* particular candidates, why can it not see the propriety of changing the phrase to: "We ask a moment's attention from the people who have been doing some thinking."

Hugh Williams, of Cheyenne, thinks he is about the best broncho buster in the country and has the money behind him to add force to the remark. He has challenged Frank Nott of Denver to a riding contest with Wyoming "out-jaws." In this city, the location and stakes to be named by the home party. By the rules Williams proposes each rider must mount his animal before they spring to their feet after being thrown, and, in fact, must do the solitary "busting" act after the most approved vaquero style.—*Denver News*.

Four deaths have been reported this week, says the *Rock Spring (Wyo.) Miner*, one from an accident in the coal mines; one from diphtheria, one from typhoid fever, and one from a cancer. "As there are other cases of diphtheria in the town, we have been requested to call the attention of the town council to the necessity of passing an ordinance for the better protection of our citizens against the spreading of this epidemic disease. An ordinance is in force relative to scarlet fever and smallpox and equal precautions should be enforced regarding diphtheria."

A sad accident occurred on the 11th inst., at Gunnison, Col., by which the youngest son of Captain E. W. Burton met a tragic death. Returning from a hunt, young Eddie Burton (aged 16) and his brother Claude were riding in a wagon and, when near town, the gun which Eddie was holding exploded and the charge entered his body just below the right shoulder. He had failed to remove the shell from the gun and the jolting of the wagon set off the charge. A hole three inches in diameter was torn through his chest, and a few minutes after the accident the lad was dead.

President Rodney Curtis of the Denver Tramway company appeared in Justice Talbot's court last week and paid a claim of 10 cents for disbursed transfers, together with \$3 costs in the case. This action was brought by Judge Moses Hallet of the United States district court. He was a passenger on one of the tramway lines, receiving a transfer to another line. Upon presenting the transfer to the conductor, it was refused on the ground that the time for which it was good had expired. Mr. Curtis declined to contest the case, preferring to confer judgment and pay the costs.—*Denver Street Railway Budget*.

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH,

Saturday, October 8, 1892, at the General Conference, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I pray for the guiding influence of the Holy Spirit to enable me, while I stand before you this morning, to speak the truth, and to do it in a manner that will be plain and simple, so that we can all understand. I am grateful to see the good attendance that we have had at our Conference thus far, and I am also thankful to our heavenly Father for the rich outpouring of His Spirit which we have enjoyed while we have been together. I hope that the good counsels and the excellent instructions which have been imparted to us may find ample lodgment in our hearts and in our memories, that we may profit by them. We have had a little said upon a variety of subjects, all of which are necessary for our guidance and for our observance in order that we may prosper and be what we should be—the people of God.

Brother John Henry Smith, in his closing remarks, touched upon a subject which is of vital importance to the Latter-day Saints, and that is, the subject of home employment and home industry. It should not be that any of our people are without employment in this country; and some efforts ought to be made by the leading men in the various settlements, where men are unemployed, to devise means by which employment may be given to them, that they may not be necessarily idle. In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to state at this time and in this congregation the fact that during the lifetime of President Young he was very earnest in his desires and efforts that home industries should be established among the people. I remember distinctly when he called upon President Smoot, Bishop R. T. Burton and others to unite their means together and build a woolen factory up here on Parley's canyon creek; and they did so. President Young himself also had a factory there about that time. I also remember that President Young called upon Brothers Lorin Farr, Fugley and others at one time to establish a woolen factory near Ogden, and they did so. I remember President Young was very eager that a factory should be established down in our "Dixie" country, and certain brethren were called and commissioned to go down there to establish a factory in that vicinity. Then he was very anxious that employment should be given to some of our people in the direction of planting, cultivating and raising cotton, and people were called and sent into our "Dixie" country to raise cotton, in order that the factory established at Washington might not be idle, and that cotton might be produced by the labor of our Utah people.

Yesterday I was in the Fair, where I saw some excellent specimens of cotton that had been raised in the

south, and prepared as batting, by the industry of our people. I saw a very fine display of woolen goods—flannels, blankets, and other cloths—marked "John C. Cutler, agent for the Provo Woolen Mills," and my eyes were gladdened by the sight, my heart was rejoiced to see such a fine display of home products exhibited at the Fair. I believe in this kind of industry. I believe it to be a good thing for any community, to branch out in every kind of industry that will give employment to the people, and that will produce at home every article needed for home consumption, as far as possible. It is the principle upon which communities become self-sustaining, independent and wealthy. If the Latter-day Saints ever expect to become wealthy, it will be after they have established all the industries that are necessary to make them independent, and to provide for themselves every commodity of life that they need. I also saw in the Fair some specimens of blankets and other goods produced by the Deseret Woolen Mills, owned and managed by some of the late Brother William Jennings' family, and situated in the lower part of this city. I saw some goods as fine, I believe, as I have seen in any country—the result of the labor of our own people and the products of our own country. How much better this is than to have to buy all our blankets from abroad and to import everything that we wear that is needful for our comfort. Let me exhort my brethren and sisters who are assembled here today to remember these institutions that have been established among us. If you want blankets, where will you go to get them? I would advise you to get them from where those manufactured at home can be obtained. I would exhort you never to spend a dollar from this time forth, if you can avoid it, for anything that is produced abroad which is produced at home, even though you may be under the necessity of paying a little more for that produced here. I advise you to patronize home industry, because it helps to give employment to our home people, it helps to build up our own country, it helps to keep the wealth within our own community, and it builds us up better, faster, and more permanently than any other course can possibly do. Here is our sugar factory in Lehi. Some of our brethren are groaning under the weight of responsibility that rests upon them in connection with the establishment of that sugar factory. If I recollect right, President Willford Woodruff, President George Q. Cannon and your humble servant, and others of the Apostles, are today carrying tens of thousands of dollars in order that that industry might be established among the people, and in order that some of the sugar that is consumed by them might be produced at home by their own industry and skill, and that some of the money that we pay out annually for the sugar we consume might be kept at home and distributed to those who produce the article here. I want to remind my brethren and sisters throughout Zion that it is a portion of their duty to patronize these home industries and to sustain them by their patronage. For it is a good and wise policy. It is the policy that was inaugurated by President Young in the

beginning of the settlement of this Territory. It is the policy that is today the wisest and the best for this community. We are still far separated from the centers of manufacture and in a comparatively new country; this should not be forgotten. It is not perhaps consistent with modern ideas to suppose for a moment that there could come a time of pinching, of poverty and of necessity in the tops of these mountains, connected as we are with the east and the west, with the north and the south, by these lines of railroads which run into and through our country. I know it is not orthodox now-a-days to consider or admit the possibility of a famine coming upon the inhabitants of North America. Do we not possess the richest country in the world? Are we not blessed with all the products of the temperate and the torrid zone? Are we not blessed with the greatest mineral, agricultural and stock-raising country in the world? Yes; and yet I read in the revelations which the Lord has given to us that a day of famine will come upon the land, a day of drouth, a day of necessity, a day of pestilence, and a day of deep sorrow. When that day shall come we will learn, if we do not learn it before, that the community which is the nearest self-supporting will be the most independent and the most prosperous that can be found anywhere in the land. There is another little factory in Franklin, Idaho. It is really a Utah industry, owned and carried on largely by Utah people, and they are producing some of the finest home-made blankets, linsey, flannel and yarn that can be produced anywhere in the country. I want to make honorable mention of it, as I have of the other mills. I am told also that Brother Whitehead, at Springville is manufacturing some goods. I desire to make mention of these things. What for? That I may induce you, my brethren and sisters, if I possibly can, to patronize these institutions, and to sustain by your works as well as by your prayers home industries, which give to the people employment, and put bread in their mouths and clothing upon their backs, and give them homes to shelter them, developing the resources of our country, and making it what it is today—the superior of any of its sister territories or states in this inter-mountain region. There is no state or territory in this inter-mountain region that can compare in material prosperity with the Territory of Utah, and it is largely due to the policy inaugurated by President Young, that it is still in vogue, or ought to be, among this people to foster home industry. A little while ago I gave an order for some home-made blankets. I can go to Z. C. M. I., or any of these stores which import foreign made goods and I can buy blankets for considerably less than I expect to have to pay for those that are made at home; but I would rather give a little more to our own workmen for the product of their labor than to purchase the imported article. But the fact of the matter is, I expect to get the worth of my money. Even if I do have to pay a little more for it, I believe the article will be that much better and more durable.

In times gone by we used to exhort the people to patronize our co-operative institutions. Here is Z. C. M. I. Pres-

ident Woodruff is the president of that institution. It is owned and managed by our people, principally. It is true that some of the stock has been placed on the market, and our outside friends, realizing that it was a good and safe institution, have invested in Z. C. M. I. stock. It is controlled in the interests of the people, not wholly for money-making, but to modify prices, and to regulate the markets of this region in relation to the articles which it deals in; to prevent combinations against the welfare of the people. Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution has been one of the best institutions for this community that has ever been established among them. President Young was the founder of it, and his idea was that the people should own it; that if there was any profit in merchandising, manufacturing, woolen goods, cotton goods, or any other kind of goods in the Territory of Utah, the people should receive the benefit of it; and therefore he established co-operative associations and invited the people to take stock in these institutions, that they might help to bear the responsibility and share in the benefits therefrom, and thereby all the people be blessed. President Young did not desire that one man alone or a few men should gather in all the "plums" in merchandising, but that all the people should share whatever profit there was in it. Will anyone deny that those who are interested in Z. C. M. I. have shared proportionately in the profits of that institution? I think they have. I have been in a small way interested in it from the beginning, and it has been one of the most profitable investments I ever made. It today pays the stockholders 12 per cent per annum on their stock, besides which it is laying away a residue as a reserve fund, to strengthen the institution, making it one of the most solid and reliable in the land. Shall we not patronize it? Shall we not sustain this industry? For it is an industry. We have a manufacturing department connected with it. We manufacture thousands of dollars' worth of boots and shoes; yet we are not able to manufacture anything like the amount that the community demands. Then we have an overall department, and we export overalls to Denver and to other places. We ought to be exporters rather than importers; and when we become exporters of the products of our labor, then indeed we will be in a condition approaching independence, and we shall not be independent till then. We do not all want to be farmers; and it would not be wise for us all to be sugar makers. It will not do for everybody to be merchants and bankers, because if we were, who would produce the sugar, the bread, the clothing, and the other necessities of life? We have a number of good cheese manufactories among us; but I do not know whether we have got far enough along to export cheese. Yet we ought to do it with the facilities we have here for raising lucern with and without irrigation. The Lord is opening the way for the people to raise lucern and grain, and even trees, on dry land without irrigation. I heard that Brother M. W. Merrill, one of the Twelve Apostles, who is here today, had said that if he were to be furnished with water free of cost to irrigate his land, that he would not accept

of it to raise his grain with. (Brother Merrill here remarked that he had not watered his land for many years.) This is the finest lucern country that I know of; and we ought to raise good cows, and produce good milk, good butter and good cheese, sufficient to supply home consumption, and then we ought to have a little surplus to export. We ought to have more creameries, and we ought to buy home-made cheese, home-made butter, home-made sugar, home-made clothes, and all home-made articles, instead of patronizing those from abroad. If the people would do this, God would bless them, and they would become all the richer and the more prosperous; and those friends that are engaged in these manufactures would be encouraged, for their investments would not prove failures; and it would give more employment to the people, and create permanent wealth for the country.

I felt like saying something about home industries. But I want you to understand there is no politics in it. It is simply plainly-told Gospel truth. It is the Gospel of temporal salvation that I am preaching to this congregation, the Gospel of common sense. It is the Gospel of reason—a Gospel that the Latter-day Saints should all honor and observe, and not have to be urged to do it, either. We ought to have been converted to this years ago and have enjoyed the benefits that would have resulted to us from it, instead of today sending our money out of the country in a continuous stream for that which can be produced at home just as well as it can be produced abroad. This wealth ought to be kept at home, and employment given to our people, so that they will not be found wandering up and down the streets and through the country without anything to do. I am satisfied of this. It is good Gospel, too, in its place, just as much as faith in God, repentance of sin, and baptism for the remission of sin, are good Gospel precepts in their place. This temporal Gospel pertaining to our present welfare, in the building of temples, to the sending of the Gospel to the nations of the earth, to the gathering of the poor from distant lands, to publishing the word of God and distributing it abroad among the people, and to every material work involved in the progress and development of the community. You cannot do without it. The idler, with the Lord, shall not eat the bread of the laborer in Zion. The Lord requires that we shall not be idlers. Our people should not be without employment, when there is plenty of means and plenty of intelligence among them to devise industries and to give employment to those who are unemployed. We have got to do it, or we are not wise stewards or faithful servants.

I heard a prominent man, only this morning, make the remark that, notwithstanding the Latter-day Saints have received revelation from God with regard to the Word of Wisdom, and notwithstanding all the other conditions respecting this law, he believed that according to the number of the community there was more tea, coffee and tobacco imported into Utah than into any other of the territories surrounding us. The question was asked, "What proportion, do you think, of the Latter-day Saints actually keep

the Word of Wisdom—that is, do not drink tea, or coffee, or strong drink, nor use tobacco in any form?" And it was expressed as his belief that there was not more than one-tenth of the people who absolutely kept the Word of Wisdom. If this is so, it is lamentable. I do not say that it is so. I hope it is not. I would rather believe that it was only one-tenth of the people that did not keep the commandments of God in this regard. Many of us are in the condition that Brother Liljenquist expressed himself as being in, at one time, myself included, though you would hardly think it perhaps. He said that somehow or other he seemed to crave everything that the Lord had said was not good for man.

I do not wish to parade my own weaknesses before you in order to tempt anyone. I only tell you that I have weaknesses as well as you. And if I can overcome my weaknesses, why cannot you overcome yours? If I, being fond of tobacco, can refuse to use it, why cannot you? If I, having a taste for liquor, do not use it, why cannot you do the same thing? And if I, being fond of tea and coffee, do not use them, why cannot you refrain from using them, too? That is the moral that I wish to impress upon your minds. That is the doctrine that I wish to teach you. I want to say to you that I, weak as I am, can refrain from these things, and therefore I believe that you can do the same if you will. I believe in the depths of my heart that if you will never take any more whiskey, or tea, or coffee, or tobacco, you will by and by have a good passport into the celestial city, if your other conduct is what it ought to be. I do not believe that I have ever indulged in these things to an extent that has grieved the Holy Spirit, or that has given offense to my Heavenly Father; that He cannot forgive; and in the future I intend to do better than I have done in the past—to be more faithful, if possible, and live a better life, and be more cautious in my conduct and example. And furthermore, I intend in the future to patronize home industries more faithfully than I have done in the past. I propose to buy home-made blankets, and not these shoddy things that are brought from abroad, paying the manufacturers of them in Lowell, or Boston, or some other manufacturing town in the East. I propose to sustain the woolen factories in Provo, in Salt Lake, in Beaver and other parts of this Territory. I propose to patronize them to the extent of my necessities and means. I hope that everyone present will do the same and that you will carry this spirit abroad with you, and that you will instill this doctrine into the hearts and minds of the people where you live, that the inhabitants of these mountain valleys may become patrons of home industry, and thereby build up themselves, their own towns, cities and villages, establish real wealth among themselves, and give employment to their own people. May God help us to do this, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Dr. LeCompte reports a number of cases of diphtheria among adults at Snyderville and one or two cases in Park City.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council held an adjourned session last night, President Loofbourow in the chair. The following councilmen were present: Rich, Hardy, Foiland, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Irons, Bardsley, Wantland, Halse, Irons, Moran.

Absent—Bell, Karriek.

After the minutes of the last regular session and the special meeting held on Saturday night last had been read, amended and approved, the transaction of business commenced.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The following petitions were read and referred as follows:

John Thompson sent in a claim for \$2000 for injuries sustained by him in June, 1890, by falling on the sidewalk caused by an obstruction on the same. Committee on claims.

P. L. Williams asked for an extension of sewer mains. Committee on sewerage.

The Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway company sent in a communication signifying their acceptance of a franchise recently given to them. Received and filed.

James Fennemore and others asked for an extension of water mains on Fifth street. Committee on waterworks.

WANT IT WIDENED.

M. E. Cummings and others asked that a certain street in place be increased in width from sixty-six to ninety-nine feet. Committee on public grounds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

City Auditor Raybould submitted the following statement of the city's finances for the month of October:

RECEIPTS.

Gas stock.....	\$108,000 00
City tax.....	96,373 00
Liquor license.....	7,350 00
Watermain extension tax.....	4,780 00
General license.....	3,613 61
Sewage tax.....	1,373 66
Fine.....	1,228 00
Sprinkling tax.....	831 98
Water rates.....	797 92
Street paving.....	744 08
Sewer tax.....	732 70
Pool tax.....	489 00
Tax sales.....	389 33
Engineering department.....	357 45
Sewerage.....	140 51
Extra pound.....	114 50
Don't.....	100 00
Curbing and gutters.....	18,341 85
Waterworks.....	59 73
Interest.....	46 67
Watermaster.....	1 50

Total.....\$225,616 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Street department.....	\$ 19,815 82
State street paving.....	19,471 15
Waterworks.....	15,341 85
City and county building.....	11,959 23
Police department.....	4,874 33
Fire department.....	4,292 45
Sewerage department.....	4,136 62
Street sprinkling.....	3,718 00
Fire department.....	4,292 45
Side walk.....	1,766 12
Health department.....	2,868 57
Watermaster.....	2,203 35
Engineering department.....	2,101 64
Side walk.....	1,766 12
Cemetery.....	1,001 39
Assessor and collector office.....	946 15
Expense.....	770 20
Parley canal.....	602 81
Prison department.....	643 92
Liberty park.....	579 40
Printing and advertising.....	480 35
Dog tax.....	450 00
Jordan and Salt Lake canal.....	345 70
Parley canyon.....	310 50
Land.....	250 00
G.A.....	115 50
Ben.....	110 00

Donation.....	96 73
Hospital.....	64 07
Licensed.....	83 00
Fines.....	16 40

Total.....\$108,274 51

SUMMARY.

Balance in treasury, October 1st.....	\$191,934 73
Add receipts.....	235,616 03

Total.....	\$427,550 73
Deduct disbursements.....	108,274 51
Balance in treasury, October 31st.....	\$319,276 24

THE ANNEXATION VOTE.

Recorder Stanton sent in a communication in which he reported that the recent annexation election had been held in accordance with law; that there were sufficient votes in favor of the proposition and not enough to defeat it. He asked for instruction regarding the same.

Kelly—I have been informed on good authority that the proposition is going to be contested and it is stated that tenants of property principally had voted in favor of the scheme and not the property owners.

Wantland moved that the communication be spread upon the minutes, and that the recorder be instructed to furnish the secretary of the Territory with a certified copy of the election.

Loofbourow said there was only one thing the council could do in the matter, and that was to take such action as was embraced in Mr. Wantland's motion.

Wantland's motion was then carried.

CITY CREEK FLUME.

The watermaster reported that the work of fluming City Creek between Sixth and Ninth West had been completed, and recommended that the street be filled and graded on both sides of the flume and brought up to the proper grade, as that would make the street passable on both sides of the flume.

Referred to the committee on streets with power to act.

BIGHAM YOUNG PRIVATE CEMETERY.

The city attorney reporting on the assessment of the Brigham Young private cemetery said that if the tract of ground were really a burying ground it was non-assessable. Received and filed.

THAT TUSCARORA TRIP.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the bills of Policemen George A. Bright, Thomas Mathews and Walter Sherman for the fourteen days they were absent on the recent Tuscarora trip to Chicago.

In response to the question asked by Rich as to who gave the men permission to make their jaunt, Horn replied that the mayor had done so.

Hardy opposed the report stating that the recommendation was unjust. He was sustained in his argument by Kelly, Bardsley and Moran.

Foiland said that he was not in favor of the report therefore did not sign it. The policemen had their "day off" once or twice a month. They were entitled to such vacation but not in taking an extended trip.

Evans said he had been antagonistic to the proposition from the commencement. Rich moved to lay the matter on the table indefinitely. Lost.

Moran moved to refer to the mayor. Carried.

ON THE SIDE.

In the matter of the location of elec-

tric light poles the street committee reported as follows:

We believe that the electric light poles should be placed on the sides of the street rather than in the center, and we therefore recommend that the city engineer be authorized to locate the said poles accordingly.

Lawson—One week ago we decided, after a full and free discussion, to put these poles in the center of the street. Now the committee recommends that the poles be put on the side of the street. I suppose that next week they will reverse their present recommendation. I am getting sick and tired of such child's play. We should understand that these electric corporations have plenty of money and are not favorable to the city. The proper place for the wires is underground.

Foiland sprung the pole of order that there was nothing before the house, the communication read not being a report, inasmuch as it was signed by only two members, while the rules of the council declared that no such document was a report unless signed by three members.

The chair ruled that the report could be considered providing the Council as a body was willing.

Hardy said he was unalterably opposed to placing the poles on or near the sidewalks. The sidewalks were none too wide, in fact they were often so crowded in the central part of the city that pedestrians found it difficult to pass each other. Our streets were wide and it was expensive to keep them up. He favored narrowing them by increasing the sidewalks.

Rich made a similar argument and advocated the underground system which would have to be adopted before many years.

Wantland said he had jointly investigated the proposition with the city engineer and chief of the fire department, and they all decided that the proper place for the poles at present was on the side of the street.

Evans said he was also favorable to the report. He did not think that the poles would be an obstruction to sidewalk use or street traffic, neither would they be unsightly.

The report was then adopted.

SEWER PETITION.

The committee on sewerage reported favorably on the petition of George and Penny Price to lay a sewer pipe at their own expense. Adopted.

GRAVITY SEWER PROPOSITION.

City engineer sent in the following: To the Hon. City Council:

In pursuance of your instructions I have made a preliminary survey of the route for a gravity sewer which will intercept our present main sewer on Fifth South street at the intersection of First West street. From here I will extend northward and westward for a distance of six miles and terminate at a point about 1½ miles north of the Hot Springs where the sewerage can be discharged upon and used to irrigate the barren plain which lies between the railways and the river and extends from Hot Springs on the south to Great Salt Lake on the north. Embosomed within these boundaries are at least 5,000 acres of land which is now worthless for agricultural purposes because there is no available water with which to irrigate it. All this land can be reclaimed by applying the sewage from the city for irrigation.

The cost of a masonry sewer of sufficient size to dispose of the sewage from the city when its population shall have reached 200,000 will cost about \$325,000 and will require about one year from the time of starting to complete the work.

The survey shows that the streets and railway lands can be followed for the greater portion of the entire distance and the annoyance and delay which usually attends the procurement of right of way from a great number of small land owners can in this case be avoided.

Appreciating the urgent need of a permanent and efficient means of disposing of our sewage and being opposed to any expensive additions to our present temporary plant, I take the liberty of adding to this report a most earnest recommendation that the work be undertaken without delay. And I suggest, if you have any doubts as to the practicability or superiority of the plan, that one or more of our local engineers or that an engineer of special experience in this branch of engineering be called in for consultation.

Reminding you that at least six months' time should be devoted to the preparation of plans and specifications before the work can be properly started, and calling attention to the fact that should the work be ordered at once, it will be next May before a beginning can be made, I am very respectfully, etc.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Wantland the matter was referred to a special committee with power to act, consisting of the city engineer, the city attorney, Messrs. Wantland, Moran and Folland.

A WATER DEAL.

The city attorney submitted a contract between the city and Oscar Youngberg for the use of the water of certain springs in Parley's canyon. It seems that some five years ago Youngberg squatted on a piece of land on which were a number of springs, of which he took possession, and used the same for irrigation and culinary purposes. The city claimed a prior right to these springs and there has been a dispute ever since. The contract provides that in consideration for a settlement of all disputes as to the water right, the said Youngberg is to have a right to use enough water for culinary purposes and for irrigating his lawn; he is also given the right to use surplus water from Parley's creek for irrigating free of charge and the city is given the exclusive right to control the springs and to develop them and conduct the water through ditches or flumes across the land of the said Youngberg to the creek.

The report was adopted and the mayor authorized to execute the contract for the city.

The committee on sewers reported recommending the purchase of a pumping plant from Jones & Jacobs, for \$11,850 for the entire plant set up in running order. These figures include the erection of a pumping station to cost about \$800. The committee recommended that the mayor be authorized to make the purchase.

The city fathers met in special session last night to consider the sewage question. President Looftbourow being absent Councilman Simonds was called to the chair. The members in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karrick, Moran, Horne, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Heims—18.

Absent—Looftbourow, Bell—2.

After reading the minutes of the

last meeting the Council took up the report of the committee on sewerage, recommending the purchase of a new pump for the sewer pump from Jones and Jacobs, for \$118.50, which was laid on the table at the last meeting.

Hardy asked if it would be necessary to enlarge the output pipe over Jordan. Chairman Lawson answered in the negative.

Hardy said he was in favor of making the best sanitary provisions possible but if it was going to cost \$20,000 or any sum approaching that to get rid of the sewage temporarily he would oppose the proposition. It was a well known fact that a permanent sewage farm would soon have to be procured. The Council should be careful.

Moran then asked for the reading of a paper from the mayor to the committee on sewerage.

Lawson—That paper must not be read here as the reporters will publish its contents and then the Evil One will rage. It must not be read.

Wantland—I, too, object to the reading of that report. The public should not know its contents. Some time ago a certain news paper raised a great stink while our city was full of tourists. The odor from the article I refer to was much worse than the sewage which flowed into the river. It did this city a good deal of injury. Capitalists wrote to me from the east saying for—sake keep such reports out of our newspapers or we will have to invest our money elsewhere.

Moran—I don't care whether the councilmen object or not. If the chair rules that it cannot be read I will read it myself. I want every man to understand that. The public should know what we are doing with the city's money.

Kelly—I have read that report and I do not think there is anything in it that should not be made public.

Moran—(rising angrily)—I tell you gentlemen that this document has got to be read. If the council declares against me I shall take the paper from the hands of the recorder and read it myself.

Horn—That paper has never been before this council until tonight, and I say that it should be referred to the committee on sewerage.

Moran—(Jumping to his feet)—I will and shall read this report.

Hardy—I move to refer it to the committee on sewerage.

Wantland—(promptly)—I second the motion, and in so doing I will again say, do not allow it to be read.

Lawson—I call the gentleman to order.

The chair—State your point of order.

Lawson—The paper is not properly before the house. Mr. Moran talks for delay; nothing else. I know his little game.

Rich—Mr. President—

Horn—I call the gentleman to order.

Rich—Mr. President—

Horn—(interrupting)—The gentleman is not in order.

Rich—I am not addressing you. I am speaking to the chair.

Horn—Well, you are out of order and cannot speak.

Rich—Who and what are you?

Whack! whack! went the chairman's gavel and then came the words, "Gentlemen, you must not go on in this

manner. You should be respectful to each other and rule 11 says that no member shall speak more than once on any subject except by unanimous consent.

Moran—I am going to read this paper.

Lawson (growing white and trembling with rage)—Mr. Moran, you are out of order.

Moran—Never you mind; that is my own affair.

Lawson—Mr. President, I want a ruling.

Drum came the president's gavel again with a force that startled every councilman from his seat.

The chair was disgusted, puzzled, powerless and pandemonium reigned for several seconds. It looked for a time as though there was going to be a personal conflict between Lawson, Moran and the chair. When the trio had partially recovered their tempers a calm discussion was commenced, but almost instantly Moran grabbed the document from the recorder's table and proceeded to read it.

Wantland interrupted by saying that the paper was a private one and Moran added, "Yes, it's private. It is mine and I am going to read it. See? Just listen to what I now say in connection with the reading of it."

Moran held the floor and Lawson said, "Well, if this man is going to cram that paper down our throats in a lump I guess we will have to swallow it."

The vital part of the paper was that portion of it which said that 850 gallons of sewage per minute ran in to the river for eighteen hours a day and that for the remaining six hours out of every twenty-four all of it was allowed to run into the river.

Folland said he was in favor of increasing the pumping plant of the city; but he objected to the bid presented for the reason that not one of them complied with the specifications. It seemed to him that the interests of the city had been loosely looked after. The bids, no doubt, suited the bidders all right, but as far as the city was concerned nothing was absolutely guaranteed. The new plant would entail an additional expense of about \$30,000 for piping and on the whole he thought it would cost more than it would come to. He informed the Council that to deliver 2,500,000 gallons of water through 12-inch pipes 11,000 feet long would require 60-horse power to overcome the friction along. To run a 60-horse power engine would require at least two tons of coal every twenty-four hours. If a proper sized pipe would be used the actual power required to force that amount of water through it would not be over 20-horse power. At the present time in all properly conducted transaction a rigid guarantee would be required of the amount of water to be delivered to each ton of coal used and provisions were always made to ascertain the amount by actual test of the machinery. The usual requirement was from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 foot pounds of water to each 1000 pounds of coal used. In all of these important matters, the committee has failed to protect the city, consequently he would vote against the report.

The city engineer was called upon to speak on the subject. He said that it

the present time there was a much greater flow of sewage than there ought to be. This was either from the illegitimate use of water or else there was a leak in the sewer some place that let the water in. This might be worth investigation. He was in favor of the pump as a temporary arrangement, but he only way to settle the sewerage question was to put in the gravity system just as soon as possible. In the meantime, the excessive flow of water in the sewer ought to be investigated. It was out of all proportion with the number of people served by the sewer. One reason for it was probably defective plumbing. In almost every office building in the city every tap could be found running a small stream all the time. This was not a use of water; it was an abuse of water. If this was investigated and the present pump set lower, they might get along with it for the present. Even if they bought the new pump they would have to run the sewage into the canal, and that would be objectionable, too. The flow of sewage in our present sewers ought not to be more than 600,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Moran.—Mr. Doremus, how much water per capita per day do we use in our sewer district?

Mr. Doremus.—About one hundred gallons. In European cities an average of only thirty-three gallons per capita is consumed. In New York, where a great amount of water per capita is used than in any other city, the rate is a little more than one hundred gallons per day.

Rich.—I am in favor of purchasing the pump, and I think other members of the Council also favor the proposition, but the bids are incomplete and indefinite. That is what we object to.

Moran again arose and proceeded to speak and the chair said he was ubiquitous and too talkative and he ruled him out of order.

Lawson then attempted to speak on the question and was very persistent until the chair was emphatic and tapped the table hard and long with his gavel and said Mr. Lawson could not and should not speak again.

Lawson—I have not spoken on this before.

The Chair.—Yes you have.

Lawson then sat down muttering: "I tell you Mr. Chairman that you are wrong and I want you to remember it." The motion to accept the bid for the purchase of the pump then carried.

AFTER HOLD OVER OFFICIALS.

Heise offered the following:

Whereas, It is claimed that there are now appointed officers discharging the duties of certain officers and holding over after the time has expired for which they were appointed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on elections is hereby instructed to investigate the matter and report to this council at the next meeting all such cases, if any such exist, the name of the office and the party or parties so holding over.

Folland.—I am in favor of this resolution. I think it should go to the committee for investigation and report. If there are individuals holding over we should know who they are.

Rich.—I concur with Mr. Folland. If we have officials holding over in violation of law we should know it.

The report went to the committee on elections.

THE GRAVITY SEWER QUESTION.

The report of the city engineer on the gravity sewer question, published in full in the News on Thursday last, came up and was discussed in a decidedly amateurish manner for nearly an hour and then went over until the next regular meeting without any definite action having been taken.

ICE POND NUISANCE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Evans offered the following:

Resolved, That the parties owning or leasing the ice pond situated on Ninth West street, between South Temple and North Temple streets (known as Hunter's pond), be so permitted to take water from the Ninth West street canal or City creek for the purpose of making ice, and the watermaster is hereby authorized to prevent the damming of City creek at Ninth West street for that purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

White & Sons and others asked for an electric light at the junction of Richardson's street and First South street.

A. F. Kendall and others asked for an electric light at the intersection of U. and Second streets.

H. R. A. Grives and others asked for an electric light at the intersection of H. and Fifth streets.

E. P. Deal and H. Shields asked for a lease on a piece of city property north of Fort Douglas for a rock quarry. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

The Recorder reported that sewer intention No. 5 for a sewer along First South street, from Fifth to Eighth East street, had been published as by law required, and not enough protests to defeat it had been received. The council ordered the intention of the council to make the improvement advertised, and November 17th was fixed as the date for the sitting of the board of equalization on the assessment.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Thomas Langran	5 00
Alex Mitchell	3 30
Thomas Yards	3 30
C. H. Weeks	3 30
William Gilbert	30 80
Joseph Lippman	122 00
Tribune Publishing Co.	31 50
Utah Central Railway Co.	128 00
H. Bert Knicker	165 40
Herald Publishing Co.	26 90
Frank Harrigan	1,094 35
J. H. Bow	1,251 35
Monheim B. & P.	400 65
H. M. Willard	75 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	328 25
Payne & Lynde	15 42
Morrison, Merrill & Co.	13 42
F. Platt & Co.	4 03
G. M. Scott & Co.	39 50
C. H. Folsom	50 00
Spicer Bros.	6 90
O. L. Hughes	57 00
J. L. Nebeker	8 00
Heath, Guth & Morris	1,911 55
Wolstenholm & Morris	75 70
Total	\$5,285 21

A DREAM OF WEALTH.

A special correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writing from Phoenix, Arizona, under date November 4th, says: One of the most peculiar freaks of psychological phenomena ever brought to light has just culminated in this county, and it will not only be of interest to the scientists who study the relations of the mind but to the curious as well. In 1859 two brothers, A. B. and Luther Ellett, lived in Nemaha county, Kas. Luther chose the part of the wanderer and came west, presumably, to Colorado,

and nothing more was heard of him except vague reports that he had been killed by Indians. Then the war came and A. B. Ellett served four years in the Union army, coming out in 1865 completely broken in health. He returned to Kansas and settled down on his farm, near Sabetha, where he remained until recently. He accepted rumors as truth, and not getting any letters from his brother, regarded him as dead. In 1889 he was afflicted by the breaking out of an old wound and was confined to his room for many weeks. During that time he dreamed that his brother was alive and in Prescott, A. T. It seemed that they were together in the mountains, and in passing down a canyon they discovered a fabulously rich gold mine a few miles from an old abandoned shaft once owned by Luther. The dream made little impression on him, but the next night it was repeated and even the trees and outlines of the mountains were perfectly impressed on his mind. He did not heed the possibility of the mine being mere, for the smell of hay had never been out of his nostrils, and he did not know quartz from lava but he thought it worth while to make some inquiry about his brother, which he did.

A letter directed to the postmaster at Prescott brought the information that his brother was an old resident, but was then out in the mines. A correspondence began between the two brothers, and during its course the part of the dream relating to the mine was divulged. Being in that vicinity one day Luther Ellett looked for the mine, but found nothing. The matter passed along until a month ago, when the Kansas brother concluded to visit his relative in Arizona, and at the same time to look at the country. He still had an inclination to look for the mine, but was ashamed to own it. His brother met him in Prescott, and after staying a few days there they came to the mountains and visited the old abandoned mine. When they approached it the Kansas man recognized the country as the one he had seen in his dreams, and told even how the shaft was situated with regard to the mountains and canyons with such accuracy that his brother was filled with astonishment, but he was an old prospector and a belief in dreams was not one of his superstitions. When they arrived at the spot Mr. Ellett said it seemed to him that he had often been there before, and after looking over the ground they took a pick and walked westward toward the point indicated by the dream. In crossing the canyon the prospector stumbled on a very rich ledge and exultantly exclaimed that they had found the mine. The brother answered that it might be rich, but the one they were in search of was richer. Climbing up the other side of the gulch they came to the spot where the dreams had located the lode, but there was nothing in sight but half-decomposed granite. The perfect resemblance of the land marks had so excited their hope that they were much disappointed, and they stood for some time talking the matter over. While so standing the one with the pick began picking on the shelving rock, and a great piece of it fell down, exposing a

blind ledge of white quartz resplendent with free gold. They worked into the mass, finding it to be about thirty inches in width and widening as it went down at an angle of forty-five degrees. The prospector is still there, afraid to leave the mine for fear of claim-jumpers, but his brother brought a sack of the samples to Phoenix and the assays go \$2800 in \$19 to the ounce gold. Samples have also been sent to the mint in San Francisco for testing. When Mr. Ellett was seen by the *Chronicle* reporter he did not seem disposed to talk about the mine, saying that they wished to keep its existence quiet, and had done so for two weeks, but finding that mining men from that section had already told it he narrated the story as given above. Mr. Ellett is a responsible farmer in his home state, and before September had never seen an ounce of gold ore, so he counts himself as one of the creatures on whom Fortune has smiled. The story of the dream was published in 1889 by the *Globe Democrat* and several scientific journals in the East as illustrating the fact that former knowledge and information had nothing to do with the substance of dreams.

DEATH OF JAMES CALDWELL.

This morning the remains of Isaac James Caldwell, who died at his residence, 59 Center street, on Tuesday afternoon last, were forwarded to Tooele, his old home, for interment. The deceased was born in Eastern Canada, April 29th, 1833. He came to Utah in 1853 and located at Taylorville where he lived three years. He then moved to Rush Valley, Tooele County, where he married Miss Eliza Russell with whom he raised a large and respected family. In 1886 he removed to Tooele where he resided until a few months ago when he brought his family to this city where better facilities for educating his children were afforded. He was well and widely known throughout Utah. He served one term as selectman in Tooele county and two terms as a member of the municipal council of Tooele city and held the last named office at the time of his demise.

He was ever known as a fearless and outspoken citizen and a courageous and honest official in whom his constituents had the most implicit trust. He was affable, kind and generous to a fault. In his youthful days he took part in many of the hardships incidental to pioneer life in Utah. He was one of the seven presidents of the Forty-third quorum of Seventies. His death was due to a chronic kidney complaint of twenty-three years standing, and though naturally he was a man of splendid physique and constitution his sufferings were intense and all attempts to give him permanent relief failed. He leaves a wife and six children and a great many warm-hearted friends to mourn his death.

The mayor and members of the Tooele city council and a large number of prominent citizens of that place met the body at the depot and accompanied it to the deceased's home, a distance of about three miles.

Funeral services were held in the Tooele meeting house this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The speakers were President H. B. Gowans and Elders Alonzo J.

Stokey and John Gillespie. They referred to the leading characteristics of the deceased and advised his children to emulate his many virtues. Their words were full of consolation and encouragement to the bereaved. The interment took place at 4 o'clock.

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

HUNTINGTON, Emery Co., Utah, Nov. 9, 1892.—The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake was held in Orangeville, Nov. 6th and 7th, President C. G. Larsen presiding. Present on the stand were the Stake presidency, Bishops, the president of the High Priests' quorum, and the leading members of the Priesthood throughout the Stake.

Six meetings in all were held and a good spirit prevailed. President Larsen was the first speaker. He reported the Stake to be in a fairly prosperous condition, yet there is much room for improvement. Advised the Bishops not to take all the responsibilities of the wards upon themselves, but to counsel with their brethren and ask for the support of the Stake, which should be freely given. Vacant offices should be promptly filled, and the ward organizations kept in perfect running order.

Strong testimonies were borne, and timely advice was given by Wm. Taylorson, Teancum Pratt, Alex. Jameson, Jno. D. Chase, Presidents Howard and Seeley and others. The furnishing of the Salt Lake Temple was the leading topic, and the people expressed great willingness to furnish the apportionment of means required of the Emery Stake. In reporting the condition of the various wards, the Bishops referred with regret to the coldness and lack of faith manifested by some of the members, although as a whole the reports were very satisfactory.

The statistical report showed 1,221 children under eight years of age, out of 8,593 total of souls.

A Sunday School union was held Sunday evening, at which Superintendent of Emery Stake Sunday Schools Uriah Curtis, and others, marked out a systematic plan which the schools should be conducted.

Much praise is due the Orangeville choir under their efficient leader, A. G. Jewkes, for the appropriate singing rendered at all the meetings.

The health of the people is good, and the crops, except potatoes, are over the average.

A. E. WALL,
Stake Clerk.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met in regular session last night, Vice President Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were: Young, Alf, Newman, Raybould, Baldwin, Dooly and Pike.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

Geo. B. Emery, agent, notified the board of the acceptance of their offer of \$60 a month for two rooms for school purposes on Fifth West street, between North Temple and First North streets. Adopted.

CEMENT INSTEAD OF WOOD.

Croxford Bros. & Bryant, contractors for the First ward school building,

offered to put in cement instead of wood wainscoting at an extra cost of \$365. Committee on sites and buildings.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The committee on sites and buildings reported recommending:

That the clerk be instructed to petition the City Council to grade First North street, between Sixth and Seventh West streets, in front of the Jackson school.

That the City Council be also petitioned to grade First South street, between Seventh and Eighth East streets, in front of the Bryant school.

That the City Council be also petitioned to establish a sidewalk grade on Fifth South street, between Third and Fourth West streets, in front of the Lincoln school.

That the attic of the Lowell school building be floored over with surfaced, square-edged lumber, and that the bid of the Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing company of \$296 be accepted for the furnishing of the lumber and laying of the same. Adopted.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Treasurer Duke sent in the following report of the receipts and disbursements during October:

Receipts—	
Balance list of month.....	\$124,404 4
Received from F. J. Leonard, city taxes.....	2,893 20
Total.....	\$127,297 60
Disbursements—	
Paid clerk's warrants.....	\$ 51,700 25
Balance at close of October.....	\$ 75,597 35

THE NEW DISTRICT.

The committee on school work recommended that the committee on sites and building be ordered to look up and report to the board the school requirements of the district lately annexed to the city. Adopted.

OLD FOR NEW.

The same committee requested that the principals of the different schools be asked to ascertain the number of old books which could be raised for the purpose of exchanging them for the new ones. Adopted.

NO NIGHT SCHOOL.

The same committee recommended that no night school be established this winter, the additional expenses to which the board has been put in running the day schools making it undesirable and unwise for it to undertake running night schools. Adopted.

GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT BOOKS.

This committee also reported that the lot of 1000 of Byron's school geographies received were unsatisfactory as regards the Utah supplement to the book and that the book was almost useless on that account.

Young moved that the books be not accepted and that the publishers be communicated with, with the view of ascertaining how much reduction they would make on the lot in case the board accepted them, as it was thought at some future time the books might be used. Adopted.

Pike moved that the Hendy & Meyers Engineering company be instructed to recommence the work of putting in the heating and ventilating system in the Lincoln and Bryant school buildings, and that in case of the failure of the company to complete the work in the time specified by the

contract the board would strictly enforce the penalty incurred by the delay. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Ackerman & Co., printing.....	\$ 298 50
Smith, Britton, Poore company.....	81 75
J. Midgley & Co., blackboard.....	67 50
George Forrester, carpenter.....	69 50
Teachers' pay-rolls.....	10,195 35
Total.....	\$19,992 50

Adjournald for one week.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder William Salter of South Bountiful returned from a mission to England, on October 30th. He left for his field of labor on August 29, 1891, and was on his arrival in Liverpool appointed to travel the In London Conference. He was released on account of ill health, but otherwise he enjoyed his mission very much.

Elder George Langlois of Huntsville, Weber county, called at the News office this morning, having returned from a mission to Great Britain. He left on the 5th of September, 1889, was appointed to the Nottingham conference, where he labored till March 4th, this year; he then spent a couple of months in Guernsey. On the 11th of August he went to London where he labored until released. Elder Langlois says he has enjoyed his mission very much, although he found people as a general rule very much prejudiced against the Gospel as taught by the Saints. He arrived in Ogden on the 30th of October.

Elder Albert F. Haycock, of Panguitch, arrived in this city yesterday, having concluded a mission to England. He left home for the mission field exactly two years from the date of his return to Utah. He labored for the first eighteen months in the Leeds conference, and the latter part of the time was spent in the Birmingham conference. Elder Haycock met with some little opposition, but this in no way, he says, discourages the missionaries, who try in every way to bring the Gospel before the people among whom they seek to labor.

Brother Haycock started for Panguitch this morning. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and has had a pleasant and profitable mission abroad.

CROOKED JOE.

[St. Louis Republic.]

A great railroad depot may not be the best school for a boy, yet poor little Joe Bryan had scarcely known any other. He could not remember when the long waiting room, with its tiled floors and dreary rows of stationary settees, and crowds of hurrying people, were not quite as familiar to him and more homelike than his mother's small, bare house, which he knew as little more than a place for eating and sleeping.

At an age when an ordinary babe might have been frightened into convulsions by the shriek of a locomotive, Joe, securely fastened in his cab, would stare for hours through the great window, undisturbed by the incessant rush and roar of arriving and departing trains.

He had only been six months old when the dreadful accident happened

which, at one fell stroke, made him fatherless and transformed him from a strong, well-developed infant to a pitiful creature, which even death refused to take.

The old yardmen tell the story even yet—how young Michael Bryan, as straight and manly a fellow as ever left his green, old, native island for the better chances of the new world this side of the sea, came whistling out of the roundhouse that morning and stepped hastily from an incoming locomotive, neither seeing nor hearing another rushing up the parallel track. His mates cried out to him—too late! Nobody who saw it would ever forget the look of agony which distorted his handsome face in that horrible instant when he recognized his doom, or the perpendicular leap into the air, from which he fell back beneath the crunching wheels.

In the excitement and consternation of the time no messenger had been sent in advance to prepare the poor young wife for her trouble, and she stood in the doorway with her baby crowing in her arms, when the stout bearers roused at her gate with their mangled burden. She uttered a terrible cry and fell fainting—the child's tender back striking the sharp edge of the door stone.

"What pity that it was not killed outright!" said everybody but the mother. She herself always insisted that only her constant watching over the little flickering life kept her from going mad in the first dreadful months of her bereavement.

The officers of the railway company were kind to poor Mary Bryan. They paid the expenses of the burial, and after little Joe had slowly mended, employed her about the depot to scrub the floors and keep the glass and wood-work bright and neat.

When Joe was seven years old his mother sent him to school. He went patiently, day after day, making no complaint, but she awoke suddenly one night to find him sobbing on the pillow beside her. Only by the dint of long coaxing was she able to find out the cause of his grief. Some of the rougher boys—more thoughtless than cruel, let us hope—had called him Humpy, and asked if he carried a bag of meal on his back.

Mary flamed with the fierce anger of motherhood.

"You shan't go another day!" she declared. "The ruffians! I won't have my darlin' put upon by the likes of them!"

So Joe's schooling had come to an untimely end. Yet, meager as was his stock of book learning, the development of his mind far outstripped the growth of his stunted and deformed body. Everybody liked the patient little fellow, tugging manfully at his mother's heavy water buckets, and running willingly at every call of the station men. At twelve years old he had picked up no small amount of information, especially on railroad topics. He knew every locomotive on the road, understood the intricacies of side tracks and switches, and could tell the precise moment when any particular train might be expected with the accuracy of a time table.

Yet the very quickness and ardor of his nature deepened the sense of his infirmity. The glances cast upon him by stranger eyes, some pitiful, some curious, others, alas! expressive only of annoyance or disgust, rankled like so many arrows in his heart; not one

missed its mark. How wistfully his eyes followed boys of his own age—straight, handsome, happy—who sprang lightly up and down the steps of the coaches, or threaded their way along the crowded platforms. For one day of such perfect, untrammelled life he would have bartered all the possible years before him. Yet he never put his yearning into words, even to his mother.

"Crooked Joe's a rum 'un," said one of his rough acquaintances. "He senses his trouble well enough, but he don't let on to nobody."

Mr. Crump, the telegraph operator, was Joe's constant friend. It was he who, at odd moments, had taught the boy to read, and had initiated him into some of the mysteries of the ticking instrument, which to Joe's imaginative mind seemed some strange creature with a hidden life of its own.

It was growing dark one November afternoon. Joe—never an unwelcome visitor—sat curled in a corner of Mr. Crump's office, waiting for his mother to finish her work. He was laboriously spelling out, by the fading light, the words upon a page of an illustrated newspaper, quite oblivious of the ticking, like that of a jerky and rheumatic clock, which sounded in the room.

Mr. Crump, too, had a paper before him, but his ears were alive. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, repeating aloud the message which that moment flashed along the wire.

"Engine No. 110 running wild. Clear track."

He rushed to the door shouting the news.

"Not a second to spare! She'll be down in seven minutes."

The words passed like lightning. In a moment the yard was in a wild commotion. Men flew hither and thither, yard engines steamed wildly away, the switches closing behind them.

The main track was barely clear when 110 came in sight, swaying from side to side, her wheels threatening to leave the track at each revolution. She passed the depot like a meteor, her bell clanging with every leap of her piston, the steam escaping from her whistle with the continuous shriek of a demon, and the occupants of the cab wrapped from view in a cloud of smoke.

Some hundred rods beyond the depot the track took a sharp, upward grade, from which it descended again to strike the bridge across a narrow but deep and rocky gorge.

Men looked after the flying locomotive and then at each with blanched faces.

"They're gone! A miracle can't save 'em," said one, voicing the wordless terror of the rest. "If they don't fly the track on the up-grade they'll go down as soon as they strike the trestle."

The crowd began to run along the track, some with a vain instinct of helplessness, some moved by that morbid curiosity which seeks to be "in at the death."

But look! Midway the long rise in the speed of the runaway engine suddenly slackens.

"What does it mean? She never could 'a' died out in that time!" shouted an old yardman.

Excitement winged their feet. When the foremost runner reached the place the smoking engine stood still on her track, quivering in every steel-clag nerve, her great wheels still whirling round and round amid a flight of red sparks from beneath.

"What did it? Who stopped her?"

The engineer, staggering from the cab with the pallid face of the fireman behind him, pointed, without speaking, to where a little pale-faced, crooked-backed boy had sunk down, panting with exertion, beside the track.

At his feet a huge oil can lay overturned and empty.

The crowd stared one at another, open mouthed. Then the truth flashed upon them.

"He oiled the track!"

"Bully for Crooked Joe!"

They caught the exhausted child, flinging him from shoulder to shoulder, striving with each other for the honor of bearing him back to the depot and set him down among them.

"Pass the hat, pards!" cried one.

It had been payday, and the saved engineer and fireman dropped in each their month's wages. Not a hand in all the throng that did not delve into pocket. There was the crisp rustle of bills, the clink of gold and silver coin.

"Out with your handkerchief, Joe! Your hands won't hold it all! Why, young one, what's the matter?" for the boy, with scarlet cheeks and burning eyes, had clenched both small hands behind his back—the poor twisted back laden with its burden of deformity and pain.

"No! no!" he cried, in a shrill, high voice. "Don't pay me! Can't you see what it's worth to me, once—just once in my life—to be a little use—like other folks?"

The superintendent had come from his office. He laid his hand on the boy's head.

"Joe," he said, "we couldn't pay you if we wished. Money doesn't pay for lives! But you have saved us a great many dollars besides. Won't you let us do something for you?"

"You can't! You can't! Nobody can!" The child's voice was almost a shriek. It seemed to rend the air with the pent-up agony of years. "There's only one thing in the world I want, and nobody can give me that. Nobody can ever make me anything but Crooked Joe!"

The superintendent lifted him and held him against his own breast.

"My boy," he said, in his firm, gentle tones, "you are right. None of us can do that for you. But you can do it yourself. Listen to me! Where is the quick brain God gave you and the brave heart? Not in that bent back of yours—that has nothing to do with them! Let us help you to a chance—only a chance to work and to learn—and it will rest with you, yourself, to say whether in twenty years from now, if you are alive, if you are Crooked Joe or Mr. Joseph Bryan!"

"Visiting in C— not long ago, a friend said to me:

"Court is in session. You must go with me and hear Bryan."

The court-room was already crowded at our entrance with an expectant audience. When the brilliant young attorney rose to make his plea I noticed with a shock of surprise that his noble head surmounted an under-sized and misshapen body. He had spoken but five minutes, however, when I had utterly forgotten the physical defect; in ten I was eagerly interested, and thereafter, during the two hours' speech, held spell-bound by the marvellous eloquence which is fast raising him to the leader-

ship of his profession in his native city.

"A wonderful man!" said my friend, as we walked slowly homeward. Then he told me the story of Crooked Joe.

DESIRABLE AS IMMIGRANTS.

[North American Review.]

There is no nation in Europe that is more adverse to violence, and has less sympathy with Utopian aspirations than the people of Norway and Sweden. They have been trained to industry, frugality and manly self-reliance by the free institutions and the scant resources of their native lands; and the moderation and self-restraint inherited the in cool blood of the Northmake them constitutionally inclined to trust in slow and orderly methods rather than swift and violent ones. They come here with no millennial expectations, doomed to bitter disappointment; but with the hope of gaining, by hard and unrelenting toil, a modest competency. They demand less of life than continental immigrants of the corresponding class, and they usually, for this very reason, attain more. The instinct to save is strong in the majority of them and save they do, when their neighbors, of less frugal habits, are running behind.

It is therefore a fact which all students of the social problem arising from immigration have remarked, that the Scandinavians adapt themselves with great ease to American institutions. There is no other class of immigrants which is so readily assimilated, and assumes so naturally American customs and modes of thought. And this is not because their own nationality is devoid of strong characteristics, but because, on account of their ancient kinship and subsequent development, they have certain fundamental traits in common with us, and are therefore less in need of adaptation. The institutions of Norway are the most democratic in Europe, and those of Sweden, though less liberal, are developing in the same direction. Both Norsemen and Swedes are accustomed to participate in the management of their communal affairs, and to vote for their representative in the national parliament; and although the power given them here is nominally greater than that they enjoyed at home, it is virtually less. The sense of public responsibility, the habit of interest in public affairs, and a critical attitude towards the acts of government are nowhere so general among the rich and poor alike as in Norway and Sweden, notwithstanding the fact that the suffrage is not universal.

The Pope Mining company, of Phillipsburg, Montana, which has been in litigation for a long time over the Porter Extension, Price, Imperial and Garnet, has compromised by payment of \$22,000, and will now push ahead without let or hindrance.

Among the valuable mining properties of Arizona, the Phoenix mine, situated thirty five miles northeast of this city, is perhaps the greatest, says the Phoenix Republican. The character of the ore is free-milling gold, and from present indications, as well as from experience, the quantity of ore is unlimited.

The number of elk taken through this city a few days ago by Col. W. H. Root was twenty. This is the state-

ment of the Laramie, Wyo., Boomerang. He was taking them to John H. Starin, the New York millionaire, and they will be turned loose in his park at Fultonville, New York. Mr. Root secured these animals at Beaver canyon, Idaho, to which point they were brought in from the back country. These animals are caught out there during the winter when the snow gets deep. Hunters then set out and chase them down in the snow with dogs. Some moose have been caught out there in the same way, and Mr. Root said when he passed through the city that he knew where he could get sixty buffalo. Fourteen of the carload taken through were males and six females. He expects to send several more carloads of the animals east.

DEATHS.

REES.—On October 30th, 1892, of inflammation of the brain, William S., son of John and Klara Rees; born November 23rd, 1891.

KATZ.—In the Nineteenth ward, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 3rd, 1892, the age of 77 years and 13 months, Michael Katz.

MORRIS.—In Salt Lake City, November 3rd, 1892, of hemorrhage, Hannah M., wife of Geo. Morris, in the seventieth year of her age.

TURNBULL.—In the sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 30th, Hannah, infant daughter of John S. and Mary L. Turnbull. Deceased was 11 thirty days.

SMITH.—In West Jordan ward, October 31st, 1892, at the residence of her son, Albert Smith, Mrs. Jane H. Smith, relict of the late John P. Smith, aged 77 years.

WOOD.—In this city, August 3, 1892, of summer complaint, Bertha, daughter of George and Adelaide Hedges Wood, aged 1 year 7 months and 15 days.

KING.—In this city, Nov. 4, of old age, C. H. King, aged 76 years and 6 days. Deceased was a native of Canterbury, England, and came to Utah in 1853.

VAN DYKE.—In this city, Nov. 12, 1892, of heart disease, Mrs. Charlotte Van Dyke, wife of Wm. Van Dyke; born at Salford, England; Feb. 6, 1840.

KIMBER.—At Grosbeak Creek, on Wednesday, October 28th, 1892, Sarah E. Morgan Kimber, aged 34 years and 11 months. She leaves a husband and nine children 15 months her loss the youngest child being but 17 days old.

BRINTON.—At South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, Utah, Nov. 2nd, 1892, of typhoid fever, after an illness of 34 days, Mary Gladys Brinton, daughter of Samuel and Joan Brinton. Deceased was in her sixth year.

MORRIS.—In Ogden, Nov. 12, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., of paralysis, Hannah Midgley Morris, wife of the late William V. Morris, artist. Deceased was born September 15, 1826, in Yorkshire, England.

BARNES.—Of heart failure, at West Weber Nov. 6th, 1892, James Barnes, born March 7th, 1825, at Salisbury, England. He was for many years president of the Hastings branch, and died a faithful Latter day Saint, beloved by all who knew him.—[COM.]

JAMES.—In the Eighteenth ward of this city, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1892, of diphtheria, Lawrence Spencer, son of Henry C. and Clara H. James, born September 4, 1889, a. m.

Also, on Tuesday, Nov. 3th, 1892, of diphtheria, Frederick Joseph, son of Henry C. and Clara H. James, born Oct. 1st, 1884.

LEWIS.—Mrs. Eliza R. Morris Lewis, wife of John Franklin Lewis, and daughter of Hyrum B. and Eleanor L. Morris, born at Rockville, Utah, April 10th, 1870, died at 9:30 p. m., November 1st, 1892, at Mesa, Arizona, aged 22 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Sister Lewis was a faithful Latter-day Saint and was greatly beloved by all who knew her; she was a zealous Sunday school worker, a true wife, a dutiful daughter and a faithful friend. She leaves a husband and infant child two weeks old, father, mother, brother and three sisters, and a host of friends, to mourn her loss.—[COM.]

THE DESERET WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 23.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

DISCOURSE

By Apostle Franklin D. Richards, Friday, October 7, 1892, at the General Conference, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

Beloved hearers, having an opportunity to occupy a few minutes this afternoon, I desire, before entering upon any remarks myself, to read a very short revelation that is contained in the sixty-fifth section of the book of Doctrine and Covenants, entitled "Revelation on Prayer, given through Joseph, the Seer, at Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, in the fore part of October, 1831."

Hearken, and lo, a voice as of one from on high, who is mighty and powerful, whose going forth is unto the ends of the earth, yea, whose voice is unto men—Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight.

The keys of the Kingdom of God are committed unto man on the earth, and from thence shall the Gospel roll forth unto the ends of the earth, as the stone which is cut out of the mountain without hands shall roll forth until it has filled the whole earth.

Yea, a voice crying, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, prepare ye the supper of the Lamb, make ready for the Bridegroom.

Pray unto the Lord, call upon His holy name, make known His wonderful works among the people;

Call upon the Lord, that His Kingdom may go forth upon the earth, that the inhabitants thereof may receive it, and be prepared for the days to come, in the which the Son of man shall come down in heaven, clothed in the brightness of His glory, to meet the Kingdom of God which is set up on the earth.

Wherefore may the Kingdom of God go forth, that the Kingdom of heaven may come, that Thou, O God, mayest be glorified in heaven so on earth, that Thy enemies may be subdued; for Thine is the honor, power and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

I felt inclined to read this revelation, as it seems to be the most direct one given to the Latter-day Saints upon the subject of prayer. Before the days of the Savior, John the Baptist taught his disciples how to pray, and when the Savior had come, the brethren seemed to think that He, being greater than John the Baptist, and the work being advanced by His coming, could teach them better than he, and they wanted to know of Him how to pray. He taught them, as Latter-day Saints

do all know; and this seems to be the direction and object of the prayer, that we should ask God and importune with Him that His kingdom may come and His will be done as in heaven so upon the earth, that it may be prepared for the kingdom of heaven to come, when the Son of Man shall descend from heaven, clothed in the brightness of His glory.

From this revelation just read, it appears that the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is the great point at which all our prayers should be directed. It seems to be the great leading object of our work here upon the earth, to be endeavoring continually to spread abroad the kingdom of God here on the earth. It is the point, starting from whatever radius we will, that all the lines of our operations should be centered in—the one great and glorious event, when He shall come and take to Himself His ruling power, and rule and reign on the earth, King of nations, as He reigns already King of Saints. It would appear, from the spirit of this prayer and from the phraseology of it, that its tenacity and its concentration of purpose would all point to that great event which is to be brought to pass—the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the earth. It is what the military man would say, the point d'appui—the point of all our operations and all our evolutions of life, as the armies of Israel and as the strength of the house of God, to be working in that direction. The Lord told the Elders in many of the early revelations, Ye know not the work that you are doing. Ye are called upon to lay the foundation of a great and a mighty work in the earth. The Prophet Joseph and all the early Elders, in the days of their liberty and freedom, when the light of revelation shone upon them continually, talked of and dwelt much upon the enlargement of the kingdom of God, the extension of the powers of His Priesthood and of His work, to prepare the people upon the earth that they should be ready for His coming and for the coming of those holy ones whom He will bring with Him, named in this revelation as the kingdom of heaven.

I bear testimony to you, my brethren and sisters, this afternoon, that no less than this is the work in which we are now engaged. All the vicissitudes of the latter-day work, however pleasant or unpleasant they may seem to us, are couched in, contemplated by, and constitute a

part of this great movement, which is to bring to pass the great event here spoken of. The work which is upon us in these latter days, as it appears to my mind, is the greatest dispensation that has been given to man, or that any of the Prophets have considered, unless we should except the grand, the deep and potential remark of the Savior when He spoke to the disobedient Jews and told them that upon them should come all the righteous blood that had been shed from the days of Abel down to the days of Zachariah, who was slain in their day between the porch and the altar. In that potential saying was couched a responsibility devolving upon that generation which the human mind, without the revelations of the Holy Ghost, cannot comprehend.

To us in the dispensation of the fullness of times it is given to labor for the gathering together of all things which are in Christ Jesus, not only which are on the earth, but which are in the heavens also—a work which the Prophet Joseph, while with us, labored continually to unfold to our view, by setting forth in some of his last sermons the great responsibility that rests upon the people to hunt out and administer for their dead for the gathering together of all things which are in Christ, which are in heaven and which are upon the earth! What a saying! Who can contemplate the extent, the height, the depth and the breadth of the signification of that expression? Yet who is there of us, among all the vast assemblies of God's people, who is not directly interested, absolutely affected personally in that work and in its mighty results and consequences? And how often are we, by the trivial circumstances of life, allowing ourselves to be diverted from these great and momentous considerations into many things which are exceedingly unworthy of us as Latter-day Saints? Yet the Lord has cared for us, and is caring for us continually. His work, as we see from these unbounded expressions, is a work which is so far beyond our comprehension that it is worthy indeed the character of a God. He has been working with us ever since we first came to learn of the truth.

How singular it was that you and I got the spirit of gathering in the way that we did! When we came to hear the Gospel we became as strangers right in the lands in which we were born. That has been the condition of

all faithful Saints in all periods of the earth of which we have any account. It was so with father Abraham. The Bible tells us but very little about him. Other histories inform us that so severe was his persecution, while yet an infant, that his mother had to take him and hide away in a cave of the earth; and his parents were so anxious concerning him that they carried food and sustained him and his mother for a long time. The sorcerers and the astrologers were stirred up to anxiety and curiosity, because there had another star appeared in the heavens at the birth of that boy Abraham. They thought it meant something, that it was significant, and it was whispered to the king, who tried to get the boy out of the way. Abraham's father, Terah, brought forth a child, by the king's command, from one of his other women, that was born just about the same time, and the king caused it to be destroyed. After awhile the mother of Abraham, thinking the anger of the king was appeased, ventured out with the boy.

Another history tells us that he was placed to dwell awhile with Shem, the good old patriarch, and lived several years with him, hid up and secluded, studying the things of God. He loved righteousness, and, hungering for more righteousness, got away from the idolatry of his relations, and even of his father's house, and was for some time studying the things of God in the houses of those early patriarchs that had just come through the flood. When he ventured to come out again, and it was found out that he was that same Abraham, the wrath of the king was aroused with double fury, and this time he was seized upon and put into a fiery furnace. The Bible does not tell us of this, but other histories do. The Mohammedan's bible tells him of it. It is in the Koran. Abraham was so dealt with by this persecution that he wondered where he could find a place on the earth, wherein he could dwell in safety. The Lord told him to get him up out of that country, and He would show him a place, a little way off, that he should have for his own sometime.

This is just the feeling and spirit that took hold of many of us Latter-day Saints in the various nations where we heard this Gospel. We became all at once strangers. Our relations and best friends became our enemies, many of us were turned out and found a gathering place with the Saints, as it is written, "Gather my Saints together who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." This faith in the Gospel comes as a matter of sacrifice to the worldly. When we began to gather together and became a few in number, behold the wrath of the ungodly was such that it pervaded the township, or the settlement, or the Church abroad where we were, and scattered it, like the terrible wind, that blew the mustard stalk, scattered the seed abroad. Thus numerous converts were gathered into the Church, and the sacrifice brought in a harvest of souls, as the farmer sacrifices his seed to sow it upon the land, that it may bring forth the bread in the season thereof. Thus the work of the Lord has been the gathering of His Saints who covenanted with Him by sacrifice.

It was so when we were driven out

from Missouri and from Illinois. It will not do for me to stop to detail it to you. You know when we were driven from Missouri the kind sympathies of the people in Illinois received us among them, and we went through the counties there. Brethren took up farms, went to work, and labored in every way, and the truth was spread everywhere. A good many strong men in the Church embraced the Gospel in that period, and have grown up with us and established their seed in righteousness upon the earth.

This has been the way of the Lord with us. When we were scattered from Illinois, we came out here, and our enemies thought they had got rid of the plague of Mormonism. The Lord led us. See how kind He was about it! Behind a frowning providence He hid that blessed smiling face. When He saw the horrors of war were coming, and that the revelation given to the Prophet Joseph at Christmas, 1832, must be fulfilled, He in His mercy would not have us stay there and be mixed up in that fratricidal war. In His great love for us, He allowed us to come upon us and demand of us that we should leave the country, just in time to save us from going into the ranks of bloody strife, laying down our lives, and perhaps many placing ourselves in the position that we could not make an acceptable offering unto the Lord in His holy temple. David, the man of God, because he was a man of much blood, was not allowed to build the temple; but God in His mercy spared us this terrible stain by bringing us out here.

Here for many years what a great peace we have had! When the Lord made President Young to be our Governor, then were we happy. We only wanted to know the will of the Lord, we did it, and were prospered. The earth under our feet was blessed to us continually. Our hearts and our homes were sanctified. The earth, having rested for ages, brought forth its strength to us, as we in the states knew nothing about.

After awhile we had to put up with a good deal of unpleasantness from our red brethren, the Lamanites. When emigrants traveled across the continent they considered they were doing God service in killing the red men. Then in turn the red man's revenge was spent upon our brethren. By and by a Governor was appointed to come among us who determined that we should no longer have the public arms, even to celebrate the 4th of July with. The boys must not have swords with which to study sword exercise, and some that had wooden swords were placed under arrest for this childish employment. What was the result of it? Let me call your attention carefully to a consideration of this particular feature, that while in their wrath and in their determination to break down every means that we had for defense and leave the Indians to prey upon us, the heavens understood this, and turned the wrath of the Indians away till we have never had occasion to get up an Indian campaign since.

Is not the goodness of God manifest in this providence, when it was determined that we should have nothing to defend ourselves with? Certainly it is, and the Latter-day Saints who con-

template it must consider it as a manifestation of God's great kindness to us. He had not forsaken us; but with the taking away of these arms has been taken away apparently every vestige of ill-feeling on the part of the savage around us, and instead of their showing hostility to us, they come to the Presidency, who counsel them to keep peace among themselves and with the whites, and stop the shedding of blood. This excellent advice has preserved the lives of many people, as well as maintained a better and stronger relation between them and ourselves.

Behold, brethren and sisters, the goodness of God in these things! The Lord is continually with us; and although it was not in His providence that we should be scattered from here and driven forth on the face of the earth again, still the trials and sacrifices which pertain to our holy religion can be applied to us here. He allowed our enemies to thicken the very atmosphere with lies and falsehoods concerning us, and we had not the power to prevail against them, and in their turn to oppress us in the exercise of our religious views to a considerable extent, until the prison walls enclosed many of our brethren.

Now concerning the time that we have here at present. The Lord has said that He would soften the hearts of our enemies from time to time, that His work might go on and prosper. From the time of hard frost and kind of winter that we have had in these matters, the Lord has caused a pleasing change, like spring time, to come over us. I want to call your attention to a particular feature in this matter, which it appears to me is desirable for us to consider with care. There is a feeling with us, to a great extent, and it exists today more particularly in the outer settlements, that they would rather be entirely by themselves and excluded from the society and institutions of those that are not of our faith. This is very natural, after all the experience that the Saints have had. But I wish to tell you, it does not do for us to do like the snail—to coil ourselves up in a shell and have it to ourselves, and let those around us and in our midst take care of themselves. The Lord has brought us out here, put us among these hills and mountains, and placed these temples here, in order that we may make our light to shine to the nations of the earth. It appears to me now that we associate in political matters with many men who are not of us in religious faith, and our sisters associate with many of the ladies of the nation of honorable and high standing, that we should consider that this is a peculiar condition which God wishes us to be exercised in, that we are here as a light set upon a hill that cannot be hid—not to be put under a bed, nor under a bushel, but that it is placed upon an eminence, where it can be seen.

This Temple that is now nearly ready, we resolved at the last Conference should be finished for dedication by next spring's Conference, and I am certain that it will. Our resolution, united and strong as it was when we sat under the walls of that building, cannot be broken and we expect to see the house dedicated in a short time. Then we shall have four temples in the one Territory of Utah, shedding forth their light, blessing, illumination

and glory to the minds of all who enter therein in faithfulness, in humility, and in dutiful obedience, to help to prepare deceased relatives that they may come unto Christ, that they may be among the number that shall be gathered in Christ from the heavens, when He shall come in fulfillment of this prayer and this revelation.

We should be prepared to associate with the men that come among us in a good and proper way, be honest, pay our debts, and do as good neighbors and good friends to humanity should do. Our examples should be such that people among us should take cognizance of us, and that they should be led to feel, when they contemplate us and our mode of life, that we are the children of God. Not that we should go with them into their saloons, or into their places of diversion, wherein they forget God and defile His Sabbath, or profane His holy name. But that, in all our necessary associations with them, we maintain the Gospel and let the light of it shine forth in our conduct, that we be among them as the salt of the earth. The Savior has said, Ye are the salt of the earth; and if the salt loses its savor, wherewith shall the earth be salted?

I wish to call the attention of the brethren and sisters to this matter, that they should not maintain this exclusiveness too rigidly. When people come among us—and the Lord is sending everybody among us—we should be able to treat everybody with propriety, and let them see that we understand all they know of the Gospel, and very much more. Unless we do this, we cannot emit that light to those that are among us; and if we do this, there will be here and there those who are honest in heart that will embrace the faith, and they who will not will be without excuse. It is necessary that we should be thus mixed up in these various capacities, and people sent among us, that they may be acquainted with us, in order that we may by association impart to them the virtues that we possess, but not that we should imitate the vices which they may bring with them into our midst.

Herein we know the brethren sometimes feel confused and scarcely know what is right; but, my brethren, this is another lesson from the Lord to each and everyone, that they may find out what is right. If you are of a doubtful heart and do not know the way to do this or to do that, go and find your secret places; find your way into the closet; get one, if you have to make it out of the asparagus and the willows, and ask the Lord for His Spirit to give you judgment and to understand whether you shall do this or do that, whether you shall join this or the other, that in every occupation and pursuit you may take such a course that you shall look back upon in times to come and feel thankful that you did as you did, and not look back with sorrow or regret at what you have done and wish you had done some other way. This is the course that all who are dutiful should take. They should learn that it is their duty to obey the Lord, hearken to His counsel, and walk in the ways of life. For a great many hardly know the way that would be satisfactory to themselves and those they are associated with. Then is the

time to seek thy closet, "And when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly," by leading you to take a proper and faithful course, that you will ever look upon with pleasure and satisfaction.

We are living in a day when a great deal has to be done before this revelation and prayer can be answered. We seem to be going at a very slow rate in propagating the Gospel among the nations of the earth. But the Lord has said that He will cut his work short in righteousness. He has promised that He will hasten it in His time. Some have wanted to know how it was going to be done, and I wish to mention some little pertaining to this matter. The Book of Mormon is now translated and published in about ten different languages—the English, the French, the German, the Italian, the Welsh, the Spanish, the Danish, the Swedish, the Hawaiian, the Maori and the Dutch. It is also translated into the Jewish tongue, and I believe is translated into, but not published in, the Hindustani—a language that extends over a vast area of territory on the other continent.

Now, what good are these doing if thousands of copies are lying on the shelves of our offices, as was told us yesterday, instead of being brought out and put to use? In 1851 there was a great exposition got up in London, the first of the kind that is now quite common in the earth. It was held in Hyde Park; I was there on a mission at that time, and I went and visited it. It was 1,851 feet long, allowing a foot for every year, and it was devised by the noble Prince Albert. Soon, there being such a spirit of national importance connected with it, France had to have one, the United States had one, and it has been followed up occasionally by the different nations. Now we have come to a time when in 1893 we expect, Providence permitting, that there will be a world's exposition in the United States, looked upon as the leading nation, foremost in enterprise, foremost in liberty; and people will come from every one, as far as practicable, of the great nations of the earth. If it shall prove a success it will be but a few years till other great nations will want world's expositions.

The seven thousand Seventies that we have in the Church—for be it known the Presidents of the Seventies are everywhere ordaining people into the Seventies, and they have over one hundred quorums—may well be looked upon as the bone and sinew of Israel. Suppose these quorums should work up this matter, and consider that something rested upon their shoulders to get the Gospel to the nations of the earth, and should get up a department at one of these great expositions—say next year—and have all these different translations of the Book of Mormon in that exposition. When the visitors come up, say from St. Petersburg (they will not let a Mormon go into that empire to preach the Gospel), but the Czar will have some of his ministers at the exposition, who may be glad to get hold of the Book of Mormon. They can read it either in the French or German, and carry it over to the old country, and it would be sure to burn

wherever they laid it down till some honest heart got hold of it and found out what it contains.

We have not got the book in the Slav language, nor in the Chinese, but we have the Spanish translation. There is not only this Spanish, but there is the Italian, and between the Spanish and the Italian, nearly all the Latin nations, particularly all those that occupy South America, that can be at this exposition can take this Book of Mormon home. If the Elders cannot go to them they will be doing themselves a good turn to come up to the land of Zion and get the word of the Lord and take it home with them. When we come to the eastern continent there are the French, the German, the Danish, the Swedish, the Italian, and they can take them home to their countries. If there is only someone on hand when they are wanted to remind them that there is a chance to have them. Just as sure as there are honest hearts there, the Lord will stir them up by dreams or manifestations of some sort, until they get to know the truth in their own languages.

It seems to me that we are making slow work of the spread of the Gospel to the nations of the earth. The Lord says He will cut His work short in righteousness. Does it not look as though He knows how to do it? Make the nations come up to the land of Zion, and there by change and interchange with one another, get the way open so that the Gospel can be sent among them. Concerning this North America, we have the English language; then the Spanish to work in the Mexican country and on the western coast, where they are more cosmopolitan; and it looks as if the Lord was opening up the way for the Church to send the Gospel to the nations of the earth one way or another. I feel that this is the great work that is upon us, to send the Gospel to the human family, to give them the chance to get out if they will from governments and laws which are so strict that we cannot go with impunity among them.

We live in a time, as I before remarked, in which we have to look forward to the accomplishment of great purposes. We are now nearly closing this century. How wonderfully hath the Lord wrought! Motive power has been discovered, invented and improved upon, until, where it used to take months to cross the Atlantic, it can now be crossed in about six days. We have been blessed, too, with the communication by electricity, wherein we get word now from almost round the world so instantaneously that it is said to neutralize space and time; and we talk 50 or 100 miles apart with each other by the telephone, just as if we were in the next room. What will the Lord do in the next 50 years? Let us open our eyes to this subject. Let us consider well the work that is on hand, and let us try and conform ourselves to the wondrous times in which we live.

I would exhort you again, my brethren and sisters, that you forget not how to pray, to pray in the language of this revelation that I have read to you, that His kingdom may go forth upon the earth and may be made ready for the kingdom of heaven to come down with Him when He shall come

to the children of men upon the earth. I do not need to tell you that this is the work of the Lord—you know just as well as I do. You have found out by the same general experience that I have found it out; and now, having found it out, it is our duty to lay hold of it and live according to it. May the Lord help us to do so, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

A GLIMPSE OF SALT LAKE'S "CHINATOWN."

Salt Lake City has in its very center a "Chinatown." Not such a one by any means as San Francisco possesses, but one that is more numerous in habited, perhaps, than any other district of the same size within our borders. About three-fourths of the Chinese population of Salt Lake—whose numbers nearly four hundred—live within it. But how, few people have any idea.

A few nights ago, accompanied by one of the best detectives of the West, I made as complete a tour of that section of the city in which the fellow countrymen of Confucius, the philosopher, reside as it is possible under ordinary circumstances. Of course, the trip was not undertaken until long after nightfall. Except for the uncertain glare of an electric light here and there, the city was in total darkness. Business of a legitimate character was over for the day and the utmost stillness prevailed in those sections immediately surrounding the Chinese quarters. Only the measured tread of the policeman walking his beat broke the silence. Quietly, cautiously, and closely watched we made our way among the old shacks in the interior of the block bounded by Main and State and First and Second South streets. Here is Salt Lake's Chinatown, and our presence in it at midnight caused the Mongolians to regard us with distrust. Always suspicious of the movements of "Melloaus" in their midst, they appeared doubly so on this occasion. As we cautiously tripped up and down rickety stairways and along dimly lighted passages eyes as black as night itself would flash out upon us from all directions and an alarm of our approach would be sounded. Instantly lights would be extinguished, keys would be turned in their locks, bolts be slipped into their sockets and bars be placed in position across the doors. Further progress in such cases was impossible. There was only one thing to do, and that was to retreat and make an attempt to enter an adjoining building.

Our main object was to visit their opium dens and gambling resorts. We knew that while our undertaking was not necessarily hazardous, it was very difficult, and that we could only be successful by exercising the greatest degree of caution. To obtain admission to the principal joints was not an easy matter. Vigilant and surly sentinels closely guarded the entrance which either led into large underground apartments or to peculiarly well protected rooms on the second and third floors. No one was admitted without giving the password or countersign. These of course we did not have and therefore were compelled to resort to other means. "John" is passionately fond of playing his

national game "fan tan;" he loves the dreamy sensation which follows the smoking of opium; but he covets money more than either of these, for with it he can enjoy them both. So with a few pieces of silver slipped into his itching palms and the assurance that we would molest none of the inmates we were given the sign of admission and allowed to pass without further interruption.

On the interior we were greeted by the proprietor, an emaciated individual who might have been thirty or fifty years of age for all that we could tell. At first he eyed us suspiciously but his distrust was soon superseded by confidence. A description of this place will give the reader an idea of what most opium dens are like. In the centre of the building were two large rooms filled with tables around which sat probably one hundred Chinamen engaged in playing "fan tan" and other Oriental games. Around these two spacious apartments, forming a square, were dozens of small rooms each having three tiers of bamboo bunks, one placed directly over the other as in the fashion in a miner's cabin or on board a ship. Upon each of these lay a Chinaman on his right side with his feet drawn up towards his chin forming a semi-circle in the center of which was an opium lamp, the yellow flame of which was scarcely able to penetrate the cloud of stifling and nauseating smoke that filled the place.

The work of preparing the pipe for use was an interesting one to us. The pipe is a polished stem or joint of bamboo about twenty-four inches in length and is often uniquely carved and costlily, being mounted with silver or gold according to the wealth and fancy of the owner. At the lower and slightly larger end is an earthenware bowl, sometimes flat but generally rounded. In addition to the pipe the requisites to an opium smoking "kit" are a small wooden receptacle—about the size of and strongly resembling a student's pocket wooden inkstand—whom, when full holds \$1 worth of first-class opium; a number of small wires which at a first glance might be mistaken for ordinary knitting needles, a cup of water and a sponge which is used to wipe off the bowl. With this outfit the poppy seed is happy but with it he makes himself miserable and his life a burden, the earthly existence of which eventually ceases out with his lamp.

We closely watched these wretched creatures as they would take one of the small wires and dip an end of it into the miniature box described and draw forth all of the opium (which is about the color and thickness of cane molasses) that would adhere to it. Then the smoker would hold it over the flame exercising the greatest care as he did so that it did not overheat or burn. The fire causes it to expand to an extraordinary extent and form into a bubble which looks very much like a diminutive hot air balloon. A considerable quantity of steam generates within during the process and as the bubble is rolled upon the bowl of the pipe it escapes and fills the space immediately surrounding with a stinking odor which, strange to say, is quite different in its effects upon the olfactory organs from the smoke itself. The operation of heat-

ing and rolling is quietly and patiently pursued for a period of two to three minutes, by which time all the liquid properties of the extract have been evaporated and the substance converted into a soft and gummy though not sticky state. The opium is now in a condition for smoking and with the needle it is (with a hole pierced through it) put directly over and around the hole in the bowl of the pipe. If, as it gradually cools, after being rolled the opium again sticks to the wire the heating and roasting process must be repeated.

The smoker now inserts the stem of the pipe in his mouth, holding the opium over the flame, and with a deep and long drawn inhalation fills his lungs with smoke. Three or four draughts consume the entire bolus and each is accompanied with a peculiar wheezing sound. The smoke is emitted in huge clouds from the nostrils, the mouth being used only for inhaling.

In less than a minute after smoking commences the pipe is emptied and then the process of "loading" is repeated three times. During this time the fumes have been gradually spreading through the respiratory organs and are absorbed by the blood. Its effect now becomes rapidly visible. The eyes lose their lustre and have a dreamy far away look, the lower jaw droops, the muscles relax, the hands drop and with them the pipe. The body lies limp and motionless as death in the powerful clutches of the nerve-killing demon. The only signs of animation are rather irregular though not labored breathing and an occasional fleeting and unnatural smile. Poor slave! Though his body is now bound by a vice that has made millions of his fellow-countrymen miserable, groveling and despicable wrecks of humanity, he cares not. His own mind is temporarily freed from the cares of this world and is wafted away on nepenthe fumes to a limitless dreamland. It is said that his mental wanderings are of an indescribable pleasant character; that he beholds nothing but a series of enchanting pictures of beauty and joy. This would seem to be true, but when the inevitable and terrible awakening comes his dreams are found by him to have been but interludes during which poisoned fancy has played panoramic performances on his stupified senses. Then remorse takes possession of the mind and pain the body. These are the results of opium smoking and if the victim has long been a consumer of the drug he awakens slowly and with effort. He sees what appears to be a perpetual phantasma before him; hideous creatures and objects annoy him beyond endurance and he again seeks solace in the pipe.

Sick and almost sleepy ourselves from inhaling the poisoned air of the murky den we sought the street. The night was a chilly one and a few minutes' walk in the open air soon revived us. We had not yet finished our tour, however, and we next ran up a creaking stairway of an old fire trap, turned to the right, knocked at a door and were admitted by a Chinese woman. Though somewhat startled, she asked no questions as she was acquainted with the detective who assured her that I was only a friend. We were greeted by her husband who

was lying curled up on a matted couch on the opposite side of the room with an eighteen month old child asleep in his arms. Our conversation aroused the little one from its slumber and it began to cry and refused to be pacified. We offered it candy, nicknacks and nickels, but it was of no avail. It had evidently made up its mind to cry and continued to bellow lustily. A score or more of Chinamen popped their heads in at the door to ascertain the cause of the disturbance and when they saw us they disappeared instantly and one of them frightened the others almost out of their wits by telling them that we were San Francisco custom house opium sellers. The woman, however, soon disabused their minds of this idea. In the meantime her husband had succeeded in quieting the little one by folding it in his arms as he lay upon the bed and allowing it to inhale the fumes of opium as the smoke was emitted in dense volumes from his own nostrils. The child drew the smoke into its lungs in a manner that was truly astonishing. "Oh, he likes smoke, too," laughed the father when we expressed our surprise and horror at the performance.

Understanding that confirmed opium votaries are generally childless, I asked the father how long he had been an habitual smoker and he replied, "One year." He stated further that he consumed one dollar's worth of opium every twenty-four hours. His habitation was a perfect picture of poverty and woe. Wretchedness and misery were stamped upon the countenances of the entire family, which consisted of the parents and three children. When I saw the terrible destitution that prevailed there I asked the Mongolian if he would not forego the awful habit in order to better provide for his wife and children, and he muttered as he continued to smoke away at his pipe, "Me no can do that. I die if I no smoke." And he no doubt told the truth.

Most of the Chinamen in this country, it is claimed by dealers in opium, smoke a superior article of the drug while the majority of opium smokers in China are too poor to buy the best and consequently get what they can—a vile adulteration. The habit is more widespread in this country than is generally imagined. Even Americans indulge in it to an alarming extent. They are, as a rule, however of the criminal classes. A close observer can detect them on the streets by their ashen complexion, sunken and expressionless eyes, spare forms and feeble walk. Several such characters were engaged in smoking in one of the places we visited. It is claimed by some that opium can be moderately used without ill effects. Those who thus contend are unquestionably mistaken. The best informed physicians say that it cannot be taken constantly in the slightest degree without soon making visible ravages on the system. A man who contracts the habit soon becomes indolent and useless, losing all business tact and enterprise and finally becomes a slave, a disgrace and a pitiable wreck. No reliance whatever can be placed upon the word or honesty of such a man. He is an object who shuns and is shunned by society. Moral degradation and ruin have overtaken him.

Home is no longer home. Business—he has none. He is hopelessly enthralled, spending his time smoking more and more. The desire for food vanishes and he draws temporary strength from the pipe. His form becomes drawn and pinched, his skin tight and shriveled, his eyes a sickly yellow. There is a terrible gnawing at his vitals. His strength decreases daily until he grows too weak even to smoke. He then falls back upon his miserable pallet and dies in such agony as would cause the stoutest heart to quail.

It is estimated that about thirty per cent of the Chinese in the United States are confirmed opium sots. As a commercial commodity the extract is a well paying article. San Francisco is the opium smoker's Mecca of America. There he revisits in his day and night and gives no end of trouble to the police. He makes opium smuggling as well as smoking a part of his business. The vice there finds its way secretly into the magnificent palaces of even rich Americans, though my guide, who has spent considerable time investigating the opium traffic in that city, says that such cases are gratifyingly rare. There as here, he says, it is generally only depraved white people who use it, but they are numerous.

Statistics show that nearly if not quite half a million pounds of opium have passed through the hands of San Francisco custom house officials during the last eight years, to say nothing of the enormous quantities smuggled into the country along the Pacific coast unseen and unheard of. It is further estimated that 120,000 pounds of opium are consumed by smokers west of the Rocky mountains annually, most of it in San Francisco, of course.

In 1883 the tariff was raised from \$8 to \$10 per pound on smoking opium and \$1 per pound on opium in its crude state. This duty remained in force until the McKinley bill went into effect when it was raised to \$12 per pound for all kinds of opium. Notwithstanding this enormous tax the trade continues unabated. Last year more than three-fourths of a million dollars were paid as opium duties in San Francisco alone.

I have been informed by a number of Chinamen that most of the opium used in this city comes here via British Columbia. That a great deal of it is smuggled there is no doubt. One Chinese store—and there are a number here—it is said, is now carrying a stock of eighteen hundred pounds of opium.

Opium, as is well understood, contains valuable medicinal properties and is the dried juice extracted from the urticary capsules of the white poppy the botanical name of which is *Papaver somniferum*. The plant is an annual and is supposed to be a native of Asia. It is extensively cultivated in India, Persia, Asiatic Turkey and western China. It is also grown to a limited extent in southern Europe. It varies in height from one to six feet, and is branched and has dark-green ovate-oblong sessile leaves. In India the business of raising opium is a government monopoly and yields an annual revenue to the imperial treasury of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The profitable cultivation of the poppy requires the very best soil.

The seed is planted in India early in November. It flowers in January and in February the capsules are ready for the opium extractors, who, with a notched instrument resembling a saw, go through the fields making incisions in them. A milky fluid oozes out and dries on the surface from which it is scraped off the following day. It is then transferred to an earthen mould where it is formed into a kind of cake, after which it goes through a curing process for three or four weeks, at the expiration of which time it is ready for the market. What is known as the East India company first introduced the drug into China. The latter government protested vigorously. She even exhibited her displeasure by seizing English vessels loaded with the drug and destroying their cargoes. England resented and war followed. China was beaten and as an unwilling compromise legalized the trade that is annually ruining untold millions of her subjects.

NEMO.

A NORWEGIAN GOVERNOR.

The constitutional inhibition upon foreign-born citizens becoming President or Vice-President ends at that point; they may be and have repeatedly been in the President's cabinet, while there are numbers of them always in the Senate and House of Representatives. We are not advised that any state in the Union has a similar provision and believe that none of them has; while it is certain that many of them have had governors who were not only not to the manner born as regards the state but to the United States as well. It has been left to Minnesota to present to the country the first instance of a native Norwegian being placed at the head of a commonwealth, it having chosen one to that position on Tuesday last. His name is Knute Nelson and his majority of 10,000 or more was a very large one, especially when we consider that the land nearly all slid the other way. Mr. Nelson is practically a thorough American in appearance and otherwise; he speaks our language without impediment, is fairly educated in it, and is a politician of considerable experience and attainments. He was a member of the lower house of Congress in the latter part of President Cleveland's administration when the Mills bill was before that body, and to the astonishment of at least some of his political associates, voted for the measure. He thus enjoys another unique distinction in this country—that of being a Republican "free trader."

BISHOP HARDY'S BONDS.

Chief Justice Zane of the Territorial Supreme Court, has approved the bond of Bishop Leonard G. Hardy, in his capacity of trustee for the re-constituted Church fund. His sureties are President Willford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, William B. Preston, John R. Winder, George Romney, H. Dinwoodey, George H. Taylor, L. S. Hille, F. Armstrong, Joseph S. Richards, Thomas W. Jennings and R. T. Burton. The amount of the trustee's bond is \$500,000.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, 1.00
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - November 26, 1892.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It is to the credit of the American people, and particularly that portion which belongs to the party victorious in the late election, that amid the wild rejoicings and the day enthusiasm over their triumph they have with almost entire unanimity accorded President Harrison respectful and friendly treatment. There have been a few instances—we have heard of one or two in Utah—where speakers at justification meetings have undertaken to allude sneeringly to the chief magistrate, but in every case so far as reported such allusions have been received with cold displeasure by the audience, and the ill-mannered orators have met the silent but none the less effective rebuke that they merited. No matter how widely at variance with some ideas of policy and government he may be, the fact remains that he has occupied during nearly four years, and still occupies, the highest office within the gift of man; a distinction and an honor that, apart from any characteristics of his own, will not be denied to him by any save those destitute of taste and breeding.

But President Harrison has other claims upon the consideration of his fellow citizens than those which merely rest upon his occupancy of the White House. According to his lights he has performed his duty faithfully and in the main acceptably. He has brought to his high office sincerity and integrity. In himself or in his administration there has not been found a taint of scandal. Affairs have been managed with cleanliness and patriotism. Mistakes he may have made, and some of his acts have not escaped sharp criticism; but he has given proof of a sincere devotion to Americanism and a strong desire to promote the national weal. In his home life there has been a sweetness and a simplicity that has warmed the popular heart, and in his recent bereavement he has shown the world how to be manly in the deepest sorrow. Political enemies admit that his course has been singularly upright and conservative, and none can point to a crisis which found him inadequate.

It would therefore seem that in these days of his domestic bereavement and political disappointment he deserves from others besides Republicans a generous feeling and a hearty display of sympathy, esteem and respect.

A NEEDED AMENDMENT.

All the voting done in New York on Tuesday last was not for Presidential electors or state officers by any means.

A consequential feature of the balloting was the determination by such means whether or not the constitution of the commonwealth should be amended; so it was in California and we believe one or two other states. In the first named the amendment voted on was probably adopted, and it would be a good thing if it could be made universal because, as it seems, some method for determining contested election cases other than by mere partisanship is one of the crying needs of the times. The text of the amendment is as follows:

The election return and qualifications of any member of either house of the legislature when disputed or contested shall be determined by the courts in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe, and such determination, when made, shall be conclusive upon the legislature. Either house of the legislature may expel any of its members for misconduct, but every person who receives a certificate of election as a member of either house, according to law, shall be entitled to a seat therein unless expelled for misconduct or ousted pursuant to a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction.

This is declared to be a consequence of the late struggle over contested election cases in the New York legislature and in some cases reached the courts after the members of that body had acted upon it, each of course in accordance with his political predilections; whether they or any of them took the circumstances of the cases or the justice of the situation into account, it is not for us to say, partly because we don't know and partly because it is not material; the principle itself is wrong and, as such, ought to be abolished.

It is declared by a contemporary that the "growth of contests and the scandals with little regard to the actual vote cast and at the will of a party majority are far worse than the gerrymander. In state after state members fairly elected have been denied the right to seats or ousted from them after taking possession, and this has always happened for some partisan purpose. In the House of Representatives at Washington the decision of contested cases has long come to be recognized as something disgraceful to us as a nation and most injurious to us politically. It is now admitted everywhere by reasonable people, solicitous for fairness in politics and decency in the strife of parties, that these contests should be referred to the courts. The transfer of this prerogative from legislative bodies and the creation or designation of tribunals for the purpose ought to be ordered in every state."

Few there be who can dispute the conclusions arrived at, even if they are in a position to deny the statements contained. The matter is generally made worse by the practice in vogue of paying the contestant, whether successful or not, and so with the contestee. Being in no danger of losing anything in a financial way the unprincipled candidate with just a shadow of justification can bring a contest for the place to which the people did not elect him, and if his party happens to be in power the chances largely favor his success; indeed, it is almost unanimously the case that this has been the result. But supposing this should not happen through its being

too glaring for even his partisans, or the other party being in power, the unsuccessful applicant is generally sent away with no cause for comment on the ingratitude of the republic; his wounded feelings are assuaged with a check representing his expenses and a good deal more.

MARLBOROUGH'S DEATH.

The dispatch which came over the wires on Wednesday last announcing the death of the Duke of Marlborough arrived at a time when the whole country was upside down, so to speak, and we of Utah were sympathetically in the same condition. Under such circumstances no demise of a lesser personage in point of prominence than the Queen herself, the Prince of Wales or possibly the prime minister would have received much attention on this side of the Atlantic, albeit the duke stands nearer to us (by marriage) than most of the British nobility.

Marlborough was several degrees from being a man of rectitude or even common morality. His repeated liasons and almost continuous debauchery lost him the recognition at court to which his rank entitled him, and which he enjoyed until Victoria and even Albert Edward were compelled to "cut" him. He was drowned in debt and his residence, Blenheim palace, would have gone out of his hands at public sale but for the English law of entail, which holds it in the family. It was going to rack and ruin, and would doubtless by this time have been unfit for occupancy, had he not made an arrangement with an infatuated American woman and several times millionaire, Mrs. Hamersley, of New York, to supply the needed funds in consideration of his bestowing upon her the title of duchess; of course marriage was an indispensable incident to this affair, but only an incident most likely. "Society" was surprised and the "Four Hundred" had an abundance of enjoyable gossip on hand when the news of the happy nuptials was sprung upon the country four years ago last June. The marriage was performed by Mayor Hewitt, the bride immediately began preparations for her journey to England, while the bridegroom got scandalously drunk as usual and remained so till the next morning. The new wife, as a first investment, spent \$750,000 upon the palace and thus rescued it from impending ruin, and it is probable that since that time she has disbursed as much more in the same way, to say nothing of what supporting such an establishment, its lord and master and herself properly have cost her. All this comes to an end now, for the duke's eldest son by his former marriage (his first wife is not dead but divorced) succeeds to the estate by the implacable decree of English heredity. So that Mrs. Hamersley (that was) has perhaps paid a million dollars a year for the privilege of supporting a foreign family's name and keeping its possessions from the worms and moths, and now it all goes from her to that family without remedy.

The duke was the eighth in order who has held the title here. He was middle-aged and not bad looking; he leaves a daughter and three sons, all by

his first wife. He was educated, intellectual and talented, fond of books, but fonder of roystering and having a wild time among congenial spirits in the middle classes of society. If he had been born poor and not afflicted with the curse (as it proved to be to him) of nobility, he might have become a useful citizen and a shining light in the world; but little made him indolent and indolence was palliated by excesses which brought debt, disease and at last death at a time when he should have been in the heyday of life. It is doubtful if one pitying tear fell upon his bier, if one friendly hand placed a flower upon his grave, if one kindly thought will be turned upon his life. Thus perish those who court the vanities of life in preference to its fields of usefulness, who make of living a means of constant reproach to nature and its Author, and who seek succor from a reproachful conscience in the pernicious pleasures of the day.

THE USES OF MYTHOLOGY.

A play was presented on the stage of the Salt Lake Theatre last week the plot and incidents of which were absurd in the extreme, and doubtless caused some of the more sober-sided to wonder how the human family could be educated down to the point of patronizing and enjoying such performances. The super-sensitive and hypocritical auditors everywhere find something to condemn in everything that is placed before them, but "Niobe" must be a perfect feast for the gratification of grumbling.

This play has its uses, as we suspect all plays have, and they are not all unwholesome. Niobe as a historical character is not, being purely a creation of heathen mythology. She is represented as the queen of Thebes, a thousand years or more before Christ; she was vainly fond of her children, and upon their destruction wept so inconsolably that the ruling powers struck her dumb and motionless, from which the poets evolve the suggestion that she was turned into stone. In the play her petrified body is restored to life by means of the action of a vagrant current from an electric light wire—the midnight of barbarism and the late afternoon of civilization brought face to face! What a grand opportunity for presenting at a glance the monstrous strides which man under the guidance of a higher intellectuality and the light of a superior Power has wrought! This is indifferently done in the play, but enough is presented to make plain, by contrast, some of the shame and delusions of our more advanced life, the hollowness of many of our customs, the unnaturalness of some of our habits and the degree of insincerity and untruthfulness with which our public and private manners have become interwoven. While Niobe, as we know her, never existed, the manner in which she depicts herself is doubtless an approximate reflex of the time in which she is supposed to have lived, and as such is calculated to fill the thoughtful mind with reflection.

Mythology and fable are alike in that, while both are founded in impos-

sibility and their incidents are like the details of a "midsummer night's dream," they point a moral and adorn a tale; literature could not have reached the high, the instructive and the entertaining place which it holds in our advanced civilization without such adjuncts, and they are certainly harmless even to those who esteem them useless.

THE CHURCH PERSONAL PROPERTY DECISION.

As will be seen by a notice in another column, the decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory in the Church case conforms to the decision as rendered by Chief Justice Zane and published in these columns on Saturday last, and authorizes the use of the personal property of the Church, under direction of a trustee, for the building and repairing of houses of worship and the support of the poor. This decision is so clearly in line with justice and equity that it occasions little surprise, yet a great many profess to have prepared themselves for a contrary result and affect to fear that the decision will not be allowed to stand if an appeal be taken on the part of the government. The News does not share this fear. We believe the best sentiment of the country is with the Church in this controversy, and since prejudice and bitterness have had their day, we think the highest court will affirm the findings of the local tribunal. The result thus far certainly vindicates the course of the authorities in resorting to every legal weapon to preserve the property rights in question, and it is a cause of much congratulation all round.

Bishop Hardy, the newly chosen trustee, was seen by a News representative this morning and, as appears from the interview, anticipates no trouble in speedily preparing himself to enter upon his responsible duties.

PRESIDENTIAL RELIGIONS.

It looks as though the Presbyterians would continue to occupy the front seat during four years more, as theirs will still be the "official church" in Washington. Mr. Cleveland is a member of that communion, though he has never been a pillar as has Mr. Harrison. Alluding to the form of religion observed by various Presidents, an exchange discovers that Jackson was the first Presbyterian elected. Polk was baptized on his deathbed by a Methodist minister, but had attended the Presbyterian church out of deference to his wife's wishes. Buchanan was a Presbyterian, and Lincoln, while not a member, worshipped with that flock. Washington, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Arthur were Episcopallians. Jefferson was an agnostic. John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Fillmore were Unitarians. Van Buren was a member of the Dutch Reformed church and Garfield a preacher of the Church of the Disciples. Pierce was a Trinitarian Congregationalist. Grant and Hayes were Methodists. Johnson, though a believer in God, the immortality of the soul, and the inspiration of the Scriptures, was a member of no church.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

There are opinions for and against the proposed extra session of Congress to follow immediately upon President Cleveland's inauguration. The *Chicago Dispatch*, in an editorial carefully reviewing the situation, concludes that if the calling of such a session was ever a justifiable procedure it is so in this instance. It says the people have literally thundered into the new President's ears their desire to be "emanipated at once" from the "oppressive and piratical exactions of the McKinley bill," language which, coming from an independent paper, may be set down as emphatic at least. Attention is called to England, where a popular revolution bears fruit in two weeks or so; while in this country, if we observe schedule time, nothing can be done before a year from next month; and the earliest time at which the new Congress can get together and settle down to business is more than four months ahead, and only then can it be done by the call of the incoming President. That such call is desired is declared to be the unanimous opinion of the Democratic party.

Our contemporary, however, presents another side to the question, saying:

It is doubtful whether on March 4th the Democrats will control the Senate, as they certainly will a year later, and to elaborate a tariff bill in the House only to have it defeated in the Senate would fatally prejudice tariff reform for years to come. Another serious objection to an extra session is that it would flood Washington with politicians and office-seekers before the new administration could fairly assume control. The result would be that congressmen and government officials would be so hounded by beggars that public business could not be attended to, and the scene would excite the disgust of all parties. It will be seen, therefore, that in respect of an extra session Cleveland is in something of a dilemma.

The *Dispatch* is in error in saying the Democrats will certainly control the Senate a year after the fourth of next March, unless they control it by that time. No terms of senators expire in 1894, and if new states were admitted there is no absolute or even approximate certainty as to how many of them would go politically; but no matter as to that. The conclusion arrived at is a sound one without reference to the premises. The people of the country have reposed a tremendous responsibility—an enlarged trust—in the Democratic party by giving it a renewed lease of power and practically without opposition, so that it may do whatsoever it will. Of course they expect changes to be made, reforms accomplished; but they are very sensitive and do not care at present to have what they evidently regard as one extreme followed by another. Moderation, consideration and deliberation are three of the abstract nouns which the new administration would do well to adopt as its sign by which to conquer; and from the temper and demeanor of the coming President it is tolerably sure that they will not be overlooked. The country is in no imminent peril, and no great calamity is likely to ensue by letting the laws alone for a short time longer, unless something vicious should be accom-

plished the ensuing winter, which is utterly improbable; and if it should, the Democrats would be as responsible as the Republicans, for they can effectually block any proposed legislation they want to. Altogether it would seem to be wiser to carefully survey the ground and then make haste slowly—a decision which, according to a New York dispatch in another column, President Cleveland has already arrived at.

HOW THEY TAKE IT.

The manner in which some of the eastern papers speak of the Democratic avalanche is "mighty entertaining reading." The New York *Recorder*, an extreme and (until now) irreconcilable Republican paper, has it—"Baby Ruth is going to the White House." Another of the same persuasion sees itself down by starting its leader, "What does it matter to the people of this country whether Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland shall or shall not preside over them for the next four years." And so on. On the jubilating side, the New York *World* comes out the most glaringly, as doubtless it has a right to, as its labors for the Democratic cause have been efficient and ceaseless. For months it has been in the habit of closing editorial articles with the paragraph, "The next President must be a Democrat;" and on the first page of its last Thursday's issue is a life-size picture of President-elect Cleveland, underneath which is the line, "The next President is a Democrat." Most of the editorial articles on both sides are well tempered, inclined to exuberance of tone by one and hopefulness for the future by the other; and in every case, so far as seen, they counsel moderation and rational progressiveness where they counsel at all. This is commendable.

GERMAN PERSECUTION OF "HERETICS"

An instance of religious intolerance in Germany was brought to the notice of the public by the press a few days ago, when a young Protestant theologian was sentenced to several months' imprisonment because, in a pamphlet, he had unmasked the fraud that is being practiced in connection with the "sacred garment" at Treves. His denouncement of the business carried on in the superstition of ignorant masses was called "blasphemy." Hence the severe penalty.

A similar case is now mentioned by the Berlin *Post*. According to that paper it is the intention of the authorities of the ecclesiastical department to prosecute the celebrated Professor Harnack because this gentleman in lectures and pamphlets expressed doubts about the correctness of the doctrine of the supernatural conception of the Virgin Mary, as popularly understood.

Professor Harnack is no radical enthusiast, but a well-known theologian who is considered among the ablest and most learned of the country. What he says is the expression of an opinion at which he has arrived after years of diligent research, and not even his adversaries dare to challenge his love for truth. But this does not pre-

vent them from clamoring for his punishment as a heretic.

It is hard to understand, on this side of the Atlantic, how any government can feel called upon to prosecute its subjects for the mere expression of an opinion on abstract questions. And it is harder still to understand how the country of Luther and Melancthon can have departed so much from the road of those great champions of free thought and free speech as to make the exercise thereof a crime.

THE CASE OF MERCIER.

Ex-Premier Mercier, the French-Canadian statesman recently tried and acquitted on a charge of conspiracy and attempt to defraud, has been hounded as few men in public life ever were. The press, usually impartial, have been in large number as vindictive and vituperative as that portion of the Canadian government and the populace which brought about his prosecution and, as it now appears, persecution also. In the midst of it all he has preserved a dignified demeanor, waiting patiently for the vindication which came at last, and letting his enemies do their worst. So far as the legal proceedings were concerned, acquittal came from the bench as well as from the jury, the charge of the judge to the panel amounting in effect to a direction to discharge, nothing to substantiate the charges against Mercier having been shown. His friends have urged him to return to the scenes of his former labors, but to this, opposition which comes from a source not to be ignored or underestimated, has made its appearance. The *Montreal Herald*, for instance, advises him to rest where he is, saying among other things that "there is a wide difference between personal offenses sufficient to justify a criminal prosecution and political errors grave enough to disqualify the offender from being intrusted with grave responsibilities. Of the former Mr. Mercier has not been guilty, according to the decision of a jury of his peers; of the latter he has been convicted by the verdict of the people of Quebec. Mr. Mercier will make a mistake if he does not, fully and unreservedly, accept both judgments."

The Washington *Post* takes a very different, and, as we think, more correct view of the case, holding that "in the very constitution of human nature, it is hardly to be expected of a man humiliated as Mr. Mercier has been and subjected subsequently to cruel and uncalculated persecution, that he should not make vigorous efforts to rehabilitate himself in the confidence of the country. Hence the late minister will doubtless resume his seat in parliament and enter upon public life again. He has an apparently large following, and by the use of his unquestioned abilities may yet become a power and influence in the province. It is reported from Quebec that he intends to take a leading part in the movement for Canadian annexation, which appears to be steadily gaining ground both in Quebec and Ontario."

The dominion of Canada has not at any time been overlooked with public

men renowned for their vast capacity and breadth of statesmanship; it has but few today who have shown the general capability of Mercier, and to be deprived of his services altogether is simply to be weakened at a time and in a place where the government most needs strength.

PERHAPS THE LAW MIGHT HELP.

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." The cold blasts direct from the domain of old Boreas whistle through crevices and howl around corners, while the leaden sky and the sombre atmosphere give notes of fitful preparation for the end of the fading year. It is such a time as makes one's mind involuntarily turn to the coal cellar and estimate as nearly as he may how much of protection against the current inclemency it contains, as well as what the additional amount needed is going to cost him; from which point he is apt to execute a mental flank movement and go directly to his pocketbook for another consultation with an indispensable factor in the proposition.

Salt Lake City is almost if not completely enveloped by coal measures some of which are difficult to penetrate and are therefore reposing in the bosom of the earth as free from the disturbing hand of man and the light of day as they have been since the great convulsion forced them from the gaseous gorges beneath; others are not only exposed but have contributed and are daily contributing to the convenience of mankind hereabout. It is not an exaggerative statement to make, that we have enough for all purposes and to spare right at our doors or so close at hand that but little investment of money or labor is needed to utilize it. At a distance, one familiar with the natural situation would be apt to say that we are very fortunate, only having to go into our back yards, figuratively speaking, and shovel out what fuel we require at any time; he would also be disposed to think that if any one had the temerity to engage in the selling of coal under such circumstances, he must inevitably lose what he invests or do a pauperized business. That all goes to show what wise judges we are of each other.

Of course, if a dealer delivered 2000 pounds every time he sold a ton of coal, he would not realize so much as when he reduces the quantity a few hundred; and his profit would be still further curtailed if, instead of making his load all coal, he permitted some of the un-bittuminous, un-carboniferous associates of coal in its native state, and commonly known as dirt, to remain in the shipment. But, say those who are immediately interested, are not the prices sufficiently high to justify the dealer in giving full measure and excluding the dirt? Even with such falling off from his net gain, would there not, at \$5.50 a ton, be enough of a margin left to pay him well, especially in a community of 60,000 people, every one of whom depends upon him and not in the least upon themselves for their fuel? We can only answer in the affirmative, with some doubts as to whether either the question or the answer will accomplish any good in the premises.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

With a full sense of gratitude to all friends and patrons near and far, and with profound thanks to the Giver of all good, for merces and loving kindness beyond power to describe, the DESERET EVENING NEWS today begins its Twenty-fifth year. For a quarter of a century, the busiest and most important period in all the world's history, this paper has endeavored to perform with faithfulness and integrity the part allotted to the public chronicler of current events. Year in and year out, in times of prosperity and of distress, in sunshine and storm, it has paid its regular visits to the homes of its subscribers, contributing to each, as the occasion might warrant, its portion of hope, of encouragement, of amusement, of instruction, and of reproof; never vindictive in pursuing an enemy, never timid in defending the right, never faltering at the call of duty; always striving to be just, always aiming at the highest standard of respectability in itself and of goodness in the world, and always ready to take the part of the oppressed against the strong and haughty. A record such as this—and who shall say the NEWS has not made it?—is surely something to be proud of, in these days of venal, sensational, elaptrap journalism.

In its salutatory, appearing in No. 1, Vol. I, dated November 21, 1867, Editor George Q. Cannon said:

In entering upon the publication of a daily paper, we do so with a consciousness of the responsibilities of the position. To edit a daily paper, and conduct it in a satisfactory manner, is a task of no small magnitude. People's ideas about the style in which a paper should be edited and conducted are as varied as their minds. Each reader has his own taste. If this be gratified, then he is satisfied, and the paper is pronounced a good one. There is a diversity of taste, however, in this community than in any other with which we are acquainted. This is a result of the people's unity, and gives us a degree of confidence that under other circumstances we would not entertain. If we do our duty, we know we may safely trust the verdict of our readers.

In issuing this paper we do not have many promises to make. They are not required. We know what is expected—not promises, but a good, reliable paper—the fearless exponent of the truth—a paper that old and young alike can read with pleasure and satisfaction; in fact, a representative paper. It will be our endeavor to make the DESERET EVENING NEWS such a paper. We bring to our work in this department an anxious desire to benefit our readers and the people at large. Honesty of purpose, truthfulness and diligence, we are convinced will do more towards accomplishing this than any amount of talent unaccompanied by these other qualities.

In publishing the DESERET EVENING NEWS we propose to use the power of the press for good. We know that through its agency mightier results for good can be brought than ever were for evil. That which forms the daily reading of the community must leave its impressions upon them. Their thoughts will, insensibly to themselves perhaps, in some instances, take shape and color from that which they read. To have healthy, sound and high-toned minds, therefore, people should have reading of that character. This makes the

position of a journalist a most responsible one. We view it in this light, and while we fill the position, we sincerely hope that no word may ever drop from our pen that can truthfully be viewed as unworthy of this responsibility.

After a lapse of twenty-five years, we find no fitter words than the foregoing to express the present hopes and aims of the DESERET EVENING NEWS; and if at the expiration of the next quarter of a century, our successors shall be able, speaking truthfully, to say as much in praise of our efforts and of the paper as we can say in praise of our predecessors and their work, our hearts' desires will have been satisfied and our measure of success complete.

Shall we be pardoned for casting a single glance back to that cool November afternoon twenty-five years ago today? The writer of these lines had been dignified with honorary employment as paper carrier, his beat being all that portion of the city lying west of East Temple street. Proud in the possession of a riding pony and a warm, blue neck comforter,—for November, 1867, was chilly—he put in an appearance at the NEWS office soon after lunch and made one of the expectant group that waited upon the porch while the editors within, the compositors upstairs, and the pressmen in the basement, labored over the birth of the first daily paper in the mountains. At last the mailing clerk, standing near the spot where the city editor's desk is now located, announced that the carrier force could be supplied. "No 1" was called up (there were but two others); and, receiving instructions as to his district—which included what we now know as the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 22nd wards—he was handed sixteen papers, the total subscription list that day in the locality described. Being the first carrier to get away, "No 1" was also the first to begin the delivery; and to Mr. Joseph M. Hammer, then employed in the post office, and residing on the block just south of the present Union Pacific depot grounds, he handed the first paper. Mr. Hammer was waiting at the gate, and he displayed no less agility in retreating than he thought the carrier's pony, which had jumped the deep ditch, was also going to jump the fence, than he showed joy at the sight of the paper.

It was a cold, swampy, cheerless district to travel, and not without its terrors to the timid youth of those days. No railroad tracks then crossed the street—none were thought of. The Utah Central was not yet projected, though it was hoped that the Central and Union Pacific roads, which were already under construction, would be decided upon Salt Lake City as their point of junction. The depot block was little more than a pasture bordered by a morass, its one house being the square adobe still standing in the northeast corner. Within the square were several mounds which to the youthful mind were peopled with the restless spirits of those who remain buried beneath. The prevailing notion that it had been the site of an Indian battle and burial ground was confirmed when, later, the mounds were leveled and large numbers of skulls and bones were uncovered.

Looking through the columns of the

first issue, we find congratulations from the southern settlements over the completion of the Deseret Telegraph line; correspondence from north and east; a goodly supply of telegraphic dispatches; crisp locals that read strangely yet familiarly today; advertisements of many whose names are yet familiar, such as Walker Brothers, Kahn Brothers, Taylor Brothers, Woodmansee Brothers, William Jennings, Eldredge & Clawson, Ross & Barratt, and many others, not forgetting the inevitable stray notice. There are few who have preserved copies of the first volume, which is almost worth its weight in gold. Twenty-five years hence, when many of those who read tonight's NEWS shall have crossed the river, their children will be as much interested in a review of this issue as present readers would be in the copy from which we quote. The world moves, and moves rapidly, and we all must perforce move with it.

A WATERWAY WANTED.

The ablest newspaper in the Northwest is the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It always takes a lively hand in whatever matter most concerns the constituency among whom it circulates. Following this line, it has prudently put away politics for a season and laid hold of some of the business issues before the western people. These it discusses with vigor and intelligence, giving fresh evidence of its earnestness and capacity as a popular champion.

A subject that has received recent treatment in its columns is one that concerns many others besides the citizens of the northwestern states. This is nothing less than the advocacy of a deep waterway from the west which will be extensive enough to admit of the bulk of the east-bound grain being transported during the navigation season. That the western farmer is at the mercy of the eastern railroads in the matter of getting his grain across the continent to the coast, no one will dispute; and that this drama of injustice is played over again year after year, always to the draining of the farmer's profits and the fattening of the railroad companies, is too obvious to require proof. Wherefore, thinks the Pioneer-Press, the agricultural interests of the country demand a canal system which shall complete the transcontinental route of which the great lakes form the most important link. There have been several propositions made by which such a plan could be compassed. Perhaps there may be better ones devised in the future. But it is certain that until some such scheme is carried through the farmer will suffer the natural consequences of the annual congestion at Buffalo and other like points, and will pay the price of escape from it, no matter how unjust that price may be.

It should be one of the immediate labors of the American people to devise and put through some plan for a deep waterway from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. It is not simply a legitimate cause, but an urgent one, and to neglect it is to neglect a practical need. This is the era of great undertakings, and these last twenty-five years have been marked by great

achievements. We firmly believe the next ten years will witness the solution of the transportation problem on the plan suggested. Nothing in a practical and economic way could more fittingly round out the century.

IMPUDENT, AT LEAST.

A person signing himself "W. C. Edwards," and dating his effusion from Salt Lake City on the 11th inst., wired the following message to Daniel M. Donegan, who, according to the *New York World*, is the "Tammany Wisinkie,"—whatever that may mean:

Glory to God! All honor to Tammany! Tuscarora Society, Utah, send congratulations on victory.

Mr. Edwards must presume a great deal upon the ignorance or the shortness of memory of the Tammany Wisinkie, otherwise he would scarcely have laid himself open to the latter's inevitable accusation of hypocrisy. What grounds the Tuscarora society, Utah, has for congratulating Tammany on Democratic victory do not appear. Ever since there was such a thing as a Tuscarora society it has posed and worked as the mortal foe of Democracy. It tried to unseat the Democratic delegation from this Territory to the national convention of the party at Chicago, and was itself kicked out ingloriously for its pains. It did its best to defeat the regular nominees of the Democratic party for Delegate to Congress and for commissioners to locate university lands in this Territory, and again met disaster. It tried to beat the regularly nominated Democratic ticket in Salt Lake County, and succeeded in electing a ticket that is not Democratic at all. If this kind of party fealty entitles Edwards to claim for the Tuscarora society a share in the congratulations indulged in by the Democrats, the market has surely put a sudden and enhanced value upon inconsistency and impudence.

A THOROUGH SWEEP.

We shall have to look back as far as 1840 to find a parallel for the change that has been wrought in this election. No presidential election since that date has carried a revolution of the United States Senate with it, we think, though this may possibly have been the case in 1848. But that was not at all a sweep like this one. President Taylor in 1848 had both houses of Congress against him. President Pierce won a greater electoral victory, but that election changed the complexion of neither house of Congress, nor did the election of President Lincoln in 1860, or of President Cleveland in 1884.—*Boston Herald*.

The foregoing, while in the main a fair statement of the situation, is misleading in that it does not "tell it all." There need be no qualification of the statement regarding the sweeping character of the Democratic victory last week, especially if, as now seems assured, that party has gained a senator in each of the states of New York, Wisconsin, California, Montana and Wyoming, a clear majority over all of two and a plurality over the Republican party,

which now has six majority, of eight votes.

In the elections of 1840 and 1844, resulting in the choice of William Henry Harrison and James K. Polk, respectively, the country was in a state of considerable agitation over the question of retaking Texas into the Union, a large, influential and growing element being in favor of it; and thus a war cloud which might burst at any time was cast upon the land. Mexico was not friendly to the movement; whether she wanted the territory herself or not, the most that she was willing to do was to consent to the continued autonomy of the Lone Star republic. Presidential candidate Polk showed (in 1844) that this would mean eventually the taking of Texas by Great Britain and making it a dependency or province of the crown. It is easy to understand how such a situation could, as it did, overshadow every other and cause the people to leave the hands of the President unfettered by a hostile majority in either branch of Congress or otherwise; hence the elections at the time spoken of logically meant a "complete new deal," under the pressure of a grave issue, and the acts which followed were a faithful realization of the meaning.

Again, it is hardly proper to say that President Lincoln's election did not carry with it a change in the complexion of either branch of Congress. We all know that he was measurably unhampered by political opponents from the beginning of his administration so far as Congress was concerned. Whether this was a direct or indirect result of the election matters not; it is a fact, and all the measures pertaining to the struggle upon the country that his administration desired were loyally responded to by both the Senate and House. This was a revolution so complete, so radical and so sudden that the country could scarcely realize how it was or what it meant for a while. But it should be borne in mind that this great change was the logical result of a ponderous issue, and a darker or more dreadful one than the people had ever before been called upon to face.

It therefore follows that the reaction against the Republican party, which occurred on the 8th instant, is actually without a parallel when all things are considered. It was a time of profound peace and excellent political feeling; the candidates and issues were the same as four years previously, so that scarcely a new thing could be said; the country was decidedly prosperous and the people, while dissatisfied and even riotous in places, were as a whole quiet and free from agitation; President Harrison's administration was satisfactory to the Republican party and devoid of any features to which the opposition could offer any other than political objection; no ruptures or misunderstandings with foreign powers—were threatened or likely; and yet, with this altogether placid condition upon the land, the party in power was hurled from its place and one that had not occupied it for a generation installed at headquarters! The country could go no further without transforming itself altogether.

Our neighboring republic on the south indulges in a revolution every

now and then, in which many are killed and much property is destroyed; France has had her present government longer, continuously, than any other during the century; Great Britain casts out its ruling faction every now and then, but this is always because the party in power is defeated on some measure before parliament and the ministers resign in order that the opposition may have its way, the method of administration and the head of the nation remaining always unchanged. It is different here. We have changed (or provided for changing) the executive, the upper and lower houses of Congress, the executive department and the whole plan of legislation all in a day, and without much excitement and no turbulence at all, while our institutions remain intact and unassailed. A greater tribute could not be paid to the Federal Republic or the free people who inhabit it.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN PALESTINE

A correspondent from Palestine says that since the completion of the railroad between Jaffa and Jerusalem, more than three hundred houses have been erected in the latter city, including dwellings, hotels and places of business, and that the country has been vastly benefited by the enterprise. The road is laid through the valley of the sons of Hinnom and passes only a few yards from the pool of Bethesda. Baron Rothschild intends to found another Jewish colony near the railroad and has already commenced the construction of three hundred buildings to be used by the colonists.

It seems to be only a question of a brief time when the Holy Land will be lined with railroads in every direction, with the center in Jerusalem. Already the plan is laid for a road to Samaria and Sidon.

UTAH'S PART IN THE FAIR.

Politics, and even the echoes of politics, having sunk into a state of comparative quietude for the nonce, the community now has time and ought to have inclination to discuss and act upon other matters of present and more weighty concernment. Prominent among these is the subject of Utah's representation at the World's Fair in Chicago next year. The public are familiar with what has been done and in a general way with what is being done by the local managers and commissioners; these are all up to their eyes in business and have the work well in hand. The ladies especially are bringing the potent factors of efficient organization and popular enthusiasm into action, with the result of fully arousing the set, from one end of the Territory to the other, to the importance of thoroughly employing the opportunity that is given them.

While nothing needs to be urged upon the officials in the way of activity, it is evident that upon the part of the people there is room for much improvement. This condition, we are sure, is the result of neglect rather than of disinclination; and it is not

likely that anything more than a gentle reminder will be needed to awaken the entire community to its duty in the premises. No citizen ought to feel himself too poor or too insignificant to take a part in making our Territory's display credible and thus spreading her fair fame throughout the world. Whatever of success shall be attained will be due not to the ponderous efforts of the few, but to the whole-souled, united endeavors of the many. Leading men and progressive citizens in every county and hamlet within our borders ought to enroll themselves at once as active workers in the good cause, and by precept and example induce others to join them. There is no section which cannot contribute in some interesting and instructive manner to the completeness and value of the whole display. A Territory so varied as ours in its resources requires that many hands and hearts yield willing service in bringing them properly before the attention; and it would be not only unpatriotic but in a measure ungrateful for us to be content with a meager, imperfect, unsatisfactory exhibit where we ought to have the finest and best in the land.

THE NEWS hopes its readers everywhere will begin right away to take an interest in this matter of legitimately winning renown for Our Mountain Home. They have the opportunity of a lifetime to refute many slanders and slurs against the community. If the exhibit should prove discreditable, all would suffer under the stigma; by making it a grand success all would be partakers of the glory. The occasion is one where Utah can do a great deal of effective missionary work in her own behalf, and this ought to be an inducement to all classes to join hands for once in making the testimony as strong and convincing as is possible for it to be.

A COMPLAINT FROM JAPAN.

It is to be expected that the manner in which many of our American girls "get themselves up," together with their arts and artifices, will now and then receive attention at the hands of the taskmaster and social critic; and sometimes, too, these attentions are timely and instructive, in which case they are eminently proper. But here comes far-away Japan with a denunciation on that subject, aimed at western civilization, the effect of the importation of which is declared to be the ruination of the manners of the Japanese women. A newspaper of Japan, commenting on this subject, says that "on the plea of tediousness and artificiality, the usages of female life and deportment have been dispensed with, and the modern girl, in her attempts to imitate foreign manners, has almost transformed herself into a man. The climax was reached in the case of the girls trained in Tokio female schools. Practices hitherto unknown in Japan have become fashionable among them. Some girls of good families are living alone in lodging-houses; others walk unattended in the streets after dark; and groups of five or six school pupils are to be seen drinking sake or playing cards together at tea-houses." This paper properly enough asks what kind of mothers

such girls are likely to make and concludes with the statement that "in the matter of female deportment westerners [ourselves] have nothing to teach and many things to learn from Japanese ladies." True enough. Those of Japan, or some of them, are, it appears, addicted to playing cards and drinking in public houses, and unquestionably we haven't "caught up" in that respect; furthermore, we are quite willing to remain in the rear and respectfully decline the insinuation that the custom came to them from our side of the great pond.

A WORD AS TO THE CABINET.

It has been the custom hitherto, to which there have been but few exceptions, for the new President to appoint to the head of the cabinet the man who received the largest support next to himself in the convention by which he was nominated. If President Cleveland adheres to this plan he will make Senator Hill Secretary of State, or he might pass on to Governor Boies of Iowa or ex-Governor Gray of Indiana. Whether he does this or not, it is a reasonable conclusion that one or both of these last named gentlemen will be called to positions in the President's official household. It should not be forgotten, however, that ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney is in a position similar to that occupied by Hon. Elihu Washburn when General Grant was elected the first time—that is, he can have whatever he asks for. A good many who claim to be posted say he would rather represent the United States at the court of St. James than have anything else, and if he does so the field will be open for whatever distribution of cabinet honors otherwise Mr. Cleveland may see fit to make. No one can control him in this matter, and we presume no one wants to.

THE DEACON CASE.

Mrs. Deacon is having a hard time of it in France, but if half that is told of her is true, it is no harder than she deserves. The spectacle of a woman appealing to a court of law where men sit in judgment for the custody of her children, is one that ordinarily addresses itself in an irresistible manner to all that is manly, honorable and upright in the sterner sex; indeed, it must be an awfully vile and opprobrious case where the woman sues in vain. Yet such would seem to be that of Mrs. Deacon. The trial court denied her suit and she removed the case to the French court of appeals, where it was heard and submitted yesterday.

Mrs. Deacon is said to be a strikingly beautiful American woman, and is the wife of Edward Parker Deacon. The suit is nominally for a divorce from him, but really it is as stated, the court having awarded the children to the husband and the divorce being practically accomplished. Her amours with her lover, Abella, became so open and shameless that the injured husband could no longer refuse to notice them, and he shot the wronger dead; for this he was tried recently and acquitted.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

General James B. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party for President in the late campaign, has just issued a lengthy address to the voters of that party. It is not in the terms or the tone of the documents usually issued by defeated candidates showing "how it was done" and blaming somebody with all the scolding severity of which the author is capable; but is rather generally considered in the line of a bugle call for the scattered hosts to rally and reform their lines. He presents the cheerful fact that his party ran but little behind the party at present in power as to the number of states carried, thinks it will have the balance of power in the United States Senate and rejoices that it has doubled its representation in Congress, while a number of state governments have been secured. After declaring the Republican party almost annihilated, he proceeds to curtail (as he seems to think) to a great degree the feeling of jubilation which the Democracy feel over their triumph, showing that it was the result of a violent reaction and not of the deliberate judgment of the American people. In this he is manifestly and radically wrong, as any one not infatuated with partisanship can see; for there was no "violence" whatever in the uprising, and everything before and during the election betokened the greatest deliberation, the exercise of as calm and collected judgment as ever characterized any election in the country.

General Weaver proceeds to criticize what the Democrats have done, are doing and are going to do, leaving the Republicans out of consideration altogether, perhaps for the reason that he laid them out so early and effectively in the beginning. He declares that the leaders of the Democratic party are without any well defined policy except contemptuous disregard for every principle of reform. This is simply an extravagant and pointless use of words which amount to nothing as a conclusion. He ought to remember that the principal plank in the Democratic platform is also the principal one in that of his own organization—tariff reform—and that there is not a Democratic leader, scarcely a Democratic layman in all the land, but what is altogether committed to that principle. The general says, in a toneavoring more of prophecy than of logic, that the new administration will ignore the three great contentions of modern times, relating to land, money and transportation. He cannot know that this is the case, even if he really believes it; because, to be just, the record of President Cleveland's first term gives an emphatic negative to such a statement. The land question was one that he paid more attention to than any other, holding as he did that the public domain was held in trust by the government for bona fide settlers, not for huge corporations and private speculators, and in carrying out this policy he has incurred the ire of more people in the West, who looked upon the land as theirs to any extent and for any purpose, than has yet been set down in anybody's vocabulary. We don't say

that the President was right in what he did, nor shall it be said that he was wrong, principally because it doesn't matter; the point is whether or not the facts of history bear out General Weaver's forecast, and common justice would seem to make one say that it does not. As to the question of money, that is something which no administration has yet been able to dodge or ignore, and it is hardly probable that the next one will be a record-breaker in this particular; and the same may be said of recent years regarding transportation.

The trouble all through with General Weaver seems to be that he looks at things through the colored glasses of the politician (which he certainly is, and a smart one, too), and not with the comprehensive, unobstructed gaze of the statesman. Personally he is an altogether unobjectionable man, of cosmopolitan tendencies, catholicity of view and of great tolerance for opposing ideas; having become somewhat acquainted with the gentleman, it may be said that we speak advisedly. But neither he nor anyone else need hope to be a ruling power or to head one by denying to others a just meed of praise for honorable service or foretelling what they may do hereafter by baseless if not jaundiced predictions.

The People's party is now a recognized factor in the political economy of the United States. It starts out better than some of the third parties did, gaining more electoral votes for instance than either the Anti-Masonic party in 1852, or the Know-Nothings in 1856. It represents more advanced principles and a less bigoted purpose than either of them, and ought to do better. It should also be borne in mind, in order to establish a thorough analysis, that in no state and but few if any congressional districts could it have been successful without the vote of the Democrat. Look at the result: Wherever the People's party stood alone or opposed the Democracy it has generally failed; where they have worked together success has been the outcome in nearly every case. Is it not so? Then would not General Weaver's exhortation and denunciation of the Democratic party just at this juncture seem to be rather bad politics and in rather bad taste, if nothing more serious?

It is quite probable that we of the West will have to rely somewhat upon the People's party to assist us in obtaining the rehabilitation of silver with the function of full money, since both the old parties are more or less opposed to it. It will thus be seen that the new third party has a high and honorable purpose which should not be disparaged or curtailed through the injudicious adoption of a batch of lame whiffing appeal principally to the rabble. Nothing can be done without means, of course, and as the national government is exclusive in the matter of monetary coinage and issues, what can the People's party or its friends hope to accomplish in the direction indicated for some years to come if it stands by itself and abuses those who might be won over? Four years hence, on a platform whose distinctive features shall be silver redemption—if in the meantime it shall not have been accomplished—the adjustment of national and state traffic

and circulation, and kindred matters, that organization might dictate what the government's policy should be, even if it did not actually control. To this end its energies should be bent, and its leaders should be instructed to cease the wiles of demagoguery wherever they are prone to practice them, and cultivate the arts of patriotism and statescraft. Meantime, all hands will watch the movements and achievements of the new party with a great deal of interest, realizing as they do that it is the architect of its own fortunes.

A SURE THING.

Those who were not victimized by means of bets on the Presidential election are not yet out of the toils if they are in a sportive mood at all; the wiles of the "plunger" have not altogether disappeared because the contest is over, he is now on the lookout for other game. One of the "catches" afloat has been worked to some extent in this city; it originated in the East and is thus explained:

Two men came into an editor's office and one of them said:

"Here is the bet we want you to decide: I bet that four months to a day after Cleveland becomes President every national bank in the United States will be closed."

"Yes, that's it," said the other better. "I bet they wouldn't."

"Supposing you wait and see," suggested the newspaper man appealed to.

"But what's the use of waiting?" persisted the first. "Isn't four months to a day from the fourth of March the Fourth of July? Won't the banks be closed everywhere?"

And they went away wrangling, while the newspaper man hid his blushing and ashamed face behind his desk, and the bet still remains to be decided.

THE COAL CRIMINALITY.

Let us hypothesize for a moment.

The majority of the 60,000 residents of this city are in moderate circumstances and have to buy their necessary articles in smaller quantities than the more fortunate few can. With the approach of cold weather they have to purchase more fuel two or three times over than during the summer, and this item thus becomes one of considerable importance to them. If they were able to buy a carload it would be great gain, as they would at least get the benefit of wholesale rates and approximately correct measurement; but they cannot do this and their almost universal resort is to the middleman, whose terms and treatment they must put up with whether it suits them or not. People in want of coal in this weather are not prone to argument over losses sustained or injuries inflicted; they must do the best they can and do it at once, or there will be other injuries which will not be so easily repaired, if inflicted at home.

Suppose we take what seems a fair, average case. A citizen goes to a dealer and orders a ton of coal, which he must have with reasonable dispatch, and pays for it at the time of ordering, otherwise no attention is paid to him; so he hands over \$5.50 in cash as a consideration for 2000 pounds

of fuel. Most people at a distance, knowing that such an amount is exacted for an article that exists in sufficient quantities to supply the United States and almost within gunshot of the city, would be tempted to ask if there are any grand juries in this part of the country, and if so, if they themselves should not be indicted for non-leasance; but no matter as to that; for the sake of the argument but for no other reason we will admit that the coal is worth the \$5.50 paid. After the lapse of four or five days, and the buyer has perhaps been out of coal for say half that time, the fuel is delivered—not the 2000 pounds that he contracted and paid for, but 1500 pounds. This adds \$1.37½ to the price; on investigation the buyer finds that about twenty per cent of his purchase is dust and dirt, utterly unfit for any purpose under the sun—except to keep up the dealer's profit; this little circumstance adds \$1.10 more to the cost, so that counting nothing as a loss for the two days that he has had nothing to burn, he has paid \$7.97½—practically \$8—for enough fuel to last him two or three weeks with the greatest economy! This kind of thing does not represent an isolated case here by any means; on the contrary it is quite common, and it is only one phase of the evil.

The railroads first, and then the dealers, have us completely at their mercy. We can get nothing of any consequence to burn except at their hands and upon their terms. Suppose a man has a coal mine of his own not far away but too far to enable him to have its product transported by wagon and team at a profit; the railroad tariff is so prohibitive that it is less of a loss to him to patronize the monopoly outright, and as the lesser of two evils he does so. He realizes that he is being robbed not only by the "protective tariff" of exorbitant freightage, but by those who stand near to the barons and virtually control the whole traffic; but what can he do? If he protests he is informed by the chief and the secondary robber in concert that he is not compelled to take their coal if he don't like their terms and goods, and that is a hard fact—one of those hard, stern facts which sometimes make a people get together and devise means for their own disenthralment. That is what must be done here.

Cheap transportation is of course the only means of untying the Gordian knot. To have this we must have a line of rails and some rolling stock connecting with the nearest coal measure of sufficient proportions to insure a constant supply. This line must be held and owned by the people directly or indirectly; and it must be so arranged that it can never be absorbed by a trunk line or other commercial cormorant. Fifty thousand people in this city would patronize it, at a very low estimate, ten cents a month each, for transporting coal alone, and its other business ought to amount to as much more. Would not \$10,000 a month patronage insured for a short narrow gauge road, which need not rush things very much and could be inexpensively conducted after being built and equipped, pay the interest on mortgage bonds and a good dividend besides? Add to this what the foundries and

shops, the mills and smelters consume, and then consider the constant increase of population, and the popular railroad begins to look like a little wealth-maker as well as a great equalizer.

There is nothing visionary in the foregoing. It is something that will have to be done sooner or later, and the earlier it is begun the earlier will the hour of emancipation strike. As it is, there is nothing to prevent the barons from doubling their prices, or troubling them for that matter before the winter is over, and we would have to submit to them just the same; the only present recourse is to the law as against the dealers, and when we pay the tribute exacted by the monopolist let us see to it that every middleman who resorts to shrinkage by one means or another is made to answer the same as for any other theft; and compelled to make full restitution besides. And then let us have the movement inaugurated at once looking to relief from further tribute to either the lord of the manor or his squires.

Five dollars and a half for an alleged ton of coal, when there would be good profit in it, even when the measure was honest, at half that figure! Just think of it!

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A prominent French author, Camille Flammarion, is also something of a statistician and often permits his passion for figures to lead him to strange and unusual lengths. He has lately taken up the subject of the wars of the earth and what they cost in blood and treasure—a subject sufficiently vast and intricate to keep his mind and pen employed for some little time, one would think. He shows how general statistics prove that since the great Trojan war, which occurred about 1100 B. C., not a year has come and gone in which a number proportionate with the destruction there have not been killed. He figures that for those thirty centuries a loss of 40,000,000 in each has occurred, making a grand total up to date of 1,200,000,000, or within about 200,000,000 of as many people as there are on the globe today. He is not satisfied with this monstrous showing, however, but goes on to present the ghastly result of all this killing by the quantity of blood spilt, placing it at 18,000,000 cubic metres! This is enough to keep the Seine—or a river half a mile wide and ten feet deep—running for two whole days!

Flammarion must be a humanitarian and bitterly opposed to war, for the exhibit is not yet gruesome enough to satisfy him; he evidently wants to make the situation so revolting that killing will be talked of no more. He goes on to show that if the 1,200,000,000 skeletons must rise and climb one upon the other, the ladder thus formed would reach the moon, coil about that body, and continuing onward would mount to infinite space four times as far again, that is 500,700 leagues in height. The corpses if thrown into the channel at Calais, would form a bridge between France and England and separate the ocean from the North sea by a weir. If only the heads of the men slaughtered in war were taken and placed side by

side, a band would be formed reaching six times around the world. Is not this awful?

It costs, says Flammarion, \$7000 to kill a man. From the Crimean war down to that of 1870-71 the civilized nations of Europe and America spent in destroying one another \$21,000,000,000. The wars of the last 100 years have cost \$140,000,000,000, without counting the sorrow, the loss of men and other results, the last named being, of course, too much for enumeration by even so penetrating and studious a mind as that of the gifted Frenchman. Surely no one but he would think of arranging war statistics in such a fashion, and yet why not? Those who have never been to war, and their number amounts to more now than at any other time in modern history, have no conception of its unmitigated horrors; and such tables as Flammarion's, fantastic and repulsive even though they may be considered, serve a good purpose if they do no more than create a deterrent feeling for the time being.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

It seems as if every newspaper in the country is periodically asked questions concerning the Presidency and Presidential elections, all of which have been answered satisfactorily or as nearly as could be the case on each and every occasion. Of course everybody does not see these replies and some who do perhaps forget, and thus, like the Prodigal son, they return and, like the erring son's father, the papers make them altogether welcome. The News is again called upon for information regarding the number of times a man can be elected to the Presidency, and while cheerfully answering will give a few words of explanation along with it.

The first Presidential term was held by a man who accepted the place in deference to the undivided wishes of his countrymen—George Washington. The colonies had just emerged from a long and devastating war with the mother country, and in their disorganized and inexperienced condition deemed it wisest to begin the career of independence with the man at the head who had successfully led them through the war. Some historians think they would have placed a kingly crown upon his brow if he had been willing to wear it; but he was independent of his country and would countenance nothing which made of public officers anything more than the people's agents, holding office under such the same terms that employees in the business affairs of life do—that is, when not giving satisfaction they can easily be removed. A more popular scheme for conducting a government could not be devised, republican in its methods, democratic in its essence.

Washington's first term was altogether satisfactory, and he then wished to retire, but the people would not have it so. The confidence in him which his successful conduct of the war had inspired had become strengthened and rooted by reason of his civic leadership, and he was again unanimously chosen. At the conclusion of this term another was proposed, but this time he would not yield, showing

the people that an unlimited number of terms for any one would mean service for life, and this, stripped of heretofore in the matter of choice, was equivalent to being the head of a constitutional monarchy, no vestige of which was to be tolerated on this soil. The fact was accepted and respected. John Adams, who had made a good lieutenant under Washington, was given the succession but was not honored with re-election. Then came Thomas Jefferson, who served twice as did also his successor, James Madison and his successor, James Monroe. This election for the second time was, with the exception noted, becoming somewhat of a custom, but it ended with the last named, the people concluding finally that there was no law or rule requiring them to re-elect and that they had as much right in law and logic to confine a man to one term as to give or deny to him that one. After Monroe's second term the drifting so much one way which had previously occurred ceased, the next Presidential contest, with four candidates in the field, resulted in no choice by the electoral college, followed by the House of Representatives choosing John Quincy Adams. He was again a candidate, but was defeated by Andrew Jackson, who restored the two-term practice but did not transmit it, the next six Presidents who were chosen by electors and two who succeeded to the office as Vice-Presidents by reason of death, holding but one term each. Abraham Lincoln then took the office and was re-elected but assassinated a few weeks after he was sworn in the second time, and thus served the whole of the latter term was served out by Andrew Johnson. General Grant served out two full terms, Hayes then had one term, Garfield and Arthur jointly one term, Cleveland one term and was defeated for a second, Harrison one term and was defeated for a second.

From the foregoing resume it will be seen that of late years the people have not taken altogether kindly on most occasions to two terms for the President, let alone more than that. If Washington had adhered to his first resolve and not permitted himself to be chosen a second time, undoubtedly his example would have been followed in that respect, just as we have made what he did do in that regard a limitation beyond which we are not presumed to go. It has become an unwritten law, to violate or override which would not be treason against the government by any means, nor would it of necessity be revolutionary, since there is no written law against it; but it would be a revolt against a cherished tradition, an uprising against what we reverently regard as a sacred precedent, and as such is not likely to be done. It has never, in fact, been attempted but once, that was at the Chicago convention which nominated General Garfield. General Grant's partisans to the number of 308 held together for several ballots trying to secure his nomination for the third (but not consecutive) time, but to no purpose; and if as great and popular a man as he could not succeed in breaking the rule, it is not at all likely that any one else ever can.

A DELIVERER WANTED.

The keynote sounded by the News in the matter of the public grievance against the coal dealers guilty of fraud through short weight, has met with an early and a gratifying response. The grand jury in their final report to Judge Zane yesterday afternoon paid official attention to the matter, and the City Council has under consideration an ordinance having for its object the protection of the community against this class of wrong. The result of the agitation will be that for a time at least there will be no attempt to cheat a consumer by charging him \$5.50 for 1500 pounds of coal; under the fear of exposure and of a comfortable fine, it is probable there will be a material increase in carbon-selling honesty—for all of which everybody interested will be duly thankful.

But the good work should not end with this. Honest weight and honest coal are all right so far as they go, but at the rate of \$5.50 per ton they do not go far enough. What is wanted is a reduction in price, and this, we take it, can only be secured through the construction and operation and maintenance by local capital of a competing road to the coal beds by which we are surrounded. That a city of 60,000 people, so fortunately situated as we are, in this respect, should be in the matter of fuel so completely at the mercy of foreign and soulless corporations as Salt Lake is, is one of the great mysteries and great blunders of our industrial development. No other case in this or any other country offers a parallel to it. The wise heads among us have long anticipated the condition by which we are confronted; and they have deplored the failure of the various efforts to remedy it. Perhaps if they had been more emphatic in the expression of their views and more energetic in carrying them out, the public might have rallied more heartily to their call; perhaps the masses are more to blame than the men from whom the inception of such projects is expected; perhaps—but why waste time in suppositions? We are paying dearly enough for our shortightedness, and all eyes are looking anxiously for deliverance.

Is there not in the community a man with sufficient courage and enterprise to meet the crisis and solve the problem? If it is too large an undertaking for one man, cannot a combination of men be effected for the purpose? For the party or parties who have the nerve to grapple with and conquer the difficulty there is in readiness a large stock of public sympathy and gratitude—which, it is true, may not be quoted very high in financial reports but is a good thing to have nevertheless—as well as a handsome return and sure dividends on the means put into the investment. Who wants this guerdon, in consideration of the services rendered? First come, first served!

THE FRIENDSHIP that seems to have developed so strongly between President-elect Cleveland and Senator Carlisle is taken to be an indication that the eminent Kentuckian will be one of the potent counselors of the new administration.

A FEW GENTLE REMARKS.

The spectacle presented to this patient community two or three times a week by the gaseous and illuminated body known as the City Council is one to make thoughtful men bite their lips in humiliation and fools crack their throats with unrestrained laughter. Surely, undignified childlike and piddling incapacity could no further go than in the lengths achieved during the past few weeks by what we are unfortunate enough to have for a municipal legislature. The worst feature of the case is the recent activity of mouth on the part of those members whose notorious unfitness for the position has heretofore escaped criticism because they were discreet enough to keep quiet. Of late they have followed the bad example of garrulity set by their colleagues, with the result that the sessions are given up to a dreary mass of rapid and at times ill-natured prattle, from which the most diligent search scarcely succeeds in extracting a grain of sense. If this be called contempt of court, or rather of council, on our part, we shall try to bear with resignation the penalty for at last expressing what we have long been forced to feel.

Yet the News is sure the members of the council are not bad men, some of them are really able, and not one is indifferent to the city's welfare. They doubtless want to do what is right, and probably think they have done the best they can. If this is the case, we apologize here and now; for it is manifestly unfair to blame people for what they don't know. At the same time we submit whether the gentlemen do not themselves think they have already wasted time enough in all conscience to revise five sets of ordinances, and whether they think it a part of their official duties to spend hour after hour wrangling like a lot of boys over a trivial question as to a clerk's letter and its disposal; whether they think they are earning the extra compensation which special sessions bring them; whether they are satisfied with the figure they cut before their constituents and the world; whether in fact they do not think it would be a measure of economy and in the interest of public dignity all round to discontinue the meetings altogether and let municipal affairs run themselves. The News is not hard to please ordinarily, but it admits that just now it thinks almost any kind of a change would be for the better. Hence it rises and in a modest way asks for a change.

TILTING AT WINDMILLS.

A few days ago we took occasion to speak in terms of praise of the ability of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, the foremost newspaper of the Northwest, and one of the best in the country. The journal referred to deserved all that was said of it, for it ordinarily discusses current subjects with acumen and vigor, and generally is not far wrong in its judgment.

The last issue came to hand, however, shows a woeful departure from this high standard. It contains a half-column tirade against the Mormon Church and is in the utmost degree

vindictive and vituperative. The masses of the Church membership are called "purbled," they are said to be "of a low standard morally and intellectually," Mormonism is defined as "a horror, at the root of which the knife should cut quickly and sharply," and the sooner this is done "the nation and the world will be rid of what should never have been allowed to raise its snaky head above the mire from which it sprang." There is much more in the same strain, all going to show that the editorial scribe has succeeded in lashing himself into a most virtuous and vehement frenzy.

But the amusing part remains to be told. The whole basis of the screed is found in a ludicrous misunderstanding of Chief Justice Zane's recent decision as to the disposition of the personal property of the Mormon Church. Says the *P.*, in its opening paragraph: "Probably no step that has been taken by the authorities towards the extinction of polygamy has excited more indignation among the Mormons than will be felt with regard to the decision of the Utah supreme court as to the disposition of the two millions placed at the disposal of the Mormon church." Then, as the climax is approached: "It is one of the unpleasant features and a most unpleasant duty, but it is none the less necessary, . . . and the application of the funds to the establishment and support of free schools is the balm that follows the knife. In education is the one hope of Utah, and the whole country should congratulate itself because two millions of dollars, which were to have gone to the making of proselytes to Mormonism, are to be expended in free education."

Now, as it happens that "the whole country," or at least the honorable part of it, will "congratulate itself" that the Utah Supreme Court held a view totally different from that taken by the *Pioneer Press*, the journal referred to must confess to a large stock of fine fury utterly wasted. The court's decision was that the Church was entitled to the use of its personal funds—the same to be employed in the building and keeping in repair its church edifices and the support of the poor—a direct denial of the unjust and preposterous demand that the means given by members of the Church to a certain cause be diverted to another cause wholly different and none the more worthy. The esteemed *Pioneer Press* has committed the dangerous and hideously ineffectual blunder of going off half-cocked; and if the editor will devote a moment to examination he will find, in the language of the day, a capacious and jagged hole as the result of this recent exploit of talking through his hat.

HURRYING THROUGH LIFE.

Some men's lives fitly represent a high pressure engine whose capacity for work is kept up to its highest tension and is only stopped long enough to take on water and fuel or for repairs made inevitable by the ceaseless friction of joint against joint and rod against wheel. Some enthusiastic visionaries have expressed the belief that the locomotive, being the perfection of mechanism, approaches so

closely the realm of intelligent beings that it partakes somewhat of the conditions approached and that it is really animate to some extent; many an old engineer refuses to have his mind abused on that subject, claiming that his "machine" has its moods, humors and fancies just like "other people" and he always treats it accordingly. Without discussing this absurdity, we will reverse the proposition and say that man is a perfected engine, operated and regulated on much the same principle as the other—the wheels, arms, rods, flues, elbows and pistons having their counterpart in our mechanism; the stroke of the piston rod is merely the striking out with an arm, every revolution of the driving wheel is a step forward or backward, the fire-box is the engine's stomach in which its food is macerated and the product conveyed to the entire system, the powerful respirations indicate laborious effort, and the steam—the motive power, without which nothing—is the engine's spiritual part; sometimes this is high, sometimes low, sometimes intensely active, again at rest, but while never seen even through the glass gauges, its work is visible in every part, and when it is gone the locomotive is dead. Is not this a parallel worth thinking over?

When an engine pulls out of a yard with a line of cars containing human and other freight, it almost seems to realize its responsibility and power; the escaping steam and the clanging bell blend in a diapason which calls out as nearly as mechanism will permit—"I am off, don't be afraid." Its speed increases as it feels more and more the power of the steam in its iron joints, great volumes of escaping vapor and smoke stream to the rear and darken the sky; it is flying at last and will soon reach its destination if not beset by an accident. Here occurs another significant parallel: The faster it goes the greater the percentage of wear and loss by friction and jostle and the sooner the race will be made. It is an agent of modern travel and commerce and must obey the mandate imparted to its dumb consciousness to make haste hastily; this means not only the present trip but those to come, in which the pace must be still further heightened. It used to take two hours and more to go to Ogden, and for a while this was satisfactory, being placed in immediate contrast with journeying in vehicles over indifferent roads and taking the greater part of the day for it, camping out on the way; then, after adopting improved safeguards, the railroad managers yielded to the public pressure and dropped off twenty minutes; another year or so and twenty minutes more were clipped off the schedule, and now all or nearly all of the extra hour has disappeared, and the engine makes his course in one-half the time he did at first. If he could think, he would now be wondering when he was next to be called on to accelerate his pace and how much longer he will be able to endure it—would sometimes harbor a dread of the threatened collapse of himself and the danger to all in his wake when, with limbs battered, body racked, system strained and power curtailed, the last injection of power into the enfeebled mechanism has

proved more than it could contain and live.

We are living very fast in this age, faster than we have any immediate comprehension of. The circumnavigation of the globe is no longer the event of a lifetime for which preparation is made months ahead of the time of starting; it is a pleasure trip which is sometimes determined upon one day and the journey begun the next. We are in instantaneous communication with three-fourths of the earth, including what was once considered a land beyond it—the flowery kingdom, the celestial empire of China. Crossing the Atlantic is no longer a voyage; it is a little visit involving days now as against months in the last generation, and but very few days at that, which are rapidly being diminished. The speed of horses has been increased ninety per cent beyond what our grandfathers believed possible, and altogether things are flying to the tune of a dizzy rate.

Let us pause and consider. The greater the speed the greater the proportion of danger, and, as already shown, the sooner our journey is ended. If we would make it pleasurable and enjoy what we see as we go along, it would be better to proceed more leisurely, to take things moderately and to not permit our minds or bodies to be on a constant, wearing strain. An engine constructed for ten thousand miles of travel with a train of so much heft to draw, at a rate of twenty miles an hour, will fall short of that amount of journeying if the speed be increased, and the ratio of falling off will be greater than that of the additional speed; so with us. We come into the earth designed and equipped for a pilgrimage of seventy, eighty or ninety years; whether all reach the allotted time or not depends largely upon ourselves. If we are afflicted with the demon of unrest and want to be in constant motion, we are thus taking off days and finally years from the other end; if we permit a disposition to embark in hazardous enterprises to control us, we are always confronted by the danger of immediate collapse; and if, through vicious habits, excessive indulgence in proper things or indulgence at all in forbidden things, we seek to add to the mere fleeting pleasures of the times, we simply defeat ourselves doubly—by curtailing the capacity for real enjoyment and hastening the day when enjoyment will not find us.

It is as well to think of these things now and then, and to act upon them at all times. Don't abuse the machinery; don't strain the motive power; don't give drafts upon your later life for the hollow and enervating pastimes of today. Be moderate in mental and physical exertion, expending only so much as is needed to accomplish your allotted tasks in life, and refrain from worrying and fretting because it is today and you would like to have it tomorrow. In plain and homely but nevertheless useful phrase, go slow!

THE ATLANTA Constitution, good Democrat though it is, thinks President Cleveland will do well not to call a special session, for the reason that the victorious party may not yet have abandoned its old habit of "doing something foolish."

GENIUS IN THE COLORED RACE.

The war in Dahomey is likely to result in the overthrow of the dusky monarch and the scattering of his dangerous but valiant Amazonian body guard. Behanzin is a graduate of a French Institute; he speaks that language as well as an Ethiopian can, and reads it with the greatest ease. His case is but another illustrative of the aptitude of the negro for mental cultivation and receiving impressions from external sources, there being now a great many such. Complimentary mention is now made of General Dodde, who is leading the forces against Behanzin. Our dispatches recently contained the information that he had been promoted to his present rank from a colonelcy for meritorious service and dashy exploits. He is, says the Springfield *Republican*, what we would call in the United States of America, a negro—that is, he is of mixed blood. One account asserts that he is a quadroon, another that he is a mulatto, but it is agreed that he is African on the maternal side. He is a graduate of the great French military school of St. Cyr, and saw service in the Franco-Prussian war. His distinction and promotion will not seem in any way peculiar to French military men, nor will they startle French public opinion. The French do not understand the intensity of Anglo-Saxon color prejudice. A man of talent is to Frenchmen a man of talent, never mind what is the color of his skin. "If he can serve the state let him serve it, and reap the rewards of his service" is the French view. Frenchmen do not mind in the least that the elder Dumas was as much of a negro as Frederick Douglass, and that his father, who was a distinguished officer, was more African than European, being the son of a Frenchman and a colored woman.

Formerly the display of either genius, education or enterprise by a negro was looked upon as something approaching the wonderful, and the possession of such rare gifts made the possessor famous throughout the land if not the world. A most conspicuous instance was Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Haytian patriot, and finally dictator, whose fame during the last generation dwarfed that of all contemporaries for a time; he was treacherously seized by Napoleon and conveyed to an Alpine fortress, where the rigors of the climate speedily ended his career. The Frenchman doubtless considered that one dictator at a time was quite enough.

NOT EXACTLY APPROPRIATE.

The New York *World* of the 13th has a picture representing Vice-President elect Stevenson grinding his headman's axe, the idea being thus conveyed that official heads will soon begin to fall. His record as a despatcher while assistant Postmaster General has rarely if ever been excelled; the minor postmasters throughout the country went in squads and droves at times; but we fail to see wherein that has anything to do with the case as it will be after the fourth of next March. It is generally understood that a Vice-President, consider-

ing that he is really a man of some consequence and great possibilities in an official way, is practically "on the shelf" till by some unforeseen mischance he is called to the head of the nation. Even as President of the Senate he is less spoken of than any member of that body; and there are no other offices over which he exercises control. Of course he can make himself a grand and imposing figure by reason of personal appearance, commanding figure and great and ready parliamentary ability, this having been the case with John C. Breckenridge more than any other man before or since; but even with that, he removes no one and appoints no one—so therefore the appropriateness of the labor over the grindstone.

WHAT IS MONEY?

"What is money?" is a question quite frequently appearing in the columns of newspapers; and suppose that those who read it here, without proceeding any further at present, try to frame a correct and comprehensive answer to it first and then pronounce it a foolish one. The dictionaries have good definitions in a general way; so they have of such words as "metaphysical," "metempsychosis," "psychological," and so on; but without exhaustive research and an analytical mind, how very few have even a slight comprehension of what such words are meant to stand for and convey upon reading the terse descriptions of them contained in the lexicons.

John Stuart Mill defines money as a "mere contrivance for facilitating exchanges," a definition followed by another British writer, Jevons. In his book, "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," a contemporary gives the customary newspaper answer, that money is defined usually as a "measure of value;" it is something by the possession or surrender of which we measure the value to us of other articles. It need not be gold or silver. In Homer's time, oxen were money; the Abyssinians used salt; the natives of the west coast of Africa used sea-shells; the North American Indians used shells; the early settlers in Virginia used tobacco; Marco Polo says that the Chinese used paper—not paper redeemable in coin, but paper made valuable by the Great Khan's orders. So, really, money is anything that is generally accepted as of value, which serves to do away with trading "in kind" or barter; it makes no difference what its nature is, so long as it is something which is of value to the people at large.

It would thus appear that what mankind is disposed to recognize as money depends largely if not altogether upon our necessities, circumstances and surroundings. Being gregarious and communicative and diversified as to his habits, occupations and desires, man is by the force of such characteristics disposed to sell, purchase, barter and trade, and anything representative of values, if convenient to handle, if it acquires currency in a given place, becomes money so far as custom can establish anything. In order to prevent confusion and the clashing of interests, civilized people give to their respective

governments the power of declaring what shall and what shall not be money, as well as regulate the amount thereof and its proportions. Our Constitution provides that nothing but gold and silver shall be legal tender in this country, and yet during the war we found it not only convenient but necessary to confer that function upon the government's promisee to pay. This was declared unconstitutional, whereupon the Supreme Court was rearranged with the special view of a decision the other way, which we got; and finally the greenbacks came to par without the assistance of the statute law, and very good and handy money it has always been.

Congress is prone to experimenting at times, and it does not always seem to have the best good of the people in view either. Having overridden the Constitution by making something money which was forbidden, it soon after proceeded to undo some of that material which was allowed; and in 1873 the infamous measure which struck down more than half of the country's circulating medium, making it simply so much merchandise whose value was to be regulated by gold, was enacted. There have been subsequent acts designed to curtail the evil inflicted to some extent, but none yet has proposed to do the proper thing of placing the two metals side by side at a fair and legal ratio, making either convertible into the other at the will of the holder and neither regulated as to value by that of the other.

It is claimed in places that we have not much to look forward to in this respect from the incoming administration; but perhaps it would be just as well to let that speak for itself. It can scarcely be said of Mr. Cleveland that he favors or will tolerate the circulation of dollars of any coinage that are not receivable for a hundred cents' worth of value; but let the ratio be once established and all silver coins correspond with that ratio, and we believe he will be found just as friendly to it as any of us are. In other words, his opposition to silver is not because it is silver, but because in his judgment silver coinage is treating the country very much as coal dealers do the people of Salt Lake, by giving short weight.

TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city with one decisive movement upon the railways has accomplished more for the business interests of the Territory at large than perhaps anyone realizes. The roads have been forced to deal with their patrons on terms approaching equity; from schedules of freightage which in each and almost every case represented a large proportion of the value of the goods imported and exported, they have come down to reasonable profits and the people themselves are the gainers, because they, in the end, had to pay it all.

Having accomplished so much, and thus shown its capability in the right direction when once it takes hold of a thing in earnest, why not proceed in that direction so long as there is a call for its labors? We of Salt Lake are still groaning under an excessive rate of freight for an article produced at home, but which by its nature cannot

be transported profitably otherwise than by rail; we refer to the duty on coal which the railroad companies exact from unwilling hands in this city. The rates are more grievous than any with which the Chamber has yet dealt, and are out of all proportion with any other line of business in which such companies are engaged. There is no legitimacy in the profits realized, any more than in any other form of enforced tribute. The roads have us at their mercy, and for years we have been confronted with a realization of what such corporations will do when they get the upper hand. Now let the Chamber of Commerce make its power for good felt once more, by forcing or at least causing our transportation lines to accept of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or inaurate a move for a competitive line. If a more feasible plan does not present itself, why not call a public meeting for the purpose of taking the initiative steps in the matter? Such a gathering, if called under the auspices of such a body, would mean business from the word go and would acquire impetus and power as it went along. We hope the Chamber will act upon this suggestion; if it can again lead us out of the wilderness, all hands herewith, as in duty bound, will sound its praises far and wide, besides which, the individuals composing it will share with the rest of us the benefits resulting from such action. This latter consideration is no small matter, as they of course already know.

WILLIAM'S WILL.

The young kaiser of Germany will, it is said, make his pet measure—the military bill—a personal matter. The representatives of South Germany in the Reichstag are understood to be almost solidly opposed to it, and as there will be unquestionably others who are likewise against the project, the emperor can easily foresee a crisis unless heroic measures are adopted. To this end he will appear in the parliament in person and lend a helping hand to get the objectionable bill through. It proposes, among other things, to reduce the term of compulsory military service from three years to two, but there must be something more of which we over here are not fully advised, since there would seem to be no reasonable objection to the period of enforced military service being made less. William is a very self-contained sort of person, always strong-headed and it may be at times wrong-headed; he has set his heart on having the military bill become law, and the chances largely favor the proposition that it will.

By the by, what has become of that Russian scare on the frontier? Its collapse along with the emperor's determination to reform the national armament, makes things Tautonic wear a sinister aspect.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—At Trinity church this evening, Virginia A. Thurman, daughter of Allen W. Thurman and granddaughter of Judge Thurman, was married to T. Kelly of New York.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The beet sugar industry has as many patrons in Utah, proportioned to population, as any other part of the country, and it is growing wherever the beets can be raised. But it does not sound businesslike to hear of any of them proposing to shut down because of the election of Cleveland, as is the case with a large enterprise of the kind in California. A special to the *San Francisco Chronicle* from Los Angeles says that general regret is felt among the people there, comprising members of all political parties, at the probable collapse of the Anaheim co-operative beet sugar enterprise. A year ago, encouraged by the success of the factory at Chino, an effort was made to establish a beet sugar factory in the Cahuenga valley, near Los Angeles, on the co-operative plan, under which each acre represents a share of stock in the factory and partakes in the profits of the concern. Several thousand acres of land were pledged in the Cahuenga valley, but it was not quiet sufficient, and the people who had been active there went to Orange county where, during the past nine months, a number of enthusiastic meetings have been held and sufficient land pledged to insure success. Everything was ready to start the enterprise going, and the representatives of Eastern capital in San Francisco had agreed to furnish \$500,000 with which to erect a factory when the news was received that, owing to the result of the election and the anticipated removal of the 2-cent bounty, the capitalists had backed out. It will scarcely be possible to obtain the necessary means elsewhere under the circumstances, and thus one of the most promising enterprises on the Pacific coast, the pioneer of its kind in America, and one which would undoubtedly have been followed by scores of others in California, each netting about \$150 an acre annually on several thousand acres of land and employing several hundreds of people, is "snipped in the bud as one of the fruits of the triumph of the Democracy."

SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Sanpete Stake was held in Moroni on the 12th and 13th of November, 1892.

There were present President B. H. Roberts, of the presidency of the Seventies; President Peterson and counselors Henry Beal and John B. Maiben, of the Stake presidency; members of the High Council, the Bishops of the wards and also a good attendance of the Saints. The usual conference business was attended to, the general and Stake authorities being sustained by unanimous vote of the conference.

President Peterson called the attention of the Saints to the effort required of them in assisting in the completion of the Salt Lake Temple, that he and his counselors had visited most of the wards in the Stake and gave notice that they would visit the remainder on the 14th and 15th days of the present month, to assist them in making arrangements whereby they may be enabled to meet the requirement.

The following named Bishops made

reports of their several wards: J. W. Irens of Moroni; John E. Reese, of Wales; C. N. Lund, of Mount Pleasant; C. C. N. Davis, of Ephraim South; W. T. Reid, of Mant North; L. B. Anderson, of Ephraim North ward. Statistical and Sunday school reports were read.

The speakers during the conference were President Peterson, Counselors Henry Beal and John B. Maiben, Elders Peter Christensen of Moroni, Ole Sorenson and E. A. Christensen of Fountain Green, returned missionaries (Elders) Christensen from Norway and Elder Sorenson from the Northwestern States, each gave an interesting account of his labors and experience; Elder C. H. Wheelock, President B. H. Roberts and Elder J. F. Allred also addressed the conference. From the reports made the several quorums and society organizations are in working order, no changes being noted anywhere in the Stake.

The presidency expressed themselves at the close of the conference as being pleased with the attendance of the Saints, the instructions given and the good spirit enjoyed by both speakers and hearers. President Peterson remarked that the Saints had voted unanimously to sustain the Priesthood; he moved that the Priesthood sustain the Saints in instructing them and watching over and counseling them to the best of their ability; which motion was sustained by the large body of Priesthood present.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Ephraim on Saturday, the 13th of February, 1893.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Clerk.

FOR MEXICAN COLONISTS.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, Nov. 8, 1892.—Heretofore most of our colonists have come into this republic via Deming, New Mexico, and have had to pay charges for certificates, consular papers, and also extortionate charges for papers of dispatch in passing goods and effects through the custom house.

Our colonists coming to these upper colonies can now do much better to come to El Paso, Texas, especially those coming by rail, and bringing teams or other effects, as they can arrange with the Santa Fe railroad to pass on to San Jose, or Oje Caliente stations on the Mexican Central where previous arrangements should be made for friends to meet them, saving about sixty miles' wagon travel.

Arrangements have been made with the responsible and well known firm of Ketselen & Degetau, for the making of papers of dispatch to pass at the custom house in Ciudad Juarez; and where they have a large store of merchandise for this market. They also have a store and offices at the foot of El Paso street in El Paso, near the Santa Fe Railroad station, where they keep on hand wagons, harness, agricultural tools and any other articles colonists may wish to purchase, and cheaper than they can be got further west.

The Mexican consul now at El Paso is Senor Jose Zayas Guarneros, No. 612 San Antonio street. He will sign consular papers on free lists of colonists and give them certificate free of charge; but they must have our

certificate that they are colonists and stating their destination, number of family, etc. He also requires a certificate of good moral character, signed by a state or county officer, in the locality where the colonist comes from. When a colonist brings goods on which duty has to be paid, separate papers have to be made out and on such the usual fee is charged.

Colonists, on arrival at El Paso, should call at the office of Ketselen & Degetau and make known their wishes to Mr. Webster, the superintendent, who will advise them for their safety and welfare; also weigh and list their goods and make out all the necessary documents for their dispatch at the custom house, and so relieve the colonist of much care and anxiety, the charges being as low as the work can be done for. I send you a list of articles free to colonists.

Colonists coming here for the first time and desiring to unite with any ward should bring a recommendation from the ward where they last resided to be handed to the Bishop where they choose to locate.

Those who may prefer coming in on the Deming route, and any desiring to locate at Colonia Diaz, will find Milton S. Ray at Deming prepared to make out papers and assist colonists, who may employ him or choose such other help as they deem best.

General good health now prevails among the people. Recently we have had excellent rains and hope for more, as needful for the support of cattle on the range, many having died for lack of feed during the long dry spell we have had. The season so far is mild, little frost, the leaves hang on the cottonwood trees, yellow tinged; the peach and other fruit trees hold their foliage yet.

The result of our Indian trouble is a preparation by drilling and target practice once a month—also securing a supply of arms and ammunition. We recently had a visit from Ex-Governor Don Luis Farrasene. He offers to aid us in having a fort and soldiers posted for our protection in the mountains. Heretofore we have been providentially preserved, and now, as in our past experience in Utah, the counsel is good to be armed and ready, if we never need to use them, for we are then insured, as "obedience is better than sacrifice."

Brother Thompson's boy, who was shot by Apaches at Cliff Ranch, has recovered, and is here with us, also his sister; Dr. K. G. Maaser is expected here tomorrow. Elder H. Eyring is teaching a class in Spanish, and our free school by Prof. D. E. Harris is quite prosperous. Respectfully,

A. F. MACDONALD.

Following is the list above referred to, with other matters of interest in the franchise granted to the Mormon colonists by the Mexican government. The statement is furnished Brother Macdonald by Messrs. Ketselen & Degetau:

Extract of the decree for the franchisees given the colonists coming to settle in this republic:

Art. 1. According to the fraction III, of art. 7 of the ordinance issued on the 15th of December, 1883, and fraction IV, of art. 25 of the same ordinance the following goods for the use of th

colonists and recognized companies are free of duties:

Eatables—Oil, garlics, obichleg-vetches, oats, common or refined sugar, rice, coffee, salted or smoked cured meats, including ham; barley, onions, beans, fresh fruits and greens, common crackers, chick-peas, flour of wheat and other cereals, condensed milk, lentils, corn, lard, butter, powdered mustard, potatoes, macaroni, vermicelli and other kinds of pastes, pepper, table salt, tea (all kinds), vinegar in barrels or bottles.

Stone and earthenware—Clay pipe, bricks (except fireproof), stone or slate in slabs for flooring (to be dressed on only one side) of all kinds and dimensions (excepting those of marble or alabaster), grindstones; lights for windows or doors; chalk.

Wagons—Wheelbarrows (one or two wheeled); wagons and carts of all sizes, steel or iron wagon axles, wheels for wagons, all sizes.

Leather goods—Common harness for wagon.

Chemical products—Starch.

Iron, steel and other metals—Woven fence wire, hooks and latch keys, narrow butts (iron or brass, all kinds), locks of iron, steel, brass, copper or bronze, all kinds nails, tacks, screws, nuts, rivets of iron or zinc, corrugated iron and iron roof tiles, kitchen bellows, iron and brass hammers, tools and instruments made of iron, brass, steel or wood and handles for same, iron furnaces and ranges with their corresponding iron pipes, horse and mule shoes, windmills of iron or wood or of both for pumping water from wells, pulleys of iron or wood, iron beams of such kind that they cannot be used for other purposes than for the building of houses, sheet zinc for roofing, engines and their accessories.

Sundries—Geldings (castrated horses) brooms, common lumber sawed into planks, beams, boards, cattle hair for plastering, doors and window frames of wood with or without glass, tents of all kinds including their wooden stakes and poles.

Art. 2. All colonists coming to the republic of Mexico have the privilege of importing free of duties all common furniture, used or new, and household goods which they bring with themselves and which they need for settling up housekeeping.

Art. 3. The secretary of colonization will determine which colonists are to have the privilege of importing free of duties provisions with the restrictions and for the time he deems convenient, according to article 4 of the above mentioned ordinance.

Art. 4. The importation of all goods which, according to this decree or according to the tariff now in force, are exempt from duties can be made by the colonists whose character as such are already recognized, either by themselves or by any agent they may select, but subject to the following dispositions:

Art. 5. The colonists, either personally or through their agents, have to apply to the agent of the secretary of colonization, asking for the importation of those goods which they need and which, according to this decree or as per the tariff now in force, are free of duties; they must make the petition in duplicate, stating clearly what goods they

intend bringing and the kind of same. This petition will be examined by the agent of the secretary of colonization and, upon being found correct, will be certified to by him. One copy of the petition will be sent to the collector of customs at the port where the importation will be made, and another will be kept by himself, and a third copy will be sent to the secretary of colonization; and for his own protection, the petitioner will get a certificate from said agent of the secretary of colonization. In those places where there is no agent of the secretary of colonization, the secretary of colonization will deputize as such any federal employee.

Art. 6. All importations made by the colonists, either by themselves personally or by their agents, have to be made in a consular invoice in which there can be included only those articles which are free of duty, which articles must belong to the colonist.

Art. 7. The importation having been made, the inspection will take place according to the regulations of the tariff, and if everything is found correct by the collector of customs, the goods will be released; but if any discrepancy or difference is found, the collector of customs will proceed according to Art. 388 of the ordinance now in force.

Art. 8. The agents of the secretary of colonization will take care that the agents of colonization companies notify them in time of the number of colonists they are expecting and the ports through which they intend entering Mexico, so they may have ample time to notify the collector of customs and avoid thereby inconveniences and trouble. In this notice which the representative of the secretary of colonization sends to the collector of customs, the names of the colonists have to appear.

Art. 9. If there are agents of the secretary of colonization at the port of entry of the colonists, they must be present when the furniture and household goods of the colonists are inspected at the custom house, in order to make the classification of the goods free of duties according to article 2; and in default of any agent, the collector of customs will act as such. Should the goods be superior in kind and quality to what is prescribed in article 3, the collector of customs will proceed as per article 180 of the tariff.

Art. 10. The agents of the secretary of colonization will take care by their own strict responsibility that no permit be given the colonists for more goods than those which they really need.

For this purpose, they will have to keep an account of all amounts granted and another one for those they may need, as well as for building material, provisions, implements for farming, etc.

Art. 11. Should it be the case that any colonist or his agent abuses this franchise by selling or trading with goods imported free of duties, the agent of the secretary of colonization will notify the district judge immediately and this judge will investigate the matter; and in the event of fault being proven, the guilty party will be punished according to article 371 of the tariff. The collectors of customs, in such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 12. The agents of the secretary of colonization have to keep a register in which they will enter the progres-

sive number of the petitions, date of same, date when a copy of same was sent to the customs house at the port of entry, name of this customs house, number of packages of the petitions, contents of the packages, name or names of the colonists, name of the agent. Every six months, the agent will report to the secretary of colonization.

Art. 13. Said agents will also keep an itemized register of all amounts of goods granted each colonist, stating the number of members of his family, if any, figuring up every six months the amounts they have received in provisions, as well as building material, farming implements, etc. A copy of this register will be sent to the secretary of colonization every six months, adding any information they deem convenient, so that the secretary may be guided accordingly and work in future with better effect.

MEXICO, July 17, 1889.

Extract of Customs Regulations in Force at Time of Issuing Above Decree.

Art. 388. The contravention consisting in the defraudation of the duties will be punished with a fine of double the amount of duties on the goods imported, this fine to be figured on that part of the goods which is found to be in excess of that appearing in the documents, when the discrepancy is in the quantity; when the goods are found to be of another kind and subject to higher duties than those mentioned in the documents, double duties will be collected on all such goods.

Art. 180; frac. 6. When the collector of customs notices that, among the goods being imported, there are some which cannot be included in this franchise, he will proceed to make out a consular invoice and to collect the corresponding duties, being authorized to make a discount should those goods be used.

Art. 871. Smuggling is that crime committed by importing or exporting goods subject to the payment of duties, without paying such duties or without the knowledge or consent of the revenue officers, whether the importation be made clandestinely or by force.

DEATH OF SUSAN S. YOUNG.

Sister Susan Snively Young, relict of the late President Brigham Young died at her residence—The Lion House, Salt Lake City—at 1:30 p. m., November 20th, 1892.

Deceased was the daughter of Henry and Mary Snively, and was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 30th, 1815. She was consequently in her 78th year at the time of her death. The family moved from Virginia to Bedford county, Penn., where they resided when the Elders of the Church first visited that state. The Snivelys received the Gospel under the ministrations of Erastus Snow, who was then in his youth. Soon after embracing the Gospel they left Pennsylvania for Missouri, where they expected to join the main body of the Saints. The latter were, however, driven out of Missouri about that time and soon after established the city of Nauvoo. The Snively family located for some time at Springfield, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Nauvoo,

at which place, in the year 1844, the deceased was married to President Young. She, in common with her co-religionists, suffered the hardships incidental to the expulsion from Nauvoo. She remained at Winter Quarters until 1848, when she crossed the plains and entered Salt Lake valley.

Sister Young, or as familiarly called by her acquaintances, Aunt Susan, was one of the most amiable of her sex, and was an ideal Latter-day Saint. We do not believe that she ever wilfully neglected the performance of a duty pertaining to her religion, which was always dearer to her than life. One of her leading characteristics was gratitude for all benefits bestowed on her, while the gentleness of her disposition was phenomenal. The physician who attended her in her last illness remarked recently that she was one of the "sweetest creatures" he ever waited upon in the course of his professional career. While amiability was one of her conspicuous traits, she was also remarkable for force and independence of character, which were exhibited throughout her life to its latest moment. She contemplated the approach of death with the utmost composure, and stated not long since that she would soon depart. "I am going to see the folks and I have lots to tell them." Last Friday she suddenly held out her hands, while her face was illuminated with a heavenly smile as if she were in an ecstasy of joy; then she changed and wept, conveying the impression that the veil of eternity had been lifted to give her a momentary glimpse of her future glorious home and then closed down again.

The end of this good woman was peace. She has gone to join her husband and other loved ones in the Paradise of God, there to await the sounding of the trumpet of the first resurrection, when the noble spirit will be re-united with the immortalized body and her redemption be made complete.

OGDEN ITEMS.

[Ogden Standard.]

A special twelve-car train of silk was yesterday transferred by the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific for eastern points.

The condition of the twelve-year-old son of Warren Elmer who was severely injured on Saturday night by being kicked by a horse, was much improved yesterday and the attending physicians now have hopes of his recovery.

Delaney R. Brandon, journalist and printer, who has been rusticated in Wyoming and Eastern Oregon during the summer, is at the Union Pacific hospital, the result of a fracture of the leg which he sustained at Montpelier on the 4th inst.

The jury in the damage suit of P. H. Alired et al. vs. Salt Lake City left yesterday morning on the Rio Grand Western passenger train to look over the ground involved in the case, which is near Utah lake on the east and west sides of the Jordan river. The arguments in the case will be made this morning and the judge will charge the jury.

David A. Jenkins yesterday filed a

complaint against D. D. Smith and R. B. Spencer, the cowboys captured by Sheriff Belnap last week, charging them with stealing a saddle valued at \$50, found in the tent near the old gas well. The men are now confined in the county jail, serving out a thirty days' sentence for petit larceny. As soon as they are released their arrest will follow.

Judging from the manner in which things are shaping themselves Ogden will get the Southern Pacific shops and all their adjuncts. The required bonus will be raised and the contract signed. It has been accurately figured out that with the pay rolls of the shops added to those already paid in Ogden by the Southern Pacific, the amount of the monthly roll will reach the extremely respectable figure of \$100,000. The Southern Pacific officials have declared that they intend, as far as possible, to give the work and contracts to Ogden people. Ogden contractors will be allowed to put in their bids for the construction of the buildings of the plant.

The case of the Lima Machine Works vs. E. H. Parsons et al. was called for trial in Judge Miner's court and a jury empaneled. After hearing the opening statement and allowing some papers to be filed in evidence Judge Miner continued the case until this afternoon. This action grew out of the street railway war two years ago when the Ogden City Street Railway company and the Henderson-Brinker Electric Street Railway company were endeavoring to construct and operate tracks over the same roadbed. A new steam motor purchased by the Lima Machine Works, with the understanding that until fully paid for it should remain the property of the latter, was attached and sold under execution by the United States marshal. The Lima people now want \$3,000 damages, the alleged price of the engine.

The board of directors of the territorial reform school met yesterday afternoon. Walter Greenwell was released on parole, having demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board and superintendent that he desired to lead a better life and become a good and useful man. Some time ago William Grieves, of Salt Lake, was paroled by the executive committee upon recommendation of Mr. Woolley, and the action was approved by the board. Young Grieves was released in order that he might accompany his mother to Denver, where she had removed for good. For the second time Henry Lightfoot petitioned for the release of his daughter, Lilly, who was ordered confined there by Judge Miner for immoral conduct. This time he was accompanied by an attorney. The matter was finally referred to Messrs. Moyle, Woolley and Stephens. Considerable routine business was transacted.

A large number of business men met at the city hall last night to perfect the organization of the board of trade, which is proposed to substitute for the nearly defunct Chamber of Commerce. The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a constitution and by-laws presented its report, which was laid over until the next meeting. Much interest was expressed in the proposed removal of the Southern Pa-

cific shops in Ogden, and it seemed to be the general wish that the city council should aid in every way possible in securing the change. The question of membership fee was discussed and a fee of \$10 was suggested, but no action was taken. The committee on membership announced that it intended to make a thorough canvass of the city and to give every business man and property owner a chance to join. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th.

At the city council meeting last evening the committee on streets recommended that the petition of Richard Wilson and others for the grading of Twenty-fourth street beyond the Weber river bridge be granted as soon as the work can be conveniently done. The same committee recommended that the profiles prepared by the city engineer for the establishment of a regular grade on Washington avenue north to the city limits, and on Twentieth street between Washington and Adams avenues, be approved. The ordinance levying a special tax on the property within sewer district No. 7 for the purpose of raising money with which to defray the expenses now being incurred in the construction of the sewers in the district was returned from the committee, slightly amended, read the third time and referred back to the committee on laws to make an amendment regarding the mode of assessment. The ordinance providing for additional punishment for cruelty to animals was read the third time and passed. The contract between the city and the Ogden Gas, Light & Fuel company, for the electric street lighting for the next three years, was approved.

Yesterday gas was struck on the ground leased by the Ohio & Utah Natural Gas company in Wilson ward at a depth of sixty-five feet, while driving an inch and a half well for water. A light seepage was noticed on Saturday night, but the sand and gravel evidently clogged up the bottom of the pipe, as the gas ceased to flow. Yesterday morning, Messrs. Stephens and Main superintended the clearing out of the pipe and suddenly with a mighty rumble and roar the escaping gas rushed up throwing mud, gravel and water twenty feet into the air. The noise could be heard for a long distance. After the pipe had become comparatively free of sand, water and stones a match was applied and a flame between six and ten feet high of intense heat was the result. The light blazed fiercely for several minutes, but suddenly another discharge of mud and water extinguished it and the experiment had to be repeated. The flame is still burning and may be seen for several miles across the country. The gas is odorless and colorless and Mr. Stephens, who has had many years of experience in the gas and oil regions and is considered an expert on such questions, declares that it is pure petroleum gas and is probably a leakage through some fissure in the rock and in order to strike the main body of the pipe in the main well yet to be driven will have to penetrate from 600 to 800 feet. The company will be prepared upon the arrival of its machinery from Findlay, Ohio, to sink to almost any depth desired. Before the new year has far advanced it looks

as if Ogden's streets will be lighted with natural gas. The gas from the new well will be controlled with shut-offs and utilized in the boiler, which will furnish steam with which to operate the machinery in putting down the large wells. The derricks will be erected at once and immediately upon the arrival of the machinery from the east active work will be begun.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The attendance at the Sunday School Union meeting held last evening (Nov. 21) in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall, was unusually large. All the city wards, except the Fifth, Ninth and Twenty-third, were numerously represented, and also the schools of Union, Big Cottonwood South District and Sugar House.

Stake Superintendent T. C. Griggs presided.

The excellent singing exercises were given by the Thirteenth ward Sunday school choir.

THE LECTURE.

Elder Horace Cummings delivered an instructive and entertaining lecture upon the subject of "Attention, How to Secure it and How to Retain it when Obtained," prefacing his remarks by a definition of the subject. Attention was of two kinds, that which is obtained by compulsion and that obtained or given willingly by the student. The successful teacher must obtain the willing attention of the children, and in leading their minds from the known to the unknown. Comparisons must be made with familiar objects. For instance, to tell a child what a lion is, show it a cat, and explain its character and by explaining that the lion is merely a very large cat, the child has a very good conception of the subject.

To present the lesson to the children in an indirect way, leaving them something to discover themselves, is another way of obtaining closer attention.

The love of approbation, possessed by nearly all children may be gratified by a wise teacher to very good advantage in getting the attention of the members of the class. Then there are others of the class who like to be looked up to by the rest of the class, who, when they have become interested, aid the teacher in interesting the others.

A most excellent plan to obtain attention is to intersperse the lesson with an interesting story, anecdote or practical illustration.

As a reward for early attendance, promise a good story to all who will be on time the following Sunday, and the children will not only be early, but will be most sure to come every Sunday. The teacher who can keep something ahead of his class, something for the children to look forward to with eager anticipation, can always interest his class.

A teacher who obtains the love, respect and esteem of his children can much more easily obtain and retain their attention, and teachers should seek to ingratiate themselves into the affections of their class.

ELDER S. A. WILSON

of the Nineteenth ward school, in an interesting address, explained the method of teaching adopted in the

Nineteenth ward Sabbath school, where a yearly programme is arranged in accordance with the instructions given in the Sunday School Guide, and which, if generally adopted, would very materially increase the efficiency of the work done in the schools, and make them more interesting and attractive to the children.

SUPERINTENDENT GRIGGS

commended to the earnest consideration of all Sunday school workers the plan adopted in the Nineteenth ward, and suggested that the plan be studied by the superintendents and teachers in all the schools of this State. The lessons are planned and laid out for the whole year, for the four departments of the graded Sunday schools, and present such a variety of subjects and lessons, adopted to each department, as will furnish interesting matter that is sure to make the Sunday school a very attractive institution.

A few remarks were made by Elders Joseph Height and Hiram Pickett, of Cassia Stake, and Elder Larkin, of this city, special Sunday school missionaries in this State.

Teachers and superintendents of this state were specially requested to obtain a set of the Graded Lesson cards, already referred to, acquaint themselves with their contents, and present them to their schools, and be prepared to adopt them in all the schools of this state the coming year. The cards can be obtained at the Juvenile Instructor office.

The choir sang "Let us oft speak kind words to each other," and Elder John Alford pronounced the benediction.

The Fourteenth Ward school will furnish the musical exercises at the next meeting, and a practical illustration of graded school work will be given by one of the departments of the Nineteenth Ward school, to show the method of using the programme cards as now adopted in that school.

JOS. HYNUM PERRY, Sec'y.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder John Pearson of Huntington, Emery county, called at the News office this morning having just returned from a mission to the Southern states, for which part of the world he left his home on November 1, 1890. Elder Pearson labored in Alabama and in western Florida during his absence from this Territory. He made many friends, enjoyed the best of health and returns in good spirits. He will leave for his home on an evening train.

Elders George A. Whitehead, of Springfield; James C. Lambert, of this city; Daniel Moss, of South Bountiful, and Alfred W. Peterson, of this city, called at the News office this afternoon, all having recently returned from the missionary field.

Elder Whitehead left his home on November 4, 1890, and has labored in West Virginia of the Southern States mission. He returned November 19, 1892. Elder Lambert left for his mission Nov. 7th, 1890, and has been laboring in north Alabama and Mississippi. He arrived in this city on Nov. 19th, 1892. Elder Moss left Nov. 4, 1890,

and spent the first nine months in north Alabama. He was then appointed to labor in Mississippi until released to return home. He arrived in Salt Lake City November 20, 1892. Elder Alfred W. Peterson left September 8, 1890, and has been laboring the whole time in south Alabama conference. He arrived in this city November 19, 1892.

The Elders report that they have enjoyed excellent health during their absence and that the mission is in a prosperous condition in the various states they have visited.

Elder Hugh J. Cannon, whose return on November 12th from a mission to Germany has already been briefly mentioned in these columns, states that that mission is in quite a prosperous condition. New fields are constantly being opened up and many opportunities are found of bearing a testimony of the truth. The religious liberty of the German empire is not all that could be desired. The distribution of tracts and the holding of public meetings are generally looked upon with suspicion on the part of the authorities, but conversations in private can be held everywhere and are effective of much good. Elder Cannon left for his field of labor on April 11, 1891 and spent the first eleven months in Leipzig, Saxony. He was then called to Kiel and Hamburg where he labored until called upon to perform the duty of conveying the remains of his beloved brother to Salt Lake City. Elder Cannon was in Hamburg during the awful ravages of the cholera.

He states that up to the date of his departure, official figures gave the total of deaths as 10,000 of a population of 600,000; but it is thought that the official figures fall very much below the real number of victims of that dread scourge. It was probably the most severe visitation suffered by that city in later centuries. Whole families are dead in many homes. Dr. Koeb, the eminent physician, has expressed the fear that the epidemic is likely to return with renewed force in the spring.

Elder Cannon says he has enjoyed good health during his absence and felt much blessed in his labors.

A CHICAGO man who was being held up and robbed by a footpad, yelled so lustily that a policeman ran up and the marauder ran away; whereupon the bluecoat, keenly sensible of his duty to make an arrest at all hazards, dragged the highwayman's victim off to the stationhouse for disturbing the peace.

Our highly esteemed cotemporary the evening News, of Salt Lake, yesterday celebrated its silver wedding with the daily press. Its present editor, twenty-five years ago, was one of its honorary paper carriers, and his route, which comprised the entire western part of the city, required the delivery of sixteen papers. Among his reminiscences he forgets to note that when the task had lost some of its delightful novelty, he found two ready fags in the neighborhood of his home.—Ogden Standard.

The "two ready fags" must be the two affectionate younger brothers who were proud, in consideration of an occasional "ride around the block," to groom the afore-said carrier's pony.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

It seemed to Alice that she had only been asleep a minute, but when she opened her eyes it was broad daylight. "I suppose I must jump right up as this is Thanksgiving day and I give my party this afternoon."

"Most certainly," replied a strange voice; "but don't forget the baskets."

"What baskets?" she asked; and then Alice saw a queer-looking little old man set an immense basket on the table, and before she could count he had whisked out of the room.

"She sprang out of bed and ran to peep into the basket, thinking some one had sent her a nice Thanksgiving remembrance."

"Oh, how provoking! Only one little empty basket inside a big empty basket. That's just my luck," she murmured; "I'm always disappointed! What a horrid, mean trick that was to play on me. I believe that little old man was a mischievous boy with a false-face on. I suppose now he is chuckling to himself and saying: 'He, he! How I fooled her!' If it was Cousin Dick I'll pay him back."

Alice lifted up the little basket. Under it was a letter. Opening it, she read these lines:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIEND—I send you two baskets. One is for your thanks, the other for your petitions. After they are filled, return to the King.

MESSENGER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

"That is lovely!" she cried, clapping her hands. "I have wanted so much to visit a real King. I never knew there was one living here."

"Of course I shall receive some handsome gifts, for kings always give little girls beautiful presents; at least they do in fairy stories, which tell all about castles, kings and princes."

After carefully dressing herself she sat down at her writing desk to think of the things she wanted and of what she had to be thankful for.

"The big basket of coarse was meant for the things I want, and as I have had nothing but disappointments and bad luck all year, the tiny basket will just do for my thanks."

"I don't believe I have any blessings. I am sure it will be hard for me to scrape up a whole thank. I hope I spell the words right, and I'll try to write a stylish hand." But being only to years old there were many words that she did not know how to spell and her writing looked far from stylish.

In the little basket she put the cards, on which she wrote: "Thanks for the beautiful Bisk doll, but she had awful old-fashioned close. Thanks for the French nut-cracker, but two of his teeth were broken. My toy dog's tail did not suit me at all. My china set of dishes were nice, but one saucer had a crack in it."

Then she went to work and wrote the things she wanted on separate cards, and soon the large basket was heaping full.

She wanted a little World's Fair, a toy elevator for her dolls; a work box, some rings, a pair of bracelets, new dresses; she wanted a lemonade fountain that would spout all the time; she wanted it to snow ice cream; she wanted a whole confectionery town and a private candy manufactory and many other things.

This task done, she put on her new mink fur, tied her ostrich-tipped hat under her chin and started on her

journey. As it was to be a real adventure, she said nothing to her mamma or papa. She thought on her return she would tell them all about it.

Others were going up to the King's palace with petitions and thanks, so Alice had no trouble finding the way. At last she, with many others, stood with their baskets before the King.

"Now I am ready for your thanks," he said. "Will each one hold up the basket containing his thanks. Nearly everybody held up the little basket. In a few were dwarfed, dried-up thanks, or parts of thanks, while many were empty. Alice noticed that the little cripple girl whose mother went out washing had her large basket filled with thanks."

She had thanks for her home, her mother, a made-over dress; thanks for a flower, thanks for the sunshine, thanks for a bird that came to her window every morning to sing to her, thanks for Johnny Jones giving her a ride on his sled, thanks for a hat and dress Alice had sent her; in fact, Alice couldn't begin to count the things this little girl had to be thankful for. This basket seemed to please the King, and he ordered it to be filled with the choicest of gifts.

The farmer, too, had a big basket of thanks, but the rest of the large baskets were filled with petitions. The king then ordered them all to be emptied, and they made almost a mountain. He commanded a match to be struck and thrown among them. In a few moments there was a great bonfire. The blaze leaped up so high that Alice gave a scream. Imagine her surprise when she found it was only a dream. But that day when a little girl went to church she took a very grateful little heart. When she began to think of her blessings she had so many she could not count them.

Among the guests at her Thanksgiving dinner in the afternoon was the young cripple child, the little newsboy who brought her papa the daily papers, and Mary Ann Smith, the shoemaker's daughter, who lived in the cellar below the grocery store.

Alice gave her one of her own pretty dresses with a real silk sash. I would like to tell you more about the dinner, and what good things were prepared for the children; of the turkey, the fruit cake, nuts, candy and ice cream; and how the children played delightful games. But I have only time to send each of you a couple of baskets; one is small and the other is large. In which will you put your thanks?

COAL RESOURCES OF UTAH.

While our Territory is blessed with the scenery of Eden, the climate is such as to make coal a matter of general interest, which fact must be my apology for this essay. Coal is the most extensive of our minerals. From the Uintah reservation on the north, it spreads in massive strata south, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles to the Colorado, in a varying belt from five to twenty miles wide. The largest veins are those between Sanpete and Emery counties.

During a day's drive down Huntington canyon, the traveler's attention is constantly called to the coal beds peeping from beneath their caprocks. For a long distance the Huntington river

flows over a bed of the black mineral. The longest veins developed are those at Scofield and Winter Quarters. They vary from fourteen to sixteen feet in thickness, dipping to the south and west. During the year 1890, three hundred and fifty thousand tons of the best bituminous coal were taken out in these camps.

The quality of Castle Gate coal is unsurpassed in the world. There have been a hundred coke ovens built, which produced ten thousand tons of superior coke during the year 1890.

There are several mines and prospects near Coalville, on the Weber, the most important being owned by the Home Coal Company, and Chalk Creek Company, which furnish the northern settlements with about thirty-six thousand four hundred tons yearly.

About fifteen miles east of Fairview lie the great fields of the Huntington. There are but two mines opened, one owned by citizens and the other by an English company. The latter had several coke ovens built about fifteen years ago, and found the coal to produce good coke. They ceased work, however, on account of the long distance to a railroad.

If the Rio Grande Western would build a branch line up Cottonwood canyon, scores of mines would be opened, and coal enough produced to supply a nation for centuries to come.

Wales, in the western part of Sanpete, has had in operation mines, which have supplied Sanpete and Juab counties for years. The yield now is comparatively small, and the quality not so good as other mines.

The fields of Southern Utah are twenty miles in width, and terminate at the Colorado river. An analytical test shows coal to contain over fifty per cent pure carbon, and one half of one per cent sulphur, showing an excellent quality for smelting and blacksmithing.

Thus we see how nature has blessed Utah, and when the citizens fully realize the resources of our fair Territory, and make an effort to develop them, they will grow in riches untold.

JOSEPH HANSEN, Fairview.

AMAZONS IN WAR.

"The most warlike and powerful of the African states will be a thing of the past before the end of another month." This is what Col. Dodds wrote to the home government when reporting the progress he had made in the campaign against Behanzin, king of Dahomey. The entire civilized world will hail with delight the downfall of this blood-thirsty savage, whose entire reign has been marked by the most unheard of cruelties, both toward his own subjects and the neighboring tribes.

This war has been brought about by violation of pledges on the part of Behanzin. At the close of the war of 1899 France made a treaty with the king, by which, in consideration of an annual pension of 20,000 francs, he recognized France's rights along the coast and agreed to stop his raids into the French protectorate of Porto Novo, long the favorite hunting-ground of Dahomeyan rulers for slaves and victims to sacrifice in their horrible fetish rites.

Late last fall the king violated his agreement by sending expeditions into Porto Novo, where they surprised

several unsuspecting towns and dragged hundreds of people to Abomey. When the lieutenant-governor of the French colony protested the king sent an insolent letter declaring that he recognized no treaty, that he had a right in Porto Novo because his fathers for ages had been the suzerains of that country and that he should continue his forays if he chose, because all the region occupied by the French belonged to him: and yet, as he knew very well, his father Geleve fourteen years ago gave up to France all rights to the port of Kotonu, and he himself had recognized the claims of France in Porto Novo. The young bully sent word to the French that if they touched one of his towns in the interior he would at once destroy Porto Novo and all the French posts. He was carried away with the idea of his power and the prowess of his fair-famed amazons, and undoubtedly believed that he could drive the French into the sea.

King Behanzin is a most extraordinary mixture of civilization and barbarity. The dominant note in his character is unlimited vanity. His younger years were spent in Paris, where he learned to read French. He subscribes regularly for several Parisian newspapers which are brought from the coast by special messengers. When he first saw a notice of himself and his capital in the *Figaro* he exhibited almost childish delight and danced around the paper containing the news, after which he caused his amazonian guard to be brought up and translated this information to them, at the same time giving orders for the preparation of another raid on the French settlement to show his contempt and fearlessness of the consequences.

In ordinary times the army of Dahomey is composed of 3,000 amazons and 6,000 to 7,000 men warriors. This is the well-drilled standing army, which is kept near the capital ready to take up arms at a moment's notice. In the present emergency the king has been compelled to call out all the available reserves, which gives him some twenty thousand amazons and men, all told. As the population of Dahomey is estimated at more than 200,000, any or all of which can be turned into soldiery by the king, it can be readily understood that the French will not have such a small affair on their hands as most persons imagine.

The most unique features of Dahomey are its large force of women warriors and its terrible system of religious sacrifices, in which hundreds of human victims are butchered at the capital every year. The sacrificial festivities take place in the autumn and spring and are called "customs." Last May the French report that not less than six hundred people were butchered in the market square at Abomey. A large shed called the "blood house" was erected, in which the prisoners are confined and exhibited prior to the butchery. They are bound to poles driven in the ground, and black and white goats are tied alternately to each victim, who is most fantastically arrayed in a peaked cap and short mantle bedecked with ribbons. A large patch of scarlet cloth is sewn on his shirt over the region of the heart. In addition to the human beings publicly sacrificed at the religious ceremonies, the amazons are allotted a very large number of victims, which they take to their quarters within the palace to torture and kill at their pleasure. No man is allowed to be

present to inquire too inquisitively into their horrible and peculiar rites.

Dahomey is the only country in the world which makes women a part of its military system. In the year 1729 the king, hard pressed by enemies, placed a large number of armed women among his soldiers. These women acted with such signal bravery and fought with such abandon and ferocity in the battles which brought victory to Dahomey that they were organized into a permanent regiment.

The flower of the fair sex is likely to get into the army as well as nearly all the strong-minded women, the viragos and the unfaithful wives. Now and then the king takes a consort from his woman regiments, but no other man may marry them. They are known in Dahomey by the names of "Our Mothers," "Tigers of War," and the "King Wives." They live in the king's palace and there perform their fetish mysteries. The amazon that sworn to perpetual celibacy and at the gate of their dwellings a curious fetish is hung, which is supposed to insure certain exposure to any amazon that has broken her vow of celibacy. The very fear of this fetish often causes an amazon who has gone astray to confess her sin. There are occasions, however, when violations of these vows are permitted and the moral code is completely relaxed. When the king sends his amazons through the country to enlist men for the army the fair recruiting agents are permitted to offer any inducement they please to tempt men into the ranks. The women are taught that they are not weak, but strong. Every womanly sentiment is suppressed and they become unsexed and unnaturally ferocious. The recruits are subjected to a very severe drill, which fortifies them to endurance of all kinds of hardships and physical pain. They are compelled to sleep outdoors in all kinds of weather, and are beaten, cuffed and kicked with amazing frequency, but everything is submitted to without murmur.

Col. Dodds declares that in all his experience he has never met with such ferocious bravery as that exhibited by the amazons. He says that the amazons are by far the most formidable of King Behanzin's forces. They only fire at close range for a few minutes, then throw away their guns and uttering terrific screams and yells charge madly against the ranks of the enemy, using their large, curiously shaped knives with a fury that death alone will end. Even when shot down and trampled under foot they will fight to the last gasp, stabbing blindly at their assailants above, biting and tearing the legs of those standing over them. Before going into battle the amazons are given liberal quantities of rum, which gives them the frenzied fierceness and daring recklessness which always mark their attacks.

The uniform of the amazons is a short, sleeveless tunic of blue and white native cloth, with short half Turkish trousers and a curious headdress ornamented with horns. Old and young, ugly or handsome, they are all alike marvelous to see. As full of muscles as the male warriors, their attitude is as well disciplined and correct, and the leaders of each regiment are easily recognized by their rich attire and ferocious aspect. This is probably their last appearance on the field of battle, as France, when it annexes the Dahomey territory, will abolish this army of she-devils.

PROVO LETTER.

Provo, Nov. 22.—"McAllister L. C. (the coming man)" in a small, cramped hand was on Sunday evening placed on the register of the Hotel Roberts by a man about thirty years of age, dressed in a neat business suit and wearing a light-gray overcoat. The man took his seat by the stove and commenced a conversation with several of the guests. A peculiar conversation it was. "Yes, I am Christ," he said, "and I can cure any disease you may have. I don't have to work for a living, any man I ask for anything must give it to me," etc. And in proof of his assertion, he persuaded one of the guests to give him a dollar. Subsequently, he went to the Baptist church, where services were being held, and interrupted the pastor in his text, accusing him of preaching false doctrine. He then went back to the hotel and retired for the night. During the whole of yesterday he paraded the street, proclaiming the doctrine that he had great supernatural power. He has been a resident of Neil Johnson's house in this city for about three years. It is said that he has become demented because the lady whom he adores has failed to reciprocate. At a late hour last night McAllister was locked up in jail.

A fifty dollar prize has been awarded to Hammond Simmons of Spanish Fork for raising the best five acres of sugar beets. The five acres yielded 106 tons, 880 pounds, for which he received \$482.83. Neil Gardner, of the same city, raised 22 tons, 710 pounds, on three-fourths of an acre.

Mrs. F. S. Richards and Mrs. Salisbury were in the city yesterday in attendance at the meeting of the Ladies' County World's Fair association. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the progress being made in the county. After the meeting they were driven about the city for hours, visiting the various points of interest.

Mrs. Anna K. Smoot, president of the Primary association for Utah Stake, suggested a novel design to represent the children of the Territory at the World's Fair. She suggests a glass and silver beehive, containing one grain of sand from each child in the Territory. "For," says Sister Smoot, "our children are as numerous as the sands of the seashore."

The meeting of the Utah county World's Fair association (gentlemen) which was to have been held today, was adjourned until Friday next, at 2 o'clock, a quorum not being present.

At the session of the city council held last night, the following items of business were transacted:

T. O. Jones asked that he be permitted to operate a refreshment stand on the National Bank corner, property owners consenting. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Bids were received for feeding city prisoners, and the contract was awarded to Thomas Fowler at 162-3 cents per man.

The mayor was added to the committee on revision of ordinances.

The committee on fire department were authorized to have a fire alarm box placed in the western part of the city, the telephone company having

consented to the use of their telephone system without charge.

The recorder and marshal were instructed to report to the council the amounts, if any, they had paid for printing or publishing out of their contingent funds, without submitting same for the approval of the council. This order was made, Mr. Maiben explained, on account of an article which had appeared in a public journal (*Enquirer*) charging that printing was being done and paid for by city officers indiscreetly without the knowledge of the council.

Chief Justice Zane came down from Salt Lake last night and opened the November term of the First district court.

The following business was transacted:

In the divorce case of Sarah Jane Houts vs. Philip Houts, defendant was restrained from disposing of his farm until a hearing could be had.

Chara Hall, of Springville, was granted a divorce from E. J. Hall on the grounds of cruelty and drunkenness. Plaintiff was given the custody of the children and the home, consisting of a house and lot.

Ray Westwood, of Springville, aged 17, the son of J. M. Westwood, and who was recently arrested in a gambling hell in Salt Lake, by Marshal Hall, for having stolen \$111 from his father, was ordered sent to the Reform school.

In the case of W. H. Gage vs. Geo. Haverkamp a decree of foreclosure of mortgage was ordered.

The case of the People vs. Bartholomew, and of the People vs. L. A. Scott Elliott were ordered dismissed on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Zane.

Court was adjourned until December 17th, by which time Judge Blackburn will have returned from his vacation.

Provo, Nov. 23.—School was commenced yesterday morning in the new school house (Timpanogos) with 171 pupils. The principal is B. P. Eggertson, Jr., and his assistants are Mrs. Hattie Abbott and Miss Daisy Moore. The school house is two stories high, but the second story is not yet finished. In each story are three class rooms 24 by 32 in size and a teacher's room 7 by 9. When completed, the building will accommodate 400 pupils. It is constructed of red sandstone and brick.

Mr. Pruts, employed at the Speckhart meat market, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, of a rather ludicrous nature, but which might have been of a much more serious nature. A sausage mill has been placed in position at the Sun Foundry & Machine company shops, and while he was up among the belting and shafting, putting the belt on the proper wheel, his coat sleeve was caught in the machinery, and he was thrown over against a piece of frame work. He braced himself as best he could and struggled hard to get away; but the machinery seized on one piece of clothing after another, until he had nothing left on his person but shoes, stockings and a few shreds of underclothing. He escaped, however, without sustaining any more serious injuries than a few severe bruises. The foundrymen

loaned him a coat and some overalls, and he was taken home. He will be out again in a day or two.

The McKinley club of Spanish Fork tendered their friends a reception last night. A sumptuous repast was served at six o'clock and dancing commenced at eight.

The Provo Republican drum corps gave the initial ball of the season in this city this evening. It is expected that Hon. Frank J. Cannon will be in attendance.

Several cases of diphtheria have appeared in Pleasant Grove. Florence, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. B. Clark, has fallen a victim to the dread disease.

On Sunday, Emma, the two years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Brown, of Pleasant Grove, passed away; and the next day at almost the same hour, another little daughter arrived in the family.

The board of education held a session last night and transacted the usual routine business. In response to a report of the committee on finance, setting forth that more funds were needed, the president was authorized to negotiate for a loan of \$2000. The committee on finance was further instructed to ascertain the rate per cent of taxation necessary to meet the school expenses of the coming year.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A Colorado man went to Arriba county, New Mexico, last week and bought 1500 old wethers at \$2.25 a head.

From 300 to 400 pounds of gold ore, running from two to three ounces in gold, is daily being taken from the Eagle mine at Eureka.

On the 30th of the present month the Daly mining company at Park City will pay its 69th monthly dividend of \$375,000.

Mike Brown and George Hank, two noted outlaws in Wyoming, were found dead a few days ago by their campfire. Vigilantes are at work and intend to put a stop to outlawing in that state.

Enoch Yentser, one of the Tramway's electricians at Denver, has had his eyesight terribly injured by an electric flash while in the discharge of his duties in the electric power station at Grand avenue.

In the United States court at Cheyenne the Shoshone Indian Poobewah, tried for murdering Pamontee while drunk, has been convicted. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The jury, after four hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

A large force of men, employed by W. H. Sherman of Los Angeles, have commenced putting in the poles and dynamo along Washington street at Phoenix, Arizona, preparatory to turning the horse car line into an electric road. The work will be completed in thirty days.

A report comes from Sierra county, New Mexico, that very heavy rains have fallen all over the range in that section, the water holes being filled and the district well soaked. Rain also

fell plentifully last week in southern San Miguel county, also down along the Pecos, and the grass is showing the benefit of it already.

Stock raising is becoming an important industry in North Dakota and large herds of cattle, bands of sheep and droves of horses flourish and increase rapidly, even when having only the natural grasses for their sustenance. Quite a number of the cattle and sheep are pure bred, which is a good sign for the future of the quality of the stock of that state.

The Spruance-Stanley Cattle company, at one time the owners of the largest and best stocked ranges in southern New Mexico, have disposed of all their stock within the past few days at \$3 per head. They have decided to abandon the cattle business, owing to the condition of the industry in these parts.—*Stockman*.

A freak in the way of a sugar beet was exhibited in Norfolk, Nebraska, last week. When small the beet had run up through a beef steak bone. As it grew the bone acted as a circling band about the center of the beet, the top and bottom bulging out to three or four times the size of the bone, which it still carries with it. It is from the field of O. B. Hazen and is quite a curiosity.

The Logan hotel at Shoshone, Idaho, has been burned to the ground. The loss is \$3000 and was covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue in the kitchen, and there being no water works the building was soon at the mercy of the flames. Most of the furniture was saved. Fortunately for the Union Pacific Railroad the wind was favorable, otherwise the depot building opposite would undoubtedly have been consumed also.

In many districts of Colorado coal is so plentiful in the foothills contingent to the agricultural districts says *Field and Farm*, that the farmers are now engaged hauling their winter supply. This coal is mined in a crude way and hauled when the farmers' teams are not required for other farm work, and in many cases farmers haul enough coal to last the year through. The counties in which farmers are thus blessed with such cheap fuel are Larimer, Boulder, Jefferson, Gunnison, Mesa, Rio Blanco and Las Animas counties.

Last Thursday the mines at White Hills, known as the Shafer group, were sold to C. W. Berry and R. T. Root, two well known mining men of Denver, Colorado, for \$250,000. These mines are the most valuable discoveries made on the Pacific coast in recent years, and are worth much more than the sum paid for them. The mines are now on a steady paying basis, and the erection of reduction works on the ground will greatly augment the output. The management will immediately erect a large boarding and bunk house for workmen.—*Mohave Miner*.

Cheyenne Leader: Judge Scott has granted restraining orders in the White case. The parties restrained were the Penn Cattle company, Clerk Silas A. Guthrie, of Converse county, the General Trust company of New

York, the Ogallala Land and Cattle company and the Union Mercantile company. They are all denied the privilege of disposing in any way of the White securities given by C. A. White by his wife to secure the payment of a note for \$75,000. This is the case which created such a sensation recently at Cheyenne.

Hugh McDonald brought in and presented today to Colonel Hafford a human head that he found near the spot where a man's remains were discovered in the Sulphur Spring valley a few months ago by W. H. Finley. So states the *Arizona Prospector*. It will be remembered that Mr. Finley did not find the head but all the other bones were scattered around. Mr. McDonald lassoed a coyote a few days ago and in the skirmish pulled up a bunch of bear grass on which he beheld the head of a man. Upon examination he found it complete and brought it in yesterday and presented it to Col. Hafford. There is a bullet hole through it directly over the ear, leaving no doubt but that the unfortunate unknown traveler was murdered. The coyote had carried his head to the spot where it was found.

Christine Sorenson, a young Swedish girl who has been a consumptive patient at the city and county hospital for several months, made two unsuccessful attempts last night to end her life, first by suffocation and then by hanging herself. About a week ago she went to the kitchen of the hospital, procured a knife and threatened the lives of a number of patients and nurses. She was subdued and confined in a room by herself, and the physicians waited for developments of insanity. Last evening one of the nurses discovered an odor of escaping gas, and upon investigation found that the girl had turned on the jet in her room. The nurse sent for Dr. May, the resident physician, but before he reached the ward the desperate girl had fastened a bandage tightly about her neck and tied it to a door knob, and lay there slowly suffocating. She was restored by prompt treatment, and the doctor ordered her strapped down to prevent a recurrence of the attempts. — *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Ben Blanchard, who came to Cheyenne well recommended about six months since, is now being hunted by Sheriff Kelley of that city. In Kansas Blanchard undertook to organize a company that would construct and operate a smelter. The citizens contributed \$200,000 in cash and property, but it was not turned over to him, as the committee in charge of it grew suspicious of his motives and power to carry out his promises. As the agent of a mythical eastern syndicate he began operations contracting for many things which he paid for in promises, and in one instance forged a draft for over \$500 on a Terre Haute, Ind., bank. The draft was rejected, and the man to whom it was given swore out a warrant for Blanchard's arrest. It is on this charge that Sheriff Kelley is now endeavoring to arrest him in Kansas. Had Blanchard been successful in his plans, which were very ingenious, he would have bunched the city out of \$200,000. — *Carbon (Wyoming) Journal*.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 20th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commemorating:

Great God, indulge my humble claim;
Thou art my hope, my joy, my rest.

Prayer was offered by President Hugh S. Gowan.

The choir sang:

While of these emblems we partake
In Jesus' name, and for His sake.

The Priesthood of the Sixteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JAMES H. ANDERSON

was first called upon to address the congregation. He said he realized to some extent the responsibility resting upon him as a servant of the Lord in bearing his testimony to the truth. He was thankful for the opportunity he had in again associating with his brethren at home, and he was also thankful for the experience he had had in traveling abroad as a missionary. He had been in Great Britain in that capacity and he had felt blessed in the work both in the field as a preacher of the Gospel and when laboring in the office in Liverpool. He could now through his own experience testify to the fact that the Lord sustains those who put their trust in Him. The speaker had visited the various conferences in Great Britain. The people are, as a rule, indifferent to the principles of the Gospel, but he also met with some who are willing to listen to the testimony and render obedience to the word of God. In meeting with these, the missionaries rejoice. The speaker had during his absence realized the great truth that the kingdom of God was not of this world. It does not depend on the world for its existence. There is a contrast between these two. The world hates the followers of Christ, because they are not of the world. They are called out of the world, in order to bear fruit that may remain. The speaker further dwelt on this thought and explained the great difference between the world and the kingdom of God. He then testified that the power of the Almighty rested upon the missionaries, and that their work was not without fruit.

The Lord has established this work and will carry it out until His kingdom is established and the blessings of heaven rest on the children of men.

PRESIDENT HUGH S. GOWAN

was the next speaker. He said his appearance before the congregation today was unexpected, but he wished to be guided by the Holy Spirit in his remarks. He had felt comfort in listening to the testimony of the preceding speaker, for it is always pleasant to hear that the Lord is faithful to His promises and blesses His servants.

It was also pleasing to him to have an opportunity of bearing a testimony to the truth of the Gospel as revealed in these latter days; to partake of the sacrament and listen to the servants of God. He prayed that the

testimony may be strengthened and the Saints found always faithful, never indulging in anything that is calculated to destroy their faith in the Gospel. The speaker had noticed that some seem to be cast down on account of circumstances that surround us. He would say, that he had a wish that we all may be found true and faithful. Fear will not enter the heart of one who is living in harmony with the Spirit of God, who gives light and helps us in all things. We should therefore live so that we can have this Spirit. The ordeals we are passing through are a means of education in spiritual things. In whatever condition we as a people came, God is over us for good, as He has been in the past, from our gathering out of the world and until the present day. But it is necessary to have a testimony daily. There is no other means of being safe and progressive. When different opinions and ideas are presented before us and we have to decide, it is necessary to do so with a view to the best interests of the kingdom of God. The Lord must prove His people, that He may know on whom to rely. It is even possible that those who have been tested before in the early days of persecution, may yet have ordeals to pass through, as difficult to endure as the early ones. But if we only have the Spirit of the Lord within us and a testimony of the truth, we can bear all things and become victorious. When this Spirit prevails, it will prevent all contention, ill-will and desire for revenge, and instead of these feelings, peace and harmony will prevail and our life will agree with the divine law.

The question whether we live in harmony with the law of God is an important one to all who call themselves Latter-day Saints.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

occupied the remainder of the time. He read a portion of the 21st chapter of Exodus, containing the law of retaliation as given by Moses to Israel. He also read the law of the Gospel bearing upon the same subject and given by Christ, as recorded in Matthew 5. He then made some clear and forcible remarks explaining that the condition of Israel was such that they could not receive a higher law than that of retaliation, and pointed out the reasons why the people were in that condition. Jesus came and taught a higher law, one that will lift men nearly to the level of angels and prepare them for the reception of the Spirit of God. The Saints, he said, are under this law of the Gospel, and unless they live in accordance with it, returning good for evil, they are not the Saints of the most High, no matter what they profess themselves to be.

The choir sang the anthem, "The heavens are telling the glory of God." Benediction by W. C. Dunbar.

Master Mechanic Small of the Southern Pacific and several other officials of the same road, arrived in Ogden yesterday morning and spent the day looking over the proposed site for the shops. Yesterday \$10,000 of the \$30,000 asked by the company as a bonus, was obtained from one source alone, and the balance of the sum is guaranteed so that the shops for Ogden are now assured.

7. Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

The Lives We Live.

WHAT IS A "SOFTIE?"

They all sat chatting, two young girls and a married couple. The girls had just admitted that they were wishing for some good, jolly and nice beaux. But where were they to be found? The married man replied by naming a certain young man, who is certainly clever, well off, moral, and indeed is what could almost be called a model young man.

"Oh, but you wouldn't suggest that we should go with W—? Oh no, no, never. Not even if we never get another beau."

"Why not, pray?" asked the married man.

"Oh, he is too soft for anything; mush, mush, mushy, mush. Oh, oh! And both young ladies raised their hands in disgust and laughing remonstrance.

"We—" remarked the man, "I have known W— for years, and I can say that he is as good a young man as ever lived. If you girls are lucky enough to get such a husband as he will make you will be more than lucky, you will be blessed."

"Maybe so, but I will take a man not so good and not a bit soft," said one of the girls.

"Well, what is soft? What do you mean?" asked the puzzled man.

"Oh, I know what sort of boys or young men they mean," answered the married woman; "but I can't say why they are soft. Now, there is Johnny L—, he's soft."

"I should say so," chorused both the girls; "terribly, horribly soft."

"And M— and J—, they are soft, too, aren't they, girls?"

"Soft is no name for it. I just hate them all. I'll never get married if I have to marry such men as that."

"Well, but I haven't found out yet what a 'softie' is! Stop your laughing, girls, and tell me at once."

This was impossible to do. For although every Eve's daughter appealed to would give precisely the same decision as that given by the careless girls, yet not one of them could define what the particular quality meant. The disgusted married man remarked that he guessed it was because the young men alluded to were not dudes.

No, that was not it; it is an indefinable, illusive, and yet perfectly tangible something that floats about some men as an atmosphere. As one of the girls remarked, a man don't need to open his mouth; if he is soft, it will be seen in his smiling countenance. Certain it is, that reserved and taciturn men are rarely soft, and yet even yet, I have seen a very reserved and silent man, whom the girls used to call soft in his young days. After a man is married, he loses much of that softness, if he is lucky enough to get married, and he will find it easier to get along with women than before, when he was single. Can any of you, dear friends, solve this riddle and tell us why some men are soft?

FRIENDSHIP.

Have you a friend? Cherish her, love her, and oh, do not criticise her too harshly. The day may come to you as it does to others, when your friends will

need and cherish you. Be gentle, and if your friend needs some words of rebuke, or sharp criticism, administer them to her, in all sharpness, as you may be admonished by the Spirit. Yet, afterwards, as God tells you, show forth greater kindness, lest she esteem you an enemy. Does your friend do that which you think foolish or ill-advised? Tell her of it, don't tell others about it. She will love you for your frankness, for a true friend will never cover up your faults when they should be reformed. Would you make any sacrifice for your friend? Then remember that the sacrifice of cruel words unspoken if they bubble up to your lips when she is absent will be of more worth as friendship's offering than presents of jewels and fine purple. Is your friend given to grievous faults? Talk of them to no one but herself, and defend her when others would drag out her faults to exhibit. Does the dissection of your friends' spiritual nature ever wear a sort of cannibal aspect to you? Then love your sister, speak well of her and sharply to her. Such is true friendship, and such is worth a world of sacrifices and long suffering.

The Food We Eat.

We were talking last week about dinners. Let us exchange some ideas about soup. In some families soup appears on the table as an introduction to the dinner. But in most of cases, at least outside of the city, soup, when cooked, is the staple part of the dinner. There are many kinds of soup, from the hastily prepared vegetable soup to the elaborate mock turtle soup. The first and most important thing to watch in the preparation of this food, is that the grease is all skinned off, and that it is not served full of scraps of meat, bits of bone and strings of vegetables. If you are making your soup from ends and fragments of meat, or if you do not intend having the meat served at dinner, it is best to put the meat on with cold water, as they will draw all the juices into the water as it becomes heated. If the meat is to serve as the *piece de resistance* for the dinner, you will need to pour boiling water over the meat when you put it into the pot, so that the juices may all be kept in.

CLEAR SOUP.

Half an hour before dinner, cut up some onions, a carrot, a small turnip and if you choose, a few cabbage leaves. Let these boil hard until it is ready, when the soup should be carefully strained through a sieve and served with a slice of lemon.

GREEN TOMATO SOUP.

A quarter of an hour before dinner, cut up three ripe tomatoes, or take a few canned tomatoes, put them into the soup liquor with a small onion cut up. Let these cook until five minutes before ready to serve. Beat an egg, thicken it with a large teaspoonful of cornstarch or flour, add a piece of butter the size of an egg and a teaspoon of cream. The grease of your soup should have been most carefully removed while cooking. When your mixture is well beaten, add it to the soup, let it boil up for a moment, then strain it through a colander and serve with crackers or toasted bread. This makes a good dinner, if the meat is taken out of the pot previous to the cream being added. Some strain the soup before thickening, but it is less trouble and just as good to do so after

all is cooked. I learned to make this delicious soup from a most excellent cook and housekeeper, Aunt Lucy.

BEAN SOUP.

This soup is made in a family whose table is always spread with simple food and whose door is always open to receive friends. Your beans should be cooked the day before, and if you choose you can go through the tedious process of straining them through the strainer the night before you use them. Let me advise you to take a quart of beans (for a large family), soak them over night, cook them fifteen minutes the next day in soda water, then throw the water off, put them in the oven or in the pot with some good soup liquor and a piece of fat meat. When they are cooked soft, you can, if you choose, pour them into a baking dish, put a generous lump of butter on them with pepper (the salt should be boiled in them), then bake them for half an hour and you will find them delicious. Or you can serve them as boiled beans and they will be enjoyed. The next day, take what beans are left, we hope you had at least a pint left, mash them through a sieve, and hard work it is, too; but if you will put a little water in it will help you in straining them and then put them on the stove with a little water and about a quart of good rich milk. You should put them in a double kettle, if you have one, and if not improvise one by putting a lard bucket in your stove pot; in about fifteen minutes after they have begun boiling, taste them and season them or rather it, for it is soup now, and dish and send to the table very hot. Fresh bread and butter make a delightful accompaniment to this soup.

NOODLE SOUP.

This soup may or may not have vegetables cooked in it, just as you please. When nearly ready to serve, add noodles prepared in the following manner: Beat up an egg, and add flour enough to make rather a stiff dough. I always put the merest pinch of yeast powder into the flour, but it is not necessary; roll out the dough into a very thin sheet, sprinkle thickly with flour, roll up like a sheet of paper or a music roll, then with a sharp knife cut the roll into thin slices. If you have thoroughly floured the dough, the strips will fall apart like a thread. These should be cooked about ten minutes.

DUMPLINGS.

Either vegetable or plain soup can be used for dumplings, but it is better to have a few potatoes if any, as the dumplings thicken the soup. Dumplings should be cooked in a close and well-covered pot for a quarter of an hour, and then taken up at once. The lid should not be lifted while they are cooking. The receipt for them was given me years ago by the same friend who taught me to make bean soup. Into a quart of flour sift either a teaspoon (an even teaspoon) of soda, if you are going to use buttermilk, or two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder if sweet milk is used. Pour in the milk or buttermilk until a thick batter is made, about the same consistency as if they were to be rolled out in biscuits; but do not roll them out. Just leave them in the batter and dip a large tablespoon at a time into your soup, and then shut up the pot close and let them cook. You should serve them on a large platter, as it is not good for them to be piled one

on top of another. This quantity is for a large family. My friend used, and I dare say she does to this day, to boil them in salted water and serve them up for dessert with cream and sugar. And they make a very good dessert, too. Try them.

DANISH, OR CLARA'S DUMPLINGS.

A good Danish sifter once brought me some of the most toothsome dumplings I ever tasted, and the other day, my aunt made me some more. They are real Danish dumplings, and if you like good things, make some. Put about a teacupful of milk into a spider or saucepan; when it boils, thicken it with flour until it is like smooth mush. Take it up, and add when cool a well beaten egg. This can be set aside and used whenever you wish, as it will keep for several days, especially in the winter. When ready for dumplings, take this mixture out in a dessert spoon and put it in the soup. It will come out the shape of an egg if you are careful in dipping it with the spoon, and it is very delicious. My Danish friends sometimes add spices, such as nutmeg or cinnamon, but I prefer them with only the salt as flavoring.

Address:

MRS. FRANCES M. RICHARDS,
Care DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Selected Receipts

Johnny Cake.—Take one cup each of sour milk and Indian meal, and two-thirds of a cup of flour, one small teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one beaten egg. Add the milk, in which the soda is dissolved, to the egg, salt and sugar; stir in the butter, meal and flour, rapidly, and bake thirty minutes in a quick oven. Sweet milk and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder may be substituted for the sour milk and soda.

White cake.—Rub to a cream two cups of sugar and two thirds of a cup of butter. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder into three cups of flour and add, alternately, with one cup of milk to the cream. Beat thoroughly the whites of seven eggs and cut and fold them into the mixture. Use almond flavoring or lay thin strips of citron on the batter while pouring it into the pan. Bake from forty-five minutes to an hour in a slow oven.

Eggless Cake.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of chopped and seeded raisins, one-half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves, half a nutmeg.

One-egg Cake.—Cream one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter; add the beaten yolk of one egg, beat all together; one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little boiling water and one-third cupful of sour milk; beat again; add one and one-half cupfuls of flour, slowly stirring it smooth all the time; and lastly the well beaten white of the egg.

Sponge Cake.—Two eggs well beaten, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour (before it is sifted), one teaspoonful of cream of tartar sifted with the flour several times, one teaspoonful of extract of lemon, one teaspoonful of salt. Stir all together until perfectly smooth, then add one teacupful of boiling water in which one-half teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; stir briskly and put in the oven as soon as possible.

Sponge Pudding.—Three well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one-fourth cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour and two teacupfuls of baking powder thoroughly sifted with it. Bake thirty minutes. Eat with lemon sauce. Make as follows: Boil one cupful of granulated sugar in two cupfuls of hot water; wet a tablespoonful of cornstarch in cold water; add to the boiling water and boil ten minutes. Add juice and grated rind of one lemon and a tablespoonful of butter. —*From the Housekeeper.*

Mrs. Palmer's Codfish Balls.—Take a piece of codfish, not the boneless kind, have it picked and then boil it until it is soft; boil the potatoes in a separate pan; mash the potatoes and codfish together until the mixture is as fine as it can possibly be; take a large lump of butter and add enough milk to make it mix well; mould it in little balls ready to be fried. It is very much better to make the balls the day before they are fried. The proportions are about as follows: To 3 pounds of codfish take 5 pounds of potatoes, 3 eggs, ¼ pound of butter and milk enough to mix it thoroughly.

Chicken pot-pies of New England. Cook the chicken with strips of salt pork until both are tender. Rub butter and flour together and put into the water in which the chicken was cooked. Use enough to make a rich gravy. Make a crust with baking powder, flour, butter and milk, as you would for tea biscuit. Roll out the crust to about one inch of thickness and spread it over the pot, cutting it in various places. Let boil for twenty-five minutes and serve as nicely as possible. You will have a delicious dish and one which will make you dream of your mother's cooking.

Mrs. Croly's plum pudding. Take one pound of fine bread crumbs; two tablespoonfuls of flour; eight eggs, well beaten; one pound of clean currants; half pound beef kidney suet; one pound of cut and stoned raisins; two ounces of mixed candied citron, lemon and orange peel; half cup, not more, of granulated sugar; one even small teaspoonful of salt; one large or two small nutmegs grated. Mix, either with sweet cider or with Catawaba wine, using rather more than a pint—enough to make it stir thick. Boil in a quart mould, well buttered. It must be tied down very firmly and must boil, without ceasing, for four hours. When it is turned out on a china dish have ready a cup of blanched almonds, and stick these in the pudding. Just before bringing it in, pour cognac over it and set fire to it. Serve with a rich sauce.

"By clean currants," said Mrs. Croly, "I mean that you are to buy what called clean currants and then rub them through a colander with flour. This removes the broken stems and the grit which always clings to them. The suet is also to be chopped fine in flour and strained through a colander. I use only wine from which the fusil oil has been extracted. At Christmas, of course, the pudding is decorated with mistletoe and holly berries." —*The World.*

Fair Hands for All.

Sunday Journal.—What is rarer than a beautiful hand, beautifully kept? Nothing.

What avails a lovely face and figure, though perfectly gowned, if your eyes are soon to be shocked by the sight of a rough, red hand, with ill-kept finger

nails, or, rather, nails that are strangers to any keeping at all?

The latest method in artistic manicuring demands that the hands be given a thorough massage previous to the commencement of the treatment proper.

It is highly grateful to the tired hands of the pianist and writer, as well as the weary, work-stiffened fingers of the typewriters and all others who earn their bread by the sweat of the hands. It strengthens and refreshes the hands, giving that feeling of exquisite cleanliness which a Turkish bath imparts to the body.

The question is often asked: "Why are my hands so rough and yours so smooth?" This question is best answered in the Yankee fashion by asking another: "What kind of soap do you use?" The fair customer looks as though you suspected her of using a cheap article. Ten to one she will immediately give you the name of some highly perfumed soap and will seem greatly surprised when you explain that the unperfumed soaps are the best. A goodly share of all the troubles of the skin of the hands originates from the diseased, fatty matter in highly scented soaps. Always endeavor to use a soap that will replace as much of the natural oil of the skin as possible, for it is that only which keeps the skin soft and smooth.

Owing to the excessive dryness of our American climate we need to hold in all our natural oil if we would keep at bay that foe of women's happiness—wrinkles.

The outer or scarf skin, through dryness, becomes looser than the under layer, hence wrinkles. And right here is the place to say a word about the "instantaneous wrinkle removers," which are professed to do away with wrinkles of both young and old. There is no preparation yet discovered which will in itself accomplish this. But in the hands of a scientific "masseur," and with the aid of a pure oil, they can by constant care be kept away, but not through any virtue of the preparation used.

The massage will strengthen the muscles which have become flabby and the oil will feed and fatten the skin, thereby causing it to become smooth and firm.

If you would have smooth, white hands, keep them out of hot water. Use a pure soap and always take time to thoroughly dry them.

Too frequent use of the nail-brush will cause that painful condition of the finger ends called hang-nails.

Never bite or tear them off, but clip with a sharp pair of scissors and anoint with a little cold cream to prevent the irritation which would otherwise arise.

Never put steel instruments under the nails. Every time one is used you unconsciously prick the delicate skin and soon you will begin to notice a dark, dirty line under the nails, for which you can not account, and which nothing will remove but time and disuse of the steel instruments.

A little orange wood stick will be found to be a very effective agent with which to clean the nails, and to daily press away the encroaching skin which seems so determined to hide from view that chief beauty of our nails, the ball moon.

If the hands are rough, wear a loose pair of kid gloves. Allow them to remain on all night. In the morning wash in

tepid water, using a little French almond meal, and your hands will be much improved.

Highly polished, pointed and painted nails have long since been discarded, except by those with whom exaggeration is a card.

A nail should keep as far as possible the general outline of the finger's end. But there can be no rule in this matter, as the nails, like the hair, should be cut in the manner most becoming to the wearer.

Give a little more attention and time to this particular branch of the toilet and I am sure, by your improved feelings and appearance, you will be more than repaid.

The Clothes We Wear.

HOW TO CLEAN FURS.

Notwithstanding the old idea that really good furs will wear forever, the owner of a nice sealskin jacket, or a fine ermine cape, cannot repress a sigh of disappointment when she looks at her furs for the first time since their long summer seclusion.

"It may be true," sighs she, "that my furs will never wear out. But it is equally true that they look very shabby after lying in a camphor chest for six months. Why, some of this fur is so flattened that it actually looks as if it were moth-eaten."

If a furrier has had charge of the furs during the summer they are all right now, for a dealer has every convenience for cleaning and keeping furs. But if the home mother has taken them into her own keeping she will no doubt be glad, at this time, to learn how her treasures may be renovated and made as "good as new."

Ermine and sealskin are best cleaned with soft flannel. Rub the fur delicately against the grain, and when it has been thoroughly lifted and reversed, so to speak, dip the flannel into common flour and rub lightly any spots that look dark or dirty. Shake the fur well and rub with a clean, dry flannel until the flour is all removed.

Sable, chinchilla, squirrel and monkey skin may be very nicely cleaned with hot bran. Get a small quantity of bran meal and heat it in the oven until it is quite warm. Rub stiffly into the fur and leave for a few minutes before shaking to free it from the bran.

Mink may be cleaned and freshened with warm cornmeal, and, like the other short haired furs, may be done without removing the lining. But the long-haired furs are best ripped apart and freed from stuffing and lining.

Those who may not care to go to the trouble of taking fur garments apart will find that the simple remedies described will go a long way towards making the jackets and capes look clean, even if not ripped apart.

ALWAYS IN FASHION.

It is stated with a good deal of gravity, that "to be economical is to be fashionable." Now this may or may not be true, but one can be assured that proper economy is always in good taste, and the taking good care of one's wardrobe a sign of good-breeding.

A little economy worth practicing consists in straightening out a bunch of crushed flowers, to be placed upon an evening chapeau and draping over with some illusion, which, contrasting in color, will freshen the blossoms, which may have suffered in service.

Loosely fold and place in a box the face veils now so generally worn.

It is a good thing to preserve black silk mits, even when they are past wearing, for when an unsightly rip that cannot be mended comes in the thumb of a new pair, the skillful needlewoman can cut a new thumb from an unworn part of the old mit, and after carefully shaping it like the other, insert it in the new pair. This bit of needle-work will often save the price of a new pair.

The lightest gloves clean best. Like light silk vest fronts they are easily cleaned in gasoline when soiled.

Another thing the economical woman does is to always keep a small bottle of olive oil for the sole purpose of rubbing off her walking shoes. This preserves the leather and keeps them looking just like new. In the matter of gowns and the small belongings of the toilet, be as economical as you deem proper, but do not hoard up your pleasant words, your smiles and good humor; unlimited extravagance in these is to be encouraged, for unlike other excesses, it will bring back on the outlay a hundred per cent. of happiness.—*Housekeeper.*

Our Children.

Says a correspondent of the *New York World*: I should like to say a few words in answer to a letter which appeared some time ago in a valuable paper regarding the punishment of children.

I think that more often than not unruly children are the results of selfish training on the part of their mothers, for all training is selfish, whether it be over-indulgent or neglectful, which is due to any other motive than the good of the child concerned.

There never was, I think, since time began a really good mother who had a bad child, but there are a great many so-called good and religious mothers who have very bad children, which, I think, is all due to the same trouble, selfishness. Let a mother be perfectly unselfish and good herself, let her study to remove her own faults, and she will find it much easier to manage her children as she wishes.

Every child is going to be a certain amount of trouble to its mothers, and it depends on her whether she will take it when the child is young, and gently guide its mind, gain its deepest love and confidence, and check and remove its faults while making herself its best beloved, or she will take it in tears and remorse when the child, grown too old to be guided, breaks her heart by neglect and disobedience.

As for a way to punish children, that is no longer a problem when a child known that yes means yes and no, no, and when love and respect go hand in hand. But I do not think that a light spanking ever hurt any child, and it is much to be preferred to various other modes of punishment, such as sending a child to bed or putting in dark closets, which last is perfectly wicked. Only I think that spanking should be regarded as the extreme punishment, never threatened in vain and above all never promised at some future time, as that is the worst kind of cruelty, instead of being a correction as it is meant to be.

But oh, if only more women would realize what a noble thing is a perfect mother, how they would strive to become one; they would count no struggle

too hard or sacrifice too great for the attainment of that end.

How grandly the image of a perfect mother stands out in her children's minds, alike their beacon and their compass, her crown her own sweet deeds and untiring tenderness, her mantle the love and reverence of her husband and child. She reigns a queen in her home than whom no sovereign ever had a more enduring throne.

And then if death should call her from them she will have so left her impress and example on her home that those she left shall still continue to follow in her footsteps, loving her more and more, and more and more realizing her perfections until they are again reunited. Who can tell the worth of noble woman? Her price is far above rubies. Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her. Surely the most beautiful words ever said of woman.

Dresses for Little Girls.

Says the *Housekeeper*: A very dainty and impressive dress for a girl can be made of plain woolen material, the light shades making up the prettiest; cut a plain round skirt not too full. Just above a hem of about two inches in depth, put three rows of velvet ribbon; make a plain bodice with a round yoke, sew on three rows of velvet ribbon around the yoke; make the belt of the goods, striped with velvet. Sleeves, leg-of-mutton shape, plain at the waist and trimmed with the velvet ribbon, and the collar plain and high.

A charming dress for a little girl of six to nine years is made with a kilted skirt of woolen plaid in red and golden-brown, mounted in box-pleats, vest of gold-brown velvet, to harmonize with color in plaid, and trim with lapels of red silk; this, opening on a waistcoat of the plaid goods, tightened at the waist in front by a silver buckle, puffed sleeves, broad at the shoulder, of plaid with deep cuff of velvet.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night. In the absence of President Loofbourov, Councilman Beardsley was called to the chair. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Karriek, Evans, Horn, Simondt, Wantland, Kelly, Hardy, Moran—11. Absent—Loofbourov, Bell, Helms—3.

Recorder Stanton and his assistant, Elmer Ellsworth, were both absent, and Fred Dennis acted as chief clerk. The minutes of the meeting of Friday night last were read, amended and approved, after which

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

Groesbeck Brothers asked to be allowed to lay a private sidewalk in front of their new store at 267 south Main street. Board of public works.

The board of education asked for a number of permanent sidewalk grades. Referred to the city engineer.

H. B. Elder and others asked for certain improvements on Seventh West street. Committee on streets.

TO FINISH THE EAGLE GATE.

Spencer Clawson, chairman of the Eagle Gate committee, W. S. McCormick and M. S. Walker and others asked the City Council to appropriate

the sum of \$1773.19 for the completion of that old land mark, the Eagle Gate. The total cost of construction \$4400. The petition was referred to the committee on Improvements.

"PEOPLE'S HOTEL."

Frank Munroe asked the council to give him a hotel liquor license. Mr. Munroe pledges himself to keep a perfectly respectable hotel and saloon in case his petition is granted. The hotel is to be known as the "People's hotel" and is to be run in connection with the variety theater on Commercial street.

FOOD INSPECTOR.

The mayor sent in a communication in which he announced the appointment of A. S. Kendall as city food inspector.

On motion of Moran the matter was referred to the sanitary committee but not until after several of the councilmen had told in glowing language what they knew about the new officeholder and his qualifications as a food inspector.

Kloh asked where Mr. Kendall had obtained his experience.

Kelly responded in "Nephi, Jubah county."

Rich—The meat markets of "Little Chicago" are not very large and if Mr. Kendall's experience is no larger than this burg of the far south I do not anticipate that he will serve the city very well.

Kelly—The meat markets of that city are not very large but their beefs are whoppers—veritable mastadons. (Laughter.) I will say further that I have known Mr. Kendall for years and know him well. He was a school teacher here some years ago and will serve the city with credit. He was raised in a butcher shop and will understand his business.

Moran—Oh, I know lots of members who were raised in the butcher shops but that is no sign that we must make food inspectors of the . . .

Moran then laughed and so did several of his colleagues. Discussion then ceased.

SIDEWALKS.

The city engineer sent in a communication stating that there was no ordinance fixing the sidewalks on First street. He recommended that the width of sidewalks be fixed at about thirty per cent of the width of the streets. This would make the width of the sidewalks as follows: For streets 50 feet wide, 7½-foot sidewalks; 58-foot streets, 8½-foot sidewalks; 60-foot streets, 9-foot sidewalks; 66-foot streets, 10-foot sidewalks; 70-foot streets, 10½-foot sidewalks; 80-foot streets, 12-foot sidewalks; 82-foot streets, 12-foot sidewalks; 89-foot streets, 15-foot sidewalks; 132-foot streets, 20-foot sidewalks. Referred to the committee on streets.

The board of public works sent in a contract with Frank Harrigan for the crosswalks on Main and West Temple streets between Second and Sixth South streets. The contract was approved. The contract price is \$2.65 per square yard.

In regard to the complaint of Third South street property owners in relation to the condition of the sidewalk in front of the Brooks Arcade, the street committee's report recommending that, if the owners did not put in a good sidewalk within thirty days the

city do the work and charge the same to the property, was adopted.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Loolibow entered the Council chamber at this juncture of the proceedings and Councilman Bearseley vacated his chair for him.

THEY WILL GET LIGHT.

On recommendation of the committee on public works electric lights were ordered erected at the intersection of Eighth West and North Temple streets, Eighth South and Third West streets, Fifth West and Second North streets.

WATER PIPE ORDERED.

The committee on waterworks recommended the purchase of 800 feet of 16-inch and 400 feet of 8-inch water pipe, and that the work of laying the same be prosecuted with all reasonable haste so as not to interfere with street paving next spring. Adopted.

"OLD CROW."

W. F. Shelton, superintendent of sewer, sent in a bill for \$1.15 for a bottle of "Old Crow."

This caused a general laugh, and Rich expressed his ignorance as to what "Old Crow" meant.

The chair stated that Crow was what himself and fellow politicians took after election, they having played with the leading side. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lawson said that if it was not absolutely necessary to know where that \$1.15 had gone to, he would inform the city treasury sentinels that it had been used for the purchase of a bottle of liquor for a couple of men who were compelled to make a cruise through the sewer to investigate its internal operations. (Laughter.) If some of the councilmen had undertaken the job they would have probably taken several bottles or a barrel with them in order to counteract the effects of the odor so peculiar to sewer mains.

Folland suggested that the free use of coffee would probably have been more effective as a guard against disease.

Jesting continued in this line until the verge of personalities was reached, after which the bill was allowed.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

The committee on streets reported as follows on the matter of the application of the Salt Lake City Railway company and the protest of the property owners on the same:

First—As to the West Temple and Roper street line, we recommend that the railway company be requested to compact and operate the line on West Temple street for one-third the distance between Ninth South and Roper street, promptly, provided that the property owners set back the fences and widen the street ten feet on each side, as heretofore agreed. We recommend that an extension of six months be given on the remaining part of the franchise, viz., two-thirds of the distance on West Temple street and on Roper street.

Second—As to the Capitol hill line we recommend that the company be requested to accept a franchise along Current street, from Center street to the Capitol grounds, in lieu of the present route via Main street, from First North to the Capitol grounds.

Third—As to the Seventh East and Roper street line, we recommend that no action be taken at present.

We recommend that the papers be referred to the city attorney to prepare the

necessary resolutions covering our recommendations.

STREET SPRINKLING CUT DOWN.

After thirty minutes' discussion it was decided to "lay off" about one-third of the sprinkling wagons for the season.

THE PARK COMMISSION MEASURE.

Mr. Lawson's pet measure, an ordinance providing for the creation of a public park commission consisting of five citizens was called up.

Hardy moved to refer it to the city council sitting as a board of revision on ordinances.

Moran moved to amend by postponing action for one week. Lost.

The ordinance was read the first time after which it was laid on the table until the next meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were then made:

Barrill Bros.	\$ 2.25
A. W. Cairns & Co.	3.75
Intermountain Electric Company	1.85
Intermountain Electric Company	3.00
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Company	16.00
Herold Publishing Company	4.00
Salt Lake City Foundry and Mfg. Co.	8.00
Tribune Publishing Company	108.74
Tribune Job Printing Co.	34.00
Salt Lake Lithograph Company	12.50
Salt Lake City Gas Company	124.00
Utah Commercial Savings Bank	180.00
Kaiser & Gillette	80.00
Holy Cross Hospital	61.00
E. Glanville	1.50
People's Forwarding Company	6.00
G. Scott & Co.	67.14
T. C. Bailey	5.00
Utah Paint and Oil Company	50.00
J. W. Farrell & Co.	9.00
Salt Lake P. L. & H. Company	13.00
A. W. Cairns & Co.	3.25
Wolstenholme & Morris	52.00
Barrill Bros.	2.25
Salt Lake Lithograph Company	2.00
Salt Lake Lithograph Company	12.50
Brown & Carter	7.00
Utah R. & S. Company	7.10
J. C. Murphy & Co.	4.00
Grocer Printing Company	3.75
W. D. Gray	4.00
E. Hall & Co.	4.70
A. W. Cairns & Co.	4.00
Eagle Foundry & Mfg. Company	131.50
Frederick Park Brick Company	18.00
J. H. Camp	8.25
Salt Lake City Railway Co.	1.30
Bridge, Kirk & Co.	1.15
W. F. Shelton	1.00
J. S. Morse & Co.	174.80
U. & M. Machinery Co.	49.10
Goldsmith & Co.	52.00
W. F. Shelton	5.00
Cunningham & Co.	5.25
C. H. Parsons	6.00
S. L. Lithograph Co.	46.50
U. F. Railway Co.	260.00
J. E. Forsberg & Co.	4.10
Driver Mercantile Co.	4.00
Sykes & Co.	4.00
William Harkins	2.70
Charles Turner	76.00
Wolstenholme & Morris	42.00
Tribune Job Printing Co.	34.00
E. C. Coffin Hardware Co.	3.75
T. E. Armstrong	13.15
E. Scott	2.00
Eagle P. & Mfg. Co.	24.00
Sidewalk rebates	500.21

FIREPROOFING PROPOSITION.

City Engineer Doremus then reported on his figures for the fireproofing of the third floor of the joint city and county building. The cost of the floor under the original plan would be \$9179.59. To make it fireproof it would cost \$25,315.86, a difference of \$16,135.97. Fireproofing the third floor would make some additional strength to certain columns on the other floors necessary, and this he estimated at \$1200. The contractor's figures were \$16,551.59.

The report of the Engineer was referred to the joint city and county building committee, with power to act, by the following vote:

Ayes—Beardsley, Evans, Folland, Horn, Kelly, Loofbourrow, Moran, Wantland—8.

Noes—Hardy, Karrick, Rich, Simond—4.

At the meeting of the City Council last night Horn offered a resolution providing that the street supervisor be authorized to offer a reward of \$25 for information that would lead to the conviction of any one who maliciously mutilates or destroys street signs.

Horn stated in support of the resolution that the new signs had cost the city about \$3500, and that they were being destroyed in all parts of the city by hoodlums and vandals. He wanted an example made of some one. Whom he did not care as long as he was guilty. He thought a reward would materially assist in bringing the culprits to justice.

Moran said the offering of a reward would simply have the effect of encouraging the boys to break the signs down. If they could get \$25 for squealing on a pal they would do it and in that way they would become pretty expensive to the city.

Rich said he had been a boy himself and he knew boys like that. He thought, however, that they should be dealt with when caught, but he was opposed to the resolution.

Kelly took the same view of the matter as Rich.

Simond and Beardsley both thought the boys of Salt Lake were very bad and should be taught a lesson that they would not soon forget. The former declared that the signs were monuments of enterprise on the part of the Liberal administration and should be cared for and protected.

Folland said such remarks were entirely uncalled for from Mr. Simond who was a new comer here. He was contracted in his views and warped in his judgment. Salt Lake City had street signs before Mr. Simond set foot in Salt Lake and they were not placed in position by or at the expense of Liberals either. He thought the committee on improvements who perpetrated the monstrosity of erecting the new signs should be prosecuted instead of the boys whom they were seeking so hard to punish.

On motion of Hardy the resolution was amended so as to make the reward \$10 instead of \$25.

TO PROTECT THE ASPHALT.

A resolution by Horn prohibiting the building of bonfires upon any asphalt streets of the city was passed and the attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance to that effect.

BUILDING REPORT.

Lawson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the building inspector of Salt Lake city at once proceed to list and compile with his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1892, all those buildings erected or made during the present year in all those additions and subdivisions adjoining said city on the south and lying between tenth or Roper and Twelfth South streets. That for such services he be paid not to exceed \$30 for the time necessarily employed therein.

FOR NEW SIDEWALKS.

Ordinances levying special taxes for the construction of sidewalks were passed as follows:

On both sides of First South street between Eighth and Twelfth East streets. Tax \$1.20 per linear front foot.

On both sides of First South street between East and West Temple streets. Tax \$5.00 per linear front foot.

On both sides of First South street between East Temple and State streets. Tax \$5.00 per linear front foot.

On both sides of Second South street between East Temple and State streets. Tax \$5.00 per linear front foot.

THE CITY SHOULD FOOT THE BILL.

Hardy called attention to the claim of Dr. John Park for the breaking down of his fence and dumping gravel on his lot when the contractors were grading State street. It was stated that the matter was in the hands of the engineer. A report on the matter was called for to be presented at the next meeting.

HEISE AFTER WANTLAND.

Heise moved that the committee on streets be reorganized so as to place one councilman from each precinct on the committee. Referred to the president.

THE PARK COMMISSION ORDINANCE came up and was read the first time and after a long and tiresome discussion was laid on the table until the next meeting.

TO REMOVE COBBLESTONES.

Hardy introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the street supervisor shall at once be authorized to have all cobblestones and other obstructions on Main street from South Temple to First South street and First South street from West Temple to First East street be removed at once as it is interfering with the business of the merchants on the above streets and that a bill for the expense of same be presented to the contractors for payment.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held last night. President Loofbourrow being absent Horn was called to the chair. The members present were Rich, Folland, Hardy, Karrick, Evans, Beardsley, Heise, Simond, Kelly, Moran, Lawson—11.

Absent—Loofbourrow, Wantland, Bell—8.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read, amended and approved, after which President Loofbourrow entered and his chair was vacated for him by Mr. Horn.

Councilman Folland called attention to the fact that the communication from Ex-Deputy Recorder, which was rejected on Thursday night, appeared in the minutes and that Deputy Recorder Pro Tem Vandenberg had failed to read it.

President Loofbourrow declared that such omissions made no difference, as there had really been no meeting of the City Council since Tuesday night. The session or alleged session held on Thursday night was informal and illegal. The charter provided that special meetings could be held only when a proper notice or call was issued.

Simond said there certainly had been a meeting and he believed it was a legal one.

Beardsley said that the committee on sewers had not met on Thursday

and during their deliberations the councilmen had agreed to meet on Thursday night.

Folland moved that the vote whereby the minutes of Thursday night's meeting was approved be reconsidered in order that the Ellsworth communication might be expunged.

The question was discussed at length and was about to be passed when Mr. Folland asked the chair if it was proper, courteous or legal to read a portion of the minutes and omit the remainder.

The Chair—The minutes ought to be read in full. The entire record of the proceedings of the Council should come before it at its subsequent meeting for approval or disapproval.

Again there was an effort to pass the omitted part of the minutes when Rich sprung the point that only those portions of the minutes which were made were approved. It was, however, passed amidst a good deal of dissatisfaction.

A RECORDER PRO TEM.

Folland and President Loofbourrow held a brief whispered consultation after which the announcement that a deputy recorder pro tem should be chosen in order to legalize the proceedings.

On motion of Heise Clerk Vandenberg was so chosen.

Simond stated that if the meeting of Tuesday night was illegal that Mr. Ellsworth was still deputy recorder and that the appointment of Mr. Vandenberg was superfluous, but the chair held otherwise.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The regular business of the meeting was then taken up.

MATTERS REFERRED.

W. S. McCormick objected to the location of two electric light poles within the sidewalk curb in front of his building, and suggested that one pole located outside the curb at the corner would answer the purpose. Committee on streets with power to act.

W. S. McCormick presented a bill of \$17.08 for the sidewalk intersection at the McCormick block. Referred to board of public works.

F. M. Pinneo and others asked that Goltz street be graded and put in good condition. Committee on streets.

Harris asked that \$24.28 special sprinkling tax be refunded, on the ground that there had at no time during the sprinkling season been any street sprinkling in the vicinity of his property. Committee on sprinkling.

MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

The following was read:

To the President and City Council:

Gentlemen—The report of the committee on sewerage recommending the acceptance of the bid of Jones & Jacobs to furnish Worthington sewer pump and plant, adopted by the Council on the 11th inst., authorizes me to close a contract with Jones & Jacobs in accordance with this bid. I respectfully decline to execute this authority for the following reasons, to wit: The city does not own a foot of land at or near the point of the discharge of the sewer pipe connected with the present sewer plant, nor has it ever acquired any easement or right to discharge the sewerage where it has always been done and where it is contemplated that it shall continue to be so dis-

charged. It is a matter of astonishment that the present plant should have been erected at a cost of many thousands of dollars without the city having first acquired rights under which the sewerage could have been discharged without the city becoming liable as a trespasser. It would in my judgment now be unwise to expend the additional amount proposed in increasing the capacity of the present plant without first acquiring, as should have been done in the first instance, the rights which are essential to the continued use of the plant. At present a suit for heavy damages and an injunction is pending against the city, and other suits of a like nature are being threatened. It is not and cannot be reasonably claimed that the city can except by permission or sufferance of the owners of the contiguous lands continue to discharge the sewerage at the present point of discharge; therefore the operation of the present sewerage plant may at the pleasure of such owners be entirely stopped. I therefore recommend that steps at once be taken, either by purchase or condemnation proceedings to acquire for the city such lands or easements as may be found necessary to insure the continuous operation of the present and any future sewer plant which may be erected.

Soon after the inauguration of the present administration, in company with a number of councilmen, I visited the present sewer plant, and such is our astonishment we found that a large portion of the sewerage was being discharged into the Jordan river, for the reason that the quantity of sewerage matter was too great for the capacity of the pump. That the plant itself was located, so to speak, down in a sink hole, and that nearly all of the sewerage came from a point east of a line running north and south sufficient fall to carry away the sewerage by gravitation; that a discharge of a portion of the sewerage into the river was an unavoidable necessity, and must remain so until other means be provided to dispose of the same. For this necessity the present administration is in no wise responsible, but the existence of such necessity imposed upon the Council the duty of devising the means for relief in consequence of which, at my request, Mr. Hardy made a motion for the appointment of a committee, with the city engineer associated, charged with the duty of investigating and reporting to the council upon the practicability and utility of a gravity sewerage line. It was thought that a line following the course of the river would be available and furnish speedy relief; that the idea was a mistaken one has been shown by the report of the committee. The matter is of such complication, magnitude and moment as not to permit of the making of any mistakes, hence delay has been unavoidable. Sanitary considerations as well as the convenience demand that a system of sewerage be at this time adopted that will meet the emergencies of the city for all time. In my opinion the only system that will meet the desired ends is one by which the great body of the sewerage will be carried away by gravitation. Such a system will cost more in the first instance, but in the end will be the most economical and certainly the most effective.

At present the city has a balance in the treasury. It has three hundred thousand of bonds for sale. These assets with the current revenues of the city make it reasonably safe to enter upon an enterprise so costly as the proposed gravity sewer. That the building of such a sewer is an imperative necessity which is present urges itself upon the attention of the Council is certain. I therefore suggest that a point has been reached that the future expenditures of the city should be gauged so as not to endanger this most

urgent improvement, and recommend that immediate steps for its construction be taken. With its consummation the proposed plant will be unnecessary. But it is suggested, as it will require a considerable time to build a gravity sewer, that the proposed plant should be built to dispose of the sewerage in the meantime. The present plant after the gravity system shall have been completed will be sufficient to handle the sewerage most of the gravity line for many years to come. The injury arising from the discharge of the sewerage into the river is not so great as has generally been made to appear, of course the water is rendered thereby unfit to drink, but otherwise the river is not near as great a menace to health as the surface closets, wells and cesspools of the city.

I think the best way to meet the emergency would be for the city to furnish artesian water to those who are dependent on the river for water, if any such there be, and until the gravity system shall be completed, let the sewerage run into the river as it has done ever since the present plant was first erected.

I have received the attached communications which explain themselves and to which I direct the attention of the council.

LAND PURCHASE RECOMMENDED.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan recommended that the council purchase 100 acres of land in City Creek canyon owned by Samuel Simpson. It contained three good springs and could be bought for \$3500. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

TO TAKE UP AND RELAY.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan also recommended that before Main street is paved the 12-inch pipe now laid be taken up and relaid thirty-two feet from the curb line on one side the street and an 8-inch main be laid on the other side of the street. Committee on waterworks.

FOOD INSPECTOR'S SALARY.

The committee on sanitation reported recommending that the appointment of A. S. Kendall as food inspector be confirmed. Adopted.

Mr. Kendall's salary was fixed at \$100 per month after a thirty minutes' debate and an effort on the part of Kelly, Beardsley, Simonds and Evans to make his remuneration \$1800 per year.

Mr. Kendall was required to give a bond of \$1000 signed by two sureties guaranteeing the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He is further required to report his labors to the City Council at its first meeting of each month.

TO ABOLISH A COMMITTEE.

Moran took the floor and smilingly moved that the committee appointed several months ago to investigate the condition of Liberty Park and the charges of Mr. Lawson in regard to the disgraceful manner in which it had been kept be abolished.

After some discussion the motion prevailed. Rich only voting against it.

ONLY ON AUTHORITY.

Folland offered the following resolution which was laid over until next Tuesday night:

Resolved, That the street supervisor do work only on the order of the council, except in the matter of repairs which should be done only on the written order of a majority of the members of the street committee.

FAVORS PROVO SLATE.

Hardy offered the following:

Resolved, That the slate used in the first proofing of the roof of the joint city and county building be of Utah slate from the Provo slate quarries and the city recorder shall notify the county court of the actions of this council.

Rich and Kelly spoke against the resolution.

Lawson said he was very much in favor of the resolution but he was sorry to announce that the slate to be used on the joint public building had already arrived from the East and was now being unloaded on the Eighth ward square. Notwithstanding this explanation the resolution was referred to the committee on the joint city and county building.

TO LOWER AN INTERSECTION.

Rich offered the following which was referred to the board of public works:

Resolved, That the board of public works be instructed to cut down the intersection on Main street and First South, pave the same with blocks, and also make crossovers on First South East Commercial street, and on First South West at Richards street, said work to be pushed with all dispatch.

SEWER CONNECTION.

Mr. Lawson offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The committee on sewerage made a report to this Council relative to a petition from the board of education asking for a sewer connection for their Lincoln school, which was granted providing they pay the cost thereof and upon the engineer returning an estimate of cost to the Council, and as the board is very anxious to prosecute this work, and as there will be a question as to the proper manner to make said connection; therefore be it

Resolved, That the same be referred to the sewer committee and city engineer with power to act.

WANT IT ANNULLED.

The petition of the residents along the line of the West side Rapid Transit company on First West, Ninth South and Second West, that the franchise of said company be annulled, on the grounds that the company was not complying with the provisions of its franchise, was referred to the committee on streets.

SHORT WEIGHT IN COAL.

Two ordinances upon the short weight coal matter were then presented.

The first simply required the dealers in coal to furnish a certificate of the weight of the coal delivered by them from a city weighmaster, and provided a penalty of not more than \$100 for a refusal to do so.

The second ordinance, offered by Moran, specified that a ton of coal shall be twenty hundred weight and that the dealer shall deliver to the purchaser a certificate of weight from the city weighmaster, showing the weight of the coal and the wagon or cart. For violation of any of the provisions of the bill or the selling for a ton less than 2,000 pounds or any part of a ton in proportion there was a penalty of not less than \$20 or more than \$50.

Both ordinances were referred to the committee on municipal laws, with instructions to look into the matter of the screening of coal, providing for a check system of weighing, and for other safeguards preventing fraud and deceit on the part of coal dealers.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The meeting of the Board of Education last evening was presided over by Vice-President Nelson. The other members in attendance were Trustees Alf, Young, Pratt, Pike, Newman, Raybould, Dooly and Baldwin.

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

G. W. Sharp asked for a position as janitor of one of the new school buildings. C. A. Vanderhoof applied 'or he put as janitor of the Lowell school in the Twentieth ward. William Fowler asked for the position as janitor of the Lowell school.

The committee on furniture and supplies will consider these applications.

Clerk McMillan, of the Third district court, forwarded two bills; one for \$17 and the other for \$21.75. They were accompanied by the following letter: To the Members of the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed herewith find bills due me for clerk's fees in the Third district court earned in the cases therein entitled, and which are wholly unpaid.

Mr. P. L. Williams, the attorney of the board, has approved the same as a just charge against your board. If found correct please make appropriation for payment.

Respectfully,

H. G. McMILLAN.

Referred to the finance committee.

NOT REPLIED TO.

The clerk stated that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last evening, he had notified the Hendley & Meyer Engineering company to at once commence work on the heating and ventilating apparatus at the Bryant school, but had received no reply.

SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL ROOMS.

From the superintendent of schools the following was read:

Permit me to report that two school rooms already rented from the Sixteenth Ecclesiastical ward are now ready for occupancy. I would respectfully ask for authority from the board to place necessary furniture in the rooms, blackboards, seats, etc., and in conjunction with the committee on teachers engage two teachers for the positions thus created.

Respectfully,

J. F. MILLSPAUGH.

The matter was referred to the committee on furniture and supplies, with power to act.

AS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended:

First.—That the outside basement walls of the Frank in school be cemented up to the grade line.

Second.—That the piers over the boys' and girls' entrances at the Washington school be increased in thickness and that the walls of the flues be also increased from four to eight inches in thickness from the first story to the roof.

Third.—That four dwarf brick walls be constructed in the Hamilton school building from the basement to the level of the vestibule floor, each to be twenty-one feet long; also, that a partition wall be constructed in the boys' toilet room, so as to divide it into two

rooms; also, that the outside basement walls be cemented to the grade line.

Fourth.—That the committee be authorized to rent the Presbyterian building in the Ontario addition, on Second West street, at a monthly rental of \$20 per month, and that the clerk execute a lease of the same from September 1, 1892.

Fifth.—That the committee be authorized to lease the Davis building at \$18 per month. This building was occupied by the board for school purposes last year at a rental of \$10 per month. Mr. Davis, the owner, has increased the size to nearly double its former capacity; we also recommend that said rent be from September 1st.

Sixth.—With reference to the proposition hereto attached of Croxford Brothers & Bryan, contractors of the Hamilton school, to substitute cement for wood walnut through the entire building, your committee recommend that the proposition be not entertained, but that the wooden walnut be put in as provided in the specifications.

Seventh.—That Mr. Pinney be authorized to have galvanized iron roll placed thereon.

The report was approved after some discussion.

FOR THE CITY ENGINEER.

The committee on sites and buildings also reported that the superintendent of buildings in erecting the several school buildings now in process of construction, required at various times, profile of sites, grade of sidewalks, streets, etc., and requested that the clerk of this board be directed to petition the City Council in the name of this board requesting that the city engineer be required to make such surveys as the board of education may require, free of charge.

SCHOOL WORK.

The committee on school work reported that the first purchase of 20,000 slate pencils is exhausted, or about so, and recommended that 20,000 more be purchased. The committee also recommended that the superintendent of schools be granted a leave of absence for a week, commencing Friday, November 25th, for the purpose of visiting the schools of Denver and Pueblo, Colo.

Adopted

ACCOUNTS APPROVED.

The finance committee reported that they had audited and approved the following accounts and ordered warrants to be issued in payment for the same, they having first been duly approved by the committee on sites and buildings:

Croxford Brothers & Bryan, Hamilton school.....	\$ 5,192 00
Croxford Brothers & Bryan, Hamilton school.....	408 30
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Company, Lowell school.....	5,616 00
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Company, Lowell school.....	1,943 00
Teifer & Hunsacker, Franklin school.....	3,202 80
A. Hensgen, Jackson school.....	4,412 80
A. Hensgen, Jackson school, extra.....	62 00
F. M. Wright, Washington school.....	5,996 00
S. U. Watson, extra on Lincoln school.....	721 00
Heech, Davis & Co., plumbing at Bryant school.....	682 28
Total.....	\$31,424 18

The board adopted the report.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The finance committee recommended payment of the following:

United States School Furniture company.....	\$2,177 80
---	------------

William Taylor, rent.....	30 00
B. R. Hicock, rent.....	38 00
M. S. Woolley, rent.....	20 00
C. S. evenson, rent.....	60 00
J. Midgley & Co., blackboards.....	270 15
Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot, plans.....	2 4 15
A. stiel, drayage.....	4 43
Westenholme & Morris, coal.....	865 50

Total.....\$3,370 25

Mr. Dooly moved that the bill of Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot for \$244.15 be not allowed. The doors on the Lincoln school in the Sixth ward, he said, were made to swing in, and this was directly against the city ordinance, which provided that all doors on public buildings be made to swing out. As it was the building was a fire trap. When architects drew up plans and specifications against public safety and city ordinances they should be made to change them at their own expense. The motion was approved and the bills to the amount of \$3135.10 were ordered paid.

PAYMENT TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Raybould presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It is provided by statute that the members of this board shall be entitled to compensation not to exceed \$2 for each session of the board actually attended, and \$3 for each day's services performed under direction of the board; and,

Whereas, The condition of the fund under the disposal of this board, prior to the receipt of this year's taxes, was such as to render it inexpedient for members of the board to submit claims for services under said statute; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board do hereby adopt the following resolutions under the statutory authority governing the compensation of the members, to wit:

First.—That each member of this board shall be paid \$2 for each meeting of the board actually attended by him.

Second.—That each member of the board shall in addition thereto be paid \$3 per day for each day's services actually and necessarily performed under direction of the board.

Third.—That the compensation hereupon provided shall be paid on duly verified vouchers.

Mr. Baldwin wanted the bills for services to date from March 18, 1892, at which time the last law passed the Legislature. His amendment was not seconded.

The resolution was then passed.

THE HOUR OF OPENING.

Eighty-six school teachers sent in a petition asking that the opening of the schools at 9 a.m. be continued throughout the year instead of 9:30 a.m., during the winter term as the rule calls for. The request was granted.

STAR VALLEY CONFERENCE.

The first quarterly conference in Star Valley was held in Afton meeting house on Saturday and Sunday Nov. 12 and 13, 1892, George Osmond presiding.

Saturday 10 a.m.—President George Osmond spoke on the favorable circumstances by which we were surrounded at the present time and the great advantages arising from the people being self-sustaining, also on the necessity of branching out in different industries.

The Bishops of the several wards gave in their reports which were generally good.

Counselor William W. Burtin next spoke on the great destitution of the poor in the world and the many blessings and privileges the Saints enjoy. He showed how the Saints were blessed above the majority of mankind, also showed how the people had advanced since the first settlement of Utah.

2 p. m.—After the opening services, Brother A. Gardner spoke on temporal matters especially on the raising of small grain.

Brother Samuel Henderson advised the Saints to pray earnestly for wisdom to guide them into all truth.

President George Osmond occupied a portion of the time again in impressing on the minds of the Saints the great responsibilities that were resting upon them. He dwelt a little on tithing and hoped all would keep the Kingdom of God foremost in their minds.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—After opening services Counselor Anson V. Call compared the situation of the people now with that of the people in the early rise of the Church. He felt grieved to hear some complain of their hard lot, and explained what a blessed people we were compared with some of the outside world. He urged the necessity of educating our children and building and furnishing good comfortable school houses.

Brothers Thos. W. Lee and Andrew McComb gave some good advice to the Saints to be industrious and to serve God continually.

2 p. m.—Opening services over sacrament was administered, and Counselor Anson V. Call presented the following names for the further organization of the Star Valley Stake of Zion.

For the Y. M. M. I. A.—Thomas W. Lee, president; Hugh E. Morgan, first, and Byron H. Alfred, Jr., second counselor.

Sunday Schools—Edmund McLatchie, superintendent; Melvin Henderson, first assistant, and Emery Barrus, second.

Relief Societies—Kittie E. Dixon, president; Sarah A. Burten, first, and Jane Parens, second counselor.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Martha E. Roberts, president; Sarah I. Call, first, Alice E. Lee, second counselor.

Primary Association—Annie R. Kennington, president; Alice J. Call, first, Mattie Barrus, second counselor.

President Geo. Osmond and Counselor Wm. W. Burtin made a few closing remarks, asking the Saints to be charitable to each other and kind to all, and strive to fill the positions where unto they had been called. Conference was adjourned for three months.

WM. H. KENNINGTON,
Stake Clerk.

LETTER FROM TAHITI.

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Society Islands,
October 10, 1892.

Thinking a short letter from this part of Oceania will be interesting to the many readers of the NEWS I submit the following for publication, should it meet with your approval.

We often read letters from different papers, descriptive of the Sandwich, Samoan and New Zealand Islands,

while Tahiti and the adjacent islands, being off the great steamship line running from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, is but little heard of, and doubtless the nature of these beautiful isles of the South Pacific is almost unknown to the majority of the inhabitants of our temperate zone.

There are five islands in this group (Tahiti being the largest). Tahiti, with the Tupaia and Tuamotu islands (the latter group numbering about 100), are all under the French flag. Tahiti and Tupaia, with their adjacent islands, are very productive. All tropical fruits, such as oranges, bananas, mangos, pine apples, etc., grow abundantly. Many choice vegetables of the temperate climate are cultivated and daily brought into Papeete to market by Chinamen, who are the most successful gardeners, and are well rewarded for their produce.

The principal exports are coconuts, copra and vanilla. Some cotton and coffee are cultivated, but not extensively, the buying prices being so low the past few years that the natives have ceased cultivating to a great extent, which is regrettable as they pass their time in idleness, saying there is no profit in industry. A large sugar plantation, known as the Atimono plantation of Tahiti, was successfully run many years ago by a Mr. Stewart, and gave employment to several thousand people. Sugar is now only manufactured for home use, it being claimed that it cannot be shipped and compete with other market prices. Great quantities of ava, an intoxicating beverage, are made from the juice of the sugarcane and sold to the natives, which is the foundation of many evils existing among them.

The Tuamotu Islands, located about 300 miles northeast of Tahiti, unlike the other islands, are not mountainous. They are of coral formation and noted for the superior quality of pearl shell found there, of which there are hundreds of tons shipped annually to different parts of the world. No kind of fruits or vegetables grow on these islands, though the coconut flourishes, and this with the many varieties of fish, forms the natives' principal food, which certainly must be very nutritive, as the natives are of the largest and most corpulent type. The skin of the Tuamotu native is several shades darker than that of the Tahitian, owing to their constant labor in the hot sun and salt water-diving for the pearl shell.

About the year 1850 A. D. the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had a membership of at least 1400 natives throughout the different groups of these islands. Shortly after the above date the missionaries were compelled to leave, and many of their converts suffered imprisonment for the Gospel's sake at the hands of jealous opponents. Years have passed and "grievous wolves entered, scattering the flock."

On the 27th of January, 1892, myself and companion, Brother W. A. Seemiller, of Richfield, Utah, landed on Tahiti as missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and upon inquiry we learned that most all the church members of former days were dead, while the younger class, being left so

long without a shepherd, had associated themselves with other denominations.

We were greeted with many discouraging remarks, but assured those who could speak English that we had come to stay. Two weeks after arriving we started out, on foot, for a tour of the island, anxious to begin the study of our new language. We were hailed at every town with *la orana lapa'a* (How are you, strangers?) and when near meal time someone would cry out *Haere mai ta mau ta'ou* (Come and eat with us!). We soon learned the meaning of these words of greeting, and very thankfully accepted the kind invitation to eat, sleep, etc. It being the rainy season at that time, we had much rain and mud to contend with, and on the east side of the island we had many rivers to wade; but we succeeded in making the tour of one hundred miles around the island, feeling that we had been greatly blessed in our first experience of this kind. We found the native people to be very hospitable and self-sacrificing in their crude mode of living.

June 1st, 1892, we were joined in our labors by Brother James S. Brown and son Elannde, of Salt Lake City, and Elder Thomas Jones of Hooper. Brother Brown fulfilled a mission of three years to these islands forty-two years ago and is well remembered by many of the natives. He is now aged and crippled, but, through his faith, has been strengthened for every trial to date, and says his health is better now than it has been for five years.

Through the blessings of the Lord two baptisms have been made during the past month, one being a native man who was greatly afflicted, and instantly healed by the power of God—through faith. We find the same spirit of prejudice here that the Elders have to contend with in other missionary fields, occasioned by the false statements of the unbelieving. We are diligently striving for a knowledge of the language and with the assistance of divine aid hope to be successful in removing prejudice and implanting the principles of truth instead.

I will add before closing that all navigation from the different islands and to San Francisco is accomplished by sailing vessels only.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH W. DAMRON.

DEATHS.

WILCOX.—In this city, Nov. 16, 1892, at 4:30 a. m., of heart failure, Maggie Wilcox, aged 5 years.

TIMMON.—In the Twenty-second ward of this city on the 18th of November, 1892, Maggie Leone Timmon, daughter of Nephi and Maggie W. Timmon.

WALSH.—At Alma, Wyoming, at 1 a. m., November 17, 1892, of paralysis, Henry Walsh, son of James and Ann South Walsh. The deceased was a resident of Salt Lake and was aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days. He was born in the township of Tottington, Lancashire, England, June 14, 1848.

CONDIE.—In the Sixth ward of Salt Lake City, Nov. 19, 1892, of old age, Gibson Condie. The deceased was born in Strathgairn, Scotland, Clackmannan Parish, June 14, 1814. Embraced the Gospel in his native land in 1846. Emigrated to St. Louis January 29, 1850. Arrived in Salt Lake in September of the same year. He was a good, moral man, a kind husband and an affectionate parent.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 24.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

REMARKS;

Md: by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, on Sunday morning, October 9, 1892, at the General Conferenos, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I think we should be very grateful to the Lord, who has strengthened President Woodruff and enabled him to speak to us this morning. He has endeavored to portray to us the importance of the work that is entrusted to us as Latter-day Saints. We are required to preach the Gospel, and we are all preachers of the Gospel; and as we heard from President Cannon, no other religious body has such a large percentage of ministers. Every man who has a wife is a minister of the Gospel, and is just as subject to be called upon to preach the Gospel at home and abroad as the Apostles. The Priests and Teachers, of the Lesser Priesthood, are also ministers of the Gospel. They are required to labor in the midst of gathered Israel, to teach them concerning the principles of life, to see that there is no iniquity in the Church, and that all the members of the Church do their duty.

The Latter-day Saints are expected to be a peculiar people, because of their lives and examples; and they are expected to preach the Gospel by example, if they are not always called upon to preach by precept. Every person who has named the name of Jesus Christ should feel the vital importance of preaching the Gospel by example, and it will have much more effect, it will be much more telling, than anything that can be said; for if we be all preachers of the Gospel and theorize beautifully, and yet are not workers and devoted followers of the Savior, our preaching will be in vain. The strength of the testimony of our President, and of his Counselors and the Elders who stand up from time to time to preach the Gospel, is in the presence of the Holy Ghost and by its power, and that is only enjoyed in answer to our devotion and to their correct lives.

Latter-day Saints should be peculiar because of their temperance. They should be peculiar because of their prayerfulness. They should be remarkable because of their obedience to the requirements of the Lord; and there is an opportunity just before us now to emphasize our obedience and our willingness to answer to the

requirements of the Lord, and that is in building the Salt Lake Temple—the greatest temple that has been built in this generation, and one that has become world-renowned. There is perhaps not a building in the world today that excited greater curiosity in the minds of the people of the world than does this Temple standing upon this block. Last April, when it was decided by the people to put forth all the effort and means necessary to complete that Temple by the 6th of April next, it was thought that it could be completed with about one hundred thousand dollars, or a little more; but that action was taken by the Conference without previously obtaining correct estimates in regard to the amount that was necessary for its completion, and instead of requiring one hundred thousand dollars to finish the work, it has been found to require about three hundred thousand dollars. It will take a stupendous effort upon the part of the Latter-day Saints to finish that work and have it so that it may be dedicated without any indebtedness hanging over it. No doubt the Latter-day Saints are able to do it if they are determined in their own minds what each person ought to give for that purpose, and what each can afford to give. I am impressed that Israel will have to make apparently a little sacrifice in order to accomplish that work. For it will be very pleasing to President Woodruff, who has been preserved all these years, to participate in the dedication of that building. Every man should take stock of his ability, and then should be generous in judging himself; for if we judge ourselves rightly and perform the part that can justly be required of us, we will not be judged; but we will be judged if we do not judge ourselves in regard to these things. Times are somewhat close in money matters; but I believe, with the good crop that the Lord has blessed the people with this year, that if the farmers, the mechanics and the merchants will only put forth a generous hand, the hands of Bishop Winder will be fortified with means to meet his obligations. I know that the very first week after the April Conference he was in straits for money, and has been measurably so, I presume, ever since, although some has been coming in. We will always feel the blessings of the Lord upon us for the efforts that we make in this direction. Temple building is one of the choicest works

that has ever been required of the Saints, and this of all temples that have been built in our generation. It seems to me that it will bring us great credit to have it beautiful and well finished, and then there is the privilege that will be granted to us to go into that house at its dedication. A meeting was held of the Presidency and Apostles a short time ago, and it was decided that the dedicatory services of that Temple should be so conducted that every Latter-day Saint found worthy to go into that Temple should have the privilege of participating in those exercises, and that they should be held from day to day until all Israel shall have a chance to enter into those sacred walls and partake of the spirit and blessing of God that shall attend the dedication of that great building. When we go in there, I believe that we will feel freer in our spirits if we have finished and paid for the building, and every one who steps into that house to participate in the services will feel that he or she has done something towards the accomplishment of that work. But I wonder if there will not be Latter-day Saints who will come up here very anxious (and possibly the foremost of all) to get into that building who have done nothing. It ought not to be. Everyone who has a desire to participate in the dedication of that building, and afterwards in the labors that will be allowed therein for our salvation and for the salvation of our kindred, should feel that he has done something that is worthy of him, according to his ability, for the accomplishment of that important work. I speak of this in the presence of assembled Israel, for I feel that it is necessary. I know that throughout Zion there is a widespread feeling of anxiety to go into that house and to participate in its dedication, and the feeling should be just as widespread—and wider possibly than our ability to come to the dedication—for the completion of that building, that there shall be nothing in the way of its acceptance by the Lord.

Not only should we have this feeling in relation to its completion, but also as to our preparation to go into that house, so that when we go there we will have settled all our quarrels, all our difficulties, all our hardness of heart, bitterness, jealousy and heartburnings, and that we may never do another evil thing in our lives after we have gone through that building. That is the condition the

Latter-day Saints ought to be in. Our examples should be just as perfect as they can be in human nature. As I have said, the Latter-day Saints should be remarkable for their temperance; and saloons and gambling houses and everything of that kind should be left to those who are not of our faith. We ought to refrain from everything that is forbidden in the law of God. Then we ought to do everything that the Lord requires of us. We have been a lifetime now in training, in experience, in trial, in preaching the Gospel, and in our labors at home, until the Latter-day Saints today ought to be looked upon by the world as a remarkable people for their fidelity to their faith. We claim to have the only true Gospel—the Gospel that was taught by the Son of God Himself. If this position of ours is correct (and we claim that every man and woman belonging to the Church has a testimony that this is true), what manner of men ought we to be? Ought we to be drinking, gambling, profane, neglecting our prayers? No, indeed. Through all Israel the Latter-day Saints ought to be remarkable to strangers who travel in their midst because of their devotion to the requirements of the Gospel, their faithfulness as husbands, their fidelity and virtue as wives, their devotion and obedience as children. And all the Latter-day Saints being devoted to the cause of God and in their attendance at worship, our houses of worship should be filled constantly on the Sabbath day. The Sabbath day should be regarded as holy in the midst of the Latter-day Saints; that if there were excursion trains to the Lake, pleasure-seeking and pleasure-enjoying in the land of Zion, it could be known that these things were not supported or indulged in by Latter-day Saints. But there is carelessness in this direction. We do not murder, we do not rob, we do not steal; we are not guilty of these grosser things, but we are careless and indifferent in these little things. There is an indifference in regard to the worship of the Lord, in regard to family prayer and in regard to the sacrament on the Sabbath day. A large percentage of the people are thoughtless in regard to these sacred ordinances. It ought to be in our hearts a constant thought and care in preparing ourselves that we can partake of the sacrament, and that we can fellowship together. The First Presidency do this. The Twelve Apostles do this. We fellowship, we meet, we counsel, and we report to each other, and renew our faith and fellowship for one another. We also partake of the sacrament together, as time and opportunity offer, and counsel together for the good of Israel. So it ought to be with all the leading quorums. The Presidents of stakes should meet together; High Councils should meet together, and they should counsel together for the interests of their stakes. Bishops of wards, with their counselors, should meet together in solemn council and consult over the affairs of their wards and the condition of their people, so that they can at any moment report the percentage of faithful and devoted Latter-day Saints in their bishopric. This labor ought to be taken up and followed more faithfully than it has been. Then everything that will

tend to the advancement, improvement and encouragement of the people in the wards and in the Stakes should have consideration at the hands of leading men; and if evils exist among the people, such as intemperance, profanity, neglect of the Word of Wisdom or of prayer, and a disregard of the sacrament on the Sabbath day or of the law of tithing, there ought to be energetic, faithful laborers among the people, correcting them, counseling them, so that they may be thoroughly fitted and prepared for the responsibilities that rest upon them. The Lord seems to have understood, in the organization of His Church and the revelation of the Gospel ordinances, that it would take great and careful labor to save the people and to preserve them from the evils of mortality, that do so easily beset them. Hence He has arranged that every faithful man is entitled to the Priesthood. Now, I want to know if an Elder in Israel cannot take care of himself. Is it necessary that a teacher should be on my track? Is it necessary that my president or my neighbor should always be upon my heels to try and keep me sober, honest, virtuous, or from doing wrong? I understand that every man should take care of himself, and should be a savior for himself. I understand that God requires of us to be the workers of righteousness individually. The power is within us. The knowledge and the authority are given to us that enable us to do this. Every man who has attained to the Melchizedek Priesthood should have the strength and power of God to do His will, and to be an upright man, and one that, instead of needing to be taught, is a teacher and an exemplar in the midst of the people. God requires that of you, my brethren, and we will bring to an account sooner or later. I grieve sometimes over my own conduct and weaknesses, when I know that I must account for my folly; and I do repent, and I make reformation, and I am anxious to make all the reformation that is necessary for my salvation; and every Elder in Israel certainly can be as good as I can be. We can do what is right. We can tell the truth. We can be honest, virtuous, just, merciful and forgiving. This is what is required of us. I can set a good example before the people among whom I travel. This is required of me; but I say it is not required of me any more than it is of the deacon. Any man that has had the hands of God's servants upon his head and has received a portion of His Holy Priesthood, is required to be an exemplary man; and an exemplary man is a man who sets good examples, and not bad ones. The Lord has given us the Priesthood for our salvation. It is the power of God, and we ought to exercise it; and then when people of the world come into the borders of the Latter-day Saints, they will find them most exemplary. They may believe they are deluded, simple and foolish, but they will find them consistent in their lives, upright and exemplary in all things. This should be the record of the Latter-day Saints throughout the world. I want to make that record. I know President Woodruff and his Counselors make that record; and these Apostles make that record, and

the Seventies, the High Priests and the Elders ought to make it.

That is the kind of men we should be when we go into that Temple. I want to go into the Temple next April. I pray for that, and I am watching and guarding myself, and trying to prepare myself, that when I go in there there shall be nothing faulty in my being or in my spirit; that I shall feel well towards the Latter-day Saints, and that the Latter-day Saints shall feel well towards me. I want your full fellowship, that when you hear that the Apostles have gone into the Temple of the Lord, the faith, the fellowship and the blessing of all Israel will go in there with Brother Lyman, so that there will be nothing in the world to hinder him from enjoying the full flow of the spirit and power of God. And that should be the case with all the brethren—not only the Presidency and the Apostles, but all the quorums, and also all the sisters; that the power of God may be manifested, and that there shall be no division of sentiment, no bitterness of feeling in the hearts of the people, that will check the free flow and presence of the spirit and power of God. Let us remember now for the next six months, and reform wherever it is necessary; purify our bodies and our spirits, and prepare ourselves that there shall be nothing in the way of our going into that sacred house. Not only then should we reform. You know we sometimes take occasion at New Year and other times to make reformation; but I believe it is a suitable time for us to repent every day. Make the reformation that is necessary today, not waiting for any other time or opportunity. When we bow before the Lord morning and evening, we should tell Him all our failings and weaknesses, and ask Him to make us strong and enable us to perform our duties, that we may be acceptable to Him, and that we may obtain all that it is possible for us to obtain in this life. We do not expect to live forever in our present condition; but there are many answers to our prayers that are within our reach if we will but live for them. The sick may be healed, and in many other ways we may be blessed of the Lord in our families, if we have open communication with the Lord. President Woodruff and all the brethren have an altar. Every family should meet together morning and evening around the family altar, and their prayers should ascend to the Lord, and if they are worthy, those prayers are heard. The heavens are always open above such family circles and to such prayers. The Lord is anxious to bless us; in fact, He does bless us, much more, I think, than we are entitled to. I think He advances His blessings and gives them to us on credit very frequently, and we ought to meet Him with our faithfulness and fidelity, so that His blessings may be still increased upon us, until we will be in open communion, by the Spirit of God, with our Father who dwells in heaven, and be so settled and established in the principles of the Gospel that we will be unshaken. Then we will have a power with us that will encircle our children, and that will keep them from gambling, from profanity, from corruption, and that will establish in their hearts the

love of the Lord and of His principles—a love of sacred temples and of the holy labors that have to be done therein for the salvation of men. Then we shall be proud of them and pleased with them, and they will bring honor to us; and when we are weak and feeble, tottering toward the grave—when our feet stumble and slip, we shall have some around us that are so firmly established that they can come to our rescue and help us, if we happen to need it.

God bless Israel, that their hearts may be open and free, and their hands ready and willing to accomplish this great work that is just ahead of us and them, that we may be fully prepared to enter into that sacred house, and to do everything else in the future that God requires of us as His Saints, that we may have salvation and exaltation in His celestial kingdom, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

DEATH OF ELIZABETH C. WHITMORE

Elizabeth Carter Whitmore, widow of the late James M. Whitmore, died on the 24th inst. at 6:45 a.m. at her residence, No. 56 south, First West street, of liver complaint, after an illness of four weeks.

Sister Whitmore, daughter of Richard Carter and Elizabeth Lones, was born in Alabama, January 11th, 1827. Her father removed with his family to Texas, and having joined the "Rangers," passed through the perils incident to that condition, and was rewarded by seeing his children prosper under the benign influence of the "Lone Star State."

Sister Elizabeth C. Whitmore was made familiar with the Gospel as proclaimed by Elder Wm. W. Allen, who was filling a mission to Texas in 1856. Conviction fastened itself upon her mind and she proclaimed herself ready to forsake everything she possessed upon earth that she might feel that she was approved of the Lord. It looked, at the time she formed this resolve, as if she would be tried to the uttermost extent, for she immediately met with great opposition.

Nothing daunted she was baptized, and faithfully strove to live what she professed.

Her husband followed her example and they came to this Territory in 1857. In 1861, he being called on a mission to southern Utah, she accompanied him to fill this call from the Lord, and she has proven an efficient aid to the people of that section ever since, for notwithstanding her husband was killed by the Indians in the fall of 1868, Sister W. was equal to every emergency and husbanded with great ability her resources and evinced business qualities seldom excelled.

She has cherished a great desire to see the Temple of this city completed, with the hope of being permitted to enter within its sacred precincts and complete the work she desired to do to unite her, under the everlasting covenant, with her kindred dead.

Being assured two weeks ago by her physician that it was impossible that she could survive many weeks, she, with reluctance, summoned her daughter and four sons to her bedside and informed them that it was important that they assume the cares and respon-

sibilities she had carried, and having urged upon them the necessity there was to devote themselves to the work of the Lord with the strictest fidelity, she surrendered the hold she had upon mortality, and departed, as she had lived, devoted to her God and the best interests of her friends.

THE BEST SHEEP FOR UTAH.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the necessity of securing the very best sheep known in order to surmount the difficulties that every year become more numerous and overwhelming to the wool industry in Utah.

Compare for a moment the cost of handling a flock of sheep ten years ago with that of today. The cost of caring for a flock of 2500 then would be no more than \$50 per month; while now it is double that amount or even more. At this rate what may we not look for in the near future? What must be done? The answer presenting itself to me is: Secure sheep that will produce 20 pounds of wool where grew only 5 pounds before, and yet preserve good sized and well shaped bodies.

The care of sheep has claimed my attention for many years, and I am prepared to prove that the French merino fills the bill more perfectly than any other breed known to this Territory. I come to this conclusion after careful examination of the sheep raised in this Territory, as well as the breeds imported from the East, the West, and from Canada.

A month's time spent in California last fall in search of the best sheep only confirmed this view. This is saying a good deal, considering that this coast state has taken greater interest in the science of sheep-breeding than any other in the Union, as is proved by the sheep it has furnished us in the past.

Men located near a meat market may find it to their advantage to breed the coarse-wooled sheep in preference to the fine, owing to the fact that the lambs are larger at a given age; and, when fully matured, are large and well suited for mutton.

Under the head of coarse-wools may be mentioned the Shropshire, Leicestershire, Hampshire, Oxforddowns, Southdowns, Cotswold, Lincoln, and Blackface. Although each possesses distinct peculiarities, the wool is of about the same quality; the fleece not the heaviest and the bodies large, heavy, and of a rounding shape.

Yet among all the Coast ranches very few favor this class, in spite of the fact that railroads are handy and markets not far off. Yet I grant that for strictly market purposes these varieties excel, but, consider for a moment, that only half the increase, the wethers, is marketable; and generally these are not parted with until after the third clipping.

It is safe to say that the French merino will double the fleece of the coarse-wooled varieties named, and that they are equally as valuable for the eastern markets, on account of the great amount of wool they produce during fattening.

My experience with the coarse-wools has been that they shear tolerably good fleeces the first clip or two, but from this on they continually decline. They almost entirely lose their wool on a brushy range, and often get lost themselves, being of a restless, roaming

disposition, always looking for the most tender grass. Yet to the credit of these sheep, it must be said, they are good mothers and with less attention will raise more lambs proportionately than the merino flocks.

In the past the price of sheep for mutton has varied not according to the real value, but more according to the experience or inexperience of the sheep men themselves. Inferior wools, previous to the establishment of shipping associations, sold for nearly as much as the better qualities. But the time is fast coming when every wool grower will receive returns for his product according to the scoured pound, and not for its weight as first brought to market. And the mutton buyers will pay prices in proportion to the size, and wool qualities of the animal—the better wool qualities being worth more, as before stated, on account of producing more wool during fattening.

Had the sheep of Utah to be fed or pastured at home, the argument might be brought in for the small merinos that is made for the Jersey cow, that they produce more according to the feed used. Yet I believe even for feeding, that the French merino have the advantage, being larger, and yielding more scoured pounds of choice wool than any other sheep known in our country.

But I would have the reader keep in mind that many of the sheep imported for pure French are but an inferior class when compared with the real stock. Last fall I had the pleasure of witnessing the truth of this.

On the same train on which I had in charge two car-loads of full blooded French merinos, were as many of this inferior class going to Ogden to be sold. Needless to say, the salesman had no success as long as the real stock was in the adjacent corral. The person in charge told me that the lot was trash that the owner had no use for, and had decided to send them to Utah. The information was needless to all who compared them with the genuine stock. Experience has taught me that the French merinos are but adapted for traveling the hundreds of miles from summer to the winter range and return. They will stand more cold, and will rustle their feed in snow where the little, short-legged Spanish merinos sulk and perish.

In buying sheep, get the best and you will never regret it. Money spent for good stock will not only be a source of profit, but will gratify that professional pride which every breeder should have in his flock.

HANMER MAGLEBY.
MONROE, Utah.

Negotiations are pending between Mr. Crawford, an Eastern theatrical manager of long experience, says the *Denver News*, and the owners of the six lots on Champa street south of the Boston building. Mr. Crawford proposes the erection of a fine theater building to cost \$150,000. The obstacle in the way is the figure placed on the lots, over \$200,000. Two conservative realty dealers were questioned concerning this. Both stated that in their opinion \$200,000 was not too much for the property, but that the owners, if they did not want the money badly, could well afford to accept a trust deed on the whole, if the purchaser would erect the building, and give liberal time.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, December 3, 1892.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

What is the proper method of observing Thanksgiving day? If the majority of the press are to be received as a criterion, the answer is plain: Eating turkey in particular and gormandizing in general, while making of the occasion one of hilarity and freedom from restraint. When the newspapers are unanimous on any subject, or nearly so, they are very apt to be right; but luckily we (advisedly) do not agree on the one spoken of. The DESERET NEWS emphatically dissents from the majority and holds the plan of recognition above outlined as exactly the reverse of what should be the case. The day is singled out from the calendar by executive authority as one to be devoted to praise and thanks to the Giver of all good for His mercies and blessings; public assemblages of a strictly religious character are sometimes held before the eating begins, and the food should always be blessed before it is partaken of. There is no necessity for a display of Puritanism or longfacesness, but hilarity of the hysterical kind and the drinking of liquors, the doing of anything, in fact, except in moderate, should be strictly frowned down.

This is the proper mode. It is not expected that everybody will observe the plan, if indeed more than a very few, outside of those who render thanks and experience grateful feelings every day of their lives, shall do so. The Latter-day Saints, as a rule, will follow their unvarying custom of expressing their gratitude for blessings conferred orally and with so much of ceremony as the circumstances require or admit of. They may not invariably adopt the recommendations made to assemble in their places of worship and make public acknowledgment of the common Father's goodness to His children, but they will be none the less sincere in praising His name and enjoining upon their families to feel as well as express thankfulness and praise.

The custom has come down to us directly from the Puritan fathers who settled New England, though history shows that it was a practice in the land from whence they came—old England—a long time before they left there. The day was invariably observed by them in the manner we have herein advocated, and that they had cause for thanks as well as supplications at all times, we all know full well; that we have so much more cause than they is apparent to us on every hand. Then let not the grand object be overlooked; feasting and merry-making should not be the main objects, but where engaged in they should be in moderation and figure merely as incidents of the day.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

One of the most consequential gatherings of recent times is that which began its session in Brussels today. Certainly it has one of the most momentous and far-reaching questions to deal with that ever occupied the attention of any international body; and we are justified from its personnel in saying that the subject which brought it together will not be slighted. No other nation is directly affected to the same extent that the United States is, and therefore we on this side look to the outcome of the conference's work with an interest which amounts to very much more than we could take in the mere disposal of a question in natural philosophy.

This country has become such a great producer of silver that its absorption in the channels of commerce has become a matter of the gravest concern. Can a nation have too much money? Of what should that money be composed? If of more than one metal, what metals shall be employed and what the ratio? These are the questions with which the representatives of the powers at Brussels will have to deal, and we look for them to definitely determine each and all of them, so that they may be removed from the field of controversy and all may know exactly what to rely upon. To be entirely satisfactory on this side of the Atlantic, the categorical answers to these questions will be:

1.—No, so long as it is universally recognized as money; for then the more a country has the greater its power among the nations of the earth.

2.—Of royal metals possessing the qualities of immutability, indestructibility, incorruptibility, malleability and ductility, being not so scarce as to limit the circulation to a few, and thus create contraction of currency, nor so abundant as to be common in the hands of everybody, thus creating inflation and curtailing the purchasing power of the money. Gold and silver, and nothing else, answer these requirements, and therefore the answer to question 3 is partly contained herein. The ratio is what the conference must determine, having first in view the apparent supply and relative quantities of either, mined and unmined but likely to be obtained. The relative values is an astruse proposition, but it can be determined upon a practical basis. The law of supply and demand can have but little to do with it, as the decision of the conference will settle that feature of the case, and they are dealing with a matter which is an adjunct to, not a subject of, the law spoken of. The decision must be with due reference to the qualities named and the respective quantities visible and invisible, immediately and prospectively; then, when a ratio shall have been adopted, providing that one ounce of gold shall be equal to so many ounces of silver and in that proportion both metals shall circulate freely as money among all the signatory powers, the difficulty which has environed us so long will end at once. The miner with a quantity of silver will know exactly what his possessions are, and will no longer be in the position of the huckster with a wagon load of truck going to market.

It will establish stability in the mercantile affairs of the civilized world such as it has not known before, and will be the means of ushering in at once upon us of the West such a steady tide of prosperity as we have longed for, struggled for, asked for, but never realized. It will be to us just the difference between dealing in certainties and uncertainties, and surely everybody of mature years who has ever had any dealings at all can appreciate without argument or further example what a vast difference that is. Above and beyond all things else, it means justice to a noble metal through securing justice to the hardy and venturesome men who go in quest of and secure it.

A propitious and speedy outcome to the labors of the Brussels conference, say we all!

A QUESTION OF AIR.

He who resides on the upper benches to the north and east of the city, or on the lower level some distance out on the south and west, will have noticed in the early morning before the sun has risen or at evening when the glorious orb of day is about to set, a peculiar atmospheric condition demanding more than passing attention. We refer to the dark, dense, impenetrable cloud of smoke that overhangs the business portion of the city like a great, black pall, seeming to rest upon the roofs of the higher buildings, and descending, unless sooner wafted away by the wind or dispelled by the sun's rays, in a sooty mist into the very streets.

As an evidence of industrial and mechanical activity, this product of our mills, foundries, factories, electric light works and power houses is most gratifying to every resident desirous of the city's prosperity. Not in that aspect of the case do we take the stand of objector; neither is it our purpose to boom suburban real estate as desirable for residence property through pointing out the grim disadvantages of that which is "close in."

None of these. The intention at this time is merely to say that the matter of smoke consumption, other than through the nostrils and lungs of the citizens, is one that will soon be calling for earnest municipal consideration.

A NATIONAL WEAKNESS.

A picture of the speed at which Americans go through life is drawn in vivid colors by a recent English writer, who has thus won for himself, from the critics in his own land at least, a great reputation for cleverness. He says the American business man bolts a breakfast which might satisfy a California miner, and then rushes off to catch the sky train; he tells all day in the service of Mammon, snatching a quick luncheon at the bar counter, he deluges himself at dinner with feed water, and then retires to the drinking saloon to refresh himself with cocktails; he incessantly chews and smokes the strongest tobacco, and he is finally taken to the cemetery at a smart trot, in consideration for the mourners, whose time is money.

Americans are not to be blamed for failing to see "cleverness" in the writer of such stuff as this, for everyone knows it is utterly false in all its particulars and only partially true in a few instances. To his credit be it said, the American business man who succeeds feels that he would rather wear out than rust out, and he esteems as one of the minor pleasures of life—not the chief end of existence—the act of eating. At the same time, there is no doubt that amendment in some of the American ways of living could be introduced with profit. The span of life would be lengthened, its joys would be enhanced, if instead of running the machine always at a high pressure, calculation were made on keeping a certain reserve energy to be brought forth only in emergency. The instances of premature decay, the spectacle of men too ought to be still in their prime fagged out and unfit for mental and physical usefulness, would be rarer if to the divine command of one day's rest in seven were also added the sound, common-sense, mechanical rule that there is danger in ceaselessly operating even the most perfect machine at the highest limit of its capacity. Temperance and moderation are as much the duty of the citizen who cares for his own and his posterity's welfare, as though they were blazoned upon the statute books and enforced through judicial penalties.

CONCERNING THE COMET.

At the present time there is dimly discernible in the northern sky a tenuous-looking will-o'-the-wisp, and men who have devoted their lives to and make a business of explorations of the upper deep hold nightly interviews with the little wanderer, that is, when the view is unobstructed. The comet—for such in one form or another it undoubtedly is—does not seem disposed to cultivate neighborly relations with our planet, although one or two of the knowing ones have expressed the opinion that the orbits of the two may intersect at a point not set down on the map. This is largely speculation of the baseless sort, a natural product of minds which are constantly bent upon the things that be far away and which, therefore, are impressionable by dreams and airy equations more than by the more fleshly and solid things of this groveling existence.

Even if the earth were to pass through the phosphorescent train of a comet, it would be a circumstance altogether unappreciable to us. In fact, our astronomical instructors advise us that this very thing was done a few years ago, in the case of the magnificent comet of 1862, we believe. The tenuity of a comet's caudal appendage is so great that it does not enter the domain of substantial things at all, but is rather of the nature of a translucent haze. Stars are nearly as easily seen through it as when it is not in the way, this of course referring to the more remote portion of it, for the density increases as the head of the comet is approached, and this itself is undoubtedly a more or less solid mass; if this were to collide with the earth it might shake us up considerably, especially when we consider that

all comets move along at a rate dozens and it may be hundreds of times as fast as our comparatively snail-paced earth does—and yet we lose the time, if the matter of 68,000 miles an hour is to be taken into consideration! However, it is to be hoped that no one will abandon himself to gloomy apprehensions over such a result, for it is not likely to occur.

The word comet is from the Greek *comē*, meaning hair; planets is from the same tongue and means wanderer. Both appellations are singularly inappropriate and illustrate again how prone is the uncultured mind to attach appearances and meanings to things in accordance with its own limited scope. There is nothing remotely resembling hair about a comet, and the planets are not in any sense wanderers, pursuing, as they do, paths about the center of our system with an unvarying regularity which no mechanism can approach; year after year, age after age and cycle after cycle has it been with them a steady, unswerving course in their mighty sweep through space; yet so nicely are the laws of force from within and without applied that no deflection occurs; indeed, a variance in one of their paths by so much as the curve sometimes imparted to the flight of a baseball might produce a perturbation throughout the entire solar system! There is not much that resembles a "wanderer" in this, surely; but the comet is that and nothing else. But three or four comets are known to have fixed orbits, and only two or three of these are ever seen twice by the same generation, their orbits are so extremely elongated. It is held that there are as many of the other kind as there are fishes in the sea and their deportment in space must be the very *non plus ultra* of celestial eccentricity. They meander around until our sun by his own movement through the ethereal depths, or that of the comet, and perhaps both, bring the latter within his influence, and then it makes a plunge almost directly for his blazing breast. We may not see it until it has been on the way for weeks at the rate of several thousand miles a minute, and may not see it at all, depending upon its magnitude and our relative positions. It flies to its nearest approach to the sun, its speed constantly increasing, and when it gets as near as is consistent with its flank movement at the right time, it darts past and nearly around the burning zone, thence disappearing as rapidly as it came and being lost to the view of man forever. Why is it that the power which seemingly draws it toward itself becomes apparently all at once a repelling one and that which threatened to plunge into the furnace is kept at a proper distance and sent back to the depths of the shoreless sea from whence it came? As a scientific question, no astronomer or other person can answer with any degree of satisfaction, nor can any of them give us even more than a theory of what comets are, why they are or by what they are controlled; by the aid of the prism and spectroscope we know some of their component parts and that is all we do know. And yet some of them have approached so near the sun that anything metallic

contained in them would have melted as rapidly as a snowball in a blazing fire.

Comets are mysterious visitors, and the comparative frequency of their coming instead of diminishing the interest in them which we all feel does but increase it. Whether we shall ever know more of them than now is merely a guess, but it may be received as a certainty that every time one approaches, a hundred telescopes manned by as many skilled and experienced sky voyagers will be trained upon it, all intent upon adding whatever they may to the fund of information now possessed; meantime, theories constructed out of logical premises, beliefs and even well-worded apophthegms to the comet are strictly in order.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

When France has no governmental crisis on hand, she generally manages to improvise a huge scandal or something equally penetrating to get along with for the time being. She has not had a ministerial overturning for a few years, but the variety and number of the other commodity have led the record somewhat, and this in France means a great deal. The latest thing in the shape of a full-grown, well-developed scandal are the facts coming to light regarding the manner in which money was raised for the Panama canal scheme, as well as what was done with it after it was raised.

It looks as if legislators were much the same in all ages and in all countries. There is sure to be one here and there whose vote and influence are for sale, and the price demanded and received usually corresponds with the extent to which he can cause others to do as he engages to do. Uncle Sam has had several such skeletons in his closet, but only occasionally have the dark public been favored with a view of them, except during the period immediately following the war, when they became so common that no one on the outside seemed to mind them much, and the details of the Credit mobilier by which the government was swindled out of a few score millions; the De Golyer contracts; the Pacific Mail subsidy (this resembling the present French mudic more than any other); the systematic traffic in post trade ships, and many others, not forgetting the later Star route transactions, got to be read as so much news and nothing more.

There is no telling at present what will come of the developments ament the Isthmian canal, but in the chamber of deputies yesterday M. de la Haye created a most profound sensation and not a little tumult by showing that money had been raised for the purpose of buying votes in that body, the one who solicited the funds declaring that the modest sum of 5,000,000 francs, or about one million dollars, was all that was wanted to purchase the needed consciences in either house of the national legislature. This, if true, goes to show that the average French statesman is much cheaper than his trans-Atlantic brother, for the Pacific Mail company at the time referred to went into the open market several

times with more than that in each pocket, all to be placed where it would do the most good. Why, one member of Congress, Joel Shoomaker by name, representing a New York City district, was found by investigation to have received \$175,000 at one time, which the evidence went to show was his retaining fee as an attorney! The committee wanted to ask him a few questions, but his physician had just previously discovered that the statesman's health was impaired and had advised a trip to Europe, which advice had been heeded! As there were several high-priced attorneys engaged for the honorable and high-minded purpose of conveying special privileges in the shape of monstrous subsidies and otherwise from the government they were paid to make laws for and whose interests they were supposed to protect, our Gallic friends can congratulate themselves upon having escaped so easily. A million dollars is about what the average corporation would start out to buy a state legislature when it couldn't get within gunshot of Congress with such a paltry sum.

It is gratifying to know that on this side of the Atlantic the kind of business referred to has not been so observable of late; in fact it is questionable if there has been any such going on. Undoubtedly every gathering has its purchasable commodities, but these are bought stingily and secretly, and the transactions of the kind do not assume the proportions of former years when things were more unostentatious. France is welcome to all such developments; though the consternation and indignation which the unearthing of the Panama business has provoked would seem to indicate that they have no more use for that class of men there than we have here, and that somebody will have to answer for what has been done.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

The News would have its readers recall and retain prominently in mind the election of school trustees for the several municipal wards of Salt Lake City, which is to take place on the 7th of next month—two weeks from today. There is still ample time to remind the voters of the importance of their duty on the occasion, but it is none too soon to begin the consideration of names to adorn the ticket which will be placed in the voters' hands.

With the details as to the manner of conducting the election we need not now concern ourselves; suffice it to say, each ward will be permitted to name one member of the next school board, and it devolves upon the leading spirits in the different precincts to see to it that the very best available man be nominated. If this be done, regardless of political distinctions, we have confidence enough in the sense and honor of the community to predict that such selections will be approved by the suffrages of the people. For once, partisanship and bigotry should be submerged by all classes; in a cause so sacred as that of the education of the young, nobler motives and aims should have the place. The duties of school trustees require ability of a high and peculiar character; the responsibilities of the

position are numerous and weighty; and every citizen ought to be interested in securing for the office men in whom all have confidence and whose name and record are a guarantee of fitness and integrity.

Believing in giving honor to whom it is due, the News takes this opportunity to commend the labors of the present board. They have expended large sums of money, larger in fact than some have approved of, but none of it has clung to their fingers or been unworthily diverted to favorites. As a body they have been earnest and zealous, and the works they leave behind them will constitute their enduring monument. They deserve this much praise at the hands of the community, and we trust to be able to say as much, and if possible more, for the new board which shall be chosen as their successors.

A MODERN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Duelling in all its aspects receives and deserves the unequivocal condemnation of all the law-abiding elements of every civilized community; hence anything that comes to public notice as an alteration or revision of any of the points of the code, is usually dignified with no higher commendation than attends the timid clipping of a huge evil that should be cut out bodily. Still, we note with some pleasure an innovation brought to view in Chicago lately, and meriting a considerable degree of approval. It appears from one of the journals of the enterprising World's Fair city that a gentleman, bent upon getting satisfaction for a real or fancied insult, challenged another gentleman to an encounter with deadly weapons. The gentleman challenged, following a well-authorized precedent, accepted and chose the weapons. He chose a warrant of arrest and a policeman. Then he arranged for an immediate meeting, not in the cold, faint gray of dawn, but in a magistrate's office. The result was most pleasing. The challenger was severely lectured by the justice and the challenged obsequiously fired in the air—that is to say, refused to prosecute.

This precedent, with the exception of the lenity of the magistrate, can be heartily commended to all devotees of the code duello in this and every other country. The principals ought to derive quite as much satisfaction from it as from popping at each other with pistols, thus endangering the lives of the bystanders, and it goes without saying that the public will be vastly better pleased. The suggestion may not be inopportune, therefore, that the course for a challenged party to pursue hereafter is clearly marked out; instead of making his will, bidding his loved ones a tearful goodbye, and selecting the revolver or rapier as the weapon, let him accept the cartel with joyful alacrity and plug up the patrol wagon.

The city and county have brought seven actions for an aggregate of \$2093 against Wong Woo Ching Sing, the scurriel of Ah Him, who was arraigned for gambling but jumped his bail in San Francisco recently.

PEARY TO TRY IT AGAIN.

The government refusing to assist Lieutenant Peary in another effort to reach the Polar region, he now proposes to go as a private citizen. To this end he will resign his commission, and obtain supplies and equipment from other than government sources. While he is about it, why not prepare a relief expedition to be in readiness for sailing a month or so after he sets sail? This has become an inevitable adjunct to all these Polar expeditions, and it might as well be provided first as last, it would seem. It is also to be hoped that he will amply stock the provision department and not trust too much to what he can find in the frozen zone, so that such disagreeable details as have come to us from up there as a man being shot for stealing a little food when he was starving to death, will not have to be recorded of ex-Lieutenant Peary. He already has one "mysteriously disappeared" man to his credit, and should be admonished, if he is not already aware of the fact, that a crime *per se* is no less a crime because committed where there are no laws of man's making to control the wayward.

A FALSE REPORT.

The news reports advised us not long ago that at an interview between President-elect Cleveland and some of the Tammany chiefs, he was asked for a distinct pledge of recognition of that society as soon as he took the reins of authority; to this he replied (as we were informed) in a most emphatic manner, refusing to do anything of the kind and punctuating his speech with profanity. This kind of language is so greatly at variance with what we at this distance recognize as Mr. Cleveland's method of expression that it was received with many grains of allowance if not actual disbelief. It requires no ghost from beyond nor any other medium of information to impart the knowledge that a man in the position he is beleaguered with office-seekers and bargain-makers from morning till night and the annoyance at times must be exasperating; but there are very few indeed who know how dignified and genteel the President-elect is that would believe for an instant that any provocation could drive him to the point of "using the big D" or anything of a corresponding nature. So, before discussing the matter, we have waited for further developments.

In addition to the disbelief in Mr. Cleveland's ungentlemanly deportment at the time spoken of, it will not be credited that he ever so committed himself to any man or class of men as to justify them or any one of them in making a demand for pledges upon him. On this point we have the authority of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which claims to speak by the card, saying that when he was interviewed after his nomination, by representatives of Tammany Hall who sought to obtain specific promises of patronage in return for support, he utterly and positively refused, saying he would make no promises or anything of the sort to any of them or to

or for any others through them; that he had not sought the nomination, which, on the contrary, had sought him; that he considered the success of the ticket in New York a matter of much more importance to them than to him; that he repelled the idea that his Democracy was questionable by them or doubtful by any one; that they knew he was aware who had been his friends before nomination and would know who had and who had not been his friends after election; that he would have no friends to reward on account of friendship, and no former opponents to punish on account of former opposition; that he would go to election or defeat equally free and absolutely uncommitted; but that, if the Democratic people and ticket were beaten in that state by the Democratic machine, another Democratic organization was ready to take its place at once, and that, in such case, the youngest man present would not live years enough to see that machine sufficiently strong to win or betray a cause thereafter, or one of their number ever sitting in a state or national convention again.

"This," says the Boston Herald (Independent), "is exactly the Grover Cleveland whom we have known." It is certainly more like the ideal which the majority of the people hereabout who have not met him have created; and having refused to engage himself in entangling alliances with any combination or individual, it was thereafter wholly unnecessary (even if such a thing is ever necessary) to use explosive language characteristic of the saloon lounge and corner loafer. It is entirely likely that that report is but the forerunner of many other similar ones; Mr. Cleveland is understood to have a very inattentive ear and a remarkably cold shoulder for the genus office-seeker, and these will be likely to exercise their capability in the matter of invention to the utmost. Those who are deceived thereby are not wise.

THE STAR CHAMBER.

"Star chamber" proceedings are sometimes indulged in by our high-priced local government, as when the Mayor investigates an official against whom charges have been lodged and excludes reporters and spectators from the proceedings; also when the City Council gets in a mood showing lack of confidence in the public and shuts itself up behind locked doors. Everybody doesn't know the origin of the term at the beginning of this article, but as they are likely to become quite familiar with the practice itself—if they are not already—it can do no harm to supply the information. The court of star chamber is presumed to have derived its name from the room it occupied in the old council chamber of Westminster, England, the roof of which was covered with bright stars.

It has been discovered, however, that there are other derivations, the most plausible seeming to be the one given by Blackstone. Before the banishment of the Jews under Edward I their contracts and obligations were denominated in the ancient records stars or starns, from a corruption of the Hebrew word shefar, a covenant. These starns, by an ordinance of Rich-

ard I, were commanded to be deposited under three keys in certain places, one and the most considerable of which was in the king's exchequer at Westminster. The room at the exchequer where the chest containing these starns was kept was probably called the starn chamber, and, when the Jews were expelled the kingdom, was applied to the use of the king's council, sitting in their judicial capacity.

Star chamber proceedings mean, in a general sense, any secret doings of a public body, but particularly where charges are disposed of.

JUDGE FIELD TO RETIRE.

Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme court, is about to retire from that body, though political considerations may induce him to withhold his resignation until after President Cleveland is inaugurated. Mr. Field is a Democrat, and as there are but two others out of the nine members, it may be deemed only fair that one of that political persuasion succeed him, though such inducements are not presumed to weigh with the "grave and reverend signora." Mr. Field enjoys the distinction of being the only surviving member of that bench who was appointed by President Lincoln; he has served with four Chief Justices—Tacey, Chase, Waite and Fuller—his period of service being thirty years nearly, prior to which he was on the bench for five years in California. But six American jurists have a record equal to his—Chief Justice Marshall, thirty-four years; Justice Washington, thirty-one; Justice Johnson, thirty; Justices Story and Wayne, thirty-three each; and Justice McLean, thirty-two.

THE SHORT-WEIGHT DEALERS.

A coal dealer of this city has had displayed in front of his place of business a placard reading—"1800 pounds of screened coal and 2000 pounds of unscreened coal for a ton." Anti-slivermen in the East declare that the government has issued an 88-cent silver dollar to keep company with the fuel measure or 100-cent gold dollar, and some even go so far—or so short—as to put it down to 69 cents, thus pointing out what an utter fraud it is to foist upon the people anything in the name of a dollar that does not answer the dictionary requirement of containing 100 cents. And so it would be a fraud if it were true, but the government has done nothing of the kind; it has declared, as it has the authority to do, how much gold and how much silver the dollar shall contain, and if one is a fraudulent measure, the other by parity of reasoning can also be so called with just as much propriety. But it was of coal we began speaking.

A ton, as the term is used in this country, is 2000 pounds of anything. More than that is more than a ton and less is but a fraction of a ton. If a man sells a ton of coal or anything else and gives but 1800 pounds, his measure is 200 pounds short, and, unless he reduces his prices to correspond with the shortness, he simply robs his customer out of so

much money as is represented by the shortage, that is, one-tenth of the whole sum paid. This is a trifling matter, some one may say; fifty cents or even seventy-five in a deal is not worth haggling over. Is it not? If not worth consideration, if not of sufficient importance to figure on, why does the dealer take it? He evidently thinks otherwise, or he would not commit the sin (to put it very mildly) of selling a man one thing and giving him another of less value. "Oh, but that is different," the superlatively charitable and excessively careless may say; "it amounts to something to the dealer, because small amounts in the way of profits are the same to him as to a storekeeper; aggregated they make his living." Just so; the small profits are what all our enterprises, great and otherwise, depend upon. But whenever we find one depending upon his small thefts for a living, it is time to jump on it with both feet and the hardest kind of shoes. Going out, the dishonesty spoken of does not seem to figure so highly, because it is distributed throughout the community and the amount which each has to pay is not so great as to in-flict to serious trouble; but coming in, it represents in the aggregate large sums every day, being just so much added illegitimately to a business that has not even the poor excuse of doing badly in a financial way to offer in justification.

It will probably be claimed that the new arrangement (1800 pounds for a ton), being duly advertised, the customer is not taken advantage of in any way, since he is made fully aware, before purchasing, of just what he is getting, and if he takes the goods at the figures demanded he implicitly if not actually consents to the deal and thus does as much toward making the bargain on the terms proposed as does the one from whom he buys. This would be an excellent argument for the defense in a criminal action founded upon such a case as is spoken of if the circumstances all around were normal; but they are not. Those who engage in the business of retailing coal in this city have a monopoly compared with which we have to go back to the days when there was but one telegraph wire, or later, one railway line across the continent and we could patronize it or any other method we chose. It will be observed that we thus had our choice even then. The coal men not being on a footing with other merchants because of the railroads being willing to haul goods for the latter on competitive terms, have the game entire in their own hands. If one dealer's terms do not suit you, you can go to another; any of them will tell you that. But why waste time in going there only to be confronted by the other Dromio—to receive the same greeting, same terms, same treatment? You must have the coal, and so far as the outcome generally is concerned, might as well close a transaction with the first one you come to as the last. Certainly, the fact that the terms upon which you deal with the seller were imparted to you beforehand disarms any charge of unfairness you might be disposed to make and having assented you have no right to complain. Is this not logical, reasonable, comforting and conclusive?

It is proper at all times to be just, and right here let us be just to the railroads. They have placed us within the constricting folds of a pulseless monopoly, and we can submit to its embrace or go cold; but in the midst of all this, we believe they unload 2000 pounds for a ton and if they do not they can be reached by legal process. So far as heard from they have not yet attempted a revision of the standard arithmetic by making anything less than 2000 pounds a ton, and no one in any age or at any place overknew them to try to make it any more than that. Those who deal with them and then with us, however, are more venturesome, or enterprising if they prefer that word. Through their mutual relations the profits to both are so enormous that there is not the slightest excuse for adding anything in the way spoken of, but yet it is done right along. It has been done all the time and finally the press make the situation so warm at our enlarged guardians at the City Hall are compelled to pay attention, and then comes the announcement that, if you want something that will burn all the way through you must take ten per cent less than what you pay for! What an improvement! What an honorable addition to profits which previously amounted almost to petty larceny!

The heaven is working at last; that is some comfort. The absence of competition is a condition in which we hope never to be found again after this year is gone. We look forward to a time in the immediate future when fairness will characterize the traffic in fuel the same as it does other branches of business in our midst; and when that time comes the citizens will pay not to exceed three dollars for a full, honest ton of coal unmixed with dirt or other substance that is not combustible. Then those who cannot or will not deal fairly with consumers will certainly not advertise the fact; indeed, they will not be likely to have anything to advertise long.

UNPOPULAR STATESMEN.

The one statesman of England who is hated more cordially by native Irishmen and looked upon with less favor by home rulers than any other, is the former home secretary for Ireland, A. J. Balfour. This feeling has been at times so intense that his appearance in any place where there were considerable numbers of Milesians was enough to precipitate a riot. He has a method of taking up and dispatching business that is so severely systematic and characterized by so much of *sans froid* and smiling persistence, that his opponents must often be well nigh exasperated, and it is no wonder that he was charged with having corrupted the voters who elected him to parliament recently; but the charge seems, says the *Boston Herald*, to have been an exceedingly attenuated one. It chiefly rested on the evidence of a barber, who swore that he had been entrusted with a large number of tickets for drink to be given away to Mr. Balfour's supporters. He affirmed that he had a large batch of unneeded tickets in his house, and undertook to place them

at the disposal of the petitioner for the purpose of action. Unfortunately, on the eve of the performance of this promise burglars broke into the barber shop, carried off the box, and the damning proofs disappeared. The story looks like what we call a campaign lie in this country.

Mr. Balfour is looked upon by his political and personal enemies in England very much as Henry Cabot Lodge or Thomas B. Reed was by the Democrats of this country a year or so ago. Strong men in any country, and on any question, are likely to arouse strong antagonism. Sometimes they live it down, and sometimes they do not; it all depends on their own nerve, pertinacity and the degree of innate right or wrong by which they were influenced when they created the opposition which made them so unpopular.

THE UTAH ELECTION.

A number of the eastern papers have indulged in bitter and unwarranted slings at Utah since the recent election; probably for the reason that the political aftermath is never so interesting but what an occasional editorial shot may be spared for this much-advertised portion of the national commonwealth. The Boston press has been as unkind in this regard as any of them; we note, however, that in some instances there is a willingness to listen to a statement from the other side. The *Transcript*, for instance, recently gave a prominent place to the following from Mr. Charles Ellis of this city, dated November 11:

There were three candidates in the field for the dealership in Congress. They were the representatives of the Democratic, the Republican and the old "Liberal" parties. The Democrat is elected. The contest was really only between the latter and the Republican candidate. It was an exciting contest. The Republican candidate was a son of Hon. George J. Cannon, first elected to the President of the Mormon Church, and many people believed that the church leaders were using their influence to have the Republican candidate elected. The contest, therefore, was to be a demonstration of the good faith of the Mormon people and their leaders when they declared a year and a half ago that the Church was out of politics.

The election of the Democrat, who is of Mormon parentage but an agnostic in faith, shows that the Mormon people were sincere in declaring that henceforth they should stand with their political party (without reference to their religion). Mr. Cannon was a powerful pleader for Republicanism, and made great gains for the party. Had the people been under the direction of the Church leaders in their politics, Mr. Cannon would have been elected. That he was defeated by his own brethren is good evidence that the Mormons will vote as they please. While I admire Mr. Cannon for his ability, I am glad he was not elected. Had he been the country at large would have said that it was the work of his Church, and the division of the people on party lines would have been declared a "trick." As it is, there is no possible room for such an opinion.

I have said and written much in regard to that division, and at all times have declared that the Mormon people were honest and sincere in giving up their old party. This election confirms my judgment and increases my regard for the people. It is now only a question of time when the Mormon people as a whole

will become thoroughly familiar with American politics and will be found working as intelligently on national questions as any class of people in the country. There is nothing now in the way of giving Utah statehood and thus encourage the people in the work they have so well begun. Utah will make a great state, and now is the time for Eastern men to come here and invest.

AS TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

One of our contemporaries asks if it would not be a good idea for the press to unite in asking for the renomination of the retiring members of the school board and thus secure their re-election without opposition. The suggestion is not a bad one; with the return of the five gentlemen whose terms are about to expire the NEWS believes the majority of the citizens would be well satisfied and the interest of the state's public schools well served. They have made an excellent record and have given abundant evidence of capacity and zeal no one will dispute; and it would be a graceful token of appreciation and gratitude to continue them in office by acclamation.

But the gentlemen themselves may not be willing to accept another term, even though it were unanimously tendered them. Before the honor is thrust upon them would it not be well to hear from them on the subject? And, what is equally important, would it not also be well to wait until the constituents of each one pass upon the matter? For itself, the NEWS is ready to endorse the renomination of them all; but it submits that such action would be premature until the voters of the respective precincts have signified their wishes in the premises. The gentlemen whose terms expire are: Mr. Henry T. Duke, from the first municipal ward; Col. William Nelson, from the second; Mr. William J. Newman, from the third; Lieut. Richard W. Young, from the fourth; and Mr. John E. Dooly from the fifth. Now, if the qualified voters of these several precincts, assembled in convention or mass meeting without reference to political, religious or any other standing save that of patriotic citizenship, will express their desire for the reelection of these officials, the NEWS will heartily endorse the ticket and will do its part to promote its success.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Those who live in the outer portions of the city or where there are no electric or other lights to diminish luminous effects overhead, and were not on the lookout from ten to twelve o'clock Wednesday night, missed a spectacle almost as imposing as the majority of the comets have been. This was what is commonly known as a meteoric shower. The heavens were fairly streaked with the celestial fire-flies, some very faint and others quite glaring in their luminosity, some emitting long trails of bluish phosphorescent light and others perishing where they began. Those who take an interest in astronomical phenomena and this means nearly everybody now, with a comet hurrying around in our solar system—will have fresh matter for dis-

cussion in the myriads of "shooting stars" which streaked the cerulean dome on this occasion.

That these flashy visitants were much more remote than those we usually see—many of which nearly reach the earth and a few of which have actually reached us—was quite evident. Not only were they beyond our atmosphere but doubtless greatly so. This display at this time suggests to the reflective mind the question of whence its materials came and what their origin. Are they vagrant fragments from the comet's train drawn toward the earth or some neighboring planet by reason of our great attractiveness? It should be remembered that the cometary wanderer is now pronounced by the astronomers of the day to be nothing but a nebulae haze through the densest parts of which stars can easily be seen; that its motion is not quite apparent, approaching us one day and receding the next; that it is not likely to have a perihelion passage around our sun as other comets have which came within its influence; and all these premises being correct, the conclusion may properly suggest itself that the astronomers were correct a day or so ago when they announced that the visitor was drawing nearer and likely to be quite close on the 28th, and equally correct now in saying it seems to be withdrawing. If the planets of our system are constantly drawing off fragments of its immensity by reason of its approximate nearness, would not the diminution thus created impart to it the appearance of receding into space, even though it might be stationary through opposing attractions, or still headed our way as recently observed? Its final disappearance may be accounted for in the same way, that it has not gone from our field of vision but been completely integrated through the piratical procedure of those among whom it came. We don't present this as a scientific deduction or explanation by any means; it is simply the thought that suggests itself after beholding the beautiful phenomenon, a thought strengthened somewhat by the circumstance that it occurred in an arc of the heavens but a few degrees in width, eighty north of the zenith and surrounded equidistantly the identical point at which the comet now is, or was Wednesday evening.

We are so profoundly ignorant of what comets are composed of and what their errand is not as at any time since scientific investigation began; this being the case the opinion of one man who gives the subject careful and intelligent consideration is as likely to be correct as that of any other person. The same is largely true of meteors, but not so much so of those which enter our atmosphere or reach our earth. The latter are mainly iron in a more or less igneous condition, and may have been fragments of the moon drawn forcibly from her through the powerful magnetic influence of the earth and which, striking our atmosphere with terrific force, are ignited by the concussion; and they may not.

MORE BURGLARIES and still no clues. The only feat of boldness yet unattempted by the marauders is the bodily kidnapping of a policeman; they needn't fear to try it.

A WEIGHTY POLITICAL FACTOR.

One of the material causes that led to the unexpected victory of the Democrats in Illinois has not, we believe, received due recognition. It is true Mr. Wannamaker hinted at it when he dolefully commented that the result of the national election was "a tale of two cities,"—the enormous Democratic vote in New York and Chicago. But even he did not undertake to explain the returns from Chicago came to tell such a tale. We suspect that the World's Fair project had much to do with it.

It is fair to assume that the residents of Chicago, and by this is meant also the vast army of workmen now congregated there, are interested far more in the success of the great exposition to which they have set their hands than in that of any political party this year, next year, or for several years to come. Equally reasonable is the view that the maintenance of the high tariff would be calculated to militate against the success of the Fair so far as foreign exhibitors are concerned. The natural argument with all such would be that since they were in a large measure excluded from participating in American commerce and trade, it would be a waste of time and means to make a display of their products at an American exposition. Is it not probable that an appreciation of this fact caused the World's Fair city to undergo such a wonderful political overturn? No great acuteness of mind is necessary to an understanding of the irony of inviting a foreigner to compete in the display while denying to him the privilege of competing in the market; and the average Chicago mind, keenly alive to the immense monetary gains that must come from the exposition if it is successful, was doubtless ready enough in such a contingency to sink partisanship without a murmur. A London financial paper thinks there is nothing extravagant in the statement that \$250,000,000 of foreign money will be left in America as the harvest of the exposition, and "Americans will be literally burdened with money seeking investment." When that sum, or the full amount whatever it is that the Fair will bring, is safely lodged within our borders, the time that the Republican state of Illinois will sing may be pitched in an altogether different key to that just given in this year of grace 1892.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The courtesy of Mr. W. B. Dougall enables the News to lay before its readers an interesting review of the prices of some of the ordinary household supplies in this city twenty-eight years ago; the source of our information being a copy of the account of a resident of this city with the mercantile firm of Cronyn and Clayton, for the year 1864. The whole statement, which is in the well-known hand-writing of William Clayton, the junior member of the firm, is full of figures which to readers nowadays would appear grotesquely and outrageously high; yet Cronyn and Clayton were known to be as moderate in their prices

as any of their competitors and, like the profession then and since, indulged even at that early day in occasional "bargain sales," when goods were sold for "less than cost." There is no doubt that the purchaser in the instance was now refer to felt that the firm's prices were in all regards fair and equitable. With this much of introduction we come to the record.

The first item reads: "To cash, postage on letter to England, 25 cents;" and following this is a charge, "I sett hoops [was this crinoline?], \$3.00." In the line of dry goods we quote "fine domestic at 75 cents a yard," "blue drilling at 70," "canton flannel at \$1.00," another grade of "domestic" at \$1.10, "shirting at 80 cents," "delaine at \$1.50," "thread at 80 cents a spool," "braid at 30 cents per knot," "head net for \$1.00," and "overshirt for son at \$4.50."

In the line of groceries and hardware are: tea at \$5.00 and coffee at \$1.25 per pound; pepper, raisins and olives were the same price per pound as the coffee, and nutmegs and indigo came at the same figure as the tea; coal oil was \$10.00 a gallon, linseed oil and turpentine \$12.00 each per gallon, a keg of white lead was charged at \$16.00, and nails came at 65 and 70 cents according to size. Soap was 60 cents a pound and rice 50; while gunpowder is quoted at \$2.50, and shot at 60 cents per pound, with "water-proof caps" at \$1.25 a box; mustard was \$2.00, ginger \$2.25, cinnamon \$2.50 and cloves \$3.00 a pound; a pound of rosepot \$1.00 and an ordinary cross cut saw is set down at first cost plus freight at \$7.84. We conclude with the important and highly interesting item of "100 pounds of sugar, \$100," with an additional charge of 75 cents for the sack which contained it.

The foregoing is submitted by way of dessert for the Thanksgiving dinner our readers partook of a couple of days ago and on the remains of which they have doubtless been dining since. A consideration of it and of the changes that have taken place during the twenty-eight years may furnish a text for reflection if not a cause for renewed gratitude.

ENDING A CAREER WITH FAILURE.

The wires convey the information that the Gladstone government is pursuing a policy of masterly inactivity, no bills being ready to present and no settled plan regarding any pressing subject having been adopted. The ministers are constantly at work, but they seem to be acting like so many men in a fog and it is doubtful whether there will be any result to their labors. The dispatch forecasts the early dissolution of the government, and if this should be fulfilled the experiment engaged in by the people of Great Britain in restoring the Liberal party to power will prove a great fiasco.

No matter what the outcome of the present situation, the lesson is once more imparted to the people that greatness does not abide in a name. Great and honorable achievements in the past must stand by themselves, and are in no sense a precursor of assured success in the present, because conditions, situations and the mind of man itself are constantly undergoing change.

To say, therefore, that the Gladstone of twenty or even ten years ago and the Gladstone of today are on an exact equality or any condition approaching it, is to mock at the strides of time and stolidly shut our eyes upon the ravages wrought by progress. All great men have their time of prosperity, which continues until the pinnacle is reached, then the downward course is entered upon and pursued much more rapidly than the upward one. There are no exceptions to this; yet, with the myriad of examples before our eyes, we persist in looking upon the human mechanism as impervious to the friction of years, the mind as having abated none of its vigor or brightness, although the fountain from which its sustenance is drawn is at the very point of exhaustion. How often is it the case that the willing animal is harnessed to his load just once more than he could bear it, and he gives up the unequal contest forever at a time when his driver is subjected to serious embarrassment!

Cardinal Richelieu was for a time the pillar of state to the kingdom of France. He was moulded by nature for such a calling. When he could not prevail by main force, his reserve faculty of cunning was exercised with equal success. He became the *dux qua non*; and in the stage picture presented, when it seemed as though in his declining years a foul conspiracy against the puerile and weak-minded monarch was likely to prevail, he rallied at the last moment, dragged himself from the jaws of death and crushed the budding treason beneath his feet. This is how we have it presented to us before the footlights, and a more effective dramatic spectacle it would be difficult to devise. In reality, Richelieu, like many others whose public lives have been prolonged into the domain of inactivity if not senility, was too much enamored of his own prowess to surrender it at a time when he could have done so with credit and have thus maintained his great reputation throughout the ages to come; and being no longer able to engage actively in the field of diplomacy, he sought to sustain himself by means of cunning and craft alone. He became unscrupulous, peevish and cruel, and finally went down with his great reputation obscured, his fame sullied and himself despised. It was not for want of judgment, for his was beyond the scope of most men's comprehension; not because of falling intellect, his being abnormally good to the end; but for the reason, that he was vain and inflated with the greatness of his station and the adulation of the courtiers and minions about him—these trophies he would not give up and he prolonged his life's work beyond the time when nature demanded that he cease from trouble or troubling.

There are many similar cases, conspicuous among them being that of Edwin Forrest, the greatest American tragedian and one of the greatest the world ever produced. He mounted to giddy heights and had the world of intellect and culture at his feet. He was lionized everywhere and looked up to by everybody. Cressus seemed to have unlocked his vaults and poured the contents out upon the gifted man. He rose, he reigned, he fell, and fell

ignominiously. Decadence sat in, the gout and other destructive agencies laid their deadly clutch upon him, but so vain, so imperious, so unwilling to give up his way had he become that in the face of nature, contrary to reason and against the remonstrances of friends he persisted in dragging his swollen feet upon the stage and making of the heroes whose once breathed and moved and spake through him the most hideous of caricatures. A few friends clung to him, but only a few; it was because of what he had been, not what he had become. Thus broken-hearted and broken-spirited, he ended his career in disgraceful failure.

When men have achieved a full measure of life's usefulness in a particular calling and are thus entitled to honorable retirement, or at least to such abatement of actual toil as will not be utterly inconsistent with their enfeebled condition, to persist in going ahead as actively as when the heyday of full manhood was upon them, is unjust to those who depend upon them as well as themselves. Who can measure the depth of the misfortune that a great cause will be plunged into if, through lack of aggressiveness, determination and vigor the present government of Great Britain shall fall? It will be such a fall as will bury not only the principle for which the Grand Old Man has been so long contending, but himself, his immediate friends and those struggling people across the channel whose hopes and prayers for deliverance from the curse of absolute landlordism seemed so nearly answered. It is impossible for the impartial and cultivated mind to contemplate without admiration the spectacle of Gladstone with his armor on still fighting the good fight, or to cease wondering at the great mental and physical endurance which he is still in possession of. But it must be remembered that he is at the threshold of his eighty-third year, and that he has been active without ceasing for the full period of time allotted to man in this life. The premiership of the oldest civilized and in some respects foremost nation of all the world is one involving the gravest responsibilities and most ceaseless cares. We greatly fear that he is unequal to the task of injecting into a ministry timid through apprehension and distrustful through fear the vigor and energy which alone can rescue the government from impending misfortune if not dissolution. Its failure within a few months was predicted by the knowing ones so soon as the result of the late elections was made known; and it may be taken for granted that those same wisacores, together with all the disappointed and jaundiced politicians, are using no effort to prevent it from going down. It begins to look as if the great premier had undertaken one contest too many.

AGILE KANSAS.

An exchange notes that "One of the new congressmen from Kansas is Charles Curtis, who is one-fourth Indian. He traces his ancestry back to Louis Gouville, a French trader, and the daughter of a Kaw chief, who were married in 1825. With Peffer, Simp-

son and one or two others the Kansas delegation promises to maintain its high rank for picturesque and unique quality." To this promising list should be added the congressman-at-large, who is an ex-Confederate; this would not be a matter worthy of special mention almost anywhere else, but the idea of a state which enjoys the distinction of being the birth-place of practical abolitionism, the home of John Brown and whose Republican majorities in the days when it had much fewer people occasionally went up to 80,000, sending to Congress by its action as a whole a man who fought to perpetuate slavery! But the incongruous exhibit does not end yet; a woman—Mrs. Lease—is a candidate for the position of United States senator, with anything but a bad chance of success! Then there is John James Ingalls, the wasp-tongued "statesman out of a job," and a country paper in New Mexico, and—but why amplify? Surely Kansas is entitled to the palm as the commonwealth where the unexpected happens oftener than anywhere else under the sun.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Bradstreet's notes a recent decision by the supreme court of the state of Georgia which amounts to a virtual exemption of telegraph companies from penalties for failure to deliver messages on Sunday. The laws of the state—and it may be mentioned that the code of many others of the states—make it unlawful for any person to pursue his business or the work of his ordinary calling on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and the court holds that this applies to telegraph companies as well as to anybody else. Under the decision, therefore, a telegraph company is not put by law, and cannot put itself by contract, under any duty to transmit and deliver messages on that day unless by reason of the subject matter of the messages in question that transmission and delivery can be fairly considered as a work of necessity or charity; and a failure to perform the work on the Lord's day with reasonable dispatch will not subject the company to the statutory penalty, and an action therefor is not maintainable. The decision is interesting by reason of the large number of damage suits the companies have had to defend for failure to fulfill the contract supposed to be existing when the message was accepted; and it will be more interesting still if the courts in the other states having similar laws shall put a similar construction upon them.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS ENTERPRISE

The workmen and professors are engaged on a monster telescope for Chicago. That city is not happy so long as any other place has anything bigger than it has, and this refers to population, exhibitions, fires, Democratic majority and telescopes as well as to other unmentioned items; and thus the instrument at Lick observatory is to be made second on the world's list instead of first as at present. The contract for

the Chicago telescope was let yesterday to Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, who built the one at Mount Hamilton; it is to be finished in a year and will be twenty-five per cent larger than the latter. It will be forty inches in diameter, seventy-five feet long and weigh six tons. That ought to make the moon quite neighborly and will doubtless be the means of settling the case of the next comet that comes within hailing distance after the instrument is in working order.

Speaking of telescopes suggests the working of the idol-smasher again. This time his gulls are trained on the image of Galileo. Here is (or was) the man who was so firm in the conviction that his discovery of mundane rotation was right and must be accepted sooner or later, that his enforced recantation before the Inquisition was given under a *sub voce* protest, while the petty annoyances to which he was subjected were innumerable. Yet "they are after him," as the following extract from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows:

"Most people suppose that Galileo was the first man to advance the theory that the world is a globe and revolves around the sun, but this is an error," said Professor H. P. Scanlan, one of a party discussing Chicago's big telescope in the corridors of the Southern. "More than 600 years before the birth of Christ, Thales of Miletus taught that the world is a globe with five zones. He also explained the lunar eclipses and advanced theories regarding the moon which have been confirmed by scientific investigations during the past century. More than 600 years before the beginning of the Christian era Pythagoras taught those admitted to the esoteric studies that the world was globular in form. Nearly 300 years before the birth of the Babe in Bethlehem Aristarchus of Samos came near losing his life for maintaining that the earth turns upon its axis and revolves about the sun. They didn't have any telescope in those days, but they had a wonderful sight of good horse sense."

The one thing that is more mystifying to the average reader than any other in this connection, is that events of thousands of years ago are so well authenticated and yet have been kept from us with such conspicuous success. Galileo's fame began to spread when the sixteenth century closed and he was quite a young man; it increased with the coming years and became universal as soon as the agents of communication were sufficiently effective to carry it across the waters. There is scarcely a schoolboy of ordinary advancement in this century but knows or knew the great astronomer and what he contributed to the domain of science. For three hundred years Galileo has remained securely upon his pedestal, and now a man in a St. Louis hotel comes to the front with a bludgeon and beats the image to the ground.

NO, SIR.

"A subscriber" writing from Midway, Wasatch county, under date of the 21st, says: "Please answer through the News the following question: Has the United States government in the past few years, or at the present time, appropriated money for a bounty

payable to any of the industries in the United States for the purpose of sustaining them—except the sugar industry?"

THE STAR COURSE.

The Theatre was not filled Sunday night, but it contained a large audience, and it is safe to say a more appreciative or better entertained one is seldom seen in that auditorium. Dr. Talmage is a remarkably cool and well equipped speaker. His subject was one that he could treat *con amore*. His natural love of scientific investigation has fed, as one can see, upon his study of the lives of the Franklins of science.

The doctor proposed to treat his subject in "the orthodox way" and so began with Franklin's ancestry and early life, prefacing his story, however, with a few beautiful sentences, among which were the statements that "Every man is a letter. Every life is a word." On this foundation he made his claim for the uses of biography. He presented many interesting episodes in the early life of Franklin, showing his struggle with a poverty that had come down to him through five generations of Franklins as blacksmiths.

Benjamin Franklin was "set apart" by his parents for the ministry. He began his studies with the delight of a young mind eager to learn. But as the tenth son of the tenth son in five successive generations, he was not in a position to command means to pursue his studies and so consented to be an apprentice to a soap and candle maker. Yet he declared that if that was to be his lot he would make the best soap and candles in the market. Then came his apprenticeship to the printer's art in his brother's office. From there he ran away on account of ill treatment and made his way to Philadelphia. There he gradually rose to eminence as a writer and publisher. In all the agitations among the colonies rising out of the arbitrary acts of the British parliament towards the American colonies, Franklin was ever at the front working for justice to his countrymen. His efforts in England prior to the Revolution were set forth vividly, particularly his protests against the Stamp act of 1765. His efforts in France in behalf of the Americans and his relations to General Lafayette and other eminent Frenchmen, were delineated in a most entertaining manner, and the lecture closed with touching references to the usefulness of Franklin's life and the value of his great example to the young people of today.

The lecture was listened to with the closest attention and even the small boys in the audience caught the story of the great American with unflinching interest.

At the close of the lecture the manager announced that he had just received a telegram from the physician attending Hon. W. H. King, saying that he is seriously ill and unable to fill his engagement. He also stated that he had been asked to have a lecture given on the silver and gold question now being considered in the international conference and that he was trying to secure Judge C. C. Goodwin to give such a lecture. Whether he succeeded or not there would be a good

lecture next Sunday night, which would be duly announced.

Miss Maude Pratt at the piano, and the Union Glee club, under direction of Prof. C. J. Thomas, added to the pleasure of the evening.

The audience tendered Dr. Talmage a hearty vote of thanks.

DRAMATIC AND LYRIC.

Under the heading—Dramatic and Lyric—it is the purpose of the News to publish hereafter in its Saturday evening issue, a resume of events theatrical and musical, news of interest in professional and amateur circles, and reviews more or less critical of current dramatic and musical representations in our city. Without doubt the constituency of the theater and the concert hall is steadily and enormously growing, and there is no class of news read more widely today than that relating to the stage and the musical world. To furnish an entertaining and instructive class of information for its readers, to encourage struggling art in whatever form it may be found and to protect the public from the too frequent shams and impostures that masquerade in the guise of art—these will be some of the endeavors of this department. During the week the record of amusements will be fully presented, and public performances will be fairly and impartially criticized. The good will be praised and the bad slated, without regard to the frowns of managers or the exhortations of artists. An honest attraction appreciates honest criticism, even though it may not always come in the shape of praise, and as for dishonest ones how they view the matter no one thinks or cares.

Truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; honest judgment tempered by a kindly spirit—these shall be our mottoes; our duty is to the public, and the public may rely on being informed as to the true merits or demerits of any attraction that asks for its support.

Utah talent is giving a very good account of itself just now. In a recent trip to the east the writer had the pleasure of seeing Maude Adams one of the honorees of the hour in New York, of beholding Edwin M. Royce in the full tide of prosperity in Chicago, of witnessing Ada Dwyer walking away with the handsomest press notices of any one in her company, of seeing Viola Pratt, on five minutes notice, secure the part of leading contralto in a New York church in a contest with thirty or forty competitors, and of seeing Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Young holding responsible places in the Chicago Conservatory and being among the principal features in a Central Music Hall concert. Besides these we ran across our old friend H. S. Goddard, snugly encoined with his wife in a Harlem flat, and diligently studying under Mr. Sweet. Miss Eldredge, another Utah girl, a cousin of Miss Pratt, is in New York studying elocution and the Delarose system. Annie Adams, Salt Lake's leading lady twenty years ago, is in the same company as her daughter, and looking more like her sister than her mother. Lily Snyder is studying

under Sweet, and she, Miss Pratt and Mr. Goddard meet frequently in an audacious trio at the latter's home. Fanny Lincoln is at the head of a ladies' quartette in Chicago, and doing extremely well; she and Miss Snyder, it is true, can only be classed with the Utah talent by adoption, but both call Salt Lake home, and Salt Lake is very glad to count them as part of her family.

Maudie Adams is only in her twentieth year, but she has achieved a success not attained by one in a hundred in her profession at that age. Her lines have fallen in specially pleasant places. Engaged by the first of American managers, her seasons are long and profitable, her surroundings are of the highest class, and the star whom she is supporting, John Drew, is a thorough gentleman as well as an inimitable artist. Thus far the kindness of Mr. Frohman has kept Miss Adams and her mother in the same company, and their combined salaries must amount to a very comfortable figure. We saw Miss Adams in "The Mask Ball" one evening at Palmer's; the place had been running six weeks, but the house was packed, and it was easy to see that the Utah girl was a popular favorite. The one scene in the play which has most caused her to be talked about is one where she pretends to be just a trifle tipsy; it was a scene which Mr. Frohman says cost the author, M. Bisson, no end of worry, as he realized that if overdone in the slightest degree, it would descend to vulgarity and ruin the piece. But Miss Adams grappled it and came out triumphant. She goes through the scene in a dainty, graceful way, with only just the faintest suspicion of "leeriness," and it is all immensely pretty and fetching. In all probability the play—which is of rather a light waltzy order and would be almost nil without Mr. Drew and Miss Adams—will be seen in Salt Lake during the season. Miss Adams and her mother live in a tasteful suite of rooms in a private boarding house on Thirty-second street, just east of the Imperial Hotel. They were unaffectedly glad to see their Salt Lake friends, and spoke warmly of the many kindnesses extended them by Salt Lake people. The young lady is now taking lessons on the harp and Mr. Frohman is really in mind a play in which she and her instrument shall be central figures. The rumor published in several papers that Miss Adams was betrothed to her manager was laughingly denied by the young lady, who said she only expected to be wedded to her art.

Mr. Royle's as the husband of the leading lady in "Friends," author of the play, and recipient of a nightly royalty and one of the two principal actors in the company, may be said to be on velvet this season. His wife's salary is a heavy one; his royalty amounts to more than Bronson Howard received for Saratoga, and his own salary for enacting the part of Jack is without doubt a good one. We saw "Friends" at Hooley's theater, Chicago, one night recently, and were greatly struck with the improvements made in it since the Home Club first produced it in this city. It has been shortened, compressed, and made more

terse throughout; the ending of the acts has been changed materially, and the best climax in the play where old Otto dies in a fit of *delirium tremens* got half a dozen recalls. The cast was an admirable one. Miss Fetter (Mrs. Royle) being the central figure. She is a handsome young lady, a very clever actress, and a charming dresser; Mr. Henderson's piano playing is as ever a feature; Mr. Royle plays with much more freedom and abandon than of old, but the palm for vivid, forceful acting is carried off by Mr. Lyons, who as the drunkard Otto, never fails of securing half a dozen calls after his death scene.

Mr. Royle and his wife invited the little party of Salt Lakers in the audience behind the scenes during the evening, and the lady said that she had strong hopes of spending her summer vacation with her husband at his home in Salt Lake.

Ada Dwyer has a very pleasant position in Mr. Pliou's "Across the Potomac" company, which followed "Friends" at Hooley's. The play is a military drama of the "Shenandoah," "Held by the Enemy" order, though it is not the merit of either. Miss Dwyer's part is that of a girl who dresses in boy's clothes to enter the army, and a very handsome boy she makes. The play is doing immense business everywhere, and Miss Dwyer's presence nearly always credits her with having made the special hit of the production. We found her pleasantly lodged at a private boarding house on Wabash avenue, where we had a most pleasant conversation over Utah friends, and the election—Miss Dwyer being an ardent Democrat and beaming with pleasure over the election of Mr. Cleveland.

The more or less friendly rivalry which formerly existed between the Interstate choir and the Salt Lake Choral society, has fairly been revived and heightened during the coming winter. The choral not long ago seemed to be tottering to its fall. The directors saw that heroic measures were necessary, and steps were taken that must either kill or cure it in a very short time. The decision adopted was that every member new and old must submit to an examination to determine whether he or she really had the musical ability to entitle him or her to membership. The result was that the chaff was swept away and the wheat remained. At first the wheat was very limited in quantity, but its quality was first class, and presently the knowledge that there was in the city an organization which had adopted a standard—into which no one could penetrate who had not some musical attainments—drew into it other people—professionals and amateurs—who had held aloof from the original organization for the reason that no barriers existed to keep out inefficient members, and today the choral has nearly 250 active and alert workers, nearly every one of whom is a singer and a reader of music. The society now seems to be firmly established, and as to its capabilities, they will be fully tested by the task which it has undertaken, which is, to present Dudley Buck's cantata "The Light of Asia" during the holidays. The work is a sublime one, full of

tender beauties and equally as full of technical difficulties. Very few American societies have yet attempted it and most of them regard it with a species of awe, as something to be assaulted and only conquered after a whole season of arduous application. To those who have read Sir Edwin Arnold's immortal poem, it need only be said that in setting it to music, Dudley Buck caught the same fire that inspired the author; the result is a work which we believe nothing in the past decade of music has transcended—certainly nothing in the same class of musical writing.

The presentation of the Light of Asia has been forced to go over from Christmas to New Year's day and evening, owing to Frohman's comedians having been booked at the Theatre for Christmas, and the notification of the fact from the New York office having miscarried in the mails. New Year's night was originally held for the Home Dramatic club, but business engagements on the part of several of its members prevented their filling it, and it was gladly taken by the choral people.

GLIMPS FROM MANY FOOTLIGHTS.
Jessie Bartlett Davis is getting ready to star.

Frank Daniels is rehearsing a new comedy.

Minna Gale Haynes' season does not open till Dec. 28.

Viola Allen is one of the leading ladies to "Aristocracy."

The beautiful Julia Marlowe is wending her way hither.

Lillian Russell's receipts in Denver were \$11,000 for the week.

Robin Hood is delighting New Yorkers at two dollars a head.

Last Monday night saw the 600th performance of "Robin Hood."

Mr. Barber, the wealthy Chicagoan who is backing Gilmore's band, denies that he has disbanded.

The one hundredth presentation of "The Mask Ball" takes place on Christmas.

Young Boucousault and E. J. Henley have been doing "The Shaughraun" in San Francisco.

The gorgeous spectacle "All Baba" opens in San Francisco next Saturday evening.

"Americans Abroad," Sardon's latest play, will be the next venture by the New York Lyceum company.

Willard, the talented English actor, supported by Marie Burroughs, is now at Palmer's, New York.

Marie Winwright is still doing Amy Robson with Eleanor Carey as Elizabeth and Will Ingersoll as Leicester.

Rose and Charles Coghlan's revival of "Diplomacy" has been so successful that they will tour with it through the country.

The first ball of the season at the Theater will be given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon next. The ushers of the house are the promoters.

"Men and Women" was revived in

Philadelphia last week with De Belleville and Mordaunt in their original parts.

Mrs. Bernard Beere's first week in America was a chilling frost, mainly due to the stupid play she chose to introduce herself in.

Alexander Salvini's engagement in San Francisco has been, in point of receipts, one of the most remarkable in the history of the California Theater.

Frohman's Boston Stock company produced Augustus Thomas' "Surrender" last Monday night. Louis Aldrich and Rose Eytinge were in the cast.

Al Hayman and Charles Frohman paid Bronson Howard \$20,000 in advance for "Aristocracy." He will probably receive five times that much before the play is shelved.

Lotta, the actress, is said to have improved in health, and at present is considered out of danger. It is not likely, however, that she will again go on the stage—at least, not this season.

Sothorn is now in Brooklyn. He is fast mounting to the place occupied by his distinguished father. He will probably be seen here during next year in both the Dancing Girl and Letterbair.

The separation of Col. Sinn and his wife Cora Tanner was by mutual consent on account of incompatibility. It is refreshing to hear of a separation in theatrical circles with no scandal attached.

Nat Goodwin and Harry Dixey came to words the other night in the Lamba club, and now Goodwin has resigned from the club because the directors did not take his view of the difficulty.

The marriage of Hayden Coffin and Adelaide de Lenox took place at Cincinnati on the 18th. There is nothing startling about this except that there was a young lady with Mr. Coffin at the time of his visit to Salt Lake six weeks ago, and that young lady was freely introduced here as Mrs. Coffin.

The legal fight between Mr. Agnes Daly and Mr. W. A. Brady over the railroad scene in "After Dark," which Mr. Daly claims is taken from his play "Under the Gaslight," is by no means at an end. Mr. Brady says he intends taking it now to the Supreme court.

The dramatic sensation of the hour in New York is Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy." He has been at work on the play for three years. He was called before the curtain on the opening night, a distinction not accorded him at the production of either "Saragoza," "Shenandoah," "The Henrietta" or "The Banker's Daughter."

Commissioners Harry C. Miner, Dr. Thomas C. Robertson and Joel M. Marx have decided that Harry Kernell, the variety actor, is insane, and that unfortunate is now in Bloomingdale Asylum permanently. His wife, Queenie Vasser, will administer his estate, which has rapidly depreciated by reason of her husband's eccentricities.

Charles H. Hoyt, the author of many successful farce-comedies, was elected on Tuesday last to the New

Hampshire legislature as a Democrat from Charlestown, being the first member of that political faith from that district since his father served in that capacity several years ago. Mr. Hoyt came to town Wednesday night and made a speech to the audience of the Madison Square Theater, the event being the anniversary of "A Trip to Chinatown." After the performance the actors had a wine supper with Mr. Hoyt.—*Mirror*.

ORDINANCE REVISION.

There was a special meeting of the City Council on Saturday evening held for the purpose of continuing the third reading of municipal ordinances. Beardsley occupied the chair. The following members responded to roll call: Evans, Folland, Hardy, Helms, Horn, Rich, Simonds and Wantland. President Leofeburov came in later.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of Hardy section 33 of the chapter on the issuing of licenses was amended so that ticket brokers shall be compelled to pay an annual license of \$150 instead of \$50, which had been the rule heretofore.

SIDEWALK DISTRICTS.

Section 12, chapter 43, on sidewalks, was amended to read as follows: District No. 19. Both sides of State street, from South Temple to South Capitol avenue.

No. 20. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat A, Salt Lake City survey, not heretofore included in any sidewalk district, except State street from South Temple street north.

No. 21. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat C, Salt Lake City survey.

No. 22. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat B, Salt Lake City survey, not heretofore included in any sidewalk district.

No. 23. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat F, Salt Lake City survey, not heretofore included in any sidewalk district.

No. 24. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat D, Salt Lake City survey.

No. 25. Both sides of First street, from the east line of State street to the east boundary of plat I. Also both sides of Second street and Third street, from east line of Canyon road to east boundary of plat I. Also both sides of Canyon road, from State street to north boundary of plat I.

No. 27. Both sides of all public streets, alleys and avenues in plat E, except State street.

No. 28. Both sides of all public streets, avenues and alleys in plat J.

The subjoined communication from City Health Commissioner Beatty was read and laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the Council:

To the President and Members of the City Council:

I respectfully recommend the passage of the ordinance regulating the construction of privy vaults, herewith submitted. It is a measure of extreme importance, as the privy nuisance has too long been permitted to do its deadly work in this city. It is to be desired that there should be a general adoption of the dry earth closet, which is both inexpensive and hygienic,

and altogether the best substitute possible where sewerage is not available. This consists of the ordinary outbuildings substituting a movable box for the pit or vault and throwing a cupful of dry dust or earth after each use. This deodorizes and disinfects completely, and the contents may be used without offense for a fertilizer. The dry earth closet is very widely used, and in no other city that I know of is vault building left unrestricted as in this city.

FOOD INSPECTOR'S DUTIES.

The duties of the newly appointed food inspector were fixed as follows: He is to obey all orders of the health commissioner and board of health, and to carry out in detail the ordinance prohibiting the keeping or sale of unwholesome food and drink, and regulating the sale of milk and other food products.

LICENSE RATES LOWERED.

Section 33 in chapter 22 was then taken up, and the license for real estate dealers was cut down from \$50 to \$25.

SEVERAL CHAPTERS PASSED.

Chapter 18 on electric light and gas, chapters 19 on irrigation, 20 on jailer, 21 on Liberty Park, 22 on licenses, 23 on local assessments, 24 on city marshal, 25 on mayor, 26 on misdemeanors, 27 on nuisances, and 28 on police, were read without further amendments, after which the Council adjourned until tonight.

AN OLD MORMON CEMETERY.

• The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* of the 24th inst. contains the following, which may be of interest to the veterans and the families of the veterans who crossed the Missouri at an early date in the western migration of the Saints: Charles Lapworth, familiarly known as Charlie Lapper, of Payson, Utah, has been visiting in the city and vicinity for some days past. Mr. Lapworth was an old timer in Council Bluffs, having removed from here to Utah in 1850. He has been making inquiries concerning the old cemetery of the Mormons, at what was then called Council Point, a little northward of Lake Manawa.

A number of Utah people who resided in this city and county away back in the years from 1846 to 1853 have been concerned about reports that the cemetery has been washed into the Missouri river and that no trace could be found of the graves of their relatives and friends buried there at the time this city was a rendezvous for the Saints being gathered into the Utah Zion, but Mr. Lapworth a few days ago followed up the trace he made when here on a visit in 1871, and he finds that the cemetery has not been disturbed by the shifting courses of the Big Muddy. He has not needed the confirmation of his judgment in that respect by testimony received by him from old settlers in this locality.

Mr. Lapworth is a well preserved, intelligent man of seventy years, and converses interestingly about the wonderful changes that have taken place in this vicinity since the Mormons occupied the ground more than forty years ago. Referring to the old cemetery which he was highly gratified to find, he said a large number of

the people buried there died of cholera in 1849 and the early fifties, and the people here of the present generation cannot realize the sufferings caused by that and other diseases prevalent and the hardships incident to free-life borne by their predecessors, who found western Iowa and eastern Nebraska a wilderness which furnished homes only for Indians and wild animals of the animal creation.

Mr. Lapworth visited a daughter in the county, but there are few others now alive in this vicinity whom he knew forty-two years ago.

He left for his home at Payson, Utah, last Tuesday evening.

ITEMS FROM CHESTER.

CHESTER, Sanpete Co., Nov. 25.—The World's Fair Columbian Club for Chester was duly organized today and the machinery though on a small scale was of a financial and promises a productiveness worthy of the cause and this State of Zion. The officers thereof are the same who so ably preside over the Ladies' Relief Society here, viz.: Mrs. Olive Acard, president, Mrs. Emma West and Mrs. Eliza B. Alfred vice-presidents, and Mrs. Annie W. Candland secretary and treasurer.

Ephraim's able artist, C. C. A. Christensen, has already stretched his canvases on which to portray Sanpete's contrast 1847-1892. The poverty of the outlook as to support to the Pioneers, the grandeur, the sublimity of the scene today as viewed from the tower of her magnificent temple, with all of its matured and maturing adornings, are to be truthfully portrayed, forwarded to the World's Fair, and in Utah's building, this beautiful sermon will have a conspicuous place, and having advertised again the faith and perseverance of the Saints, return to the corridor of the Mantle Temple, and in its beautiful colors say, "See what God and His Saints have wrought."

THE Y. M. M. I. A.

State Supt. John F. Alfred visited us last Sunday evening, re-organized, revived and put in motion this powerful auxiliary in the church programme for the development of the young men of Zion. The selection of officers emphasized the fact, the young man, etc., for in this instance they were all of caliber; Lars Christensen as president, Andrew Jensen and Pratt D. Alfred counselors, with Lawrence Rasmussen as secretary and treasurer, and making an innovation—Sunday evening, the night of their weekly meeting.

There is no quorum of Young Ladies here, hence no Y. L. M. I. A. Cause—marriage, academy or seminary depletes our ranks, but we hope in the near future these qualified young ladies will adorn our local institutions and homes.

AN INTERVIEW.

I did myself the pleasure recently to interview that old pioneer discoverer of coal, Bishop John Rees, of Wales, this country.

At the age of seventy years he is still active in exploring for coal. His early discovery in this line, in 1855, has drifted into the hands of the S. P. V. Ry., and the purchase of the can-

yon by Mr. Rees from Indian Chief Tabbeashan in 1857 is merged in the English company owning the S. P. V. Ry.

It would do you good to hear the old expert tell of his new "inexhaustible discovery" six miles north of Ephraim, with so good to build to it; it abuts on the valley proper, is excellent in quality for cooking, heating, and endurance, a veritable bonanza in the fuel line. Easily, after due opening was had, 150 tons per day could be loaded on the cars, and at \$2.50 per ton would make glad the pocket of the most chary investor and give to a waiting community "the poor man's coal."

Wales is beautifully situated on the slope of the hills on the west side of the valley. So, as he salutes the earth each returning day, says his first obeisance to this peculiar place and people—peculiar, because of some of their manners, customs and language; thrifty, hardy, gifted in song and music, these sons and daughters of the "pure Adamite language" have created nice brick houses, gardens and apries unexcelled anywhere, and they have no saloons, nor loafers' corners. I thought at my interview, would it not be a novelty at the World's Fair if a venerable citizen from here, with his worthy dame, could walk the avenues of the fair decked in the habiliments of the principality—she with her ruffled shortened skirts, charming colored hose, buckled shoes, nekerchief of brilliant colors, her face surrounded with the stiffened frilled cap, and surmounted by the flat-brimmed, tall black beaver hat. It would be unique in its uniqueness.

WHAT IS THE NEXT SENSATION?

Politics has gone into the innocuous, the acrimony is hushed, and now all eyes and pockets are turned to your fair city, waiting for April 6, 1898. There is a responsiveness particularly pleasing to him who believes it is the "Mecca" of the Rocky mountains. Thanks to a kind Providence for an abundant harvest, cheapened railway facilities, thousands again can assemble in the Temple, so fittingly, beautifully, (and now realistically) predicted by Isaiah chap. 2, verses 2 and 3.

ITEM.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

BANNOCK.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held in Rexburg, Sunday and Monday, November 20 and 21.

Those present: President T. E. Ricks, Counselor W. F. Rigby, Patriarch A. E. Hinckley, Bishops and other leading brethren. Meetings were held at the usual hours both days.

President T. E. Ricks called the conference to order. He was pleased to meet the Saints under so favorable circumstances. He gave a full report of the organizations of the Stake, which were all in a satisfactory condition. He also enumerated the business institutions of the country, and suggested how new enterprises could be established.

President W. F. Rigby discoursed upon the trials and persecutions of the Saints, and the growth of the Church, notwithstanding such opposition. Our future history will be as momentous and full of interest as the past.

F. S. Bramwell spoke of the unity that should prevail among the Saints. He testified that the heavens would be and are opened to the faithful.

Elders C. N. Watkins, Jacob Spori, T. E. Bassett and others addressed the meetings and gave many good instructions.

An important feature of the conference was the interest manifested to devise remunerative employment for the people. The Priesthood meeting took the subject up in a practical way, and effected a co-operative sheep organization open to all the Saints.

President T. E. Ricks was pleased with the whole proceedings of the conference, and referring to the Salt Lake Temple, asked all to prepare themselves to enter therein at the dedication now near at hand.

The weather throughout was good, and all who attended conference were well pleased for doing so, and returned to their homes greatly benefited thereby.

JAMES GILLESPIE,
Stake Clerk.

REXBURG, Idaho, Nov. 25, 1892.

UINTAH.

VERNAL, Nov. 21, 1892.—The quarterly conference of this stake occurred on the 6th and 7th of this month. We enjoyed the visit of Bro. L. J. Nuttall, who was the only representative we had from the outside. Our conference was well attended. The instructions given were pertinent to the conditions of the day. The reports of the ward Bishops were not very encouraging, much indifference being manifested among the people. Elder Thomas Karren, lately returned from a mission to Great Britain, saw the necessity of a reformation among the people, said the power of God was still made manifest among the nations of the earth, verifying the words of His faithful servants.

C. C. BARELLETT,
Clerk of Conference

FIRE DISTRICT CUT DOWN.

The City Council met last night to continue the third reading of ordinances. The members present were Beardsley, Evans, Simondt, Hardy, Herr, Lawson, Rich, Helms, Kelly, Moran and Wantland. Mr. Simondt presided.

FIRE DISTRICT CUT DOWN.

The following communication was received from the Inspector of buildings:

To the Honorable Chairman and City Council:

Gentlemen—I would hereby recommend that blocks 98, 94, 95, 97, 99 and 99, include, in plat A, that part of block 61 in plat C, blocks 13, 14, 15 and 16 in plat D, blocks 1 and 2 in plat J be hereby excluded from the fire limits, as in my judgment it is not necessary that these blocks above mentioned be in the fire limits, as it is nearly all residence property.

The recommendations were adopted:

SELLING LIQUOR.

A motion was made to amend section 20 in chapter 22 on licenses so as to read as follows: No one in person, or by his or her agent, bartender or

employe," shall manufacture, sell, giveaway or deal out or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, without first obtaining from the City Council a license therefore as hereinafter provided.

Postponed indefinitely.

TO BE BROUGHT TO GRADE.

The recorder was ordered to notify the street supervisor this morning to immediately have the intersection of Main and First South streets brought down to a permanent grade, including crosswalks at Richards street and in front of the Culmer block on First South street.

LAWSON'S PET MEASURE.

The new park ordinance, creating a board of park commissioners to look after Liberty Park and other public grounds belonging to the city, was read and on motion of Lawson was substituted for the present ordinance on Liberty Park.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Chapters 29 on poll tax, 30 on prisoners, 81 on procedure, 82 on inspector of provisions, 38 on public lands and 34 on railroads were then read without further amendment.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder O. C. Dunford, of Bloomington, Bear Lake county, arrived in this city, on Sunday night from a mission to New Zealand. He left home on November 12th, 1898. The first six weeks were spent in the Walkato district; about three months were passed in Taupo, where Elder Dunford, assisted by his wife, taught school; and, next, he labored in the Mahia district or the period of a year and a half as a traveling Elder. During this time Sister Dunford was engaged in school work at Nuhaka. From Mahia district Elder Dunford was called to go to the Wairarapa district, over which he presided up to the date of his release. He reports favorably on the result of his work in the mission field, and says he was well treated by the people among whom he went. He comes back home in excellent health, his wife having preceded him a year ago.

Elders Peter M. Folkman, of Plain City, Weber county, Utah, Harry A. Bramwell of the same place, and Joseph Seely, of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, returned on the 19th inst., from a mission to the Southern states. They left home together on Nov. 4th, 1890. Elder Seely labored in Kentucky during the entire period. The first eight months Elder Bramwell spent in Mississippi, and the remainder of the time in Kentucky. Elder Folkman devoted his whole attention to North Carolina. Each of the missionaries made report favorably. They were well treated by the people among whom they sojourned, and while in some places there was found a desire among their hearers to investigate the true Gospel, in others the utmost indifference was exhibited. The missionaries come back to Utah in the best of health, and say they have had both a pleasant and profitable time.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The territorial board of canvassers, which body has been in session since November 17th, reached the end of their task Monday, Nov. 25th, Weber being the last county canvassed. The total vote of the Territory for delegate to Congress, as will be seen by the table given below, was an excellent one, namely, 34,577, against 23,785 at the previous election—an increase of 10,812. C. E. Allen, the Liberal candidate, received 94 more votes than those cast for C. C. Goodwin two years ago.

Of the total number of votes 34,577, Rawlins received 15,201, Cannon 12,900 and Allen 6986, giving Rawlins a plurality of 2811.

WEBER COUNTY.

Following were the ballots cast in Weber county for the three candidates:

Precincts.	Rawlins	Cannon	Allen
Ogden—			
First ward.....	177	134	279
Second ward....	130	144	240
Third ward.....	132	137	93
Fourth ward....	190	249	228
Fifth ward.....	191	187	194
Eden.....	62	20	1
Huntsville.....	74	75	
Kanesville.....	24	55	2
West Weber.....	53	55	2
Pleasant View....	51	14	2
Wilsons.....	35	12	1
Birch Creek.....	7	9	5
Riverdale.....	17	25	3
Plain City.....	81	42	14
Slaterville.....	36	43	15
Hooper.....	68	34	21
Utah.....	12	15	14
Marriott.....	14	1	1
Harrisville.....	41	23	6
North Ogden.....	79	69	1
Total.....	1467	1330	1135

Rawlins' plurality 137.

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Rawlins	Cannon	Allen	Total.
Beaver.....	262	199	32	493
Box Elder.....	557	452	139	1139
Cache.....	1418	1028	59	2498
Davis.....	558	265	66	889
Emery.....	461	365	118	944
Grand.....	18	17	27	117
Garfield.....	169	197	7	373
Iron.....	198	211	4	413
Juab.....	461	490	198	1149
Kane.....	57	166	1	223
Morgan.....	160	131	19	310
Millard.....	324	304	10	647
Piute.....	114	96	47	257
Ritch.....	145	73	18	235
Salt Lake.....	3845	2670	4028	9928
San Juan.....	98	34	62	194
Sanpete.....	977	99	89	1065
Serrier.....	414	443	39	895
Summit.....	809	445	682	1936
Townsend.....	269	201	69	539
Utah.....	2115	1698	265	4078
Unihah.....	214	144	10	368
Wasatch.....	280	258	81	619
Washington.....	412	152	567	1131
Wayne.....	128	93	2	223
Weber.....	1467	1330	1135	3932
Totals.....	15201	12900	6986	34577
Rawlins' plurality.....	2811			

OGDEN ITEMS.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Emily C. Kimball, wife of General Nathan Kimball, were held Sunday afternoon.

The band of the Ogden Gas, Light & Fuel company, filed in accordance with the electric lighting contract, was presented and approved.

The machinery and rig lines for the Ohio & Utah Natural Gas company's

first well were yesterday taken out to the proposed site of the first well.

Before Justice [Fitzgerald yesterday, John Reardon, known as the "Georgia Kid," paid a fine amounting to \$21.50 for assaulting Thomas Dixon on the streets on Sunday morning.

Several schools of the district were yesterday moved into the new Madison avenue school building and their magnificent quarters were much appreciated by the students.

L. P. Southworth, the well known sheep man of Denver, who is ranging his herds near Corinne, yesterday received a car of young imported bucks, 130 head in all.

The Union Pacific yesterday transferred to the Central Pacific a car of dressed beef consigned from Kansas City to the United States headquarters at San Francisco.

In Justice Wardleigh's court yesterday, Enoch Farr obtained judgment against the Union Pacific for \$150 and costs, the value of a blooded cow killed near Peterson station in Weber valley.

Thomas Hart, said to be a burglar and safe cracker, was booked with a charge of vagrancy against his name. Upon a promise to leave town a sentence of fifteen days on the chain gang was suspended.

Frank Wilson, alleged to be one of the Wertz holdups, was committed into the custody of the United States marshal. He claimed to be in poor health, due to the location of the cells in the county jail.

Mayor Tumaer, president of the board of education, has been authorized by the board to have asphaltum walks laid around the Madison avenue school building. The interstices of the walks will be seeded to grass and planted with shrubbery.

Fireman Harks, of the Union Pacific, who was so seriously injured near Market Lake on the Utah & Northern by the breaking of the slide rod of his engine, was very low last night, and the attending physician has little hope of his recovery.

W. H. Vanderbilt and George Gould, who are making a tour of the world, and who arrived in San Francisco Thursday morning on the steamer China, will reach Ogden this evening in a special Wagner car over the Central Pacific.

Yesterday morning the board of education inspected the new First ward school house on the corner of Thirtieth street and Pinyon avenue. Everything was found according to contract and the building will be formally accepted this morning.

B. B. Crane, the well known real estate man and capitalist, died at the city hospital yesterday of quick consumption. He had been seriously ill but four days. The remains were sent east to Columbus, Ohio, last evening for burial, the deceased being an old resident of that city.

Judge Bishop rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff yesterday afternoon in the case of Miles L. Jones vs. J. B. Stoddard et al., an order brought last February to recover rents amounting to \$180 and damages for

\$200 and costs; amounting to \$299. A writ was issued for the possession of the property involved.

Last Friday night Officers Davenport and Tyree found a tramp in the Union Pacific sand house who had both feet frozen, having walked from Kayeville in the blinding storm which raged on Thanksgiving day. The unfortunate man was placed in the city hospital, and the county will bear the expense.

William Southwood of Pleasant View was yesterday bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,500 by the justice of the peace for that precinct for alleged assault with intent to murder. Not having the necessary sureties he was committed to the care of Sheriff Elnap. Southwood said to have threatened to kill a companion while out hunting, thinking the latter had stolen some powder from his tent.

The necessary cash bonus to induce the Southern Pacific to remove its shops to Ogden was yesterday placed in escrow; the contract has been signed by all parties and everything is now in readiness to begin work on the necessary buildings. The brick to be used was contracted for. Judge Thomas Marshall was in Ogden yesterday attending to the legal questions which naturally arose in the definite settlement of the business.

George W. Vanderbilt, fourth son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and Clarence Barker arrived in Ogden Sunday evening in the special Wagner car Swannanoa, from the west, coming in over the Central Pacific. They remained until last night, when their car was attached to the 8:15 o'clock Rio Grande Western east-bound passenger. The young men will remain at Salida, Colorado, to-night, in order that they may go through the Grand Canyon by daylight.

Dr. Gee Woo, of Omaha, president of the Wah Mee Exposition company, the corporation which will make the Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair, and Chan Pak Kwai, of Chicago, secretary of the company, arrived in Ogden on Sunday in company with Hong Sing who has been in Chicago on official business. The gentlemen are here to consult on matters connected with the Exposition. Dr. Woo about two months ago married Miss Cora De Witt, an American heiress of Omaha. Both he and Pak Kwai speak English very fluently.

Horatio T. Wood died at the City hospital yesterday afternoon at 5:30. He had been an inmate there for about six weeks and had been as nicely treated by the city officers as possible. He came here from Montana, and then went to Salt Lake, where he visited his brother, A. M. Wood, and then returned to Ogden. He was a mining expert and assayer, and in his profession had been salivated several times. This brought on illness while in Ogden and Mayor Turner kindly sent him to the hospital, where everything that could be done for his comfort and recovery was done. The efforts, however, were in vain and he died.

The gas well machinery for the Ohio & Utah Natural Gas company arrived

yesterday and work will be commenced on the first well tomorrow morning. The well will be located in Wilson's lane, about three miles west from the city hall, and with the improved machinery obtained from Findlay, Ohio, by the company the pipe can be sunk to almost any depth. The company has leased several large tracts of land lying west of the city, and by hard work secured the right to parallel the track of the Rio Grande Western for five miles with gas mains.

The hearing in the case of William Garland vs Wheeler Brothers on an account of \$468.18, occupied nearly the entire day in Judge Miner's court yesterday and when court adjourned was unfinished. Garland was the contractor on the Bear river canal and Wheeler Brothers sub-contracted. It was agreed that the estimates of work done by the engineer of the Bear Lake & River Waterworks company should be taken as a basis upon which the sub-contractors should receive their pay. The defendants claimed on a cross complaint that the estimates were false and fraudulent, and instead of their being indebted to Garland in the sum of \$468.18, he is in their debt. Judge Miner ruled out their cross complaint.

At the weekly session of the city council last night, after one of the sharpest battles that has even taken place on the floor of the chamber during the present administration, that body passed—or did not pass—an ordinance repealing the existing salary ordinance to take effect December 31st. This, if legal, and signed by Mayor Turner, will leave the incoming council in the same position as was the present when it assumed the government of the city. After a long and heated discussion Mr. Elliott moved that in case the ordinance was approved by the mayor the recorder should have it published, but Mr. Cannon objected to the publication on the ground that it would be a waste of public money, the ordinance not having legally passed.

The latter gentleman called up the report of the committee on public buildings and grounds made some time ago, reporting back a number of proposals to sell to Ogden City 160 acres of land for cemetery and park purposes. The proposals were read in full and in connection therewith the committee offered a resolution in order to get the question which has been before the council so long, settled one way or another, providing that the bids of E. W. Matson offering the required number of acres for \$12,000 and that of David Kay making the same offer for \$50,000 be accepted, and that to defray the expense which would be incurred an issue of 20-year five per cent bonds be made. The resolution, report and all papers touching upon the matter were referred to the committee on finance.

George Lewis was arrested yesterday morning charged with film-flicking a Frenchman named Eugene Boyle out of \$1,720. He was bound over in bonds of \$1,000 to await his hearing on Thursday. The crooked—ork is supposed to have been done about the first of the month in an alleged cigar store owned by Lewis on lower Twenty-fifth street.

Boyle was formerly a sheep herder of Rawlins, Wyoming, and the cash represented his entire life's savings. It was deposited in a Wyoming bank and the Frenchman held a certificate of deposit. This Lewis and his friends are supposed to have robbed him or in a stud game. The certificate was cashed at the Ogden State bank. After being touched Boyle was rushed down to Salt Lake by the gang, ostensibly for the purpose of getting \$500 of his money back, but in reality so time might be gained. He was accompanied as far as Reno when he gave up search of his cash, and went west. He returned to Ogden on Saturday and was found by the police yesterday morning. He had to be arrested before he would go to headquarters and report.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Arny Grundy, of Polk county, Minnesota, arrived on the delayed Southern Pacific passenger train from the west, having in charge C. L. Comings who is wanted in Crookston, in the same county and state, for the alleged embezzlement of \$20,000. He placed his prisoner in the city jail under the charge of Jailer Baxter, leaving his extradition papers from the governor of Minnesota to the officers of San Bernardino, California, where Comings was arrested, as protection for the officer in case of trouble. Comings was a commission merchant, doing business in Crookston, and it is charged used the amount of money stated, which was confided to his care by his patrons. He did an extensive business and his operations extended all over the northwest. When discovered Comings fled to California taking the southern route. While in California he represented himself as capitalist in search of investments. He was arrested on a telegraphic warrant and description.

Yesterday Judge Thomas Marshall, of Salt Lake City, general attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad, and Superintendent S. W. Knapp, of this division of the same road, sitting under telegraphic instructions from the president and board of directors of the company, met with President Patton, of the chamber of commerce, and a large number of the leading men of Ogden, and entered into a written contract for the removal to Ogden of the Carlin, Nevada, and Terrace, Utah, shops. The removal will begin as soon as the weather breaks in the spring, and under the contract the company must have the shops completed and in full running order within thirteen months. The representatives of the railroad guarantee, however, that the machinery will be in operation in less than half that time. The bricks to be used in the construction of the buildings have been ordered and the necessary building supplies are being contracted for. The works will be located in the north end of the present railroad yards, the surveys having already been made. Indications also point to the speedy erection here of Rio Grande Western shops and roundhouses, and it is understood the Union Pacific has under consideration a proposition to remove its shops to Ogden.

The heavy fall of snow and severe weather has caused an absolute cessation of work on the placer gold claims in Cottonwood canyon, a few miles

above Peterson, Morgan city, and nowhere there is a change in the temperature soon the mines will be closed until spring. L. W. Tackett yesterday exhibited several large nuggets taken from the tunnel, which is now thirty feet, and says that when they ceased operations every rock seemed to serve as a cover for the gold. The claim was discovered purely by accident. Tackett has been in the habit of making annual hunting excursions in Weber canyon and side canyons, and about a month ago equipped himself for that purpose. In going up Cottonwood canyon he passed a splendid prospect, being worked by parties from Morgan city, about which very little has been said. He decided to keep a sharp lookout and a few miles further up the stream stumbled over what gives abundant promise of being one of the greatest gold fields in the country. The claims are on a gravelly bar, which is nearly 1500 feet in width and runs up against the mountain. The usual characteristics of an extensive gold field are not wanting.

A FURIOUS STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The stormy weather of the last few days culminated shortly before midnight last night in a furious gale, which increased in intensity until noon today. The wind then slackened somewhat but was still blowing heavily at 6 o'clock. The weather and sea are so bad that no ships left port, and there have been only one or two arrivals. Even in the sheltered bay the sea is unprecedentedly heavy. Ships were torn from their anchorages and knocked together, and those lying at the wharves were considerably damaged. There have been innumerable accidents, but so far no fatalities have been reported. The British ship Stroum and the ship Occidental fouled each other in the stream and were damaged. The ships Talisman and Manchester collided and were considerably damaged. The ship Nereus broke from anchorage and drifted against the ship Benicia and the schooner Laura Pike, and all three were seriously damaged. The Harrison street wharf was badly damaged.

Innumerable other cases of similar nature are reported. The wind was accompanied by a pelting rain, which fell steadily for twelve hours. There are indications of more wind and rain. Telegraph wires are in bad shape and most of today San Francisco was cut off from connection with the outside world.

The storm continues tonight with almost unabated fury.

Heavy rain is falling and a high wind is blowing. In addition to the damage of San Francisco and Oakland shipping suffered severely at Sausalito and Tiburon on the Marin county shore. The damage at Tiburon alone is estimated from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and probably as much more was done at Sausalito. At Tiburon the yacht Belle, valued at \$7000, was blown ashore and pounded to pieces. The yacht Duke was also wrecked as well as a number of house boats and small boats. At Sausalito the big iron steamer George W. Elder dragged her anchor and went on the rocks where she pounded a hole in her bottom. She was pulled off by a tug but is still in a

dangerous position and liable to get ashore again if the wind changes. Half a dozen big ships were soon up on the mud flats, but their position is not considered dangerous.

The gasoline launch Marion was driven under the big ferry boat Tamalpais and sunk. The yacht Nellie also ran into the Tamalpais and was badly battered. The valuable steam launch Mary McNeil was driven ashore. The Tamalpais land and water wharf was destroyed by the heavy seas. The damage to big ships on the San Francisco and Oakland sides of the bay cannot be estimated until they go on the dry dock for repairs. The big iron ships Talisman, Benicia and Nereus had their plates stove in and spars broken while in collision. Hundreds of small sail and row boats were knocked to pieces or sunk.

In San Francisco the wind did no very great harm. Some trees were blown down and chimneys toppled over. The rain also caused a few sewers to break and washed out gardens and yards. At Golden Gate Park the Casino was unroofed and the plants and shrubbery suffered some injury. The storm is general throughout northern and central California, but beyond a few buildings unroofed no damage is reported.

DEATH OF BISHOP ROBERT DAINES.

The death of our beloved Bishop Robert Daines has cast a gloom over the quiet homes of the Latter-day Saints of this place. Brother R. Daines was born at St. Cross, Suffolk, England, Aug. 3rd, 1829; died Nov. 16th, 1892, after an illness of eleven weeks, during which time he suffered severely from inflammation of the bladder. He was baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints the 17th day of December, 1851, by Wm. Smith; married Mary Ann Barker, October, 11th, 1850, by whom he had four children, three of whom he buried in England. He emigrated with his wife to America November 1855; landed in New York January 1, 1856; lived there about one year and there buried his last child. He then moved to New Jersey, where he buried his wife on January 1, 1858. In the spring of 1859 he came on to the frontiers and after a short stay married Jemima Seamons on May 1, 1859; started across the plains July 22, 1859; drove a Church team in Feramont Little's company; arrived at Salt Lake City September 8, 1859; moved to Cache valley in the spring of 1860, and settled by a small spring where Hyde Park now stands. He then labored to make his first home. In the fall of 1861 he was called by Bishop William Hyde to labor as an acting Teacher among the people and became the president of that body of men. In 1864 he was ordained a Seventy. After the death of Bishop William Hyde, he was chosen and set apart Bishop of Hyde Park ward under the hands of Brigham Young, Jr., on May 20th, 1871. He was ordained a High Priest May 20th, 1877, and again set apart a Bishop by Apostle C. C. Rich. At the April conference, 1885, he was called to go to England on a mission and returned on the 8th of May, 1886, on account of ill health. In

the spring of 1887 he went with others to Canada and stayed on Lees Creek about two years; returned on February 24th, 1889, and resumed his position as Bishop. This position he filled with much credit and was respected by the people, among whom he made many warm friends, who, together with a numerous family, mourn his departure. He was the father of twenty-two children, six of whom preceded him to the spirit world. He died as he had lived, full of faith hope and charity, awaiting a glorious resurrection.

J. A. D.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 26, 1892.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—The international monetary conference met again today. Rothschild's proposals were submitted to the conference this afternoon. They cover eleven octavo pages. Rothschild argues at great length that bimetalism in Great Britain is absolutely impossible. He suggests that the question arises whether it is not possible to extend silver generally, and by this means assist in checking the further fall in value. Rothschild said he did not claim that his proposals would prove a final solution of the question, but they would prove palliative.

Summed up, his proposals are that American countries continue the purchase of silver, and European powers buy an amount equal to £5,000,000 sterling every year for five years at 43d. If silver should rise above that price, purchases are to be moderately suspended. The Portuguese delegates have been instructed by their government to act in harmony with the British representatives. It is stated that Rothschild proposes to raise the legal tender of silver in England from two pounds to five. Great importance attaches to the proposal, as it means that English £5 notes will be payable in silver.

Rothschild said, in part, that he felt that a gold standard in England was the only possible one, and that if they considered that her whole commerce and a large part of that of other countries was carried on by bills of exchange on London, which were naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist even in those countries professing to pay in either metal. Whatever international agreement may be made, or whatever ratio is chosen, gold alone will always be the favorable medium of settling large debts or making remittances. Germany's action in 1873 and the action of Italy, Austria and Russia in amassing gold is conclusive proof of the appreciation of great European countries of the advantage of a gold standard. Apart from other considerations it seemed to him that a universal arrangement of the currency question was impossible, as the wealth and sources of expenditures of no two countries are alike. It would be impossible to carry on the trade of the world on a sound basis if the debtor was allowed the option of paying in whatever currency suited him.

Rothschild thought some such arrangement as he proposed would give

general satisfaction. The gold market would also be relieved, as only European appeals will be made thereto for a long time, and as South Africa is increasing her output of gold the arrangement suggested would enable Russia and Austria to complete their purchases without unduly interfering with the money market. If the conference adjourns without having accomplished any definite result it will cause a fall in silver frightful to contemplate. It will cause a monetary panic, added Rothschild, of which it is impossible to tell the far-reaching effects. After discussing the proposals were referred to a committee to consider. The committee includes Sir G. Fremantle (British), Guilford Moleworth (India), H. W. Cannon (United States), M. Foville (France), Sig. Simonelli (Italy) and M. Radzavitch (Russia), with Alfred De Rothschild and M. Levi (Belgium) as ex-officio members. The conference adjourned until Friday. The American delegates authorized the Associated Press representative to state they are thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events and consider Rothschild's plan and today's action of the conference as amply justifying the convoking of the conference.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The committee appointed yesterday by the international monetary conference to consider the proposals of Alfred Rothschild is made up as follows: Sir C. Fremantle, Great Britain, Sir Guilford L. Moleworth, India; Henry W. Cannon, United States; De Foville, France; Simondy, Italy; C. F. Tjelfen, Denmark; N. P. Vanderberg, Netherlands; Hans L. Forsell, Sweden and Norway; Osma, Spain; Cramer Frey, Switzerland; Sainotte, Belgium, and Radzavitch, Russia; Alfred de Rothschild, Great Britain and M. Montefiore Levi, president of the conference, as ex-officio members. The committee will also consider the plans suggested by Levi and Professor Adolph Seebecker. Professor Seebecker's plan is to establish one gramme of fine gold as the international unit of value, and stop the minting of coins containing less than 5.8065 grammes of pure gold. The circulation of coin of foreign countries of less than the new standard shall be prohibited by the countries signing the agreement, and gold coin of inferior value shall be withdrawn within five years. Private individuals shall be allowed to coin gold upon the payment of the agreed seignorage. Gold certificates may be held against gold held in reserve. Seebecker's plan also includes the coinage of silver in proportion to twenty value units of that metal to one of gold, but private individuals shall not be allowed the free coinage of silver. Of the committee that will consider the proposals, five of the members are avowed bimetalists, six monometalists and one doubtful. The committee will sit twice each day. It is the general expectation that Rothschild's proposal will be accepted by the committee and then referred for adoption or rejection to the conference and the governments represented, with modifications suggested by the schemes of Levi and Seebecker. One of the modifications suggested by the schemes of Levi and

Seebecker will undoubtedly be that all gold coins below the value of 20 francs be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by silver notes.

The adhesion of the German delegates is considered certain as Doctor Bend, formerly president of the Reichsbank, has approved the main lines of Seebecker's proposal. The French representatives will also accept the plan of Seebecker, which was communicated by Tirard, French ex-minister of finance. This plan was favorably received by all the French delegates before being submitted to the conference. With the prospect of an early agreement being achieved, nobody now talks of the failure of the conference, which at first was the only prediction made as to the outcome of the meeting. So rapidly has the optimistic feeling grown that it is expected the conference is likely to conclude its labors next week. It was said last week that the session would last until after Christmas. The American delegates have strong reasons to be satisfied with the recognition by the advocates of monometalism of the seriousness of the dangers arising from a further fall in silver. They are disposed to support Rothschild's proposals on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The Indian delegates are also pleased with the proposals, as they will assist the conclusions of the Indian currency committee, and their acceptance will free India from fear of a large fall in silver. The American delegates believe the continuous absorption of thirty million ounces of silver by the United States would bring about artificially a condition of the silver market which international bimetalism could establish permanently and scientifically.

The delegates are combining some pleasure with work. Interchange of dinners proceeds almost nightly. The American and British representatives have been to the performance of an English company playing "Faust up to Date." In Brussels, at the conclusion of the conference, the burgomaster contemplates giving a grand municipal ball in honor of the delegates.

- PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Referring to the proceedings of the monetary conference the *Daily News* says: Rothschild's plan which seems to have saved the conference from collapsing, turns out to be a mild palliative and in no wise heroic. Theoretically, it would be best to let silver alone, but when we find that Rothschild is trying to oath and nail the evident collapse of the conference, it may be supposed that such a result would be disastrous. We cannot suppose it to be remotely suggested that five-pound notes be made redeemable in silver. The most striking part of the plan is the implied belief of the first class of financiers, that unless something is done America will discontinue the purchase of silver. America perhaps is the richest country in the world and cannot be ignored. Were she to sell silver we might be compelled to close the Indian mints. Even then we might be terribly hampered if America raised a big gold loan. It is not in England's interests to precipitate a currency crisis in America. The disturbance of the trade would amount to a catastrophe.

PROVO LETTER.

PROVO, Nov. 29.—On Sunday afternoon, while playing at the top of the second story of the unfinished South worth building, Johnny Freshwater, a boy thirteen years of age, fell through a skylight to the ground floor, striking the joists of the second floor on the way. When picked up he was unconscious, and remained so until one o'clock Monday morning. No bones were broken, but he sustained some bruising on the right side of his head and body. At last reports he was very irrational in his talk.

J. T. Jakeman has been brought down from Salt Lake to answer to the charge preferred against him by R. A. Barney, of obtaining money under false pretenses. This morning his attorney, A. G. Sutherland, argued a demurrer to the complaint in Justice Gash's court.

Dr. A. J. Shores and family, of Payson, departed for La Plata, Missouri, this morning, their former home. The trip is occasioned by the serious illness of Mrs. Shores' father.

Mining men feel confident that rich mines will yet be discovered not far from this city. Mr. Kraupa reports an assay of ore coming from the vicinity of Castle Springs which went 41 ct. in silver and \$3.50 in gold.

Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake was in the city yesterday on business connected with the Catholic church which is to be built.

The regular county organization of the World's Fair holds a meeting on Wednesday evening next, at which all citizens are invited to be present.

A session of the city council was held last night and considerable business transacted. T. O. Jones was granted the privilege of having a refreshment stand at the bank corner. Several repairs of bridges, etc., were ordered made, and a number of claims were allowed. But the really interesting portion of the meeting was the making of a number of fiery speeches by several of the members concerning an editorial which appeared in the *Enquirer* of November 17th, 1892. I quote: "Yea, more, our Democratic city council has adopted a plan which excludes from the public the amount paid, or donated, to their party organ. The city officers all allowed a contingent fund, so called, and then they are instructed to pay for their own printing. For example, \$100 is appropriated to the recorder, another hundred to the marshal, etc. These gentlemen pay the *Dispatch* whatever may suit their purposes, even though double what they could get the same work done in our office for, and the public never gets to know of it. The account of the officers every month or every three months, as the case may be, is settled as 'contingent expenses' the *Dispatch* robbery included. If the printing bills come before the council, there are Republican members who would show up the enormous cost compared with what the *Inquirer* Co. charges. That would not suit the purpose of the *Dispatch* stockholders, who are members of the council, so they propose to do their dishonest tricks in the dark, like the common thief."

The city marshal and the recorder

reported the disbursement of their contingent funds, but no printing item appeared in either report.

Councillors Irvin, Maiben, Probert, McCullough and Barney made speeches denouncing in the strongest terms the *Inquirer*. They claimed that the charges were absolutely false, and that the editor knew they were false when they were made, etc. Maiben and Irvine threatened to commence libel suits. The fire bell rang, but the council were too interested to heed. The discussion was continued. The fire alarm, however, was a false one.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Jack Crawford, the poet scout, has has written a poem in honor of the coming silver convention at El Paso, and dedicated it to the McGinty club of that city.

The Fort Collins, Colo., *Courier* says: "There is enough surplus alfalfa in Larimer county this fall to feed and fatten 100,000 sheep. Bring on the sheep and our farmers will fit them for mutton. Chicago will want them next spring and summer."

THE FACT that a full-blooded Indian is a conductor on one of the street-car lines in a northwestern city, causes a smart paragrapher to remark that "none but the bravest deserve the fare." He ought to be bloused for damages, even if his watch has to be pawned (ed) to pay the judgment.

David Stringer, for years chief assayer for the Crescent company at Park City, and father of Thomas, Edward and Joseph Stringer, old employees of the company, has just died in Spanish Fork of dropsy, superinduced by the effects of lead poison absorbed while following assaying.

The Montana Gold, Silver, Platinum and Tellurium company at Nebart will make another \$15,000 shipment of ore very soon. This company has recently cut the second level in their ground with a long tunnel striking it 500 feet beneath the surface. It is a five foot vein and the ore carries \$18 in gold and free milling. It also carries some silver.

The Elbert (Colorado) county *Banner* urges that the people of Elizabeth should unite in an effort to get the Union Pacific to erect stockyards and scales at that point. It asserts that thousands of head of cattle are each year driven to other points for shipment, and that the Union Pacific might as well have the patronage if it would only provide the facilities.

There was a lively fire in the brush-rushes that skirt Great Salt Lake southwest of Brigham. The wind was blowing a gale and the flames brightly illuminated the sky as they leaped along through the forest of rushes at a surprising gait. They could have done little damage except lay waste a number of acres of winter range and eat up some fences. — *Bugler*.

Mrs. Lorenzo Hansen and her mother an aged lady, were thrown from a cart and the latter painfully but not seriously injured last week. The other lady was not hurt. They were driving down from the farm. The

horse took fright at an old gunny sack in the road; whirled around, upset the vehicle and killed the ladies in the road with the above result. The cart was smashed to atoms by the runaway animal. — *Brigham City Bugler*.

Judges Knowles, in the United States circuit court at Montana, has decided that the transfer of a gang of men from a division in Canada to a division in Montana is in the nature of a contract and subject to the provisions of the contract labor law. The case in question came up in the suit against the Great Falls and Canada Railroad company for violation of the contract law in so transferring a gang of fifteen men. The case will now be tried to ascertain the facts. There are twenty-six cases pending against the company.

Judge Standrod (says the Idaho *Register*) sentenced Phillip Clifford, the fellow who is supposed to have set fire to Keefer's saloon about a month ago, to ten years in the penitentiary. He was arrested and tried for burglary, for breaking into Ingersoll's house and stealing a lot of clothing, and was found guilty of burglary in the first degree. In passing sentence the court said he had investigated his past career and found he had served a term of eight years in the Utah penitentiary and had been out only a short time. He was too dangerous a person to be at large.

Moscow (Idaho) *Mirror*: Probably the most distressing accident which has occurred in the vicinity of Moscow in the past year has just taken place at the home of Mr. John Johnson, three miles southeast of Moscow, and which resulted in the death of Joe Haas, the 11-year-old son of Mr. Johnson. The boy was assisting an employee in hauling some straw, and when the noon hour arrived the team was unhitched and the boy mounted one of the horses to ride to the barn, but as the bridle had been removed the animal became unmanageable and the boy slid off but was caught in the harness.

A letter was received last week from J. J. Sweeney who left the Park something over one year ago in company with W. B. Edwards for Australia. Mr. Sweeney is now in South Africa, having left Edwards in Australia. He reports it as a great country and says that an immense amount of the yellow metal is being taken from the rock down there. He says the claims are 600x1500 feet, and that each one has a quartz mill on it in active operation. Mr. Sweeney says he did not like Australia but thinks there is a good chance in South Africa to make a raise. — *Park City Record*.

As Joseph Willey, of Teton, Idaho, a young man about sixteen years of age was returning from the timber with a load of wood, a slight shower of rain began to fall and he reached on his load for his Winchester so he could cover it up with quilts. In dragging the gun, which was an old fashioned 45 60, the charge went off entering the right side near the loins and coming out about one inch below the left nipple. His father who was along and a number of others got the wounded man to Teton by about dark, and Dr. Rivers was sent for. An examination showed that both lungs were penetrated and

that he was bleeding internally. Death ensued next day.

D. W. Schnelder was taken before U. S. Commissioner Hindsdale at Denver on Saturday, charged with being an accessory after the act of Alexander McKenzie, who held up the Spurr City and Creede stage September 28 last, and relieved carrier G. M. Pemberton of the United States mail. Schnelder, it is claimed received McKenzie and concealed him in his cabin, aiding him in every way in his power to avoid the officers of the law. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1000 bonds. Being unable to furnish these he was committed to jail to await trial. McKenzie is already confined there.

Andy Mehan has just died in Albuquerque of consumption. Deceased was well known in Tombstone several years ago. He figured conspicuously in the Daly mining suit which occupied the attention of the last term of court here. It will be remembered that after killing Constable Lowther at Bisbee, Daly's whereabouts could not be found. Six months after the killing, a deed executed in Denver by Daly to Mehan here and caused much comment. Mehan, although he knew at that time and probably knew at the time of his death the whereabouts of Daly, for whose apprehension a reward of \$3000 is outstanding, never revealed the secret to anyone and carried it with him to his grave. — *Prospector*.

During the current term of the supreme court that august tribunal will be called upon to decide whether or not it is a crime to "attempt to commit arson," says the Idaho *Democrat*. The question arises in the appeal of John Collins, the man who earnestly endeavored to set fire to the jail at Idaho Falls. He did not accomplish his design, but the district court, taking the spirit for the deed found him guilty, and he was sent to the penitentiary. His attorney contends that he has been wrongfully punished, the statutes of Idaho not recognizing attempted arson as a crime. The settlement of this peculiar question will not, however, be the most intricate skein that the court will have to unravel, there being a large number of important cases on the docket.

Dr. W. Finlay Thompson of Palmer Lake died a few days since at some point on the coast of Mexico of yellow fever. The news of his death will prove a great shock to his friends throughout Colorado, especially in Denver, says the *News*, where he was intimately associated with many leading citizens in various enterprises. Dr. Thompson invested large sums of money in Palmer Lake on the faith that it would ultimately become an attractive summer resort. He did much to beautify the place, and it first sprung into prominence through his efforts. His beautiful home, "Elatemere House," was one of the loveliest spots in that section. Two years ago Dr. Thompson removed his family to New York and last year he went to Mexico to look after several interests. He leaves a wife and three daughters in New York. His aged mother and his sister reside at Palmer Lake.

A prominent army officer was in the city yesterday, says the *Denver News*, and in the course of conversation expressed the opinion that Denver would before very long be made the headquarters of a military department, saying in explanation that "there has been talk for a good while of several important changes in the present Arizona department. This is now made up of New Mexico, Arizona and a part of California, with headquarters at Los Angeles. The new dispensation provides for the incorporation of the entire state of California in the department of California, and the formation of a new division to be known as the Mountain department, made up of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. If this should be carried out, and there is every probability that it will, then the headquarters of the new department will either be at Denver or Santa Fe, with the chances largely for the former on account of General McCook's prejudice in its favor."

MR. JEFFERSON.

[New York Sun.]

"Cries" in politics are momentous. A first-rate "cry" seems good for 100,000 votes any time. It is essential to a good political cry that it express something trivial in itself, but profoundly significant, something whose significance is palpable to the plainest understanding.

The first issue of this sort in America was Mr. Jefferson's red breeches. Washington had had a court. Stately, in laced coat, he had received homage with the ceremonial of a sovereign. Congress at its opening dutifully presented him with an address following the procedure of Parliament. Mr. Jefferson would have none of it. He sent his own message to Congress by the hand of a plain messenger. While in the White House he preserved the habits of a country gentleman. He rode daily, and on his return hung his bridle over a post. And he wore a pair of red small clothes.

All of this was disgusting to the nabobs and big wigs of the Federalist party, and they marked their sentiments by disparaging allusions to Mr. Jefferson's red breeches. To the plain people who adored Jefferson for his part in abolishing the old feudal constitution of Virginia and securing equality in the one adopted for Kentucky, the red garment became a symbol of their dearest rights. They rallied to the small clothes, and the Democracy everywhere understood what the red breeches stood for in political controversy with the advocates of property gratification and a Sedition act for the suppression of free speech.

The next issue of this order was that implied in the war cry of Old Hickory testifying to enthusiasm for Gen. Jackson, in allusion to his walking stick. What it stood for was the popular estimate of that hero's resolute, uncompromising and entirely candid character. His disregard of all politic arts, and his thoroughgoing partisanship. The man who never gave up a friend nor quailed before any combination of enemies was summed up and symbolized by his favorite cane. "Old Hickory" proclaimed a harmless and indifferent personal habit, but it stood for much.

Next came a seemingly ridiculous parade of a log cabin. What the log

cabin stood for was far enough from ridiculous. The country was tired to death of a wrangle protracted through years over a tariff schedule. The fight over the principle had been fought out and settled. Protection had been accepted. William Henry Harrison had been nominated. He stood for nothing in particular but rest and peace. His opponent stood for nothing in particular, but his supporters were profoundly dissatisfied with one another. At this juncture some one was injudicious enough to sneer at the Western candidate for having lived in a log cabin where he had nothing to drink but hard cider. Gentlemen worthy to guide a nation, it was assumed, drank Madeira or French brandy.

Here was the cry. The log cabin and hard cider stood not only for one of the plain people, but it stood for a term of tariff peace and quiet, and a chance for the country to pull itself together after the revulsion. So Harrison was elected amid one enormous show of enthusiasm for a log cabin and a drink of only moderate intrinsic popularity.

Next came the "Mill-boy of the Slashes." When men wore coonskin caps in parade and carried poles with uneasy live coons fastened atop. All of which stood for Henry Clay, who had been turned down when his party thought it didn't need his personal magnetism, and was at last put up to save it when its opposition to the annexation of Texas, which had applied for admission, left it nothing else to stand on before the people. Parties had learned by previous experiences that the time had passed when it would do to make the lowliness of a statesman's origin a matter of reproach to him. In fact, that some lowliness has become something to trade on.

Henry Clay had been born in "The Slashes" of Virginia in the humblest circumstances, and it is fact or fable that he had once been a mill boy. So much for his name. His adopted State of Kentucky idolized him, and the popular notion of the Kentuckian of the period was a person clad in buckskin, bearing an exceeding long rifle, which none but he could balance, and topped off with a coonskin cap. The popular woodcut of Daniel Boone arrays him thus: the banded tail of the coon will be observed hanging down from the hind side of the cap. So the cry was for that same old coon. For Mr. Clay had been a candidate through the lifetime of a generation. All of the demonstration stood for his personal popularity and magnetism, and for nothing besides, except opposition to the popular extension of territory. Neither "mill boy" nor "Same Old Coon" worked this time. Mr. Clay was beaten.

Four years later, when there was a chance to win, his party turned Clay down again and put up Gen. Taylor. The country was fired by war enthusiasm. Taylor's opponent was a civilian. Taylor was a Southern man who could and did carry certain Southern States against which the Whigs had professed implacable enmity. During the war Gen. Taylor had ridden a white horse, "Old Zach," and "Old Whitley" made a famous cry. White horse-tail hairs, represented to be authentic, were beheld with reverence. Persons then in the tenderness of youth may remember having handled one—not without awe. "Old Zach" and "Old Whitley" stood

for the war enthusiasm and were elected.

Next the Whigs tried to repeat the canvass of '48 by trading on the same feeling and putting up Gen. Scott, the real military figure of the Mexican war. But he was nicknamed "Fuss and Feathers," and having once begun a despatch with the words, "After a hasty plate of soup," the expression was made a text for much clumsy but effective ridicule. The people were not in the habit of taking soup. The practice marked persons sophisticated by the habits of wealth. But there was more in "Fuss and Feathers." Though an able soldier, a patriot and no mean diplomatist, Scott was a vain man, and had not had the art to conceal the weakness. Besides, the Fugitive Slave law had begun to annoy. Southern sovereignty, repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and extension of slavery were in the air. Scott was a Virginian, and the tariff had been dug up again. There was a landslide for Franklin Pierce, some had nicknamed him Frank Penguin, with nothing against him. Before this time the word "Doughface" had come into use as a term of reproach for what was described as a Northern man with Southern principles. In this campaign it was banded freely.

Next came the candidacy of Fremont the Pathfinder, against James Buchanan, the old Public Functionary, words by which he once alluded to himself in a State paper. To the Fremont cry it was appropriately retorted that he was a pathfinder who always lost his way, a retort with the barbed sting of truth in it.

Then the country had the canvass of Old Abe, Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter. The reply was Black Republican, a variant on the Red Republicans of the French Revolution, Miscegenationist, and "Do you want your sister to marry a nigger?" Both were effective. The rail splitter got less than 40 per cent of the vote, and the retorts had contributed to prevent his getting more. It will be recognized that this canvass represented passions in an acute stage, frenzied and only just articulate.

Then U. S. Grant was Unconditional Surrender Grant, words aptly fitting his initials quoted from his reply to a flag asking terms for the surrender of Fort Donaldson early in the war. His opponents were Copperheads. Public feeling was still far from amiable. It was made one of Grant's merits that he had once taken to tanning, though he had not made a good tanner. Humility of origin or of career was still not to be despised as a source of power with the people.

For Hayes there was no cry that could be raised, and so he was defeated. "Securing the Results of the war" was the nearest approach to one, but, considering the feats of the carpet baggers, it seemed a sarcasm.

Garfield was believed once to have driven mules on the towpath of a canal. Though this campaign issue may have helped him some, it does not take historic rank with Mr. Jefferson's nether garments. Mr. Clay's apprenticeship in the flour mills or Mr. Lincoln's feats with the beetle and wedge.

Mr. Blain's apotheosis as a white plumed knight, after so questionable a character as Henry the Great and of Navarre, implied his personal popularity and magnetism. His candidacy under

impossible conditions recalls that of Gen. Harrison's first canvass was read under his grandfather's hat—the witty image of the entire series. He is in spite of it. His second was typified by the substitution of "ice cart" for slang "band wagon," a second edition of genuine wit. With this edition the canvass now closed went off without popular shibboleths that meant anything. The war cry of No Force Bill is no figure of speech, but the excitement of the dominant and winning side.

OTHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA.

UNDER the new ordinance, relating to the matter of honest weight in coal, the city weighmaster seems likely to become the recipient of enmities and side which those of even the dogber will sink into insignificance. As stated as coming from the dealers themselves that when business is going smoothly they send out of their yards during working hours a team of coal amounting to about a ton per minute. When we consider the population to be supplied, and the utility and quantity of the product in which they have been supplied, the estimate is probably a fair one, fifteen or eighteen hundred pounds of coal, dirt and coal mixed doesn't last as long as two thousand pounds of the pure article; and hence the purchaser the former has occasion more frequently to do his part toward keeping the dealers' one-ton-per-minute stage.

Of course the weighmaster's fees will be paid by the purchaser, who thinks the enterprising dealers are going to dispense with their private scales and do business with the official chisel at their own expense doesn't know them. They are not handling merely for their health; neither is the business of the city's weighmaster to take his pay in the gratitude of the community. But we think he can aid. In this emergency, to be modest and let the others do the work. In other words, he ought to do business at wholesale rates, since he will be in it on a large scale. We expect nothing else than that when the dealers are compelled to deliver his receipt with each, they will add a quarter or half a ton extra for the longer haul made necessary through their heaving to go to office. For little tricks of this kind the community must be prepared, though against them it may be helpless; but it is not prepared and does not seem to be burdened too heavily by a servant through the effort of the fathers to secure a measure of peace. In the satisfaction that will be felt at knowing that each one gets a measure and fair quality of what he pays for, it must not be forgotten that the present tight times and at the present price, a ton of coal nearly as a poor man's back every three weeks.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

THE most sensational European topic now is the inquiry into the Panama scandal; but of hardly less interest and of vastly more importance is the proposition presented to the German parliament by the chancellor of empire and warmly endorsed by

Emperor William, for an enormous increase in the military budget. The features of the new bill, briefly stated, are that the term of compulsory military service shall be reduced from three years to two, but that the standing army shall be largely increased in number; and its promoters evidently hope that by humoring the people in the first particular (for military service is exceedingly unpopular with the masses), they will arouse less opposition to the demand for the immense sums that will be needed for carrying out the latter part of the programme.

It need be said of the Iron Bismarck that he sought difficulties for the mere pleasure of overcoming them; and it looks as though the young Kaiser derived enjoyment in a similar way. Certainly to the casual observer this would seem to be a time in the highest degree inopportune for the levying of fresh taxes upon the people of Germany, groaning as they are under existing burdens, with the additional evils of low wages and industrial depression. Such a policy would imperil the continuance of almost any ministry in other lands, and under the circumstances would not be without its menace to the crowned head itself. Caprivi may indeed be forced out of office by this move, if the opposition develops the strength that is expected; but that result is unlikely, and it is quite absurd to think that the Emperor's throne will be in the least shaken or that he will lose in any degree the genuine affection in which he is held by his subjects.

On the contrary, he seems to have managed the matter thus far with singular adroitness, and there is every reason to believe he will prove to the opposition that he is not the novice in diplomacy some of them, and notably Bismarck himself, have thought him. One weapon he knows how to use with a master hand—and that is the appeal to patriotism. Let it once be hinted that the Fatherland is in danger and every German rallies enthusiastically to the rescue, be it either with sabre and gun or with the willing fulfillment of the most onerous financial requirement. Pointing to France on the west and Russia on the east, he has experienced, and we think will experience, no trouble in rousing the national heart; and when he offers the boon of shorter service in the army in return for a much more effective war establishment—one in fact that could crush an enemy at the first onslaught—the appeal would seem to be one that could scarcely be resisted. His further proposition to raise the revenue from taxes on the three B's, "*Bier, Boerse and Brantwein*,"—beer, the stock exchange and brandy,—is catchy, too; and the rabble are likely to be taken by storm and his policy fulfilled.

Still, he has to measure swords this time with an abler and stronger opposition than has ever yet confronted him. The exhibition cannot fail to be entertaining, and is pretty sure to be instructive. One would think that France and Russia,—the former especially, since in his programme lies a distinct threat against her,—would be not disinterested spectators, as they cast meaning glances at each other across the stormy realm whose turbulence or quietude has so much significance for them.

A GOAL STILL UNATTAINED.

Against the view of the ordinary citizen, that Arctic expeditions are not worth what they cost in perils, hardships and money, we have the assurance of two distinguished experts, General Greeley and Professor Hellprin, that polar exploration deserves more encouragement than it receives, and that neither the risk nor the expense is worthy to be considered in the same connection with the benefits that accrue to science and human knowledge through the efforts that are made to reach the Pole. Both these gentlemen recently read papers before the Contemporary club of Philadelphia, and each advanced reasons for the faith that is within him.

The professor justifies the outlay of money and the willingness to brave the frosty dangers in the aid that is thus extended to commerce and in the additions that are made to the world's stock of scientific knowledge. The general finds justification for such journeys by naval officers like Lieut. Peary in "the benefit that comes to the service from the examples of daring, skill and heroism displayed under privations and in the midst of dangers;" he argues that we have no wars now-a-days to develop our young officers, hence their energy and initiative of action may well be permitted to blossom into vigorous life in these hazardous expeditions.

In none of this logic is there anything that is new. Such contributions as have been made to the supply of practical knowledge by recent polar expeditions are so meager and unsatisfactory that no one can be blamed for suggesting that at the price named "they come mighty high." As to the other idea—that the ice-field is desirable as a means of supplying tests of heroism for an example to the officers engaged in Uncle Sam's service—it scarcely merits the name of argument; coming from anyone but a veteran like General Greeley it would be considered trivial.

Nevertheless, the necessity for strong argument in support of their opinion does not exist. The adventurous spirit of the age will continue to develop itself as it has done in the past, in the hands of brave men who in the role of explorers will themselves believe in the value of their labors. As long as there are such men, as long as they can obtain from private or governmental sources the means to equip themselves for the journey, and as long as the people through lack of active interest take no position antagonistic to the project, Arctic exploration will go on. And while it is generally admitted that even the most successful journey would fail to bring to light anything of value to the world in general, the zeal with which the Pole is sought is a fresh evidence of the readiness with which men in these days will meet any danger in the search for a few mysterious and well-guarded facts.

DISSIPATING THE NEGRO VOTE.

A dispatch the other day briefly noted a movement in Alabama to reduce if not altogether extinguish the colored vote without in the least violating the fifteenth amendment or

recourse to any methods which statutory law or recognized customs forbid. More elaborate accounts by mail show the scheme to be as ingenious as any that ever was devised, having in view the circumventing of the law while maintaining its form and semblance, and these have been quite numerous in the sunny South since the practical application of the changes wrought by the constitutional amendments.

It seems that a few days ago, in the Alabama house of representatives, Mr. Brewer introduced a bill providing that all persons in that state whose state and county taxes amount to \$5 annually, shall not be required to pay the same provided it be shown that such person failed to vote at the previous August and November elections. There is not 20 per cent of negro voters in a majority of the Southern states who pay taxes exceeding \$5 per capita annually. It is believed at the lowest calculation fifty per cent of the negro voters would take advantage of an opportunity to save \$5 or a less amount, should this bill become a law. It is computed from authoritative sources that of the 800,000 votes in Alabama about 136,000 or more belong to the negroes. If Mr. Brewer's ideas of legislation should prevail, Alabama would have practically wiped out its negro vote. This inspires the Chicago *Dupatch* to observe that "Mr. Brewer ought to find a remedy for Democratic hardships in Alabama on some plan more in harmony with the spirit of constitutional liberty; his 'friendship' for the negro will hardly be credited at par in northern circles until he elevates his statesmanship to this plane."

By one means or other it seems the Southerners are determined not only to be the ruling power but exclusively such; and perhaps it is as well that the negro make a little money out of the election in a legal way, since it is quite apparent that he is not likely to ever make anything else.

A BOOM FOR BEAVER.

A private letter from a gentleman residing in Beaver City conveys the information that that community is figuratively turned upside down over the recent mineral discoveries there; and what he says is but confirmatory of what has been told by others from that quarter. The latest excitement is over the finding of gold-bearing ore in the Indian creek, a little stream in the northern part of the county, and it is only necessary to say that the "And" is genuine so far as it goes; to what extent that may be can of course be determined only by actual development, and the season may operate somewhat against active operations just now. The writer looks for a bustling time in that neighborhood with the opening of spring, and his premises seems to be well founded.

Gold mining on "Old Baldy," as a great mountain which overshadows Beaver Valley is called—has been carried on with tolerable profit for some time. The eminence is so precipitous, however, and the scene of operations is so near the top, that the work has not attained the magnitude that would have characterized it had the mines been more accessible; this obstacle will not be present in the new

fields, nor will there be any serious detriment in the way when once a good start is had, so far as we can learn.

Beaver county is already in possession of one of the greatest sulphur mines in the world, the product of which is equal to any and is being shipped in large quantities every day. As the home of the great Horn Silver mine, and many other silver, lead and copper properties, it would seem as if the only thing needed to make their principal town a metropolis is a railroad, and this cannot be denied it much longer. We can all afford to rejoice in Beaver's prosperity.

A DANGEROUS PAIR.

The state of Maine has a Jean Valjean in the person of the outlaw Nadeau. A United States marshal got after him near Aroostook not long ago, and met with such a reception that the right of way on all public highways has been awarded Nadeau by common consent ever since. A reward is offered for his apprehension, but the people are either quite independent and not at all in need of money up that way, or don't believe in obtaining it in that manner; perhaps, however, like the man and the bear, they haven't lost any outlaws of late and have no need to go in search of them.

Nadeau is a smuggler, who has established the doctrine of free trade in a practical way over the Canadian border. The government on this side would like to have him the best kind, and it cannot be said that he gives them no opportunities; but, from whatever cause, the powers that be are not supporting him yet and probably will not for some time to come. He is assisted in his nefarious work by his brother, who is almost as much a desperado as himself; certainly, the risks they jointly run at times go to show that neither is in the least afflicted with nervousness. A constant watch with a portable arsenal is kept up at home or on the road; and when an unwelcome caller comes along he is given a warning to come no nearer than he is and a reasonable time within which to retrace his steps, which so far has been done with remarkable uniformity.

The brothers are not destitute of generosity by any means, nor are they at all discriminating regarding whom they confer it upon. A few days ago they went to Moose River settlement to do some trading, one standing guard as usual while the other ran the business department. When in the outskirts they found a teamster with a broken down cart and at once Nadeau sent him in for some blacksmith's tools. The driver returned with about half the adult male population along with him. The brother, with gun cocked, advanced to meet the squad and requested them in his bluntest tones to halt, which they then and there immediately did; he then drew a line in the road fifty paces from the wagon, and said nothing more, but the crowd knew what that line meant, at least none of them crossed it. Meantime the outlaw worked away at the wagon as coolly as if he were not performing before a good-sized audience. When the work was finished the teamster was

sent on his way rejoicing, the crowd walked sheepishly back from whence they came and the brothers faded into the woods.

The most lurid of our cheap literature could scarcely contain anything excelling this incident, or, for that matter, several incidents in the career of the Nadeaus. The reward for them has probably been increased by this time, and it is idle to suppose that the tolls will not be drawn about then sooner or later. While the general defenses of these men do not rank with the grosser crimes, involving, perhaps, less of moral turpitude than the majority of mademen's, they are still contrary to law and the government cannot tolerate them. To interpose an act of generosity or a dash of romance with the routine procedure now and then makes it more readable, but does not abate its criminal character one jot.

A SENSITIVE PEOPLE.

A few days since the *News* made the remark that it was a long time between crises in France, the last one being two or three years old; for a nation in which these political ruptures have occurred almost periodically, this was regarded as something worthy of comment. The additional point was noted that our mercurial fellow was noted in possession of a futuristic national scandal and the thought occurred that this was perhaps mitigating the dull, aching void. Following closely upon the development of the scandal came the suicide of Baron Reinach, and as we all know that for self-destruction the average Parisian is without a model and without a shadow, that it is in fact a species of mania over there, it then only needed the cabinet crisis to round out the situation, to complete the political and social triangle of turbulence, so it were. Well, we didn't have to wait long for the completion. Yesterday, in the chamber of deputies, the prime minister saw fit to interpret demand from a member as a want of confidence in the government and plucked on the regular order of the day in opposition, in which posture he was not sustained. The next thing in order was for the ministry to withdraw in a body, which they did in good order; they then wrote out their resignations and proceeding to the President's headquarters handed the documents to him. The resignations were accepted, leaving the country without a cabinet for the time being; and this is a crisis.

The French are a very sensitive people. Whether it is this quality that makes them so willing to fight at the "drop of a hat," and to fight so desperately when they get at it, or not, we don't know. It is a certain thing, however, that the unearthing of a great scheme for systematic public plunder is taken to heart in France more than such a thing is anywhere else, especially in our country. The discovery by the chamber that the French nation and people had been and were being preyed upon by a set of sharpers acting in the guise of promoters of a great enterprise is resented, and instantly the whole people are agitated as nothing short of a declaration of war could do it; a banker

who is shown to have been implicated in the business poisons himself and dies, presumably through shame but perhaps also because of fear of the enraged populace; and the discussion of this event and concomitant circumstances in the national legislature bring about the overthrow of the governmental ministry. We repeat, they are the most sensitive people on earth; and when the cause of their present agitation is considered, why shall we not also say that they are among the most honest and honorable?

The originator of the Panama canal scheme—M. De Lesseps—has attained the very advanced age of eighty-eight years, and up to the development of the existing trouble no scandal ever attached to his public or private life. He is the father of a large family, to all of whom, and his wife, he is most devotedly attached. His inspirational conception and masterly execution of the great Suez canal project was a source of fame and profit sufficient to have satisfied most men, but he could not rest with that. The American continent must be cleft in twain and the route to the Orient be shortened even more than that to India through his masterful work. He now finds himself confronted by criminal proceedings. Let us hope for humanity's sake alone that these will not be pushed. He has done enough for his country and mankind to entitle him to some lenity even if he should have been compromised by the guilty work of others; and certainly no one who knows the man will believe for a moment that one whose aims in life were so grand and whose walk was so upright would or could stoop to personal dishonesty. There may be some more suicides and there is no doubt that some men in high places are in a sad state of trepidation, but it would be too bad to find this grand Frenchman figuring in either category.

DESCERATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

A good deal of indignation is being felt and expressed at the accounts which have been sent out of desecration of Union soldiers' graves in two counties of Indiana. It seems that immediately after the Presidential election the headstones of some of those graves were smeared with red paint, the motive ascribed being to celebrate Cleveland's election in a manner satisfying to that branch of the Democratic party that still holds to the righteousness of the doctrine of secession; the act itself is attributed to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret society opposed to the war, which was organized during the struggle, but is not presumed to have continued long after.

We cannot believe that Democrats as such would commit an outrage of that kind any more than we could believe as such they would commit murder, arson or burglary. It would be a sad commentary upon our free institutions if it could be shown that they were productive of an organization powerful enough to control the government through an enormous preponderance of the people's votes and criminal enough to desecrate or defile the sleeping places of the honored dead. Such acts may have been committed by Democrats, as many

other crimes have been. A Democrat assassinated a President of the United States, and a few years later a Republican did the same thing; but it does not follow that one was a Democratic and the other a Republican assassination by any means. They were simply murders, of which neither party was aware beforehand, and at whose consummation both were filled with horror and dismay.

The man or men who would commit so degraded and brutal an act as mutilating the grave of any human being, except for some lawful purpose, is not fit to rank as either Democrat or Republican—designations which have been proudly and honorably worn by the best and bravest in the land. No matter what such persons may call themselves politically or otherwise, they are simply human hyenas, devoid of human sensibilities or moral restraints. In such cases detection should be certain and punishment swift and unerring; the longest term of imprisonment which the law will permit should be their portion.

NOT ALL SUNSHINE.

A fair idea of the extent to which a newly elected President is persecuted by patriots willing to serve their country in an official way, may be gained from the recent action of Mr. Cleveland in fleeing to Virginia. On a quiet island in a modest lake, with gun in hand and equipped *cap-a-pie* in hunting armor, he warily waits the advent of the canvas-back, the spoonbill and the other varieties of duck indigenous to the Old Dominion, and forgets for the nonce that he is the chosen of sixty-five millions of people and that there is an office-seeker in the land. As Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth have joined him in his exile, it is fair to presume that he is going to give the gentry spoken of a good, long wait.

It is all very well for him while the exclusion from mankind is kept up; but we greatly fear it is like shutting the door upon one wolf only to be surrounded by the ravenous animals after awhile. He is not "pestered" at all now, but the mails are in active operation all the while and those who would have office necessarily know how to write; he must find it a laborious task to dispose of his correspondence when he does so as it comes along, but what will he do with the mountainous heap that will have accrued during his sojourn and his marsh? It won't do to neglect any part of it; business men always read every letter and Mr. Cleveland is strictly a business man; and it looks as though his vacation will have been taken at the expense of a herculean task when he returns. He is capable of a great deal of work and is not afraid of it; furthermore, he is quite familiar with the onerous requirements of his lofty station, so that he will not be so completely overwhelmed as a beginner might when contemplating a few thousand letters to be read and many of them answered.

If it should by any manner of means happen to come Mrs. Lease's way, would she be called Senatrix or Senatrix?

THE "SUN" SHINES ASKANT.

Peering the books and finding out where the balances are and in whose favor, is the regular pastime of most political newspapers for a long time after an important and exciting contest. "Why It Was" is a stereotyped heading on such occasions; and the inventive ingenuity which that subject develops is really wonderful at times. The recent earthquake was a little too stupendous a performance to be disposed of with mere words and fanciful figuring, but it is receiving the customary attention nevertheless. The New York Sun shows how the Empire state is, as she has been since the war, the pivotal one, never going in favor of either party in two successive elections, all of them in leap years as follows:

1864.	Republican.
1868.	Democratic.
1872.	Republican.
1876.	Democratic.
1880.	Republican.
1884.	Democratic.
1888.	Republican.
1892.	Democratic.

New York has oscillated impartially between the two political parties for twenty-eight years, says the Sun. "The victors of one presidential election have been overthrown in the succeeding one; the defeated of one contest have triumphed four years later. The result of this year's battle strengthens and clinches the sanguine expectations of the Republicans that they will win in New York in 1896. Perhaps they will, and certainly no one will begrudge them, in the heyday of a glorious Democratic victory, such harmless consolation as they can extract from this reassuring circumstance."

Without meaning to be captious, it is necessary to point out that the New York luminary is not sufficiently exact in its language. The victors of one presidential election have not always been overthrown in the succeeding one, notwithstanding New York's oscillation in favor of the rule. That the great state went Democratic in 1868 did not prevent General Grant, as a Republican, from being elected as successor to Lincoln and Johnson, who were also elected by the Republican party; and that its electoral vote in 1876 was given to Tilden, the Democratic nominee, did not prevent Hayes from being inaugurated (whether fairly elected or not) as the Republican successor of General Grant. The only part of the Sun's rule which appears to be good for anything is that in presidential years the Empire state alternates between the parties. The inference which that paper would draw—that as New York goes so goes the Union—is seen to have been unquestionable wrong once within the time named and in effect twice; and it is likely to be still more frequently wrong in the future. If recent events are of value as a basis for future calculation, New York will soon cease to be in any degree pivotal.

Harry McKay, the man who confessed himself guilty of repeating at the recent election in Boise City has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 20th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

Prayer by Elder James P. Freeze.

The choir sang the anthem:

God of Israel.

The Priesthood of the Seventeenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JOHN NICHOLSON

was then requested to address the audience. He felt, he said, his own inefficiency, but asked for the attention, sympathy and faith of his hearers, in order that he might be enabled to say that which is appropriate to the occasion.

One of the reasons why we assemble as this afternoon is to show that we remember the Savior, by partaking of the Sacrament. To do so with clean hands and pure hearts we must be pure in feelings and sentiments. There should be no feeling of unkindness to anybody, and least of all to those of the same faith. Before coming here we should therefore rid ourselves of all that is detrimental to our full union with one another. If we prepare ourselves we shall feel blessed.

The speaker now read from the sixth verse, ninth chapter, 2nd Nephi, Book of Mormon, in regard to what the Son of God has done for the redemption of mankind. Christ, he continued, by His atonement, brought to pass the resurrection of man, so that as all have sinned, so all through His work shall rise to life again and have the benefit of the experience they have gained on earth. It is difficult to explain the reasons of the great work before us from any other standpoint.

There is a tendency among the people of the world to deny revelation and some are growing up in our own midst with the same ideas. They ask for philosophical reasons for the doctrines preached and will not accept revelation alone. Now, this desire for reasons will no doubt sooner or later be gratified, for truth can be explained. It has been admitted that our Elders have not had much difficulty in establishing their doctrines according to revelation, for they are founded on truth and are in accord with sound philosophy; as President Brigham Young used to say, the Gospel is philosophy. It is true, even if it had never been revealed to man. There have been barriers to giving a reasonable ground for the doctrine of atonement, but these were depending on misunderstandings concerning the origin and existence of man. For ages it has been taught that the beginning of man is his first appearance on this planet. There is a general admission of the duality of man—his existence as a spirit in the mortal tabernacle. On this point there is not much controversy. But regarding the existence of the spirit before the body the ideas are not so clear. Yet, the scriptures are not uncertain on the

subject. Jeremiah, for instance, is said to have been selected to be a prophet of the Lord previous to his coming into the world. Christ existed before He came to the earth, for He says he was before Abraham. Such statements are numerous, although they are not generally accepted even by religionists. The question now is, is it reasonable to suppose that man had a pre-existence? which question the speaker answered in the affirmative. It is the most reasonable theory to hold. Everything points to this—the intelligence of man which has enabled him to perform the great wonders which surround us, wonders that do not only belong to the nineteenth century but every age and every race of man. Witness the remarkable collections contained in the great museums of the world. In this age we have the accumulation of thought and intelligence of all the preceding ages; this is what gives us the advantage over them.

Now, are these wonderful achievements the result of the experience gained by man only during the short span of life allotted to him on earth? The speaker thought not, for that would be contrary to the law of development, which regulates everything in nature. The most reasonable conclusion is that all this is the consequence of our anterior experience and not a leap all at once into this remarkable excellence of intelligence. It also accords with the announcement made by Joseph Smith, the great prophet of this century, who told us by revelation from God that all things were first created spiritually. It was necessary that spirit and element should come together that there might be a fullness of joy. It appears also to have been necessary that man should transgress in order that the law of his previous existence should be violated and man find himself in the position in which he now is. But this again made it necessary that there should be an atonement whereby divine justice should be satisfied. And, as Nephi says, it must be a divine atonement, for no other would cover the ground. Man had exhausted his resources, he could not redeem himself; therefore it must be the atonement of one on whom death and hell had no claim. On us death had claim, but not on Him. Being an infinite atonement, it covers the whole of the human race and makes it possible for all to derive eternal benefits therefrom. Now it is clear that if there is no pre-existence of the human race, the atonement cannot be explained. The two doctrines are in perfect harmony with each other and with the whole system of true theology.

If we comprehend this we believe in it and find it easy, comparatively, to follow Christ who has brought this great atonement. He laid Christ laid His life down for us, a fact that makes it appropriate that we should give our devotion to Him, by keeping His commandments. This is true repentance. When we become convinced that we are not living in conformity to the law of God we reform; we cease to do that which is wrong and do what is told us by the Lord is right. This is the nature of repentance and is illustrated in the parable of the prodigal, who returned to his father, although he

felt he was not worthy to be called son any more. But the father was forgiving and there was joy in the home when the prodigal returned. So we have the promise, when we repent, our sins will be forgiven. Here then is the atonement, faith and repentance.

Now, when a human being resolves to follow Christ, and the Lord accepts him, there is an act instituted appropriate to the covenant into which the Lord and the repentant person have entered. This act is baptism for the remission of sins. How beautiful this ordinance is if rightly understood. Some seem to think that this ordinance is too simple to be of divine origin, but its very simplicity is in full harmony with the whole plan of salvation. It is so planned that no one is excluded from it. It is as acceptable to the highest capacity as it is within the reach of the simplest mind. In this act Christ is present through His agents, for it must be administered by an authorized servant of the Lord so be blessing. This is clearly taught by the Word of God, in the history of John the Baptist, for instance, by whom Jesus was baptized, after which He received the Holy Ghost and the testimony that He was the Son of God. If it was not beneath Him, who had left the throne of glory, to submit to this ordinance, it should certainly not be beneath our dignity to observe it.

Speaking of the resurrection of Christ, Elder Nicholson observed that the body of the Savior was freed from mortality. When a candidate for salvation goes down into the water, he comes out free from sin, as Christ came forth from the grave free from all that was corruptible—the symbol of beauty. Those who obeyed the Gospel in foreign lands—will never forget the moment when they went down into the waters of baptism and took upon themselves the name of Latter-day Saint. Even the man himself who administered the ordinance is remembered with gratitude by the Saints.

When the individual is free from his sin he is in a position to receive the Holy Spirit, for it is the promise of the Lord that He shall be given to those who have been baptized for the remission of sins. The Spirit is given through the ordinance of laying on of hands by the Elders authorized to do so.

There is abundant testimony among the Saints to the truth of the Gospel. Thousands can testify to the reception of the Holy Ghost in accordance with the promise, no matter whether people choose to believe it or not. The Saints know that they have received the Spirit and no contradiction can alter the fact any more than persecution could alter the fact that Paul saw a light and heard the voice of the Savior on the road to Damascus. When a person has received the Spirit of God he no longer belongs to the world but to the Kingdom of the Lord. And if he continue faithful to the end, he shall finally receive an entrance into the celestial kingdom.

The choir and congregation joined in singing:

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning.
Benediction by Bishop William B. Preston.

7. Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

I don't think there is a section of country in the United States that has so many busy women as has this fair Territory of ours. I have wondered a little at this, but on thorough reflection I have come to the conclusion that much of it is due to the large proportion of Yankee descendants in the Territory. Most of our leaders and the founders of this were of Puritan descent, and true to the traditions of their fathers and mothers, our people are exceedingly busy. We are not, however, busy as our grandmothers were busy, and the question has arisen, what are we all busy about?

THE BUSY GIRL.

If you meet our girls on the street, at a party, or call to see them, each and every one of them will tell you she is so busy that she cannot find a moment to—, yes—, to what? One girl tells you she is so busy she can't find time to call and see you. That is apt to be the girl who, if her school days are over, is a member of one or two clubs or associations, who has to attend to the buying and planning of her dresses, and who is so overworked with the arrangement of her own wardrobe that she has small time to do anything else. Another type is the girl who has more than time enough to call and see you, but who is so occupied calling and seeing you and her other friends that she has not a moment to spare to write to an absent friend, or to mend her own stockings. Another girl is so busy going out into "society" that she has no time for visiting, writing, or mending. And yet any one of these girls will have plenty of time to stand on the street corner and talk with you for an hour or two; or she will perhaps yawn or sigh over some novel a whole afternoon; or she will have hours of time to spend in parading up and down the principal street in the town, to see and be seen, and if the girls have plenty of time to spend in pastimes that some of us would call waste of time, how is it with the married women?

THE BUSY YOUNG WIFE.

Oh yes, she is exceedingly busy. She has a "whole house to keep," and that means three meals a day for John and herself, and then, of course, there are all her fancy things to make and arrange; she has to drape her pictures and walls, and she will tell you that she "don't understand how it is that some people can run out and gossip"—she never has a minute. Why, it takes her a whole day to dust and arrange her little parlor. And so you excuse her from calling, or writing, or attending the Y. L. M. L.—she is so terribly busy.

THE BUSY MOTHER.

Well, yes, any one can see that a mother is busy. But, as an ordinary onlooker, I have been unable to see any difference in the comparative "busyness" of a mother with one child and the mother of thirteen children. I have tried to solve this riddle, and have at last done so on the broad general principles which will

transpire in the course of this chat on busy women. The mother of one tottler will spend hours of time dressing, making dresses for her baby, playing with it and showing it off to her friends. Of course, she is what she calls busy. Every moment of her time from six or seven o'clock in the morning until ten or eleven at night is filled with worry and work, or rather employment. The mother of twelve, if she be housewife, seamstress, cook, nurse, and mother certainly seems to have enough not only to occupy her but to keep her exceedingly busy. But, is there one way whereby even her cares can be lessened? I think so, and usually such a mother has had to work out for herself the problem that is just now occupying our weekly time for chat.

As a sort of finger board, to that desired end, let me point out to the seeking mother that if she is and will be the mother of little heavenly emigrants, much of the condition of her life will rest upon the way in which she manages her baby. How can you manage a baby? Asks a mother in despair! Don't the babies always manage us? Again I answer, I think not, not always. But we will discuss that point some other week. Meanwhile, let me remark in passing that the mother who has one or a dozen babies, and the youngest of them in her arms night and day is dragging away at her life and vitality in the night through constant nursing, and who fills every moment of her waking hours with baby demands for cake, candy, rocking, carrying about in the arms, and riding in the baby carriage such a mother is, I admit it with profound pity, indeed infinitely busy. Again, is it necessary? Again I answer, I think not.

THE BUSY CHILDLESS WIFE.

Indeed, my friend, these good sisters of ours are often as busy and as little able to spend a half hour in writing you a letter, or in attending a meeting as are the mothers of a dozen children. And what do they do? Oh, there are of course meals to get, dishes to wash, or if they keep a girl, they are taking lessons in something, or they are knitting antimaccassars, or crocheting lace which requires ten days' time to make and is worth forty cents. Or they are reading a wonderful novel by the Duchess, or perhaps, God bless such, they are officers in some of our Women's Associations and have many little odds and ends of duties to perform in that calling of theirs. Any way, they, too, are undeniably busy.

THE GRANDMOTHERS.

And are they busy, too? I must say, that the most of the women I know over sixty are even busier than are their daughters who are raising children. Usually among our people the grandmothers are active members of the Relief Society. If they are not that, some of them in our Temple districts are Temple workers, and those who have not this privileged are busy making quilts, helping Jane and Mary with their children, or spending their time in some quiet occupation which perfectly engrosses them.

Take any class or style of woman question her and she will invariably answer she is so busy she don't know what to do with herself. And now, is there any little lesson for us in all this talk of ours. Let me answer again, I

think so. In the first place, will any of you take the time to ask yourselves, What am I busy at? What is the main object of my life? To what am I giving my life and strength? How many hours am I spending in the real business of life, and how many am I filling with trifling occupations? I am afraid if even the busy mother of twelve children could carefully consider and then answer that question her conscience would smite her, and she would find an opportunity for a much-needed reform.

Girls, be sure your associations are of the highest, your books of the noblest, and your visits to the purest men. Wives, see to it that your work is that which will improve your mind, your tidies not too numerous, and your pretty things not of too useless a character. Mothers, be sure that you are not bringing up a lot of indulged, weak-livered, empty-headed children. Do not waste hours of time in nursing baby under the impression that you are "bringing up your family." Women, sisters, let us count out our moments as if they were precious small jewels that will have to be guarded and rendered up to the great owner of them all. If we waste time gossiping, reading trash, rocking babies, making piles of useless fancy work, or in any sort of useless play, shall we not at once repent and turn over a new leaf? I believe in turning over the new leaf when we grow conscious that the old one is soiled, not in waiting for New Year's Day, or any particular day.

Do you remember what President Woodruff told us was the condition of things in the other world? I do; every one he met was so busy they could hardly take time to speak to him. "The whole heavens were busy." That is it, then, the spirit of "busyness" is in the air; it comes to us from the hosts of heaven. Are our works worthy of us?

Address:

MRS. FRANCES M. RICHARDS,
Care DESERT NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Queen's Lady Attendants.

From the N. Y. Sun—One of the difficulties of Mr. Gladstone's administration thus far seems to be the difficulty of supplying maids-in-waiting to the Queen. Superior inducements have been offered in the way of higher salary, but no applicants have been found for a position once eagerly coveted. A writer who signs herself "Lady-in-waiting" has recently been setting forth the duties of maids of honor. By comparison it seems that cooks and housemaids have superior places, even if these are not so remunerative. The Queen's maids of honor get up early and await their summons from the Queen. When they enter the royal presence they are greeted by a brief but kindly good morning as Jane, Adeline or Martha, as the case may be. The first duty is to read the newspapers to her Majesty. This service exacts a carefully modulated voice, and lasts two or three hours. At 2 o'clock the Queen lunches, and the maids are released to join the household at luncheon. It was with the household and these duchesses and honorable ladies-in-waiting that it will be remembered young Jesse Grant refused to dine. No persuasions could induce Jesse "to dine with the servants," and another cover had to be set at the royal table for Young America. These ladies, as one

or the other may be on special duty, accompany the Queen on her daily drive. Immediately after the reading begins, or the maids arrange photographs—this seems to be some special sort of occupation—or finish bits of needlework of which the Queen has grown tired. At length the Queen goes to dress for her 9 o'clock dinner, and the ladies-in-waiting are allowed to go to their own dinner.

The ladies of the bed chamber write many of the Queen's letters, do her shopping, and make visits on the people whom she wishes to show attention, and make themselves entertaining generally. The Queen, it is said, when younger, was lively in private, and the ladies would dance reels and play games for her amusement. Life in the palace is now a more serious duty. While the Queen wears her own clothes to shabbiness, she desires to see her ladies well dressed, and is particular about the color and cut of their garments. The wages of the ladies-in-waiting and the bed-chamber women are \$1500 for their thirteen weeks of service, and scarcely pays for their clothes. The Mistress of the Robes, who is the dean of the corps, and never less a person than a dowager duchess, gets \$2500 a year. This same writer says that of late years the Queen has grown capricious in her likes and dislikes. She will weary of a face, the sound of a voice will jar, or a mannerism displease. It then becomes some one's duty to inform the unfortunate lady that her resignation would be acceptable. In any case, this service demands for the time all independence of speech, manner, or even thought. When the Queen weeps they must be melancholy, admire when she admires, always say the right thing at the right time, and, above all, never show fatigue. To a disinterested person it does not seem strange that these places, that do not seem to differ greatly from household service on this side of the water, should go a begging.

Heartology.

A writer in the New York Recorder tells of a science which looks to women and the future for a perfect development. Colonel Booth of the Salvation Army, in eulogizing his mother, the late Mrs. General Booth, said that she was a student in the science of heartology. A moment's reflection shows that this is an excellent word with which to describe the simple yet powerful science which is to solve the most difficult problems of church and state. Heartology holds no place in the university curriculum, but in the college settlement of New York it has a foothold. The professor of heartology would teach that truth is the underlying principle of the science. There might be a table of weights and measures to show the commensurate values of kind words and cruel ones, the importance of an encouraging smile and applications of the golden rule.

When this great principle is fully put into practice throughout the world, people will realize the fallacy of prisons as a specific for crime. The boys in reform schools will grow tractable through the influence of loving arms put about them and the weak and fallen will be uplifted by the heart-to-heart work of purer lives than theirs. As expounders of heartology women are rapidly coming to the front, for the world needs their maternal thoughtfulness and warm hearts.

Chinese Women.

Position of the Chinese women is very much misunderstood. There is a Chinese upper circle, limited in number, who live secluded lives. The mass of Chinese women are abroad. They are on the roads, in the fields, performing their duties wherever these may happen to be. The most accomplished women of business to be found anywhere are in Hong Kong. These women carry on large transactions. There is a class called Compadores—the spelling of this word is according to its sound. These women fit out ships, furnish them in every part, or store them with supplies. The old-time sailing masters would employ the same women year after year. The Compadores were so clever in business that no sailor man could contend against them. It was easier to yield to one than to run the risk of finding another, who might be still more acute. The Chinese women are as strong bodily as they are alert with their brains. In a voyage up the river breakfast was delayed. The captain said his wife was not feeling well, but would be on deck presently. Presently she came, bringing with her a passenger nobody had seen before. It was a new baby. This she laid on a piece of cork. A rope way tied around the body, and baby and cork were chucked overboard. The cork kept it from floating off. The gentle wake of the sandpan, as the boat was called.

Royal Ladies Getting Old.

It is announced that both King Humbert of Italy and his queen have greatly aged during the last two or three years. The once coal-black hair and the moustache of the king have become snow-white, while the former lovely and captivating Queen Marguerite has not only become stout, but has also lost most of her elegance, grace and good looks. Her features have become accentuated in an unpleasant manner, and it is to be feared that she will develop into an extremely homely old woman, similar in fact, to her exceedingly unpopular mother, the dowager duchess of Genoa, who is the most unpopular member of the entire Italian royal family. The loss of her beauty must be exceedingly bitter to Queen Marguerite.

For the past 20 years she has always been accustomed to hear and see herself described as the most beautiful, graceful and altogether charming occupant of any royal or imperial throne. Hardly ever has her name appeared in print either at home or abroad without some qualifying adjective of an exceedingly complimentary nature being appended thereto. All this she is likely to miss henceforth. Another royal lady who has aged terribly of late is the Princess of Wales, who is dependent to a greater extent than most people believe upon the assistance of posticher of one kind and another. Her hair is not hers, neither is her figure, nor yet her complexion, and the contrast between her artificial appearance in public and her natural appearance when in the privacy of her own apartments, must be very sad.

How to Be Happy.

In one of Thackeray's letters some excellent advice on this point is as follows: "For my own part, I know of nothing more contemptible, unmanly or unwomanly and craven than the ever-

lasting sighing for 'happiness.' Those who have the most of it think the least about it. But in the thinking about and doing their duty, happiness comes—because the heart and mind are occupied with earnest thought that touches at a thousand points the beautiful and sublime realities of the universe. The heart and mind are brought—and reverently, be it said—in all—the perfect bliss. Again, with leisure; it is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a very bad one to wear. The ruin of thousands—aye, millions, may be traced to it."

What Old Maids Are.

A recent writer thus gracefully defines maiden ladies: "The undelivered packages at the express office. They were originally intended for somebody, but the parties to whom they were addressed have never appeared, or else they had the wrong address, or the address somehow got obliterated. Often very valuable parcels, which would have given great joy if they had been delivered to the proper consignee."—*Demorest's Magazine*.

The Baby.

From the Voice.

It's a sweet and tiny treasure,

A torment and a tease.

It's an autocrat and anarchist,

Two awful things to please.

It's a rest and peace disturber,

With little laughing ways,

It's a wailing human night alarm

And terror of your days.

Things Good to Eat.

Potato puffs: Two cups mashed potatoes, cold or hot, two eggs, three tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Put the potatoes in a frying-pan, add the yolks of the eggs, cream and seasoning; stir over the fire until hot. Take from the fire, add carefully the wellbeaten whites of the eggs. Heap on a greased baking-dish or in gem-pans. Bake in quick oven until a nice brown.

Sauce cake: One cup brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one cup thick, sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful allspice, 3/4 cups flour, one pound of raisins. Seed and chop the raisins, dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of hot water, add it to the molasses, then add the cream, sugar and flour, beat well, add spices and the raisins well floured. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

Sauce cake: One cup of sour cream, one and three-quarter cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful cloves, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful cloves, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful soda (even). This makes a thin batter, but baked in a quick oven is a very nice cake.

Things Worth Knowing.

Tomatoes or lemon juice make bad stain, often upon one's clothing. This discoloration can be easily and entirely removed by washing in a weak solution of ammonia.

The season is just beginning for chapped hands, with all their discomforts. If a little borax is added to the wash-water much is done to prevent them.

It is a favorite bad just now to cover a book with a scrap of brocaded silk, sometimes padding it by a layer of cotton wadding underneath. Two ribbons

THE SEAMEN.

re attached to opposite sides by which it is together, and a dainty gift is made which is inexpensive but rich in appearance.

Nothing is more beneficial to the hair than daily and vigorous brushing, but this entails a sadly soiled hairbrush, very few days. If the brush is dipped in ammonia water and then dried in the sun it will come out as good as new.

A neat contrivance is a goblet-cover to keep the contents of a glass of medicine, for instance, from dust. It is made of a circular piece of cardboard, covered on the upper side with a oiled mat in white zephyr, with a loop in the center by which to raise it.

The white of an egg is found to be the best thing for reviving the leather seats of chairs.

The ordinary "gossamer" is the ugliest and most unbecoming of woman's ornaments. Knowing this some pretty girls use instead long cloaks, which they have made for them, or made themselves, of the pretty waterproof goods at comes in all sorts of plaids made to cover the entire gown and finished with a jaunty cape. The most capacious is no fault with such a store coat.

Whalebones which have become bent or misshapen can be made "as good as new" by soaking them a few hours in water and then drying them.

You should always remember, however, that a mirror will surely present a clouded surface, no matter how diligently rubbed, if it is hung where the direct rays of the sun shine upon it.

In packing gowns they will be found to crease very little if paper is placed between the folds.

Every housewife knows the vexation it comes with the discovery a fresh stain (caused by a man's head or a child's) rubbed against it upon her pretty flannel. These offenses may be firely removed by powdered and slightly moistened pipe-clay diligently applied.

Notes.

The telegraph companies of the United States employ 37,000 women operators.

Those who facilitate circulation of scandal are as bad as the originators of it.

There is no other city do social mushrooms so finely flourish for a time as in New York.

Modical and extravagant wives are often ones who are in complete ignorance of their husband's financial condition.

A quiet wedding with some promise afterward is better than a spectacular marriage and subsequent disappearance from sight.

Miss Durham, probably better known as Sister Emma Durham, received \$1,000 her services in nursing Lord Tennyson during his illness.

Mrs. Lease is going to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Kansas, the constitution doesn't bar her, she has been a few nice old ladies in her body, but they were not of Mrs. Lease's sex.

The duchess of Cleveland lately ended the exceptional distinction, for an English lady, of being entertained by the Sultan at a state dinner in Constantinople. The Cleverlands are getting ything these days.

There are more than 4,000,000 seamen in the world, with 3,000,000 of families directly connected with them. The commerce of the United States employs 500,000 sailors, in 65,000 deep sea vessels, and 50,000 American born seamen are members of Christian churches. On more than 500 vessels Christian services are held each week.

More than 100,000 sailors in the ports of civilized nations are wide open for their destruction, while in all the world there are hardly 100 bethells for their salvation. More than 300,000 during the last eight years in our country have been induced to sign the temperance pledge. Nearly 1,000,000 sailors arrived at and departed from the ports of the United States the last year, mostly of foreign birth.

The origin of the best known sailors' hymns is interesting, most of them being produced after perilous experiences at sea. Perhaps no hymn is more sung on the water than Charles Wesley's, beginning,

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

It was written in 1740, shortly after Wesley's return from America to England, and during the first stormy scenes of his itinerant preaching. Whether the figures in the first stanza were suggested by the storms of the Atlantic, which the writer had but recently encountered, or by the storms of human passion, we cannot say. But most of the sea hymns of Charles Wesley were but the unfoldings of actual experiences.

Bishop Heber's matchless hymn beginning,

"When through the torn sail
The wild tempest is streaming,"

was written after similar experiences. The bishop took an affectionate interest in the humblest sailors during his voyages. "Only to think," said a grateful seaman, "of such a great man as the bishop coming between deck to pray with such poor fellows as we."

About 120 years ago, there wandered among the palm groves of Sierra Leone, a young Englishman who had fallen so low as to be shunned even by the rude traders on the coast, and by the African slaves. He had little clothing; he went hungry, and often was obliged to subsist upon roots. His life was not only stained with vice, but with viciousness in its most disgusting forms. He had a pious mother, and the memory of her counsels and prayers, like good angels, followed him in all of his wanderings. Escaping at last from the coast, he secured a passage for England.

During the homeward voyage the ship encountered a terrible storm. "I began to pray," he said. "I could not utter the prayer of faith. My prayer was like the cry of the ravens, which yet the Lord does not disdain to hear." The storm subsided, but the young man, sick at last of sin, continued to pray. God revealed his salvation to him on the ocean, and out of this deep experience came the sailor's hymn, beginning,

"I hear the tempest's awful sound,
I feel the vessel's quick rebound;
And fear might now my bosom fill,
But Jesus tell me, 'Peace! be still!'"

"In this dread hour I cling to thee,
My Saviour crucified for me.
If that I perish be thy will,

In death, Lord, whisper, 'Peace! be still!'"

That young man was John Newton,

the rector of St. Woolnoth, London, the friend of Cowper and the writer of a part of the Olney hymns.

The Gospel Hymns of Bliss & Sankey relate in part to the lives and experiences of seamen.

"Pull for the shore," also by P. P. Bliss, is a popular hymn on the sea. It was suggested by the following incident in "Things New and Old":

"We watched the wreck with great anxiety. The lifeboat had been out some hours, but could not reach the vessel through the great breakers that raged and foamed on the sand-bank. The boat appeared to be leaving the crew to perish. But in a few minutes the captain and 16 sailors were taken off and the vessel went down.

"When the lifeboat came to you, did you expect it had brought some tools to repair your old ship?" I said.

"Oh, no, she was a total wreck. Two of her masts were gone, and if we had stayed mending her only a few minutes, we must have gone down, sir."

"When once off the old wreck and safe in the lifeboat, what remains for you to do?"

"Nothing, sir, but just to pull for the shore."

Still another mariners' hymn among the Gospel Hymns is:

"Let the Lower Lights be Burning," also by P. P. Bliss. On a dark stormy night, when the waves rolled like mountains and not a star was to be seen, a boat, rocking and plunging, neared the Cleveland harbor.

"Are you sure this is Cleveland?" asked the captain, seeing only one light from the lighthouse.

"Quite sure, sir," replied the pilot.

"Where are the lower lights?"

"Gone out, sir."

"Can you make the harbor?"

"We must, or perish, sir."

And with a strong hand and a brave heart the old pilot turned the wheel. But alas in the darkness he missed the channel, and with a crash upon the rocks the boat was shattered and many a life lost in a watery grave.

Still another mariners' hymn, of the gospel songs, is suggested:

"If You Cannot on the Ocean," by Philip Phillips. It was a favorite hymn of President Lincoln. The words are by Mrs. Ellen H. Gates. She says:

"The lines were written upon my slate one snowy afternoon in the winter of 1860. I knew, as I know now, that the poem was only a simple little thing, but somehow I had a presentiment that it had wings.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met last evening and commenced the third reading of ordinances. The members in attendance were: Kelly, Folland, Helm, Horn, Moran, Rich, Beardsley, Simonds, Evans, Wantland.

Kelly was chosen chairman.

JURY EXPENSES IN THE ALLRED CASE.

City Attorney Hoge presented the following, which was read and the request granted:

To the Honorable President and City Council:

I am forced to again call on your honorable body for a further appropriation of \$125 in the case of Allred et al. vs. Salt Lake City, now on trial in Ogden. After

consultation with Mr. Coad, my associate, and our engineer, it having come to our ears that the jury wished to visit the farm of the Alireds alleged to have been damaged by the city and believing it the proper thing for them to do get an order of court to have the jury visit the premises, and I suppose they are doing so today, as such was the order. This will entail an additional expense which must be paid on tomorrow; I therefore ask that the appropriation be made at your session this evening, that it may be available tomorrow, the marshal having advanced the expense of the trip.

THIRD READING OF ORDINANCES.

Compiler Lipman then commenced the third reading of ordinances. Chapters 1 to 4 inclusive were passed without amendment.

Chapter 5, governing the board of health, was laid on the table until Wednesday evening.

Chapter 6 was amended so as to allow a salary of \$500 per annum to be paid to each member of the board of public works, instead of \$250.

There was no change made in chapter 7, which treats on bonding.

Chapters 8, 9, 10 and 11 were passed without modification or amendment.

The chapter relating to the levy and collection of dog taxes was amended so as to make the tax on male dogs \$2. The tax for the keeping of a female dog is \$3 as heretofore.

Chapter 13, on elections, 14, on city engineer, 15, on estray pound, 16, on explosives, and 17, on fire department, were all passed without amendment.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The members in attendance were: Horn, Blomodi, Lawson, Beardsley, Rich, Folland, Karriok, Wantland, Evans, Heise, Moran, Kelly—12.

Absent—Bell, Loofbourrow, Hardy—3.

WOULD STATE WHY PRIVATELY.

Immediately after roll call President Loofbourrow excused himself for the balance of the evening. He said he did not care to state publicly why he wished to absent himself but would do so privately to any member of the council who desired to know. He called Councilman Beardsley to the chair and left the council chamber.

THE MINUTES READ IN FULL.

The new ruling by President Loofbourrow that the minutes of all meetings should be read in full was observed and thirty minutes were thus consumed.

PETITIONS.

were read and referred as follows:

T. B. McNair and others asked for an extension of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

The board of education asked for the establishment of a number of permanent sidewalk grades. Granted.

H. Thompson and others asked to have Fifth West between Fifth and Sixth South put in passable condition. Committee on streets.

Fred Auerbach & Bro. asked to be allowed to lay their own sidewalk in front of property owned by them on Second South street. Board of public works.

L. C. Crossman and others asked for the erection of an electric light at the corner of South Temple and Eighth

West streets and at the intersection of First South and Eighth West streets. Committee on improvements.

A NEW DUPLY RECORDER.

The city recorder read a communication from himself announcing the resignation of Elmer Ellsworth as deputy city recorder and the appointment of Fred W. Dennis to fill the vacancy.

Communication received and filed and the appointment confirmed.

HE WANTS FIFTY TONS.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan sent in a communication in which he asked that the council purchase fifty tons of six inch water pipe for his department at once. Adopted.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.

Street supervisor Hines reported, recommending that the temporary sidewalks in various parts of the city which are in a dangerous condition be "sloped" so as to conform to the permanent walks so as to avoid accidents. Board of public works.

WILL HAVE LIGHT.

The committee on improvements reported favorably on the petition of G. H. Thomas and others asking for an electric light at the intersection of South Temple and Eighth West streets. Adopted.

WATERMAIN EXTENSION.

The committee on waterworks recommended the granting of the petition of Abraham H. Cannon and others for a watermain extension on Eighth West street from Ninth and Tenth South streets. Granted.

THE PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATIONS.

The committee on public grounds reported that they had selected suitable sites in the northeast and southwest parts of the city and that they had ordered deeds and abstracts for the same. Received and filed.

PLANS TO BE PROCURED.

The matter of calling for competitive plans for the new stations was referred to the committee on fire department.

THAT HOLD OVER MATTER.

The committee on elections reported as follows in the matter of the resolution of Councilman J. A. Heise, adopted November 8, with reference to certain appointed officers holding over:

After considerable inquiry we find that the following named have not been formally reappointed and are performing the duties of their respective offices just the same as before their terms expired: Sanitary Inspector Showell, appointed to serve two years from June, 1890; L. C. Haines, chairman of the board of public works, appointed in June, 1890, term expired in June, 1892; F. A. Mescham, city physician, appointed in 1892. We recommend that the matter be referred to the Mayor.

THE CUSTOMARY WRANGLE.

The customary councilmanic wrangle followed the reading of the report. There were motions and counter motions, amendments to amendments in relation to the disposition of the matter. Finally Moran moved, as a substitute, that the paper be referred to the

Mayor. This motion carried and numerous attempts to defeat it.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISES.

The Salt Lake City Railway Rapid Transit sent in a communication in which they jointly represent that contemplated street improvements would make their expenses beyond their income. For this and other reasons they asked for an extension of all franchises granted to the city for a period of twenty years. Committee on improvements.

FOLLAND'S "AUTHORITY" RESOLUTION.

Folland's resolution introduced at last meeting providing that the city supervisor only do work at the instance of a majority of the members of the street department, was on the table indefinitely.

ALSO TABLED INDEFINITELY.

Wentland made the following motion which was also laid on the table indefinitely.

That the resolution be referred to a special committee of five with a request to said committee to report to the Council a comprehensive method to be followed by all departments covering the order of material and work and approval pay rolls and vouchers.

SPEED REGULATING ORDINANCE.

An ordinance regulating the speed of teams to be driven and street cars rated across streets was read the first time and laid on the table until next meeting.

THE MAYOR'S SEWER PUMP PURCHASE VETO.

The mayor's veto of the proposed sewer pump purchase published last night in the News on Saturday evening last came up and was discussed for a full hour after which the matter was declared not properly before the Council for the reason that the mayor had failed to return the committee's report with the veto.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following Appropriations were made:

Grant Bros & Co.	.....
The Grocer Printing Co.	.....
Mountain Stone Co.	.....
Geo. A. Howe	.....
John Camensin	.....
Eagle Foundry & Mach Co.	.....
C. Caine & Co.	.....
G. F. Culmer & Bros.	.....
E. C. Smith Hardware Co.	.....
Bridge, Kirk & Co.	.....
A. C. Smith & Co.	.....
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.	.....
Neder & Cleland	.....
Utah Plumbing & Supply Co.	.....
E. Bell & Co.	.....
G. M. Scott & Co.	.....
W. R. Rickard & Co.	.....
Remington, Johnson & Co.	.....
Moritz & Greenwood	.....
McKay & Kendall	.....
J. B. Clow & Co.	.....
Pertin & Co.	.....
Morrison Merrill & Co.	.....
Cunningham & Co.	.....
Tribune Job Printing Co.	.....
H. O. Heath	.....
Mount & Griffin	.....
Wm. Shewes & Sons	.....
F. Platt & Co.	.....
Barratt Bros.	.....
A. O. Kendall	.....
Beers-Liddle Co.	.....
W. L. Piesard & Co.	.....
Phil Klipple	.....

H. Hardy	2 00
W. Caine & Co.	7 50
Fosterholm & Co.	8 50
O. Lowe	10 00
Utah Central Railway Co.	20 00
	208 00

There was a great deal of informal discussion in the City Council last night in relation to the disposition of the city sewage and the Mayor's veto of the sewer pump purchasing proposition. The first clause of it is as follows:

"The report of the committee on sewerage recommending the acceptance of the bid of Jones & Jacobs to furnish Worthington sewer pump and plant, adopted by the Council on the 14th inst., authorizing me to close a contract with Jones & Jacobs in accordance with this bid. I respectfully decline to execute this authority.

The Mayor then proceeds to give his reasons for vetoing the matter, as published in the News on Saturday evening last. They were reviewed at length by Councilmen Lawson, Moran and Rich last night. Each of these gentlemen took strong exceptions to them. They admitted that, like his honor the Mayor, they favored the gravity system, but it would take at least two and probably three years or even more to get it in working order. The cost would range from a quarter to half a million dollars. One question was, where was the money coming from? and another was what was going to be done with the sewage in the meantime?

Rich declared that 800,000 gallons of filth was now running into the Jordan river every twenty-four hours. With the addition of the new sewage districts 1,500,000 gallons would find its way into that stream during the sultry and unhealthy months of next summer unless it could be temporarily disposed of as contemplated by the committee in recommending the purchase of the pump. The Jordan ran through the first precinct a great many people lived along its banks. Dairies were numerous in that vicinity. The cows drank water from that filthy polluted stream and the milk was sold all over the city. It would be breeding disease and death and there was no escaping it until something was done—until the gravity system was adopted.

Lawson stated that ex-Councilman Ewing had offered the city 360 acres of land over Jordan free of charge for a sewer farm until the gravity system could be established. It was near the present dumping grounds and would be a boon to the city. It would be a benefit to Mr. Ewing's land. It would be a good thing all round.

Arguments of this kind were made at length. Finally Moran took the floor and declared that there was nothing better the house and read as follows from the Mayor's veto act passed by the last Territorial Legislature:

"Every ordinance passed and every resolution adopted or contract approved by the City Council appropriating or involving the expenditure of money shall, within twenty-four hours after the action of the City Council, be presented to the Mayor for his approval; if he approve the ordinance, resolution or contract, as the case may be, he shall sign the same; if not he shall re-

turn it with his objections in writing to the city recorder, who shall present the same to the City Council at the next regular meeting thereof."

"Now then," said Moran, "the Mayor has not returned the contract or the vetoed paper of this Council—and the matter is therefore not before the house."

The chair held that Moran was correct, and the veto was laid on the table until Friday night.

During the discussion which preceded the passage of the coal ordinance passed by the City Council November 25th President Loofbourrow declared in unmistakable language that it was the duty of the council to squelch, as quickly as possible, the coal swindle that was going on in this city. He thought that it should be fought without gloves; that companies should be brought to time. That could be done by the passage of the ordinance introduced. He did not anticipate that there would be any complaint from the purchaser if he were compelled to pay five or ten cents per load for weighing by an authorized city weighmaster. He was satisfied that consumers would willingly pay for the satisfaction of knowing that they were protected. The coal combine was robbing the people on every hand. He knew how that organization was effected and for what purpose. There were five mines in the combine, owned by the Union Pacific, Sweetwater and Pleasant Valley coal companies. Prior to its formation the Union Pacific furnished about 33 1-3 per cent of the coal used in this city, the Sweetwater company from ten to twelve per cent, and the Pleasant Valley company the remainder. One of the objects of the combine was to keep up these respective proportions of sale. Under existing conditions, if a purchaser ordered Rock Springs coal he would get it providing that the sale of that kind of coal was within the limit allowed by the combine. If not, another kind of coal would be sent, but Rock Springs coal would have to be paid for. That was the status of affairs that confronted the people. The public demanded protection and the Council was in duty bound to give it to them just so far as it had the power.

The ordinance finally passed and was sent to the Mayor today. It is said that he will sign it without delay.

The ordinance provides that hereafter in the sale of coal the hundred weight shall consist of one hundred pounds avoirdupois and twenty such weights shall constitute a ton.

That every person, firm or corporation who engages in the business, in this city, of selling or delivering coal at retail or wholesale, or who sells or delivers any such coal in this city, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the purchaser of each load or part of load of coal so sold and delivered, and at the time of such sale or delivery, a certificate in writing signed by an authorized weighmaster and also by the seller, showing the exact number of pounds of coal so delivered and whether the same is screened or un-screened.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the ordinance, or who shall deliver to any purchaser a less quantity of coal than 2000 pounds

avoirdupois for each ton purchased (or a proportionate amount of any part of a ton), or who shall deliver to any purchaser a less quantity of coal than that shown in such certificate, or who shall deliver to any such purchaser coal of a different kind, grade or quality or condition than that shown in the certificate accompanying such delivery, or who shall practice any fraud or deceit in the sale, weighing or delivery of any coal purchased to be delivered in this city, as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by a fine in any sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Any person who, under pretense of covering the cost of weighing or delivering, shall add to the price charged for any coal sold, or to the price charged for delivery, any sum in excess of the actual cost of such weighing or delivering, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as heretofore mentioned.

The measure is to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

The City Council held an adjourned session last night. President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Folland, Karick, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Lawson, Evans, Kelly, Heiss, Beardsley, Wantland, Rich, Simmonds—13.

Absent—Bell—1.

TO CLEAR THE AQUEDUCT.

Watermaster Harvey reported that the North Temple street aqueduct between Main and West Temple was filled with snow and he asked for authority to remove the same so as to make a free water course. Referred to the street supervisor with power to act.

THE ALIRED CASE TO BE APPEALED.

City Attorney Hoge reported that he had consulted with the Mayor regarding the Alired damage suit in which judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$5,773.85 and that they both believed that if the case was appealed the decision would be reversed. They accordingly recommended that an appeal be taken. Adopted.

MONROE'S HOTEL AND LIQUOR LICENSE.

In the matter of granting a liquor license to Frank Monroe the committee on license reported: We understand the facts to be that the applicant has been engaged in the conducting of a theater; that said applicant contemplates erecting a hotel and carrying on a hotel business but has not yet opened said business. Your committee is of the opinion that if said applicant shall construct and conduct such building and business as under the ordinances will entitle it to be classed as a "hotel," he will be entitled to a license to carry on the sale of intoxicating liquors, notwithstanding the presence of his theater. But until such hotel is constructed and opened and proper showing of that part made he will not be entitled to receive license to sell liquor at said place. Adopted.

THE COAL ORDINANCE.

The ordinance regulating the weighing, purchase and sale of coal was read

and discussed at length and passed. The measure is to take effect immediately after its passage, approval and publication.

TO PUBLISH THE CITY LAWS.

Folland offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city recorder be and hereby is instructed to solicit bids for 250,500, 1000 and 1500 copies of city ordinances, printed on 25x38.60 pound No. 1 book paper, a. s. and c. as per following specifications: Measure of printed matter on page, 24 by 41 ems pica; body in small pica leaded, side headings in bold face brevier, ordinance titles and index in brevier. Binding to be full sheep, leather top and bottom, titles lettered in gold. Bids to specify price per page for paper and printing and price per volume for binding, the city to have the exclusive control of the edition.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

R. G. W. Railway Co.....	\$1120 00
S. L. Lithograph Co.....	1 00
Dreht & Franken.....	3 05
A. W. Calne & Co.....	1 20
Grant Bros. & Co.....	2 50
A. W. Calne & Co.....	1 20
A. W. Calne & Co.....	2 85
J. C. Murphy & Co.....	10 00
S. L. P. L. & H. Co.....	4 82
Tribune Job Printing Co.....	13 00
Grant Bros.....	10 00
The Smyth, Britton & Poore Co.....	37 10
Mason & Co.....	494 25
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	148 85
Internum:aln EL Co.....	2 50
A. C. Smith & Co.....	28 20
Moritz & Greenwood.....	5 00
Salt Lake Lithograph Co.....	25 80
W. L. Pickard & Co.....	10 45
T. C. Armstrong.....	16 06
Barratt Bros.....	4 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	888 48
Morrison, Merrill & Co.....	105 58
A. W. Calne & Co.....	1 25
Mason & Co.....	23 76
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	20 60
Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co.....	17 60
Geo. M. Scott & Co.....	24 05

A TORNADO IN DESERET.

DESERET, Utah, Nov. 24.—About midnight last night a very heavy wind storm started here, and it lasted till break of day. It blew some hay stacks and sheds over, and in Hinckley ward, about 4 o'clock this morning, the house of Brother Ephraim Allred was blown down. Brother Allred heard it begin to crack in the back part of the house. He leaped from his bed, went to the door and as he opened it the top part of the gable end of the wall fell on him and struck him senseless. His wife got up with the baby in her arms, and no sooner had she done so than 500 pounds weight of adobies fell on the bed, going entirely through it. Another inmate of the house, by the name of Peter Brunson, from Fillmore, who was there on a visit, was also struck senseless. Part of the debris fell upon Mrs. Allred, injuring her foot badly. No sooner was the family out of the house than it collapsed, burying all their clothes. All, including six children, were left in their night clothes exposed to the cold wind, and they had to go in that condition for two miles to the house of Mr. Butler Allred, who was very kind and rendered all the assistance

he could to the suffering family. As this is Thanksgiving day, they all feel to offer up their thanks for their lives and God's protecting care over them. Those who were injured are well as could be expected, their injuries not being very serious.

The roof of the house of Thomas Davies was also blown off a distance of fifty yards. Mr. Davies had to hold the bed clothing over his wife and baby, who are in a very critical condition. They are all now comfortably located in a neighbor's house.

Quite a number of other houses were slightly damaged. At break of day the snow began to fall, and the ground is now covered with a light coat of it.

I am pleased to say the health of the people is generally good; they feel well, and most of them are glad that politics is over. A few have arrived here on a duck hunt, and they intend to have a good time. D. R. GILL.

● A PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The following has been received by Governor A. E. Thomas from H. H. Root, now serving a term in the county jail:

Governor Thomas of Utah:

Dear Sir—Last month one year ago I went to work for Mr. J. B. Stewart, dairyman. I delivered milk and collected the bills. Everything went well for a time, for I knew my business. Well, the first, second and third months he claimed was the biggest income he had ever received. The fourth and fifth months, January and February, I could not collect quite all the bills, the patrons being short. The latter part of February he began to question me and said the money wasn't coming in fast enough. I explained that as it was directly after the holidays everybody was a little short, but still he wasn't satisfied. I told him I was doing the best I could and if he was not satisfied he had better get some one else, but he didn't like the idea of my leaving.

But I will tell you the whole truth, Mr. Thomas. I was driving a young horse January and February. During the two months I had six accidents in which I lost from 150 to 175 gallons of milk and besides I replaced about 150 gallons in restaurants and hotels on account of sour milk, which I must do or lose the trade. Now, Mr. Thomas, judge for yourself, must I pay for that milk and moworking for 60 months? He has figured all that against me, we will say 300 gallons at 30 cents per gallon, or \$90.

You are well aware that all business men doing business on a credit scale will lose money. This, and also the milk I lost, he figured against me, making a total of \$150 months more, which would be about right counting all in. But I am \$25 short in cash, which I made good this day after I turned over the books. That left me without a dollar. Then I went to work at the Metropolitan hotel for A. D. Tebin for seven weeks, when I received a letter from home stating that I had better come home at once to attend to some money matters which I had there involving \$625, which was worth looking after. I didn't have enough money to go, but explained matters to my lodge (I am a third degree member of Kidgley Lodge, No. 8), and asked the loan of \$25, which I got for forty days.

I then went to Dayton, O., where I live and straightened up my affairs and got my money. Then I came back to Denver. There I joined Raymond's circus, and loaned all my money to the show people, on good security. We showed here the 17th and 18th. Mr. Stewart swore out a warrant for me, of which my

employers told me, and said I had better go to the car and stay there. Two weeks afterwards I was arrested in Helena and taken to prison. I didn't have time to balance the candy stand books of which I had charge. The detective wouldn't give me time to get my money. The show left the same night, and so I lost track of my \$625, but it is as good as gold if I can get out of here to look after it.

I am in the worst circumstance I have ever been in my life. I owe my lodge \$95, with interest, and am behind in my other dues. Otherwise I don't owe anybody on earth a cent, not excepting Mr. Stewart. Now I pray Mr. Thomas you will remit me the balance of my time so I can at least get some of my money and settle up with my lodge. I have been here since July 2nd and two months here before I was sentenced, which was for \$205 or 205 days. I would pay the money if I could get it. I am sure Mr. Stewart will be satisfied, as he told me so five weeks ago. So I pray you take action on this, for I fear it will drive me mad to stay here until next May.

There is nothing against me at all, only Commissioner Pratt charged the expenses to me, which was \$205 for bringing me back. I am sure the longer I am here the bigger the expense I am to the county, for I am not a good character whereas I have worked. I will close, hoping you will not act on this with the greatest of pleasure. Yours very truly,

H. H. Root.

COUNTY JAIL, Salt Lake City.

DEATH OF MRS. AGNES I. DAVIS.

Shortly before 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Agnes I. Davis, a young woman who came to this city with a sister from San Francisco a few weeks ago, died at the residence of a Mrs. Taylor, at No. 224 west Second South street, under most distressing and unfortunate circumstances. There were innumerable strange and contradictory rumors as to the cause of death. Then commenced a thorough informal investigation of the affair, which has brought forth the following version:

The Davis sisters are orphans. A little more than a year ago Agnes is said to have married a man named Davis (her dead parents' name also). It is further stated that before many weeks had elapsed after the nuptial vows had been taken he became abusive and cruel to her; that he spent the principal part of a little fortune she had been left her at the gaming table and in saloons, and other resorts frequented by men of his kind. Discovering that she would shortly become a mother, Mrs. Davis left her husband and started for Malmo, where she had relative residing. She was accompanied by her sister, Alice Davis. Arriving in Salt Lake it was found that Mrs. Davis' condition was becoming critical, and it was mutually agreed that they should remain here until after accouchement. Dr. Doggie, a graduate of the University of Berlin, whose office was across the street from where the Davis sisters were stopping, was engaged to attend Mrs. Davis, which he did. He informed her that he suspected all was not right. He advised rest and good nursing. These injunctions, it is said, were carried out faithfully. On Sunday last Dr. Doggie was again summoned and found Mrs. Davis much worse, but after giving the usual anæsthetic to alle-

viate her sufferings he went away and was not called until Monday, the following afternoon, at four o'clock. After making a final examination he found an unusual and very serious condition and declined to do anything with the case until another physician was summoned. Dr. Hasbrouck was called in and together they worked untidily until exhausted, but without success. The patient was under the influence of chloroform and was very weak. Dr. Bowers was sent for, but was unable to come. A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Wilcox, who promptly responded, but before his arrival the unborn child was dead, though the mother had not yet been relieved of it. Nothing after Dr. Wilcox arrived the trouble was apparently at an end. Mrs. Davis rallied and asked for food. Her wants were supplied under the direction of the three physicians and she appeared to be progressing nicely. She asked to be allowed to see her babe, but was not informed of the true nature of affairs for fear that it would injure her chances for recovery. She soon after sank into a peaceful slumber. It proved to be her last earthly sleep, for she died while still unconscious from what the doctors term "the shocks."

As before intimated, there were whisperings of suspicious and crooked work having been done by the attendants. To get at the truth of the matter a News reporter called upon Dr. Wilcox today, and that gentleman stated that there was absolutely no evidence of any malpractice or wrong doing of any kind whatever. It was one of those cases which fortunately very few physicians encounter, though their professional practice might cover a period of many years.

Doctors Dogge and Hasbrouck are both highly indignant, as are also their brother physicians, at the rumors of malpractice being put in circulation. They know nothing about rumored arrests or suit for damages, as has been hinted at.

Funeral services were held over Mrs. Davis' remains at Skewes' undertaking parlors this afternoon.

The body was buried in Mount Olivet cemetery.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Morgan Stake convened Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st inst. The meetings were well attended, and a good spirit and feeling were manifest. Among those who spoke during the conference, besides the Stake Presidency, were Elders Clark and Welch, who had just returned from foreign missions; Elders Goddard and Ellis, who are traveling in the interest of the Sabbath schools; Elder John Seaman of Weber and Elder B. H. Roberts. Elder Roberts delivered three very instructive discourses, two at the conference and one at the Priesthood meeting. His subjects were the purpose and importance of our conferences, the order of the Priesthood and duties of its members; the speaker also quoted from the saying of the Prophet Daniel regarding the Kingdom of God being set up in the last days to succeed all other kingdoms. Much good advice was given by

the other brethren who addressed the conference on the proper training and educating the young in the principles of the Gospel, and advised the brethren not to lay their religion aside for politics or anything else, but to be governed by the Spirit of the Lord in all matters.

At the close of the conference the home missionaries who had been traveling for the past six months were honorably released and another good corps appointed. A. FRANCIS, Stake Clerk.

MORGAN, Nov. 24, 1892.

HAMMER-HEAD SNAKE.

A letter from Dr. E. E. Brown says he and party have made a most wonderful discovery in King's River canyon, says the *Belma, Cal., Irrigator*. In crossing a small creek they came to a beautiful canyon or basin of about three acres of level meadow, surrounded by perpendicular walls some 300 feet high. A fine stream of cold, clear water was flowing into the little meadow, but there seemed to be no outlet. There was no way of getting down into the valley, but quail and rabbit seemed to inhabit the little basin.

A pair of opera glasses brought to light a number of snakes basking in the sun on a flat rock. They were one to three feet in length, and had heads shaped exactly like a blacksmith's hammer. While the party were examining with the glasses the maneuvers of a number of the snakes crawling through the grass, a very large one was noticed making a sneak on a cotton-tail rabbit. When within about two feet of the rabbit the snake stiffened the front half of its body, and beat it into a right angle. Then his snakelike straightened out suddenly, bringing the rabbit a swinging blow on the side of its head which laid bunny out completely.

Another snake was observed to creep on to a quail sitting on a scrubby tree. This snake twisted about four inches of its tail along a limb of the tree and used all the rest of its body for a hammer and handle to whack the quail on the head such a stinging blow that it died without a flutter of its wings. The snake seemed to have the wonderful power of lengthening its body out nearly double its normal length and as small as a whalebone and the heavier part being next to the part wrapped around the tree.

After killing the quail and rabbit the snake hammered the body into a pulp, bones and all, with its head, and then swallowed the whole business. The swallowing showed that the hammer part of the head could be laid back out of the way while the swallowing was done.

Every effort possible with the appliances they had with them was made to get one of the snakes, but they failed.

The Sevier Mining company have levied an assessment of four cents per share upon the capital stock. The proceeds will be used to more fully open the mine, improve the mill and get ready for active work next summer. This property contains large bodies of free milling gold ore, running from \$20 up into the hundreds.—*Journal*.

\$5,000,000 ON HIS WORD.

A good many things were done at the time of the Civil War in this country which were of great value to the Federal Government, but which history has never recognized.

Perhaps it will always remain a mystery who it was that placed at the disposal of the Government a great fortune in gold without asking any security, so that thereby the cruisers which were being built in England for the Confederate Government were never permitted to sail out of English harbors, says the *Boston Globe*.

In the early years of the war certain shipbuilders in Great Britain received commissions from the Confederate Government to build some very swift steamships, which were to be armed with long range guns, and which, sailing under letters of marque, were expected to inflict great damage upon the vessels sailing under the Union flag.

Charles Francis Adams was Minister from the United States to the British Court, and he was very anxious about these ships, because he knew that if they were ever permitted to sail from English ports the damage they could do to vessels sailing under the American flag would be enormous.

He protested to the British Government, but was told that that Government had no information that these ships were designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Unless Mr. Adams could furnish that information, the British Government could take no steps to restrain them.

The vessels were being built, and they were almost ready to put to sea, when Mr. Adams appeared before the British authorities with proof, which he had obtained in a manner which he alone knew, and which he kept as a secret to the day of his death, that these vessels were paid for with Confederate money, and he also furnished a complete list of officers and crews who were to sail upon them. He furnished other evidence which was convincing.

At that time it was said that the Ministry was not friendly to the Union cause, and would be glad to see the Confederate Government maintain itself.

The law of nations is very strict, however, so that England could be accused of doing an unfriendly act if she permitted these vessels to depart after such evidence.

Mr. Adams believed that the Ministry would find some technical way to evade responsibility, and he had reason for such belief.

A day or two after he had made his protest with proof he received word from the British authorities that if he would deposit \$5,000,000 in gold immediately to protect the English Government against suit for damages the vessels would not be allowed to depart.

Mr. Adams was in despair. He believed this to be a trick. Of course he had not \$5,000,000 at his instant command, and as there was no ocean cable in those days he could not get it from his Government in much less than three weeks' time.

Before he could hear from Washington these cruisers would be out upon the high seas.

As he sat in his office grieving greatly over this peril, a gentleman walked in who asked that absolute privacy be secured for a few moments.

When these two men were alone, secure from any possible eavesdropping, this visitor said to Mr. Adams:

"I have just learned of the demand made upon you for \$5,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to the British Government to protect them in case they prevent the sailing of these cruisers. I know that you cannot command any such sum of money as that until you hear from Washington."

"I believe that this has been done to enable the vessels to sail away. Therefore I have come to offer you, Mr. Adams, that \$5,000,000 in gold, and I have only one condition to impose, and that is that my name be never known in this transaction."

Mr. Adams was amazed. It seemed to him as though this was a direct interposition of Providence. After thanking most earnestly his benefactor, Mr. Adams said to him:

"I have no security to offer to you except my pledge that I will send to Washington immediately and ask that the Government forward to you its bonds as security for this loan, but for three weeks at least you will be without other security than my promise."

With this agreement the benefactor departed, and before daylight Mr. Adams had deposited the \$5,000,000 in gold, to the intense surprise of the British officials.

They were obliged to keep their word, and the cruisers were restrained, and thus this great peril was removed.

As soon as it was possible to hear from Washington Mr. Adams received some \$10,000,000 in Government bonds, which were turned over to the benefactor as security. Of course he received this gold back afterward and the bonds were returned.

Only one living man knows who this benefactor was. President Lincoln knew. Secretary Chase and Mr. Adams also, and they died without revealing the secret.

Mr. Chittenden, who was Register of the Treasury, and who took the bonds to England, now knows, and he has enclosed the name in an envelope, deposited it with the Secretary of the Treasury, and after his death it may be given to the world.

Yet financiers are satisfied that this benefactor of the United States who risked \$5,000,000 to save it from peril was either George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, who had long lived in London, or else one of the Baring Brothers.

These were the only men capable of commanding on the instant so great an amount of money as that in gold, who were also so friendly to the United States as to induce them to make this amazing offer.

Mr. Adams used to say, had it not been for this timely aid, perhaps the history of the Civil War would have been differently written.

In view of the fact that diphtheria exists in several places in the country, that people are continually coming from the infected districts into Richfield to conference and for other purposes, Mayor Beegmiller was last week seriously considering issuing a proclamation pointing out the dangers and the necessary precautions to be taken against the dread disease.

NOTES.

The wife of Major Laurits Larsen, of Spring City, died a few days ago.

Pat Mulvahl, Morris Mulvahl and Fred Rodden, boys between 10 and 14 years old, have been held in \$200 each by Justice Le Bert at Denver on the charge of robbing freight cars.

The Pocatello (Idaho) water company has over seven miles of mains and twenty-six fire hydrants attached ready for use. E. J. Adams, secretary of the company, states the system has been in operation over six weeks and so far they have not had a break.

Havel, the daughter of George A. Minis, proprietor of the Phoenix, (Arizona), *Evening Herald*, overturned a lamp in the parlor, spilling the oil on her dress. It at once took fire and she was burned so badly that she died in an hour.

War is on in Chinatown, San Francisco. Two Mongolians have been murdered within two days, and the police are living in anticipation of still more sanguinary encounters between the hatchmen of rival highbinder societies.

Mr. T. E. Bassett and a number of others have bought a half interest in the Muir McMinn coal mine and have sent out a number of men to run the mine night and day. This is good news to our citizens who desire coal for fuel. —*Rexburg (Idaho) Press*.

It is cheaper in Sevier county to raise one pound of pork than three pounds of grain, says the *Richfield Advocate*. The one pound of pork is worth seven cents delivered in Salt Lake City, and the three pounds of grain is worth three cents.

The other night, while the police were searching the warring residents of Chinatown for arms, Officer Freed found ten five-ten tins of unstamped opium secreted under the house of No Jung. The Chinese and the contraband drug have been turned over to the United States authorities.

Sheriff Kennedy has closed Carbonate hall, Leadville, Col., under an attachment for \$10,000 in favor of the Chaffee County Luan and Investment company. Other attachments, it is said, will follow. For many years past the leading prize fights fought in the city took place at this hall, which was conducted by Matt McMahon.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 22.—A sad and fatal accident occurred yesterday at the home of Henry Wood, an employee of the smelters. Shortly after Mr. Woods had left for the works his wife went out, leaving a little son and daughter, who were playing about the stove. The boy drew out some live coals, which fell upon his sister's clothes and, lighting, enveloped the girl in flames, which caused her death.

Salmon City (Idaho) *Miner*: The Comet mine is showing still better than last reported. Arrangements are about completed for the erection of a large power plant on the Salmon river. A Crawford mill will be erected on the property, and probably three more mills will be placed in position, one the Bird, one on the Red Bird, and

the third on what is known as the Cummings group, now under bond to Messrs. Macaugh and Long. This industry will give employment to at least 200 men.

Joe Hill, a farmer living near Colfax, Colorado, has met with a peculiar accident. He was sitting in his sulky in front of Wonderland, waiting for a friend, and fell asleep. His head unconsciously got between the spokes. While reclining in this peculiar position a runaway horse came dashing down Curtis street and ran into the sulky wheel through which Hill's head protruded. The wheel whirled around half a dozen times, and Hill went with it. He escaped seriously injured.

Last Tuesday while plowing down the bank in the western part of town opposite his dwelling George Storrs exhumed the skeleton of an Indian. From appearances the bones had been underground for half a century. The lower jaw was intact with most of the teeth remaining. Experts say the remains are those of a male, which covered with flesh and tendons fifty years ago stalked through the beautiful valley after the deer or bison which he pursued on the rich grasses at that period. *Springfield Independent*.

DEATHS.

ARTHUR.—November 23rd, at 12:30 p.m., at his residence, 627 E. Second Street, of neuritis of the heart, Joshua A. Arthur, aged 57 years.

RAYBOLD.—At her residence, West Temple street, Salt Lake City, November 21st, 1894, Caroline Raybold; aged 80 years and 6 months.

STODARD.—On the 9th inst., at West Porterville, Morgan County, Utah, Mahal M., daughter of O. C. and Elizabeth Taylor Stoddard; aged thirteen years, eleven months and seven days.

PICKERING.—Of general debility, the wife of Simon Pickering. She was born August 24th, 1817 at Burlington Quay, Yorkshire, England.

Deceased embraced the Gospel in 1851, and emigrated to Salt Lake in 1866, with her husband and family. She was a good and noble woman and a faithful loving wife and mother, and died a true Latter-day Saint. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Willard, Box Elder County, Utah, October 10th, of kidney trouble, Mary A., wife of Benjamin Taylor; aged 74 years, 7 months and 26 days. Deceased was born at Much Marlet, Herefordshire, England, February 14th, 1816; embraced the Gospel at Froom's Hill in the same county, in 1840; emigrated to Nauvoo in 1840, sharing in the troubles and exodus from the latter place, settling at Council Bluffs till the year 1850, when she crossed the plains in Captain Edward Stevenson's company, and settled at Willard. She was devoted Latter-day Saint. She leaves a husband, five children, forty-seven grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren to mourn their loss.—(COW.)

LARSEN.—In Spring City, Sanpete county, Utah, October 26th, 1894, Louisa Hasmann Jepsen Larsen, wife of Laurits Larsen, of bilious fever, after an illness of three weeks and two days. The deceased was born the 24th of September, 1836, in the city of Nyborg, on the Isle of Fyen, Denmark. Her parents died while she was quite young. She then removed to Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark, where there was a large branch of the Church, and there she became acquainted with the Latter-day Saints and was baptized into the Church in 1860. The first year after she came to Utah. She was married to Laurits Larsen June 15th, 1864. She died as she lived, a firm believer in the Gospel. A husband and four children mourn her death.

Dakota and Scandinavian Stories, please copy.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

JUNE, 1850.

No: 25.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

REMARKS

Made by Apostle Heber J. Grant, at the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on
Sunday, Nov. 6, 1892.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

It is always a source of satisfaction and pleasure to me to meet with the Latter-day Saints. I did not expect to be called upon to speak to you today, as I had the opportunity of doing so last Sunday; but in standing before you I desire, as I always do while addressing the Saints, that I may have the benefit of your faith and prayers, that the good Spirit may be present with us, and that we may be mutually benefited and strengthened in our most holy faith through having met together today. Some of the people, I know, think it is almost a set phrase with the speakers to call for the faith and prayers of the Saints, but I wish to say that I think there is altogether too much of a neglect on the part of the people in supplicating the Lord to bless and inspire those who may speak. On occasions of this kind we are guilty, as a rule, of not concentrating our thoughts and our feelings upon the speaker and desiring earnestly and prayerfully that he may be blessed of the Lord. I plead guilty myself to occasionally forgetting, while my brethren are speaking, to pray to the Lord to bless them by His Holy Spirit. I know from experience that no Elder stands up to address the Saints, if he has a sincere desire to benefit them, without earnestly desiring the faith and prayers of the people. I know that if I were to consult my own feelings, I would prefer to keep my seat instead of addressing the people. Those of you who have been called upon to speak to the Saints can fully appreciate this feeling, because you have no doubt experienced it. There is a dread and a timidity that follow all of us when we stand up before the people to proclaim unto them the plan of life and salvation. I suppose it is well that such is the case, because we realize our own dependence, our own weakness, and our own inability to instruct those that we speak to without the aid of the Holy Spirit. This fear that follows me on all occasions while addressing the Saints is something that I do not experience in the ordinary affairs of life. To stand up before the people and speak to them upon business matters, or, as I have done in

years gone by, make political speeches in the interests of the People's Party, has not worried me at all. That timidity and dread which accompanies me in speaking to the people about their duties and upon the Gospel did not come to me on these other occasions. I understood the subject that I expected to handle, I knew exactly the points that I desired to make, and I got up and pitched into my work, as it were, without hesitation. I am thankful myself that this spirit of timidity has always attended me in public speaking to the Latter-day Saints, because I never want to be in a position where I do not feel a desire that the light and the inspiration of God may abide with me in speaking to the people. I know I cannot comprehend that which is for the best good of the people, but through the voice of inspiration. In response to the prayers of the assembled Saints, I do know that God will bless me and others that stand before you from time to time to proclaim unto you the duties and the obligations that you owe to your Maker.

I wish to say that in preaching to the Latter-day Saints concerning the duties devolving upon them as members of the Church of Christ, all that I say to them I proclaim to myself. While proclaiming to the Latter-day Saints the obligations resting upon them, I have been admonished to more strongly desire the onward advancement of God's kingdom than I have sometimes in listening to my brethren and sisters speak. Why? Because of the spirit that has been given to me, and because of feeling my own dependence upon God, and being blessed of Him in teaching the Saints. The blessings of the Spirit that have come to me have strengthened my determination to press forward to the best of my ability in discharging the duties that rest upon me as one of the members of the Church of Christ. We are all differently possessed of talents and ability. God has given to some great talent in writing in defense of the people. He has given others talent in standing up and proclaiming the Gospel. He has given to others talents in attending to the daily duties devolving upon us as members of the Church. If all of us, to the full extent of the talents that God has given us, shall discharge every obligation resting upon us in this life, then when we shall have finished our work here we will have a joyful entering into the

presence of God. The welcome that we shall receive will be a cordial one, and we will be satisfied and contented with the labors that we have performed. But if, on the other hand, we have been endowed by our heavenly Father with gifts and graces, and we have been negligent and indifferent and have not labored with all the ability that we possessed, there will be a constant source of regret. We never neglect our duties without there comes to us a punishment of conscience. There is a joy, a happiness, a peace and a satisfaction that come to the human heart through the fulfillment of the duties devolving upon us that bring a great deal of comfort. If a man has the assurance within his own heart that he is worthy, and that he is laboring to the best of his ability to do good, he can stand up under the condemnation, the criticism and the censure of those by whom he is surrounded. But if a man does not know within himself that his conscience is void of offense, if he has not a testimony of the Gospel within him, if he is not anxious to labor for the spread of righteousness, he is not happy, he is not satisfied, although perchance he may have the praise, the commendation and the support of all his associates and of the community in which he lives. Far better, my friends, that we shall be able to so order our lives that we will have consciences void of offense; that we can supplicate our Heavenly Father to guide and direct us in all the walks of life, and can feel that we are blessed of the Lord, than that it is for us to have the praise and approval of the community in which we live. The reward of a man's conscience is far better than the praise of those who cannot read his heart. I know that some of the labors that I have endeavored to accomplish have brought upon me the criticism of the Latter-day Saints; yet, knowing that these labors were in the interest of the Church of God, I was willing, rather than to step aside and not try to accomplish that which I felt assured was for the good of the community, to stand up under the criticism many times of some of my dearest friends.

We have come upon the earth for the purpose of gaining an experience. We have been placed upon this earth because of our faithfulness in having kept our first estate. The labors that we performed in the sphere that we left before we came here have had

a certain effect upon our lives here, and to a certain extent they govern and control the lives that we lead here, just the same as the labors that we do here will control and govern our lives when we pass from this stage of existence. It has been revealed to us, through the Prophet Joseph Smith, that whatever degree of intelligence we shall attain to in this life, the same will rise with us in the life to come. It is because of this knowledge that we will have an advantage over those that are negligent, in the life to come. It is now explained to my mind how some come into this world without any particular degree of energy or desire to labor for their fellows and for the spread of righteousness; it is because of their failure to have kept their first estate with diligence and with fidelity. It will be explained in like manner in the life to come that those who are faithful will have this promise that I have referred to fulfilled upon their heads and that the degree of intelligence which we attain here will give us the advantage there. I would urge upon every one to labor with zeal and with all the power that we possess, so that we may have the approval of our labors by our Heavenly Father, and that we shall be prepared and qualified to enter into his presence, and to there have wisdom and intelligence to press forward in the labors that will develope upon us in the life to come.

In the meeting that we had last Sunday, among other things I referred to the building of the Salt Lake Temple, and urged upon the Latter-day Saints to make an effort to the full extent of their ability in contributing of the substance with which they had been blessed to aid in the completion of that Temple. I now make the same appeal with reference to all the duties that rest upon us as Latter-day Saints. If we shall, to the full extent of our ability, labor for the onward advancement of God's kingdom, then there will be no other requirement made of us. One of the requirements made of the Latter-day Saints is that they shall be faithful in attending to their prayers, both their secret and family prayers. The object that our Heavenly Father has in requiring this is that we may be in communication with Him, and that we may have a channel between us and the heavens whereby we can bring down upon ourselves blessings from above. No individual that is humble and prayerful before God, and supplicates Him every day for the light and inspiration of His Holy Spirit, will ever become lifted up in the pride of his heart, or feel that the intelligence and the wisdom that he possesses are all-sufficient for him. The prayerful and humble man will always realize and feel that he is dependent upon God for every blessing that he enjoys, and in praying to God he will not only pray for the light and the inspiration of His Holy Spirit to guide him, but he will feel to thank God for the blessings he receives, realizing that life, that health, that strength, and that all the intelligence which he possesses comes from God, who is the Author of his existence. If we do not keep this channel of communication open between us and our Heavenly Father, then we are robbed of the light and the inspiration of His

Spirit, and of that feeling of gratitude and thanksgiving that fills our heart and that desires to praise God for His goodness and mercy to us. There is no feeling that is more Godlike than that feeling of intense gratitude and thanksgiving to God that comes when we realize and feel that God has blessed us. It has been the testimony of all that have been abroad preaching the Gospel, and who have been able to bring conviction to the hearts of their fellows as to the divinity of the mission in which they are engaged, that the joy and gratitude which fill their hearts in thus being the instruments in the hands of God of bringing people to a knowledge of the plan of life and salvation was greater than they had power to express. We should cultivate that spirit and that disposition to so order our lives that we will ever have a feeling of gratitude and of thanksgiving in our hearts, and a desire to praise God for His goodness to us. We will not be able to have this feeling if we are negligent and thoughtless in attending to the duty of praying to our heavenly Father. So also with all the requirements that are made of us as Latter-day Saints. They are all for our benefit; for our advancement, and to fit and prepare us to go back into the presence of God. We have come upon this earth for the purpose of carrying out the mind and will of our Heavenly Father, and working out for ourselves an exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our Father; and just as surely as we understand, by the natural intelligence that we possess, that if we enter into a college or university and desire to attain a certain degree we must labor to that end, just so surely it will be necessary for us to labor and to fulfill the duties and the obligations resting upon us and to keep this law upon which a seat in the celestial kingdom is predicated. The sooner we awaken to a full realization of the fact that it is the amount of good that we do that will bring to us the blessings of God, the better it will be for us. No amount of knowledge, of inspiration and testimony as to the divinity of the work of God will be of benefit to us unless we put that knowledge into actual practice in the daily walks of life. It is not the amount that any individual may know that will benefit him and his fellows; but it is the practical application of that knowledge. There are many men that are great students, and yet so far as making a practical application of their knowledge they are almost what might be called educated fools. There are some Latter-day Saints (it may be a harsh expression, but it is true) that are almost educated fools, so far as the knowledge of the Gospel and the keeping of the commandments are concerned. I know men that testify that they have received a knowledge of the divinity of the work in which they are engaged, by the voice of inspiration to them and by seeing the sick healed by the power of God, and yet these very individuals are negligent in keeping the commandments of God. There are many that testify that they know that this is the work of God, and all they do is to bear that testimony. There are some people that attend meetings year after year and listen to the servants of the Lord teach them in simplicity and humility the duties that devolve upon them, and

they go away from those meetings and never put in practice what they hear; yet they take great credit to themselves for always going to meeting. Now, my friends, if you always went to your dinner, sat down and took a good look at the food, and never partook of any of it, it would not be long till you died of starvation. There are some Latter-day Saints that go to meeting, and they die of starvation spiritually because they do not receive and digest the spiritual food that is dispensed there. We should not be hearers of the word alone, but doers of it, too. There is nothing that will bring more of the Spirit of God than to carry out the advice and the counsel given to us here last Sunday—that we should be kind, considerate, charitable, long-suffering and forgiving. There is nothing that will bring more joy to us than to be ready and willing to forgive the trespasses of our neighbors against us, and there is nothing that will bring more condemnation to us than to harden our hearts and to be bitter and vindictive in our feelings towards those by whom we are surrounded. I find here in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, on page 240, the following:

My disciples, in days of old, sought occasion against one another, and forgave not one another in their hearts; and for this evil they were afflicted, and sorely chastened: Wherefore I say unto you, that ye ought to forgive one another, for he that forgiveth not his brother his trespasses standeth condemned before the Lord, for there remaineth in him the greater sin. I, the Lord, will forgive whom I will forgive, but of you it is required to forgive all men; and ye ought to say, when ye hear of God judging between me and thee, and reward thee according to thy deeds. And he that repenteth not of his sins, and confesseth them not, then ye shall bring him before the church, and do with him as the Scripture saith unto you, either by commandment or by revelation. And that ye shall do that God may be glorified, not because ye forgive not, having not compassion, but that ye may be justified in the eyes of the law, that ye may not offend him who is your Lawgiver. Verily I say, for this cause ye shall do those things.

I think I referred to this passage, without reading it, last Sunday. But I wish to say that I have met some who were here last Sunday who imagined that I had taken occasion against my fellow servant who preaches to you, and that I had undertaken to sit down, so to speak, on what he said. I am very glad to be able to stand up here before the Latter-day Saints and say that I never thought of such a thing. I had no need to seek occasion against my brother who preceded me in speaking, as not one single word did he say in my hearing but I could say amen to with all my heart. Instead of my undertaking to correct his remarks, I stated to that audience that I had rejoiced in what had been said; and so I had. I had a brother come to me and tell me that the advice was given here last Sunday that a man should seek for certain counsel regarding political matters from his Bishop and the President of the Stake, and if he did not get what he wanted, to go to the Presidency of the Church. A good Elder came to me and said that Latter-day Saints that were here last Sabbath went away and told this. All I have got to say is that the Latter-day Saints that

went away and told these things, not only were seeking occasion against their brethren, but they were telling that which was false. It does seem to me that Latter-day Saints should not be running around seeing what they can hear to find fault with. Why, my remarks last Sabbath, instead of undertaking to disagree with my brethren, were partly upon this very subject. I referred to the fact that in the recent conference two of my associates preached sermons on home manufacture, and, being Republicans politically, some of my Democratic friends had found fault with what they said, and intimated that they were preaching politics. I told the Latter-day Saints then that I endorsed every word that was said, and if the fact of a man being a Republican would make him any better advocate of home manufacture, I was very glad to have him be a Republican, because I believed in home manufacture, I wore Provo goods, and had done so for ten years, and I called upon the Latter-day Saints to do the same. I do not ask you to wear Provo goods alone, but wear the goods of the Deseret Woolen Mills, or Beaver, or Franklin, or any other home factory. I am so put together that I believe if we can take a piece of wool and change it into manufactured goods we are benefiting the community in which we live; that if we can take a beet and change it into sugar, we are also benefiting the community. And I do not consider when I talk home manufacture I am talking Democracy; neither do I consider when one of the servants of God, who is a Republican politically, talks home manufacture that he is talking Republicanism. We as Latter-day Saints should not allow our political convictions to be so rank in our hearts that they cause us to seek occasion against our brother when that brother is preaching to us the plan of life and salvation and laboring for the advancement of God's kingdom, or when he is preaching to us upon the subject of our temporal welfare and salvation. It is the duty of every man who occupies the position that I occupy here today to call upon those assembled to give him the benefit of their faith and prayers, that he may be inspired of God to say those things that are for the benefit of the people. We are engaged in the work of God, and our temporal salvation is of equal importance almost with our spiritual salvation; and if the servants of God are inspired from time to time, in answer to the prayers of those who are assembled to hear, to speak with reference to our temporal salvation, do not, for heaven's sake, go away from the meeting and undertake to seek occasion against your brethren for addressing you as they are led by the Spirit of God, in answer to your own prayers. If I could sing, I would like to sing you a fine song; but I once had my character read by a physiognomist, and among other things he told me that I could sing, but he said, I should like to be at least forty miles away while you are doing it. If I were a good singer I would like to sing you this song, but not being able to do so, I will repeat it, if I have not forgotten it; and if you remember it, it will do you almost as much good as if it were sung:

Let each man learn to know himself.

To gain that knowledge let him labor.
Improve those failings in him—if
Which he condemns so in his neighbor.

How leniently our own faults we view,
And conscience voice adaptsly smother;
Yet, oh how harshly we review
The self-same failings in another!

O list to that small voice within,
Whose whisperings oft make men confound-
ed;
And trumpet not another's sin—
You'd bask deep if your own were sounded.

And if you meet an erring one,
Whose deeds are blameable and thoughtless
Consider, are you cast the stone?
If you yourself be pure and spotless.

And in self-judgment if you find
Your deeds to others are superior,
To you has Providence been kind,
As you should be to those inferior.

Example sheds a genial ray of light,
Which men are apt to borrow;
So first improve yourself today,
And then improve your fellows tomorrow.

God bless you. Amen.

SAMOA MISSION.

On the morning of October 15th, a party composed of President George E. Browning, Elders C. W. Poole, George McCune and H. L. Bassett, left Fagaili, Upolu, in an open boat, the Faaliga, bound for Savali, via Lalovi, Upolu. We made a stop in Apia to attend to some business, and then started on our journey to Lalovi, at the western extremity of the Island of Upolu, about thirty miles distant from Apia. We made but slow progress owing to a strong west wind that blew in our "head." When we had reached a point lying about seven or eight miles west of Fagaili we ran up to the shore and waited while Elder McCune walked on a short distance to Paipaa, where one of our Saints, Iopo, lives, and informed him of the whereabouts of our boat. It had been previously arranged that Iopo should accompany us on our journey. They soon reached us and we again set out down the coast.

After a long and hard row we reached Lalovi at two o'clock in the morning of the next day (Sunday). After a few hours' rest we arose and assumed our Sabbath day duties. We held two well attended meetings, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, with Elders Poole and Bassett as speakers at the former, and President Geo. E. Browning and Brother Iopo at the latter.

Next day (Monday) the natives busied themselves in making preparations for the journey on the morrow, to Savali, to which place we were to go to hold conference. According to expectation, we started out on our trip by boat to Savali on Tuesday, Oct. 18. There was a crew of ten oarsmen. In addition there were President Geo. E. Browning, C. W. Poole, Geo. McCune, H. L. Bassett, Iopo, Papouli, Taatua and Salefu. We had a breeze and sailed almost all the way across the channel to Savali, only using the oars for the last mile or two. When we reached the nearest point of Savali, Elders Poole and McCune got out of the boat, as they desired to walk to Salelologa and there meet Elder A. Twitcheil, when all three could proceed on foot to Saleaula, arriving there in time for conference. President George E.

Browning and Elder Bassett remained in the boat, which, after waiting an hour or two at a neighboring village, resumed its journey towards Saleaula, some thirty-five miles further down the coast. We went outside of the reef again at a place called Faga. The passage through the reef was a very dangerous one, and it was only with great difficulty that we got through. We found the sea outside in terrible commotion, and our boat pitched and tossed about awfully. Though the sail was up and the wind was strong enough to propel us, the oars were plying continuously to steady the boat. After a long and perilous ride in the darkness we found ourselves opposite our destination, with a dangerous reef between us and safety. None of us knew where to find a passage through the reef, and the question was discussed, but soon whether or not to remain out at sea till daylight. The night was dark. Beneath us rolled waves of inky blackness; the heavens were obscured by dark, lowering clouds.

It was finally decided to seek an inlet through the reef. Again and again we crept up cautiously towards the reef, only to hasten back again to a safer distance. We finally reached a place where the roaring of the waters upon the reef were not so loud, and with each oarsman pulling with his might the boat shot towards the island. With each occupant of the boat offering up a prayer for safety, we waited almost breathlessly for the result. The waters surged and roared on either side of us, and dark though the night was we could see the white foam of each incoming wave as it was beaten into flying spray upon the reef. Our suspense was not of long duration. An allwise Providence had smiled graciously upon us, and it seemed as though a master hand had guided us through the dreaded barrier into safety. We were soon into quiet waters and paddling our way up the coast. A few minutes later and we were received with welcome at Vaitutu by Elders Carpenter and Merrill and the Saints. It was about 10:30 p. m. when we reached there.

VAITUTU, Savali, Samoa, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Elders C. W. Poole, A. Twitcheil and Geo. McCune got here at about one o'clock p. m., having walked from the east end of the island. The next day (Oct. 21st) Elders C. H. Bridges and C. R. Thomanon arrived at about 7 p. m., having come from Gagatuli on the opposite side of Savali. The Fagatuli Saints were unable to be present on the morning of Oct. 22nd. About 9:30 a baptism was performed. The applicant was a young lady named Oeone. She was baptized by Elder Jos. H. Carpenter. In the afternoon of the same day the Saints brought to us presents of food, consisting of pige, chickens, fish, taro, bananas, etc, and a pleasant feast was indulged in. The meal being over, the young folks put on their finest ornaments and adornings, and gave in our honor what is termed a "Taloa." They marched along before us to the accompaniment of a drum. The procession was headed by a young man who danced along, dexterously twirling a huge war knife. The parade

halted in front of us and each person stepped forward and laid down a present consisting of one taro or one chicken. When this was over "alva" or native dance was given, the young men performing first and the young ladies following. Our boat crew from Upolu then performed their "alva." The whole was a pleasing sight, and was performed very gracefully, and was rendered in good time. The programme concluded with a shooting contest by the school children, with bows and arrows.

In the evening a very pleasant time was had listening to the young folks sing their "vil," or songs of praise. The missionaries aided their quota to the musical exercises.

On the morning of Sunday, Oct. 23d, the first meeting of our conference was held in the Saleaula meeting house, commencing at eight o'clock. Jos. H. Carpenter, Pres. of the Savili branch, was in charge. The missionaries present were Pres. Geo. E. Browning, J. H. Carpenter, H. L. Bassett, C. H. Bridges, A. Twitchell, Jos. W. Merrill, Geo. McCune, C. R. Thomason and C. W. Poole.

After singing and prayer President George E. Browning addressed the meeting, illustrating the importance of accompanying our faith with works. President Carpenter followed.

A Sunday school meeting was held commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. President Carpenter presiding. He offered a few words of welcome to the parents of the children and to all who had assembled to witness the exercises. Pupils of President Carpenter's class came to the stand and quoted several passages of scripture bearing on the Gospel, and made explanatory remarks on the same. Elder Merrill's class then went to the stand and answered. After this the whole school recited in concert the Articles of Faith. The roll was then called, and after singing, the benediction was pronounced by Brother Faaleua.

In the afternoon another meeting was held. Elder C. H. Bridges addressed the congregation, exhorting the Saints to be faithful. Elder George McCune was the next speaker.

A testimony meeting was held in the evening. President Carpenter presided and counseled the Saints to embrace the opportunity of bearing their testimony. A number responded. At the close a missionary meeting was held. President Carpenter presiding. The Elders spoke in the following order: H. L. Bassett, Geo. McCune, Jos. H. Merrill, C. H. Bridges, C. W. Poole, J. H. Carpenter, C. R. Thomason, A. Twitchell and President Geo. E. Browning.

At 6 o'clock a.m. on the morrow (Oct. 24) meeting was again held, with a congregation of fifty-seven. President Carpenter presiding. The Church authorities, general and local, were then presented to the conference and sustained by unanimous vote. The semi-annual report of the mission was read and approved. Elder Bassett spoke on characteristics of the Church, also on the subject of "Organization." Elder C. R. Thomason bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and dwelt on faith and works. Elder A. Twitchell also addressed the meeting.

At the afternoon gathering President Carpenter presided and Elder C. W. Poole addressed the congregation. President George E. Browning added a few words.

Conference adjourned for six months. In the evening we assembled in the meeting house and listened to an interesting programme by the Saleaula school. The exercises consisted of the recitation of English words and their meaning in the Samoan language. A few songs were also sung.

On Tuesday morning, October 25th, the Upolu party, consisting of President George E. Browning, George McCune, H. L. Bassett and the Upolu Saints, left Vaitutu on their return trip to Upolu. The sea was calm and we had a pleasant trip up the coast to the village of Asaga. We remained there for about two hours, when we again set out and reached Safotulafai just before sundown. We stopped here but a few minutes then set out for Upolu. A slight breeze was blowing, so we sailed part of the way. We reached Lalovi, Upolu, at about midnight. At about two o'clock p. m. of the next day, Pres. Browning, H. L. Bassett and two native Saints, Ilopa and Tagalona, left Lalovi in the Church boat Faaliga bound for Fagali. We intended to go right through without a stop, but on account of headwinds made but slow progress. We rowed till two o'clock in the morning, when a strong headwind struck us and we ran in at Puipua till daylight. At seven o'clock we again started out and reached Fagali about 9:30 finding all well at the mission house.

H. L. BASSETT, Clerk.

SISTER ALMIRA GREEN.

I have been requested to forward for publication in the News a few items which are thought of interest to your readers relative to the career of the late Sister Almira Green whose eventful life has been more or less identified with the movements of the Church from her infancy until the time of her recent demise, which cast a deep gloom over the whole settlement in which she resided.

Sister Almira Green was the daughter of Peter I. Meslek and Maria Spencer. She was born at Leyden, Lewis county, New York, on the 8th day of November, 1838. Her father joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints while unmarried.

After marriage the father desired to gather with and follow the movements of the body of the church. Almira, who was only four years of age, went with him and followed the meanderings of the Church for the rest of her natural life.

In course of time the father and daughter reached Nauvoo and at the time of the martyrdom lived with the family of Patria C. Hyrum Smith, and shared with the Saints their expulsion from that beloved city.

They participated with them in their sufferings in the cold winter in the wilderness.

When the Immortal Five Hundred were called for by the government, Almira's father was enrolled in the Mormon Battalion and marched through the deserts to defend his country's flag against the aggressions of

Mexico. He left little Almira in the charge of the family of Brother Stephen Winchester, who most nobly discharged their trust, and watched over the child with paternal solicitude.

Having served his time in the battalion the father arrived in Salt Lake valley with Captain James Brown's detachment. Shortly after his arrival here he returned to the east with President Brigham Young and company, where he met the Winchester family and his dear little daughter in good health and all rejoiced to meet each other once again.

They then proceeded to Hannaker ferry, Atchison county, Missouri, where on the 25th of February, 1848, her father was married to Miss Cynthia Flint, after which the family moved to Salt Lake City.

In the spring of 1851 Almira accompanied her father on a mission to San Bernardino, California. Four years later, at the age of seventeen, she was married to Elder Ammon Green. In 1858 the whole family returned to Utah and finally settled at West Weber, in Weber, where they have ever since resided.

For many months past Sister Green has been much afflicted. She was a great but patient sufferer, and on the 20th of November, 1892, she succumbed to the fell destroyer of life. The more immediate cause of her death was diphtheria. She was the mother of thirteen children and thirteen grandchildren. Twelve children and the same number of grandchildren survive her. Her father preceded her to the spirit world several years since.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., the meeting house at West Weber was filled to its utmost capacity with friends from far and near, who came to participate in the obsequies of their beloved friend. The services were conducted by President Robert McFarland. The speakers were Elders Joseph Hall, Chas. H. Greenwell, President Chas. F. Middleton, Thomas Etherington and Robert McFarland. Each spoke with much fervor and in high terms of appreciation of the godly life of the deceased, of her intrinsic merits as a wife, mother, neighbor and althlful Latter-day Saint. She was never so happy as when she was administering to the happiness of others.

Her loved name will never perish,
Nor her memory crown the dust.

She is enshrined in the hearts of hundreds who knew her.

An immense cortege followed the remains to the Ogden cemetery where they were laid to repose until the resurrection shall again unite her with her family and the redeemed thousands who shall reign on the earth.

JOSEPH HALL,
OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 30, 1892.

THE COAL SWINDLE.

A gentleman of this city, claiming to be familiar with the subject, of which he speaks, said today:

"A few years ago a coal operator of extended experience in the east, as owner and manager of coal mines, submitted to the Pleasant Valley Coal company a proposition to operate its coal mines in Winter Quarters Canyon, Emery county, for a period of years, on the following terms: He would

take the mines in the condition they were in, then, would do all necessary "dead work," furnish all necessary props and "T" rails, lay all required tracks in the mines, furnish mine cars, keep the mines in first-class condition, furnish all foremen, clerks and other help, all at his own expense, and would load the coal on the cars, for one dollar and five cents per ton. In other words, the total cost to the company for mining the coal and keeping the mines in first class condition was to be the figure named. The party making the proposition only asked, in addition to this price as the total cost of producing the coal and loading it in the cars, the privilege of cutting timber for props on the company's land surrounding the mines, and the exclusive privilege of running a store and boarding house at the mines. He was willing to guarantee to furnish any amount of coal that might be required, and to give a suitable bond for the faithful performance of his contract.

At that time the miners were being paid 70 cents per ton for mining the coal, and, he says, there was no complaint among them against that price, which was what the party making the above proposition expected to continue to pay. Good miners easily made from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day. The amount paid the miners, 70 cents, deducted from the price the company were to pay for the coal on the cars, \$1.05, left 35 cents on each ton mined, out of which was to come the cost of "dead work," timber, track, foremanship, clerk hire, and the operator's profits. The latter, according to the expectations of the party making the proposition, based on forty years' experience in the business, would have been fair.

The proposition was rejected, presumably for the reason that the company could keep its mines in good condition and put its coal on the cars for less than \$1.05 per ton. Since that time conditions have changed but little at these mines. The cost of taking the coal from the earth has not necessarily been increased, and it is to be further presumed, he says, that modern appliances and methods have made it less, and that the miners are now being paid sixty-five instead of seventy cents per ton.

The Pleasant Valley coal mines are situated about 125 miles from Salt Lake City; yet citizens have to pay \$5.25 delivered, or \$4.75 at the yard, for a ton of coal which costs, laid on the cars at the mines, including every item entering into the expense of its production, not more than from one dollar to one dollar and five cents.

It is stated that about one half of the coal consumed in this city comes from the Pleasant Valley mines, and that the dealers of this city sell, in the aggregate, about a ton per minute. The mines named may, therefore, be credited selling about thirty tons per hour, or say 250 tons per day, in this city alone, which certainly is not an overestimate.

There is comparatively little complaint at paying 50 cents for the delivery of a ton of coal. Purchasers, therefore, take the price at which it is sold at the yard, viz.: \$4.75; deducting the cost of mining, which is put at \$1.05, leaves \$3.70. At the time the

above proposition was made the NEWS informant states that the railroad company charged the enormous rate of \$2 per ton freight to this city, and allowing the road the same rate now, there still remains \$1.70 profit on every ton of Pleasant Valley coal sold in this city. He says also that on a staple like coal, where a cast iron "cash down" rule is enforced, as is the case in this city at the present time, 25 cents per ton profit on such an out put as the Pleasant Valley mines dispose of in this city would pay better than any ordinary line of merchandising, and one dollar per ton freight would be a high rate from the mines to this point.

From the foregoing he says it can be seen that Pleasant Valley coal might be sold in this city for freight on the cars at the mine, \$1.05; plus freight, \$1.00; plus profit, 25c; total, \$2.30. In every case, the gentleman claims that coal ought to sell in this city to the retail customer for not to exceed \$3 per ton at the yard instead of \$4.75, and to the wholesale customer at a considerable discount. He concluded his interview with the NEWS representative by saying rather emphatically:

"The railroads and coal mines combined are robbing the inhabitants of this city to the extent of at least \$1.75 on every ton of coal sold at retail to them. The question is: How long will a city as large, wealthy and powerful as ours submit to this state of things?"

AN OHIOAN IN UTAH.

A few words before I return home to my family in the great and distant state of Ohio. I feel as if I want to say something about the "Mormons," having lived nearly five months among them. When I was eighteen years of age, running a paper machine at Watertown, New York, I went up into the paper sorting room and found the Book of Mormon and read it. I also remember the Mormon missionaries at Little Eaton, England, forty years ago and the converts they made. I have read Reader's Book of Mormonism, have it in my library. Most of its contents I now know to be false representations. I have heard Ann Eliza Young talk, so that I have known something for and against Mormonism for a long time. My conclusions now are based on facts, not theories. "O Jerusalem, that killeth the Prophets and stoneth them that have come unto you!" The murdering of Joseph and Hyrum Smith was barbarous. They had a right to live if their doctrine was false. The oracles of Judea today although a million souls perished to drive out the followers of the false Prophet—Mahomet. Joseph Smith did not say that he was the Christ or the one who was to come to redeem Israel; nay, only that he had a revelation. In 1873, while my wife, two daughters and I were on our way to Watertown, New York, our youthful home, an old gentleman boarded the train at Palmyra and I asked him to show me the mountain the Book of Mormon plates were found in. He did, so, and I inquired if he was a "Mormon" and if he believed the plates were found there from which

the Book of Mormon was written. He said he was not a "Mormon," but that he did believe Joseph Smith's statement as to the finding of the plates.

Now as to revelation. Has there not always been such? I will not weary you with a long article, but say the "Mormons" are a remarkable people, and if the providence of God is not their protection I am puzzled to know what is. Your valley blossoms as the rose, and you have everlasting streams of water. You have gathered in from all lands, and God has blessed you surely, because He maketh the sun to shine on the hill top and in the valley, and He clothes the smiling fields with corn. When the "Mormons" came here through Emigration Canyon they came to escape persecution and to be able to worship God according to their own ideas. Did not the Pilgrim Fathers do the same? But they bled at the stake their supposed witches. John Calvin of revered memory had his servant burned to death. I see no such spirit in the "Mormon" Church. They have a good and correct way of maintaining the church of the living God. "They that honor Me I will honor," saith the Lord, "and bring your tithes and offerings into the House of the Lord and see if I will not pour out a blessing upon you." The unfortunate are taken care of among the "Mormons," and "Mormonism" is one of the three great "isms" of the world. I see no more wrong doing here than in Puritan Massachusetts, where the boys and girls are not allowed to sit together in meetings.

Now another question: Why should the government of the United States take the Church property from the "Mormons?" I cannot comprehend. The different sects have their valuable property and enjoy it unmolested. Well, all I say is it is unjust.

Now a word about your beautiful Temple. David could not build the first because he shed too much blood. On Gilead's top fell noble Saul, who spared the women and children and choice oxen—"O, the son of Kish!" Now you have a beautiful Temple and the angel with his trumpet in hand standing on its high pinnacle—calling forth the Saints in a beautiful emblem. (Chronicles 13th chapter.) And when you dedicate your Temple to Jehovah, no doubt from the chapter named, 82nd and 83rd verses, you will proclaim: "Moreover, concerning the stranger which is not of thy people Israel but is come from a far country for thy great name's sake and thy mighty hand and thy stretched out arms if they come to pray in this house, then hear thou from the heavens, even from thy dwelling place, and do according to all the stranger calleth to thee for, that all people of the earth may know thy name and fear thee as doth thy people Israel, and may know that this house which I have built is called by thy name."

In conclusion, I wish to say I attended the service of the Granite ward last Sunday, and was greatly pleased with the preaching of the truth as I there heard it. It was the first "Mormon" sermon I had ever heard. I wish some of my Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist friends could have heard it. The line of thought was to elevate man and lead him to love God and his neighbor. JOHN W. BARBER.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, \$2.50

Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, 1.50

IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - December 10, 1892.

THE COAL COMBINE RAMPANT.

Combines and trusts are about the hardest commercial factors with which the public have to do, and illustrate at times with wonderful force and precision how men may not violate any law of man and still be lawless—worse, sometimes, than those who do violate statutory enactments. In a quiet, unpretentious sort of way, which leaves no palpable ground for suspicion and no possible opportunity for a legal action, a few men sometimes get together and by uniting their capital and facilities upon some corner of the market which has distinctive features in the matter of supply and demand and which everybody must have, they just as noiselessly (on their part) control the trade, undo all recognized rules of traffic and ignore every protest, threat, demand or claim that comes their way.

There never was a fairer or richer field for the sinister performances of this genus than Salt Lake City, this having particular reference to the coal business. From 500 to 1000 tons a day are consumed by families and business houses alone, every ounce of which is purchased from one of a half a dozen firms acting jointly with the railroads. There are no other means of getting it, and no one can do without it, especially at this time of the year. What a steady, unvarying market to operate in! How sure the supply, how certain its disposition and how secure the pay! With such a field of operations people at a distance would look for square dealing and reasonable profits, on which terms a good living could be made by those engaged in the business; but those at a distance don't know. It is computed that at \$4 a ton the net profit to the dealer here would be twenty-five per cent, providing he is reasonably equipped for the traffic, which all of those spoken of are. It does not require an insight into the situation to make commercial men anywhere understand that any business in which there are no risks to speak of and which yields such returns is illegitimate or else there is something abnormal in the market; but what would he say if told that even that is not satisfactory to the dealers—that they charge thirty per cent more, and by means of short measure and worthless stuff mixed with their goods bring the amount which the consumer has to pay up about 100 per cent, or \$8 per ton! And of course the increase in the price is all profit, or nearly so, because exacted mostly from shrinkage and worthless trash.

Now, when men combine to keep up this kind of thing, are they guilty of nothing at all? And when the grand jury takes the matter in hand and the

municipal government enacts a law requiring at least honest measurements in the traffic, if the dealers announce that they will have to advance prices if the ordinance is enforced, does it not look very much like a confession of guilt? Suppose a grocer were called upon by the scaler of weights and measures and notified that his scales were untrue, by means of which those who bought a pound of anything only got fourteen ounces; or that his gallon measure had shrunk so much that it would hold only seven pints, and were thereupon to notify the merchant that he must at once conform to the standard, what would he most likely do? If an honest dealer he would show that he was in previous ignorance of the shortage, express regret that there had been any such transactions in his place of business and proceed at once to not only rectify the wrong but, so far as practicable, make restitution to those who had been losers by it; if a dishonest man he would complain of the law's arbitrary methods and announce that by complying with it he would be compelled to advance his prices to meet the difference in his receipts. Is it not so?

This is all wrong, and wrong-doing sooner or later brings loss and disaster to those who persist in it. There can be no reasonable objection to men combining in their means and uniting their force for the accomplishment of legitimate enterprises in a lawful and proper way. It is in this manner that the greater business affairs of life which in their own would not create are brought into existence and successful operation, whereby everybody is benefited. It is only when such combinations are effected for the purpose of taking advantage in an unfair as well as illegal manner that the right to complain is recognized. Let it not be supposed that a rightful complaint coming from a whole people and continued so long as the evil complained of is practiced, will be ineffectual for a great length of time; the remedy, sooner or later, will suggest itself and be applied. There is surely enough of profit in selling coal anywhere in this city at \$5.50 per 2000 pounds without dust or dirt; there would be at a dollar less than that, but no matter as to that just now. So long as we get what we pay for, the question of prices can be determined later. Meantime, it would be the part of wisdom to increase the tension no further; if the coal men do as other departments of trade do, the goose may continue laying golden eggs for a season longer, but not beyond that we hope and believe.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Prince Bismarck occupies a peculiar position, one that is more so than any he has yet been in, and his life of late years has been far from exemption from annoying situations. He would have it appear that he interpolated the concluding sentence of King William's reply to the French minister at Emu in 1870, this being the direct cause of the minister's recall and the declaration of war by Louis Napoleon. Bismarck's opponents and enemies claim the other way, that the king himself wrote the entire message and was alone responsible for its contents. It thus ap-

pears that the prince is trying to convict himself of forgery and those who are against him in everything are determined that his innocence shall be established!

That the master mind of the great chancellor and patriotic German was a constant guide to the sturdy Prussian monarch is admitted on all sides; how far such guidance went no one but Bismarck himself can tell. If he made the change claimed by him he did a most shameful thing, the only defense to which is the doubtful one of the end justifying the means. He claims that the interpolation was what provoked France into declaring war, and as a result of the war Germany became a confederation with the former king of that ruler's reply as it came from his hand would not have been such provocation nor resulted in its author's promotion. Can the annals of history furnish a more peculiar case of strategy, not to say criminal, statecraft than this?

THE HOLY SEPULCHER.

Public interest has once more been awakened to some extent in the subject of the true location of the holy sepulcher, by the fact that the English people have been appealed to for the contribution of £4,000 by which to purchase a spot of ground by some supposed to contain the sacred tomb. It is situated a short distance from the Damascus gate and contains about four acres. The high price is accounted for by the fact that the ground in question is in the hands of German speculators. The purchase is recommended by many leading ecclesiastics, among whom are the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Salisbury, Ripon and Rochester and the archbishops of London and Westminster and Professor Stuart Pool.

The question, where was Christ buried? is probably one of the most difficult ones in the whole sacred topography to answer. The cave which is now shown tourists as the holy sepulcher has a very ancient tradition in its favor. The first foundations of the beautiful structure that now covers it date at least as far back as Constantine. And yet recent explorers almost unanimously reject the claim. The sacred historian states that Christ was laid in a tomb near by the place where he was crucified, and no place near by this grave seems to answer the description of Calvary. It is further argued that a place of execution could not have been within the city walls, as this grave is and probably always has been, and that, consequently, the grave must be looked for somewhere farther north. To this argument, the reply is, however, that the grave actually does exist within the walls, and if it could be made there at all, it might certainly be the one which belonged to Joseph of Arimathea and in which the body of the Savior was laid, as well as not. Calvary might have been situated outside the walls and the grave inside and yet be near by that place of execution, since the distance in reality is not very considerable. But, as has been already stated, the best biblical scholars reject the tradition as without foundation in fact.

A writer, while visiting Jerusalem a couple of years ago, heard from a venerable Jewish rabbi, a resident of the holy city, a curious account of the origin of the tradition. His statement may be given for all it is worth. When the city, he said, was destroyed by the Romans, most of the Christians fled. The old inhabitants of the city who had been eye-witnesses to the events recorded in the New Testament were scattered. Some were slain; others were driven into exile. Strangers came in who did not care to know anything about the places considered sacred by the despoiled and conquered inhabitants, and in this way with the lapse of a century or so, all certain knowledge of these places was lost. Ruins covered everything and made it next to impossible to tell explorers to recognize such places of which historians have given descriptions previous to the terrible destruction. A couple of centuries thus rolled on and nobody took any interest in the spot where a supposed criminal once had been executed and buried. It was first at the time of Constantine, when Christianity had become a power in the state and the Christians commenced to breathe the air of liberty, that pious men and women performed pilgrimages to the holy land and searched the country for Calvary, the sepulcher, the place of nativity, etc. The Empress Helen, the mother of Constantine, conceived the idea of finding the sepulcher and she consequently went to Jerusalem. She thought that the few Jews who then resided there, knew where the grave was and she earnestly inquired, but always met with the answer that nobody knew. The empress ascribed this to perverseness of the Jews and thought they did know, but refused to tell because they hated the Nazarene. She therefore commanded her soldiers to seize an old Hebrew and gave them power to torture him and even kill him, if he persisted in refusing to divulge the secret of which she thought he was in possession. He was accordingly seized and led about in the streets and commanded to go to the place where the grave was. No protestation, no excuse would be accepted. He had either to find the grave or be tortured to death. In his great distress he earnestly prayed to a Heavenly Father to be delivered from his tormentors, and while thus mentally engaged, he came to a cave. Then, as by a sudden flash of inspiration, he exclaimed, here is the grave you are seeking for! and was subsequently liberated. This was given as the reason there was to the tradition. The empress immediately consecrated the place and built a church over it.

The Catholic tradition is more in harmony with the genius of that church. According to Eusebius, whose reliability as a historian is not of the highest reputation, Constantine was led to explore the place and found the cave which he supposed to be the holy sepulcher. The grave, of course, his Imperial mother had a revelation according to which the three crosses were found near the grave, which miracle identified the place beyond a doubt. Tradition has further ornamented this story by adding that she discovered the genuine cross by piling a dead body on it, which immediately was revived. But aside

from these fabulous stories, it is but just to say that one thing speaks for the genuineness of the place, notwithstanding the arguments against it. It is related in history that the Emperor Hadrian built a Venus-temple over the grave in order to hide it from those who held the place in veneration. This temple still existed in the days of Constantine, if it was built at all, and he had in this structure a sure guide where to seek the tomb and find it.

The place which now is to be sought is known as the Garden tomb. General Gordon thought it to be the genuine one and his view has been accepted by Hackett Smith and others. But Major Conder rejects the theory altogether. He explored the cave in 1878 and came to the conclusion that its construction does not date farther back than to the ninth century.

Another place is known as Conder's tomb, but the evidence of its being the genuine grave is insufficient to that adduced for any other spot. The only safe conclusion so far is, that the grave of Christ has probably not yet been found. Perhaps it never will be, unless it should be the pleasure of the Lord Himself to reveal it to somebody in the future.

The awakened interest among the nations in the land of promise is, however, a gratifying sign to those who believe in a glorious future for that country. Not many years ago it was despoiled. Now it attracts attention. It has already begun to blossom as a rose in the wilderness. It seems to be under preparation, by the hand of Providence, to receive the inhabitants to whom it belongs. Its gates are being opened; its cities are being rebuilt; its ruins are being removed. The curse is surely lifted, and blessings are being poured down like the early rain and late rains which again make the country a beautiful garden as of old.

THE DARK CONTINENT MANIA.

The North Pole mania has its counterpart in the recently developed craze for interior African exploration, one being about as hazardous as the other to the unaccompanied novice. Stanley made quite a respectable fortune and no little fame out of his exploits, but it is generally admitted that he was unusually fortunate. The interior of Africa, especially the equatorial regions, are as full of dangers to the one whose tissues have been seasoned to the temperate zone only as would northern Greenland be to the average schoolboy. Yet such expeditions are not only taking place but numerously so. We are now advised that a large number of prominent Frenchmen, Austrians, Englishmen and Germans are at present either on their way to Africa or already marching into the interior. On the west coast the young Duke d'Udese, whose extravagance has caused him to be deprived of the right of administering his fortune, which has been invested in the hands of trustees, is endeavoring to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the Congo. In his party there are said to be about about half a dozen young Frenchmen of rank and family. Inasmuch as the duke of Orleans hopes to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the

east coast, it is possible that they may all meet on the shores of that lake. What they all expect to accomplish, it is doubtful if even themselves could tell. The French expedition militant, headed by General Dodds, has been successful in one respect, that is, the dusky King Behanzin and his Amazonian phalanx have been defeated and his capital is in possession of the invader; but the monarch hasn't, like Josh Billings' moquito, wasn't there when the head descended upon him. If France will now count up its profits and losses and let the world know how it stands, there will be so much of interest in it at least.

"WILDCAT" CURRENCY AGAIN.

Notwithstanding that the phantasm of "wildcat" banking and worthless state issues has been thoroughly dissipated, and that there can be no possibility be any further political capital gained by such means now, there are some eastern papers which let go of the subject with the greatest deliberation, not to say regret. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, for instance, recently presented its readers with a doleful account of the evils of the state currency system as it was thirty-two years ago, when 1547 bank failures occurred in less than ninety days, and went on to say:

The bank currency of Wisconsin was subject to the common lot. Bank failures were of frequent occurrence during the years 1856, '57, '58 and '59; the list of discredited banks grew longer from week to week, and the climax was reached in the spring of 1861. The Milwaukee banks became flooded with discredited bank notes. Accordingly the bankers of this city met and decided to throw out ten banks from the list of seventy which had been passed on favorably at the April convention. Such action was taken on Saturday, June 21. The workmen had just received their weekly wages, and on reading over the list of the ten banks thrown out they discovered that most of the money paid them was in bills of the discredited banks. They had already been subject to sufficient loss by the uninterrupted encroachment of bank failures, and the new discovery completely exhausted their patience. On the following Monday there was a riot, which is still remembered by many eye witnesses.

This might have had an effect during the campaign, but as a salaried seer not to any practical extent, perhaps for the reason that it endeavors to create prejudice out of improper materials. It was not altogether that the currency was the issue of state banks that caused the trouble spoken of, but chiefly the imminence of the great war of the rebellion, which unsettled values and undermined securities of all kinds. Indeed, if the national government itself had had paper money afloat it would have shared the same fate and later have been held up to the same execration by those who held it when the crash came, as was the case with the notes coming from the state banks. It was a time of general panic, as was the year 1857, though from vastly different causes, albeit the war shadow was beginning to be seen upon the land even then.

Unstable, insecure money, or rather bills passing for money, cannot be too

severely frowned down anywhere. It does not, however, appear that we are now in any danger from that source, notwithstanding the financial plank of the Democratic platform; its endorsement by the people and its authorship alone should, we think, be a sufficient guarantee in the right direction, as was exhaustively shown in a recent issue of the News.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The death of President Harrison's father-in-law was given as a reason for the probable lateness of the annual message a few days ago; now we have the announcement that it will not be detained at all, but will be sent to Congress by Tuesday next at the latest. There is more than usual interest in the forthcoming document, for several reasons, prominent among which is that it is the last of the kind Mr. Harrison will ever prepare, and therefore may partake somewhat of the nature of a valedictory; also that it may exhibit some traces of the contending emotions with which his bosom has been filled of late. However that may be, it will undoubtedly be a patriotic, capable document.

A Washington correspondent, who claims to be in a position to know, says the message will naturally make few recommendations for legislation, but his resume of the condition of public business will be such as to show that the administration, in giving up power, has no regrets. The President will make it clear that the legislation which the people seem to want should come from the party that will soon be in complete power. In discussing the financial conditions he will indirectly answer some of the partisan criticisms that are heard about the condition of the treasury, and is likely to point out wherein the expenditures of the government have grown. He may recommend the suspension of further payment on public works until the public finances justify it; at the same time will probably show how the expenditures are in excess of the revenues, because of the removal of the sugar tax, and leave it to the people to judge whether they want the tax removed. In other words, accepting this correspondent's prefiguring as correct, the President will implicitly if not directly ask that the policy outlined by the Democratic national platform and which the people have just endorsed by 627,000 plurality, be given full force and effect, to the end that if faulty its practical application will develop its faults and thus the remedy can be supplied later; whereas, if not put to the crucial test, the experiment which the people have elected to try will not have been given the opportunity which would be satisfying to them. There should be no fault-finding, it would seem, over such suggestions, being so clearly in line with the requirements and wishes of so great a preponderance of the voters.

The question which we of the Far West are concerned in more, perhaps, than any other, is that of silver. The correspondent advises us on this head that there has been some discussion over the advisability of the President

recommending the repeal of the Sherman silver law, on the ground, that it has served its purpose. Such a recommendation, we are advised, would have a good effect on the international monetary conference now in session in Brussels. The silver states have shown by their votes that the Sherman law is not satisfactory to them, and as the rest of the country never demanded it the President, it is claimed, cannot but be in accord by recommending its repeal. It is not absolutely certain that he will do so, yet there are said to be indications that he leans to such a recommendation. It does begin to look, however, as though the conference might forestall the President in this important matter; certainly it seems as if silver were about to advance several points in the scale and remain there, and whether the result shall be accomplished by congressional or international action or by both does not so much matter.

We are informed that the cholera epidemic will be discussed, and Congress will be advised to legislate more specifically, possibly to the establishment of a national quarantine. While power was found for the executive department, the desirability of having this power clearly defined, we are told, points to a national quarantine as the safest way of avoiding conflict with local health officers and of making the quarantine effective for the whole country. Immigration naturally grows out of the cholera discussion, and on this point the advisability of Congress defining the position of this country will probably be shown. President Harrison, it is claimed, will not recommend the total prohibition of immigration for ten years, as some have advised him to do, but he will emphasize the necessity of further restriction than is now imposed.

Having come so near to what the Chief Magistrate intends placing before the Senate and House of Representatives in the way of suggestions and recommendations, there does not seem to be much left to look for except, perhaps, in the way of review; and as to this and all the rest of it for that matter, it might be as well to wait for the document itself. President Harrison has a habit at times of keeping his own counsel and of doing and saying things to suit himself. The News will publish the message entire when it comes.

THAT VEXED QUESTION.

It is astonishing how often questions regarding the manner of choosing the President and Vice President are asked, there being scarcely a newspaper in the land a year old but what has been requested to furnish such information at least once, some of them several times. One cause, perhaps, is the fact that those who essay the task of answering do not always take the trouble of looking up the points concerning which information is desired, and thus the questioner, sooner or later, finds that he is in possession of instruction which does not instruct. The Ogden Standard, of Wednesday, contained a response to a question of the kind spoken of, consisting of an extract from Johnson's epitome of the constitutional and legal

provisions upon the subject, of which the following is a part:

The Constitution ordains that the electors shall meet in their respective states on the first Wednesday in December, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, etc., and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The electors of all the states constitute the electoral college. A majority of the whole number of electoral votes is necessary to elect the President and Vice-President. They meet at the capitals of their respective states. The electoral votes are opened and counted on the second Wednesday of February by both houses of Congress, which meet in the chamber of the Representatives. In the actual mode of performing their duty the electors do not exercise any judgment or discretion, and therefore are called the President and Vice-President, but cast their votes for the candidates previously nominated by their party, usually in a national convention.

If the Standard writer had relied upon his own mind and ability to answer, instead of trusting implicitly to other authority, he would not have been guilty of the blunders which are thus given to a confiding reader in the guise of information. The first statement in the extract is untrue, as the Constitution does nothing of the kind; it mentions no time when the electors shall meet, leaving that to the law-making power, which has provided that the electors shall meet at the time stated. The second sentence states but a small part of the case, in that it fails to show that the certificates are made out in triplicate and does not show by what means they reach the seat of government; one set is sent to the President of the Senate by mail, another set goes to him by a special messenger chosen by the electors, and the third is filed in the United States court for the district in which the election has been held. The statement that the electors meet at the capitals of their respective states is not necessarily correct, the Constitution providing that they meet at such place as the legislature may direct; and the assertion that the electors exercise no judgment or discretionary power but vote for the candidates of their party previously nominated, is misleading at least. The electors are not compelled by any law (except party fealty) to vote for anybody who may be nominated; they are presumed to be utterly unbiased in their action and in their united judgment to select such men as are presumably fittest. The fact that they have on nearly every occasion of late years voted for the men previously nominated by the national convention of their party does not show that they are bound to do so by any means; and the implication that they act like so many marionettes, simply registering the will of their party, has a tendency to deprive the exalted station of a presidential elector of its importance and dignity and to make of the solemn act of voting simply the enacting of a role in a not very serious drama. It conveys a wrong impression and is therefore not information at all.

The News recently published a lengthy article in response to a question on this subject, basing its reply on a little book issued at home and written by a resident of Utah, entitled "The Practical Politician." The features of that reply will be found to be correct in every instance, as does not appear to be the case at all times with those which come from abroad.

THE LESSON OF HOMESTEAD.

The collapse of the great strike at Homestead is an object lesson to the wage-workers of the United States which they cannot afford to overlook, and admonishes them once more that attempting to coerce capital by means of violence is simply playing with fire—that to try coercion at all is vain and disastrous. No matter whether the workers for Carnegie and Frick had just cause for organized or other protest against their treatment, it is shown that they have, as is invariably the case, lost the fight and incurred a long and serious train of disasters besides.

The press of the country, while mainly denouncing Pinkertonism and Pinkertens, have only words of cold comfort for the unfortunate strikers, where they express anything comforting at all. The following lines from the New York Press are a fair sample of what the majority say:

The great strike at Homestead is at an end. It cost thirty-five lives, more than \$1,500,000 in wages, and fully as much more to the Carnegie company. Was it worth the price? Has it made living easier, homes brighter, or the cause of organized labor stronger? If not—somebody has blundered.

This would seem to present the picture about as vividly as a few words can, and it is done in a manner as impressive as devoid of passion or rancor. The Cincinnati Post gives us another style of comment, resorting to a mixture of facetiousness and sarcasm:

Let's see! Was there not a strike at Homestead? Who made any money by it? That is, who will give thanks because of that strike? The workers? The Pinkertons? The national guard? I am! The Keystone state? Carnegie? President Harrison? Who did you say? Louder if you please.

But by far the most if not the only encouraging words are from the New York World's review of the case, as follows:

It would be a grateful outcome of the whole affair, if the episode having passed into history, lessons in mutual forbearance and consideration could be read from it, by both capital and labor.

It will be a great era in our national history when we attain the lofty ground of settlement of disputes—especially labor disputes—upon the broad ground of fairness to both sides, and by appeals to intelligence, justice and reason. To accomplish this it may be necessary for both to concede something; but surely concessions, even when involving financial loss and the sacrifice of some desirable considerations, could never approximate the ruin, the loss to all the parties engaged and the embittered feeling which the Homestead affair produced; and the end is not yet.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

ELSMORE, NOV. 29, '02.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please answer the following question through your paper: If the president and trustees of an incorporated town receive the commissions from the governor, but fail to give bonds as the law requires, are their official acts legal and binding? Respectfully,

E. P. MARQUARDSON.

Officers who occupy such a position are known as *de facto* incumbents; that is, they exercise the power and hold the places without a legal title, but to prevent injurious results to those for whom they act and avoid the annoyance and confusion that would result from invalidating their acts, the same are given legal effect. This does not apply to cases where authority or jurisdiction has been exceeded; nor would the officers under such circumstances have a right to act if there were an old board, that is one that had preceded them, as such board, in the absence of proper qualification by the new, would hold over and they alone would have the authority to act officially. Summed up, the answer is: If this is the first set of officials the town has chosen, their acts are valid until others properly chosen and qualified take their places; if not, then they have no right to act, the old set alone having that power.

LOUD ADVERTISING POSTERS.

There is no doubt, says the Boston Herald, that illustrated advertising by means of show bills in the streets has been abused in the privileges afforded by it. A good rule in this respect to adopt would be to place there no picture that would not be allowed in the columns of a reputable newspaper. The whole system of street advertising is a great expense to the proprietors of theaters, and it probably might be curtailed to a considerable degree without pecuniary loss on their part. Some of them are good specimens of pictorial art and some are a long way from it, being as unseemly and unworthy as they are at times vulgar and even indecent. Show printing has become a distinct branch of the business, and it ought to be conducted in a legitimate and inoffensive manner; but it is not, always as the bill boards and dead walls of this city too often attest.

TAKE THINGS MODERATELY.

The injunction to be moderate in all expressions and temperate in all actions is a standing one, but the proneness of mankind to ignore it becomes more apparent every day. In nothing is this more pronounced than in the social enjoyments and pastimes which prevail where there are any considerable number of people living in proximity, and the larger the community the greater and more nearly continuous the indulgence in sensuous pleasure as a rule. The devotee of "society" is rarely found in the villages and smaller towns, but becomes apparent in the smaller cities and more numerous by rate as the population increases; and in the latter class of cases the demand

is too often for an all but incessant whirl of gaily garnished with blasing costumes and set to the pace of unappeasable demand.

It is not that we should be sober and serious and matter-of-fact all the time; nor is there any need that we be so want and becoming attire, or that we keep away from places of amusement altogether. This represents the other extreme, and extremes are what we are protesting against. Amusement should be a means of mitigating the ascerbities of life, of imparting relaxation to the mind and of creating pleasurable though innocent diversion; it should not be as it is in too many cases, the sole aim and end of life. Those who would make of this existence an endless round of pleasures are cultivating an appetite which grows by what it feeds on. The keen enjoyment of yesterday becomes the dull monotony of today and must be sharpened and added to in order that it may be again relished, and thus it goes till the appetite for enjoyment is sated, nothing gives pleasure any longer, and the world becomes a gloomy vale with all things in it dull, uninteresting and even repugnant.

It is as proper to attend a theatrical exhibition where vice and immorality are excluded, as it is to read a chapter from a useful book; while it is as improper to permit the mind to be constantly immersed in theaters and things theatrical to the exclusion or even curtailment of the practical things of life, as it is to do anything else which has a tendency to impair our usefulness. Our minds should amount to something more than a mere receptacle for sensational, fanciful and unreal impressions, and we feel should at all times walk the paths of righteousness even when "treating the measures" of a dance; but the minds which find no time for the contemplation of religion, philosophy, science and the events of the hour, and the feet which are trained only in the exercises of the ball room, are a reproach to the Giver and the receiver alike. Be moderate, be circumspect, and above all remember the time to come.

JAY GOULD IS NO MORE.

Jay Gould, the Midas of real life, the wizard of Wall street, and one of the greatest financiers in point of successful operations the world ever knew, is no more. He had been ailing for several days, yet a favorable turn now and then suggested the possibility of his weathering the storm, but it was not so to be, and at a quarter past nine o'clock this morning his spirit took its flight. The cause of death was consumption. He was about 60 years of age.

Gould was immensely wealthy; what his exact possessions were will probably never be known, certainly not by the public. So much of it was in stocks of various kinds that it naturally fluctuated all the time, and the announcement of his death will cause something of a depression all along the line, though this may be only momentary. It is quite safe to say that his possessions in cash and property convertible into cash would not fall short of \$100,000,000. We believe there are no Gould institutions of learning, orphan asylums,

themes for the unfortunate indigent, public libraries or educational endowments, and yet he may have done good by stealth. Certainly in his business transactions he was thorough, masterly and met his engagements in accordance with the terms thereof. The Christianity of man is his saving quality, and it is no more than charitable to oversee the Latin maxim—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—and say nothing but good of the dead.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The Boston Herald makes the point that when reference is made by some sanguine individual to the possibility of future government and social reforms, we are apt to look upon the proposition as indicative of an excited imagination and as having but little basis of possibility in the experience of mankind. But it is not improbable that those who judge of human nature and social and government institutions by what they see around them are entirely in the wrong as to the adaptability of mankind to better conditions. Mr. Froude pointed out in one of his essays that the difference between men of the present day and their predecessors in early historical times is that, while we believe that the world is improving, that there is a better time coming and that our own condition is preferable to that of our ancestors, the ancients thought that the golden age of the world, when mankind was happiest, and therefore had the best right to be contented, was in the past, and that society was deteriorating instead of improving. This is from a strictly liberal standpoint, but as an abstract proposition its truth may be accepted.

That mankind progresses in the arts and sciences, in the more abstruse departments of physical life and in the means of disseminating his impressions and information, cannot be disputed; that he has become more humane in civilized modern than in medieval times, is also undisputed. This incites our cotemporary history—a class of research that was denied to the ancients—as having been the chief cause of our belief in social progress, and this supplies us with evidence of improvements that have taken place within a relatively short space of time. For example, Mr. J. C. Jefferson has recently compiled and printed a large number of extracts from the Middlesex county (Eng.) records, these including indictments, convictions, coroner's investigations, etc., from the seventeenth year of Charles II to the fourth year of his successor, James II; that is, at a period of about 200 years ago. One obtains a tolerably fair idea from the crimes committed, from their character, who committed them and the punishment accorded for them, of the social conditions of the people, and, taking a few of them as samples, the condition of England 200 years ago would seem as impossible to Englishmen of today—if it were not for historical proofs that can be furnished—as the conditions foreshadowed by some of the most radical social reformers.

A number of cases might be cited showing the intolerance, cruelty and

oppression of those in authority toward their subjects in those times, but these are individual instances illustrative of the law's delay or inaction in dealing with one class and its rigorous promptness and severity in dealing with another class, a condition which this age has modified somewhat, but who has the hardihood to say that it has entirely overcome it? The publication of the record entire would add nothing to the general proposition nor take anything from it, so there is no point gained by the repeated reference made to cruelty and wrong-doing in the days ago. One more instance, however, being valuable as a feature of those times and people, may be given:

Another offense which those records show to have been very prevalent was that of kidnapping young women, who were seized near the water side, put on board ship and sent to the West Indies to be sold as slaves to the planters. Judging by the number of persons, both male and female, who were convicted of the offense of kidnapping, the crime of thus depriving one's fellow-citizens of their liberty and all that made life enjoyable was astonishingly prevalent in England two centuries ago. Apparently, the punishment for this offense was entirely incommensurate with its enormity. Occasionally, the offenders were heavily fined, and were ordered to go and to seek out the persons who had been kidnapped, but in many cases the kidnappers escaped with a fine of a few shillings.

But surely we of this generation do not have to wander so far back on the backward way of time to find incidents of kidnapping for the purpose of selling into slavery, or of indignities and outrages—even crimes—committed upon the victims of that dastardly business. As a plain matter of fact we don't have to go back at all; current history furnishes us with such events now and then, growing fewer and fewer let it be thankfully said, but not yet obsolete. In such light the summing up of our able and always brilliant Boston cotemporary loses something of its force. "From this and other evidence that could be given," it concludes, "we are made aware of the immense distance in social condition and restraint that separates those who lived 200 years ago from those living at the present time. Our progress in this brief space of time has been made toward greater equality and the better protection of individual rights and happiness, which, being the case, one has a right to argue that changes equally great may take place in the years that are to come; for, be it remembered, it is not alone that official guardianship is exercised at the present time, and that individual rights are respected under the law, but the offenses then committed, and the punishments then bestowed are, many of them, of a character which would be considered abhorrent by those now living, even if there were no legal restraint imposed." Certainly, 200 years hence and even much less time will bring upon the earth and the children of the earth many changes, changes of more import and greater extent than are set down in the vocabulary of man.

If it wasn't so much trouble to transport furniture, there would probably be economy in moving south for the winter rather than buy coal at the present rates.

A VILE IMPOSITION.

The superstitious negroes of Chicago—and where they are ignorant they are as a rule densely superstitious—are being practiced upon in a manner calling loudly for the intervention of the law; yet the officers make no interference, although they not only know of the impostors' tricks but have them practiced right before their eyes in the police court if nowhere else. He is named "Professor" James J. Allen; he occupies pretentious apartments in the outskirts and makes no secret of his whereabouts, in fact he prefers to have it known because of the increased business coming to him thereby, and to that end has his name on the door in big gilt letters. His customers are mainly those who want fortunes told or seek to avoid some threatened evil. He has a bigger police court practice than any of the lawyers, those who are "run in" employing him to ward off impending justice or injustice as the case may be; when he has a case of this kind he takes a seat by the side of the accused and, as the latter makes his statement to the judge, the long, bony fingers of the wizard sprinkle some substance over the prisoner and, strange to relate, the "charm" is successful oftener than otherwise.

Allen is said to be fairly educated; he speaks English, French, German and Latin moderately well, and is making a fortune. His charges are very high and he is visited by hundreds every day. The papers of the lake city discuss this matter as though it were a harmless imposition with which they can only interfere to the extent of giving it clear repertorial notice; but it wears a more serious aspect thus far away.

THE RAINMAKERS.

Science wielded by learned men and backed by the federal government has been brought into requisition to assist those occupying the arid regions of the country by compelling rain to fall where it has all along refused to do so, at least in sufficient volume to amount to anything practically. To this end Congress made a big appropriation last session, and a corps of capable men headed by General Dyrenforth has been bombarding the upper deep at a point near the famed Alamo in Texas, with what success those of our readers who keep an eye on the telegraphic dispatches already know; that is, no success whatever worth naming.

While the general and his gunners, balloon men, gasmakers, cannon and magazine stores are pounding away at the impalpable air, the Chicago Record gives an account of the adventures of another American manufacturer of thunderstorms who has been among the farmers of Hungary. The "professor," whose field of operations has removed him from his own country, explained to interested farmers near Pesth that rain is produced by lightning. This bit of natural science having been honored with full credence, the next step was to show that by setting traps for the valuable product, catching it and corking it up in casks specially prepared for its re-

ception, the farmers could have rain for their crops whenever they wanted it. After the hard-working scientist had captured fourteen full-grown thunderbolts and stored them away for future use the police of Hungary interrupted his labors and sent him to jail.

These alleged rain-makers seem to be not in the least overcome by the utter failure of their plans and workings so far, and evidently think that with persistence the missing link in the chain of natural science necessary to success will be developed. Meantime the unthinking—and a good many who are not unthinking—of the populace are disposed to weaken in their faith regarding the experiments; that is, those who ever had any faith in them are doing so, and rapidly joining the other class where the salutation of each announcement of failure is the quite familiar one—"I told you so!" But still the experiments go on and will probably continue so long as the appropriation lasts. We are advised by one of the more facetious that on Saturday last General Dyrenforth, unterrified by the prospect that it would rain presently without his aid, filled a balloon with a hydrogen-oxygen mixture and sent it sailing up into a black cloud, where it exploded, precipitating a heavy shower, which presently turned into a steady and long-continued drizzle, which leads to the conclusion that while the explosive balloon is a great deal more honest than the lightning trap, it still remains to be proved that the rain-making powers of the former are superior to those of the latter.

There are a good many places in Utah that would be converted from unproductive wastes into fruitful fields if the golden secret sought by Dyrenforth and claimed by Melbourne could be attained and its principle applied. The idea that concussion would bring aerial moisture to its vicinity was caused by the fact that it has been known to rain quite copiously on a battlefield just after a severe battle; but this has not always been the case by any means, and it would seem that if the conditions overhead must be propitious, in which event the rain would come sooner or later anyway, the concussions having but the effect of hastening matters a little.

SPEED THE WORK!

It is to be hoped the movement initiated by Mayor Haekin to have a People's railroad to one of the coal fields will take root and grow without delay. It is here to be noted, to his honor's great credit, that he has done his full part toward preventing rascality and fraud in the dealings of the combine, and been foremost on all occasions when securing decent treatment to the people was the object in view; it was, therefore, peculiarly fitting that he be the head of a movement looking to the complete emancipation of the public from the increasing thralldom in which they have been held by the unscrupulous monopoly for years. Let him go ahead, and there will be a movement to sustain him such as will amount, in effect, to unanimity.

There is no serious difficulty in

which a community may be involved but what there is a way out of it, and the coal question hereabout is the most serious one that has beset Salt Lake City of late years. The article spoken of is one of the prime necessities of life; it is absolutely indispensable. Time was when none was used here, but that was in the days when business was sluggish and our young men had ample time during the summer to get together a winter's supply of wood from the canyons, which they invariably did. A revolution in this respect has taken place, and revolutions do not retrace their progress or reverse the motion of their wheels. It no longer pays to haul wood when doing so requires the hard labor of a man and two horses for perhaps three days to get one or two cords, each cord obtained putting the supply so much farther away and higher up, the question thus becoming one of how long the accessible supply will last; and the amount for which the wood will sell when obtained represents no more than a fraction of what it has cost in toil, wear and tear and property involved. Besides, to use wood requires one to be constantly replenishing the fire, some one else to be continually reducing it to proper dimensions, and in cold weather a cord of wood worth \$10 would last about as long as the hauler was in bringing it. That is too primitive a condition for us now. The three days spent in hauling a cord of wood applied to teaming in the lowlands would bring at least as much and, under proper conditions, would buy enough coal to last a frugal family all winter. That is the difference, and is of itself a sufficient reply to the remedy against the coal sharks suggested by a friend yesterday, that we "freeze them out" by returning to wood for fuel. We can't do it, you know.

No, we must have coal, a thousand tons a day for six months to come. As the business is being conducted now, the profits accruing to the railroads and the combine cannot fall far short of one-half of the whole amount received, which would foot up the enormous total of at least \$2,600 a day! A railroad to Coalville or any other available point would reduce the price of coal from its present figures forty per cent, thus saving the people \$2,000 a day and, by keeping the market supplied, could count on at least \$1,000 for itself besides! Is not such a showing all the inducement that could be asked?

The suggestion that the People's road intersect the Utah Central at some convenient point—say Kimball's ranch—is a good one, for the reason that most of the grading is already done and could be purchased cheaply; the iron, ties and rolling stock could be easily obtained and laid and the road be pouring coal into our midst on decent terms and at living rates all around before the season was half over. It only needs a master spirit in the lead, backed by sufficient capital to complete the road; this would be so slight comparatively and the profits upon the investment so large inevitably, that the enterprise should arise from its paper bed and walk forth fully materialized at once. Let the agreement between all concerned and with any

other company whose rails or a part thereof may be utilized, be a stab-and-twist, copper-riveted and brass-boned one, so that once freed from the clutches of the combine we may then proceed and forever after be free.

It is a condition, not a theory, that we have to deal with.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

An article, headed "Criticism of the Old Testament," appears in the October number of the *Edinburgh Review*. In it the author asks, Are Christians justified in the belief that honest criticism and diligent inquiry into the difficulties avowedly connected with sacred writings tend to strengthen the faith in their divine genuineness and authenticity? This question he endeavors to answer by laying down the proposition that the Biblical books must be viewed from Calvary as the central point of sacred history, in the same manner as our part of the universe must be viewed from the sun and not from the earth as the center of this planetary system.

"Viewed in this way," we are told, "the Bible becomes the most interesting of all books. It is no longer a magical and infallible oracle verbally and syllabically inspired; but a perfectly veracious and divinely simple record of the growth and development of God's church—from the beginning down to the apostolic age—describing in full its suggestive essays in organization, its failures and its victories, its achievements of saintly and heroic; giving in perfect good faith its legends of Jonah and his whale, of Balaam and his ass, of Samson and his lion; and weaving in many lovely myths and dreams and poems—the angels' ladder, the rainbow covenant of hope and peace for animals as well as men, the garden of sweet innocence and of sad primeval fall."

About the proposition here laid down, very little need be said. It seems to contain contradictions of very glaring nature. The author evidently feels concerned about the difficulties in the Scriptures and therefore tries to turn the whole structure upside down so as to hide these from view. But in so doing, he still finds that the records are "not infallible" and yet "perfectly veracious"—presenting, it seems, a difficulty still more unsolvable than any which he removes. For, how can a record be at once fallible and perfectly veracious? One more instance of the helplessness of modern theology.

Incidentally, the author states that the Book of Mormon is "beneath criticism," and this groundless statement should, for the sake of truth, be emphatically contradicted.

The trouble is, the world refuses, as a general rule, to read the Book of Mormon with a view to honest criticism. It has become almost an axiom with the so-called scholars of the world that that sacred record cannot bear close investigation. It has been viewed through the hazy mists of prejudices and denied a fair, impartial hearing. It has been doomed, among the thousands of Christian confessors, to the same fate to which the Bible is subject among the infidels. Nothing is more strange than this. For those who accept the Book of Mormon invite investigation and maintain that if this record must be rejected, the Bible must be rejected, too. And if one is ac-

cepted as divine, both must be accepted. The two must stand or fall together.

To prove this statement in full would not be possible within the limits of this article, but one point or two may be offered for consideration. Mr. M. T. Lamb, who is about the only one who has attempted to handle the Book of Mormon critically—and he does it only in order to pull it to pieces—may conveniently be referred to in this brief investigation.

His first objection is that God's hand cannot be traced in the book. To him it is blundering, stupid, etc. This is no doubt true with regard to all who read this sacred record with unbelief, unkind heart and prejudiced mind. But what is the fact in regard to the Bible? Can Ingersoll trace the hand of God in it?

The fact that an unbeliever cannot see the hand of God in a book, does not prove that God is not the author. The question is whether the Book of Mormon gives enlightenment and consolation and hope to those who study it with hearts prepared for the truths it contains. And to this fact thousands can testify. Many are unable to trace the hand of a Creator even in nature, but that does not prove that nature has no divine Creator. To the thoughtful mind every flower, every leaf, every little beautiful insect is a poem of divine authorship. So with the Bible and the Book of Mormon. The hand of God is everywhere traceable.

Another objection is the grammar of the sacred volume. "That all might see the writing which he had wrote upon the rent" is given as an instance of bad grammar, and it is seriously argued that God could never have inspired that. Well. The fact is that the same objection might be applied to the Bible. In the Revelation of John for instance we read that the Revelator heard a great voice as of a trumpet, "and I turned to see the voice." (Rev. 1, 12.) When we accept—as all Christians do—that God inspired the words "to see the voice," it is not difficult to accept the inspiration of the first quoted expression. Inspiration does not mean that the Almighty uses the inspired man as a machine, a typewriter, as it were. It means that the divine mind operates through the human mind, moving the inspired person to act, speak, think or feel for the time being in harmony with God. But in this operation the faculties of man are the instruments used. Hence the perceptible results of inspiration must necessarily partake to some extent of the individuality of the person inspired. This is exemplified everywhere in the Bible. The student will notice the difference between the language of David, the king, and Amos, the shepherd; Paul, the flaming orator and keen logician, and Peter, the unlearned fisherman. Now, it is not known that God ever selected his inspired servants with reference to their linguistic abilities. On the contrary, He had regard to other and more important qualifications.

Thus it happened that the Son of God chose as His messengers, men whose rural dialect and ungrammatical provincialisms excited the ridicule of the educated Jews; and thus it also happened that Joseph Smith was hon-

ored with the commission to give to this age the most remarkable record in existence, and this at an age when he had as yet acquired no learning as the world understands it. That his individuality should to some extent be stamped upon the record he translated by divine inspiration, is as natural as that the individuality of the authors of the Bible should be found on the books they wrote. If Joseph Smith must be rejected as a prophet because he was no scholar, Peter and John and others must be rejected, too.

Every objection that can be raised against the Book of Mormon finds its true counterpart among the objections raised against the Bible. It is well to reflect on this. For the Bible has been successfully vindicated on rough all ages as the word of God. To the believer it has always carried its evidence with it, and as the history of the world has been unfolded, the evidences have multiplied. So with the Book of Mormon. To the believer the evidences of its divinity are already sufficient. But as the closing scenes of the age are being enacted, these evidences will be still more overwhelming, until the world shall have no choice but to acknowledge that God surely spoke through Joseph the Prophet.

In the meantime, honest criticism is invited. The Book of Mormon is published to the world, to be read and searched and diligently studied. Those who will do so prayerfully shall find it all that it claims to be—the word of God.

A CARNIVAL OF ROBBERY.

Chicago is luxuriating in a carnival of robbery, if such an expression may be allowed. One of the papers with a mildness of tone suggestive of timidity pronounces it a "fad," like the rage for phrygianisms or the craze for playing the races. It says the suburban residents find themselves mixed up rather unpleasantly in this system of levying a tax on a citizen for graciously permitting him to live. While they resent such interference with their simple pleasures and hasten to pursue the highwaymen down interminable roads and through romantic bypaths with weird instruments of retaliation ranging from shotguns to hayforks, the marauders have escaped pretty well up to date. A number of instances are given, in which peaceable citizens pursuing their daily course have been "held up" and subjected to gross annoyance and even fright in some cases, while the danger in being mistaken for a highwayman by the ever vigilant guardians of the peace is perhaps greater than the other. In fact, we are informed that the robberies, though numerous, have been singularly unprofitable. Whether the suburban resident, after settling his winter's coal bill and purchasing his commutation ticket, has little loose change remaining to turn over in forced loans to chance acquaintances in masks, or whether those armed adventurers are pursued by desperate luck, is not quite clear.

So common and audacious have the robberies or attempted robberies become that a general cleaning out of the thieves and miscellaneous rascals

is demanded, "from the slender pick-pocket and sneak-thief to the brawny Abram man and sand-bagger," and it is further declared that that "vast community and its environs cannot submit longer to be harried by picturesque ruffians, whether they go on foot, on horseback or in chaises." Robbers in chaises are a new development in the practice of the "gentlemen of the road," and it has remained for the city of great enterprises to introduce that grotesque method of plunder to the world.

That such a state of things should prevail just at a time when all of civilization and a few more are about to congregate at the lake city, is ominous at least. If highwaymen occupy their vocation under normal circumstances and meet with so little discouragement that the business grows apace, and that, too, when it is evidently carried on by tyros and hangers, what may we expect when the place is swarming with visitors each and every one of whom has more or less money and while expecting robbery of another and more systematic kind, is not in the least prepared for a request to "halt and hand over" while peaceably threading the thoroughfare? Just fancy what a modern Dick Turpin or Claude Duval with a few well-trained and iron-nerved pals could do! Chicago had better take on a big conviction and shake the swarms out of its recesses; such advertising will be found disastrous.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE'S WORK.

Speaking of the Brussels conference and what was likely to result from its labors, the *Chicago Dispatch* of Wednesday last contained a hopeful article in which it stated that "the proposals of Alfred de Rothschild have been well considered and favorably received in the financial circles of the world. The conference appointed a very able committee to consider the Rothschild proposals, and it is believed that they will be accepted by the committee and reported to the conference for adoption. The conference will very likely agree to them, with some modifications. One will undoubtedly be that all gold coins below the value of twenty francs be withdrawn from circulation and replaced with silver notes. A late telegram from Brussels indicated the adhesion of the German delegates to this course." But the sequel, as arrived at by the conference yesterday, was that the Rothschild proposition was rejected by the narrow majority of one vote. The announcement was also made that the result gave the American delegates confidence, believing that they would now be able to get even better terms. We greatly fear that this is doubtful; it is idle to overlook or underestimate the potency of Rothschild in the monetary circles of Europe, and what he proposes is very apt to be looked upon by the others, or a majority of them, as the limit to which they should go; in other words, his say-so amounts virtually to an ultimatum. We naturally look for the best, but as things stand if anything better than what has been rejected by the com-

mittee is accomplished, it will be an agreeable disappointment. Of course our delegates ought to be advised as to the status, but men sometimes obtain confidence from a knowledge of what ought to be and a hope that it will be.

AN EX-EDITOR'S SATURDAY TALK.

Probably no man of modern times has occupied so large a place in the financial world, especially in the American part of it, as Jay Gould. A quiet, unobtrusive, yet very shrewd and persistent man, he has by his combinations achieved a wonderfully high position in controlling gigantic schemes and enterprises and making himself felt in the world of finance. He has accumulated during his brief life, for he was not an old man, an almost incalculable amount of wealth. Judging by the pains that have been taken for a long time by purveyors of news to let the country know concerning his wealth, it is evident that it was felt that much depended upon his life. He has not been in good health for some time. It was with a view to its improvement that he has visited Idaho for several summers past, stopping at Soda Springs part of the time, and at other springs in Idaho, hoping to derive benefit therefrom.

The news of his death, though not entirely unexpected, is still somewhat of a surprise. It suggests many reflections. Here is a man, probably the most successful financier of the age, who has devoted his entire time and talent to the accumulation of wealth and with the most successful results; but he is called away, and not one dollar of that for which he has labored so long and arduously has he taken with him! In view of this fact, it is pertinent to ask, has his life been a success? Can any man be called successful who cannot retain the fruits of his labor, but sees it slip from his grasp despite every effort he may make to cling to it? The riches he has labored for, by an immutable decree belong to the earth and by no process can they be taken from it; they can only be left here for others to enjoy.

It is among the strange peculiarities of human nature that, notwithstanding men have seen from the beginning of time, the uselessness of their piling up riches, with the hope of taking them with them or availing themselves of their benefits hereafter, so many of them will nevertheless persistently devote their entire time and attention to their pursuit. One would naturally think that, seeing as we all do, the utter futility of trying to hold on to earthly substance when death comes, mankind would turn their attention to the acquisition of those things which they can take with them and not be compelled to leave behind. The Savior illustrated this idea in the remarks which He made, when He was on the earth, to His disciples respecting earthly and heavenly treasures. He said: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:

"But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor

rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:

"For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

This was the advice of one who understood earthly and heavenly things better than any other being that ever tread the earth. Yet, though coming from such a source and sustained as His counsel is by all human experience, how few there are who take it to heart or who act upon it! As to how far the deceased financier may have taken notice of this teaching of the Savior, or how much he may have done in the way of laying up treasures in heaven, I do not know. God is his Judge. He may have done thousands of acts of kindness and philanthropy and no mention of it be made in a way to reach the public ear. It is not a safe thing to pronounce a harsh judgment upon a man as secretive as he was.

He had a brother who lived in this city, Mr. Abraham Gould, and he acquired the reputation while here of being one of the most charitable of men. He respected the rights of the poor, and, being in the coal business at a time when coal was scarce, he exhibited a fairness that was unexampled from all the poor who were brought in contact with him. If he made any discrimination between the rich and the poor, it was said to have been in favor of the latter. For aught I know his brother Jay may have been equally kind and charitable in his sphere. This I do know, that when falsehood and calumny filled the land against the people of Utah, he was their friend and was not afraid to speak of them in their true light and to defend them.

As to the teachings of the Savior on many points they find but little favor with the world generally. Even professed Latter-day Saints think some of His teachings impracticable under present conditions. They look upon them as beautiful in theory but unsuited to the every-day life of man as society is now organized. They appear to think that His instructions might be carried out in an ideal state of society such as exists in heaven; but not on the earth.

They, however, who indulge in this view are greatly mistaken. If anything can be relied upon that is said to come from a divine source, it is that the Creator designs to introduce on earth such rules and regulations for the government of human conduct as will illustrate practically the principles which the Savior taught. The more they are examined and tested by the higher light which God gives, the more philosophical and true do they appear. While it would not be wise for man to neglect earthly affairs, be inattentive to those labors by which he derives physical sustenance and comfort, at the same time it is equally foolish to devote one's entire time and attention to these affairs. Does not the experience of mankind in all ages prove that it is folly for men to spend their entire lives in piling up earthly riches? If, by any possibility, they could take these riches with them when they left, there might, perhaps, be some sense in spending life in acquiring them. But this is not the case. The advice, therefore, of the Savior is of the highest importance and embodies the most profound wisdom. When He says to

mankind, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven," Latter-day Saints have not only the words of the great Head of their Church to rely upon and guide them in relation to these matters, but the voice of humanity through all the generations of time sustains the truth of His teachings.

It is well for mankind to give some thought to other subjects and pursuits than those which pertain to this earthly existence. Man possesses what may be termed a dual nature. There is the tabernacle of flesh and bones, tangible to all our senses; but there is also a spiritual organism which, if not so tangible to the outer senses, needs equal care with the body. Under proper treatment that spiritual organism can be developed, it can be enlarged, it can be placed in possession of knowledge and of a faith which is power. It can, by proper treatment and culture, be prepared to move in an exalted sphere; or, on the other hand, it can be starved if nourishment is withheld from it, and be dwarfed and made to shrink.

There is no pursuit that has a more withering effect upon the soul of man than the pursuit of riches. It narrows up the mind, it dries up tender and benevolent feelings, it hardens the heart and unselfishness ceases to reign predominant. Latter-day Saints of all people should be free from such a passion.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In its forecast of what President Harrison's message would contain, the News was not greatly astray, as can be seen by comparison with the article on that subject which appeared in these columns a few days ago. It is a quietly partisan document, naturally upholding the Republican side of the political situation, praising its work in the past and relying confidently upon the future for further vindication. He pronounces the Democratic policy an "experiment," from which, if the country shall emerge victorious, there will be considerable disappointment of an agreeable character. Reciprocity and prosperity are placed side by side in the President's reckoning, the result where the arrangement has been effected being increased trade for the United States. The Bering dispute is proceeding toward pacific settlement, but our Canadian relations otherwise are highly unsatisfactory, all of which is laid at the door of the dominion herself through "unreasonable and unfriendly protests and objections." The good will prevailing between the two republics is mentioned, and the work of the various departments receives favorable attention.

As foreshadowed the President has a good word for silver, the hope being expressed that it will receive just treatment. In the event that the Brussels conference shall fail to effect an adjustment of the question, the belief is expressed that commercial conditions will compel those governments which now refrain from action to unite with us in the movement to enlarge the volume of the world's circulating medium. Honest money must meantime and all the time be maintained at all

hazards, by which is meant of course that silver must be brought to a parity with gold and kept there before it can be coined or allowed to circulate freely. The treasury surplus, pension legislation and the public revenue generally are discussed in the President's usual line of argument on these subjects.

Altogether the message is a readable, conservative document, bristling with suggestions, seasoned with a dash of sarcasm here and there, not addicted to prolixity, and thoroughly American from beginning to end. It is perhaps the least tiresome state paper of the kind that has emanated from the executive mansion for a long time.

TRouble AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

Upon the political complexion of the next legislature of Montana depends the question of whether the next United States senator from that state shall be a Democrat or a Republican. The former party naturally desire a majority over all in the next Senate, that is, they want to be able to control without the aid of the People's party members, and this they cannot do without gaining one from Montana. It seems that at the election held on the 8th ult., the Democrats elected thirty-five members of the legislature, or one less than a majority, absolutely; they then laid claim to the member from Chouteau county because, as alleged, twenty or more half-breed Indians voted in one of the precincts there and were paid by the Republicans for doing it. With the vote of this precinct eliminated, the Democratic candidate could have a majority, otherwise the Republican would be elected. Having this state of affairs before them, the canvassing board threw out the vote, thus making the necessary Democratic majority in the legislature.

It may readily be understood that there is a storm of indignation and a multitude of protests against this action, and strange to say they do not all come from the Republicans; at least one Democratic paper and several prominent politicians on that side have expressed themselves as being opposed to success upon such terms, conceding the claim of their political opponents that it is illegal and unwarrantable. While wanting the senatorship badly enough, they cannot, they say, afford to uphold such practices as the exercise of judicial functions by a purely material board, especially when the remedy pointed out by law and sustained by precedent and usage is in existence and available.

In Wyoming the trouble is more complicated and serious. At the same time as that named above the citizens of our eastern neighbor voted for state officers as well as electors and a congressman. Dr. Osborne, Democrat, was chosen governor by 1800 majority, while the legislature, like that of Montana, was uncomfortably close. Here, also, a United States senatorship is in the issue. Lately the Republican canvassing board of one of the counties also went into the throwing out business with the result of giving that party a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. Then the Democrats became rampant. A *coup d'état* was determined upon and executed. The

acting governor, Barbour, succeeded to the office *ad interim* by reason of Governor Warren's election to the Senate after having been chosen to the former office, and thus, holding that the election and qualification of a new governor would necessarily displace the temporary one, Dr. Osborne was on Friday last sworn in by a notary public and took office as possessor of the governor's office. His first official act was to "proclaim" himself and call upon all good citizens to sustain him; the next was to call the canvassers together for the purpose of determining how the election had gone. The board were called to meet today; whether they have done so or not is not known at the time of writing.

From these incidents it will be seen that statehood does not necessarily produce a condition of things altogether lovely. Montana, in fact, came in with an election dispute on her hands, and this kind of thing seems somewhat in the nature of an heirloom to the youthful commonwealth. Wyoming had no such introduction, but is experiencing enough of it now to amply make up for all delinquencies in that respect hitherto. Idaho, also, has been having a warmer time over election matters than any other state in the Union—Kansas always excepted.

It begins to look now as if the new administration would have to rely upon the votes of the Populist senators in order to get through anti-Republican legislation, for a while anyway.

THE VENISON SUPPLY.

The beneficent provisions of the law which guarantees immunity to the fish and game of our Territory during certain seasons of the year having gone into effect on the 1st inst. so far as pertains to deer, we violate no confidence in imparting the news that in this one matter of deer the sportsmen and the pleasures of these central counties occupy a much more favorable position than most of us are aware of. A glance at the markets during any day of the past few weeks would have been sufficient to prove that deer in plenty were found somewhere in the country, for the shops have rarely, if ever, been so well supplied; the cheapness of the venison, too, would have furnished the additional information that this happy hunting ground could not be very far distant, and that the cost of bringing the game to market must be trifling.

As a matter of fact, the hills surrounding these valleys are literally full of deer; an old hunter observed this morning that thousands of them are so near that they can and do look right at Salt Lake City every day. A number have been killed just northeast of the city cemetery; a small drove was seen to run along the north line of that enclosure less than two weeks since; while about the same time a magnificent buck ran along down the bank covering the water pipes in City Creek canyon, emerged into the valley at the Capitol grounds reservoir, gazed boldly at the broad scene before him, and bounded off gracefully toward Esplanade Peak.

Foretelling the complaint that this news would have been more interesting a fortnight ago, we maintain that the withholding of it will have the tendency to make next year's hunting still better than this year's has been; just as this year's has been incomparably better than last year's was. There is and will be game enough for all who want to hunt it and eat it if every true sportsman and every good citizen will uphold the hands of those whose duty it is to see that the wise and humane enactments known as the fish and game laws are rigidly enforced.

LET US HAVE GLASSWORKS.

For several consecutive months Salt Lake City, and thereby Utah Territory, was in possession of glass works from which was turned out as good a product of the kind as the community required, and we require as good as anybody. This useful industry was all at once brought to a close and we have since, as before, had to rely upon the handiwork of artisans in other parts of the country and the world. It is high time that not only the subject but the business itself was revived in our midst. Properly controlled and directed and with sufficient capital to give it a proper start and the needed support until returns could be had from the sales of products, it ought to pay handsomely, and we believe would do so.

The alleged fact that the glass production of the United States is declining should be an impetus rather than otherwise; as is the case with many other commercial necessities, the country does not produce as much as it requires by a considerable quantity, and if we in Utah can contrive even a little toward narrowing the gap, it would be patriotic throughout and profitable in the end for us to do so. We might restrain our ambition in this direction to the more common and cheaper lines of goods, and get up to fancy and plate glass as business and facilities would permit and circumstances require. We can't get to the top of the trade at one bound; but with so much material developed and undeveloped and the experienced and skilled labor necessary for properly carrying on the work within our midst, it would seem as though we ought to make a systematic and determined effort in that direction.

SOME SENSE IN THIS.

It gives us real pleasure to record a "freak" among election wagers when by its terms some useful purpose or even one suggestive of usefulness is accomplished. The girl who bet her hand in marriage on President Harrison's re-election thereby conferred on some—we hope worthy—young man the priceless boon of a wife; and now we are advised of one in Kensington, Pennsylvania, which, while altogether prosy and domestic in its terms, serves the double purpose of being ludicrous to the reader and of utility to the contracting parties. At the place spoken of a man and his wife became involved in a dispute as to who would be

lected; finally the man, who is a Republican, proposed to his wife, who is an ardent Democrat, that if Cleveland was elected he would clear off the upper table, wash the dishes and sit at them away every evening for a year; while on the other hand, if Harrison was elected she was to shave him and shine his boots every morning. The wife readily assented, and now the ardent admirer of Harrison struggles away with the dish rag each evening, while his worthy spouse looks on with an indulgent smile. If the betting spirit cannot be overcome and those which involve some sacrifice of dignity must be made, how much better it is for the performance to take place under one's own roof than to make a public display of his weakness, his love for notoriety we may say!

INFORMATION AS TO UTAH.

E. B. L., writing to the News from Layton, Utah, asks the following questions:

How many square miles does Utah contain; and what is her population? A answer—The number of square miles is 84,970. The population, according to the last census, in 1890, was 207,906; but of course since that time there has been a very considerable increase.

"ONE OF THESE LITTLE ONES."

Life in a city has its end as well as its pleasant sides, and the carer of a newboy offers its full share of them.

A night or two ago, one of the wildest and stormiest of the year, a little urchin not more than nine years old, but energetic and shrill-voiced as the largest of his competitors, was an object of interest to a crowd of purchasers in one of our leading drug stores.

The little fellow had sold most of his papers, but two or three remained on his hands and they were wet and soiled beyond all hope of disposal. Business in his line having become dull he had crept into the store referred to, whose blazing fire and warm interior, together with an unoccupied and inviting chair near the stove, had proved too strong an attraction to be resisted. Curled up on the seat he had so timidly appropriated, tired nature soon asserted herself and he fell fast asleep. Minutes lengthened into hours, and still the boy slept on. At length the time for closing came. It was late, for drug clerks are not allowed to go home early. The sleeper must be awakened now, and the last clerk, pausing in his work of turning out the lights, gave the tired boy a gentle shake. A few more gas jets turned out, and then another shake. Finally the drowsy youth was aroused. He stretched, yawned, opened his eyes a little, and then a little more; and when he saw the crowd of spectators who were watching him, he rose sheepishly, smiled sadly and glided out into the darkness and the storm.

"That boy comes here every night and stays until the last minute," said the clerk. "If he has a home I don't believe he ever goes there. I have to wake him up and turn him out every evening, and each time he wanders

away as he did tonight, as though thankful for the brief comfort I had been able to allow him."

All of which, corroborating our opening remark that life in a city has its sad episodes, suggests the further reflection that in the case cited there are either some parents whose indifference to their children is cruel, if not criminal, or there is at least one homeless wail whose condition calls for the display of some person's active sympathy and succor.

TOO MUCH SMOKE.

When the elements wage war upon us in this quiet and populous valley, a gloom sometimes overpreads the face of nature that is almost funereal, and sometimes this is the case when the air is at rest and the clouds give forth no moisture. There are several causes, principally scientific, but one is mechanical and it is with this that we would deal. We have reference to the dense volumes of smoke which are discharged from the hundred or more huge smokestacks in Salt Lake City and its environs, these being augmented in no small degree by the contributions from 25,000 ordinary chimneys, or thereabout. On any day that is ordinarily fair and there is a slight quantity of humidity in the air, the volumes of smoke hover over the city like a pall and accomplish literally what was said figuratively of the Parthian arrows—they obscure the sun. This is destructive of health and not conducive to exuberant feelings in the slightest degree.

It is recorded that the development of industries requiring the aid of great furnaces has a tendency to destroy the beauty of the places in which they are located and also to give undue business to doctors. A writer in one of the prominent newspapers of London, England, recently made a trip through the pottery districts of that country for the purpose of examining into the workmen's condition there. He found those towns, several in number, to be exceedingly dismal places to live in for two reasons—the annual dumping of hundreds of thousands of tons of rubbish around the works, by means of which the potteries have become fairly imbedded, and the vast volumes of smoke which the work occasions. Sixty per cent of the workmen die of pulmonary consumption; and while this unusually large proportion is not altogether if even principally due to the effects of smoke upon the system, there is no question that it contributes its full share to the general destruction created in the potteries.

Smoke-consumers work with reasonable success wherever they have been tried, and it would seem to be imperative that they become universal. The cost of using them cannot even approximate that of getting along without them and thus either engendering disease or accelerating it where resulting from other causes.

THE REPUBLICANS of Massachusetts demanded a recount of the vote of Boston, owing to the closeness of the race for governor, and got it. The result was that Democrats gained 371 votes over the first count.

END OF A CELEBRATED CASE.

The news columns of this paper briefly noted yesterday the final judgment in the long-pending Blythe will case in San Francisco. This, by reason of the great amount involved—some \$5,000,000—the illegitimacy of the successful claimant, the social standing of the other claimants and the persistency with which it has been fought, has become a *cause célèbre* and justifies the use of a little space in explanation of it as well as the principles of law upon which it was finally adjudicated.

The issues were originally tried before Judge Coffey, who held in favor of Florence Blythe, the child born out of wedlock, and who is now Mrs. Hickley. Some of the other heirs appealed to the Supreme court, where, after a long and tedious hearing and much subsequent consideration, the lower court was fully sustained on Wednesday last. The points at issue and which by this ruling have become a finality and passed into the category of authoritative precedents, were—Can a child whose father resides in California and whose mother is a resident of England (where the child was born), and whose parents were married only after her birth, inherit property left by the father in California? These were presented and considered separately, the court holding substantially as follows:

First—The domicile of the mother is the domicile of the illegitimate child, and the place of birth of the child is an immaterial element.

Second—In a case of legitimation by subsequent marriage the place of marriage does not affect the question.

Third—Legitimation by a subsequent marriage depends upon the law of the domicile of the father.

Inasmuch as the deceased Blythe was domiciled in California, both at the time of the birth of the child and at the time he performed the acts which it is claimed resulted in legitimation, this question does not become an issue in the case.

Reference is made by the court to the celebrated English case of *Munro vs. Munro*, the defendant was a Scotch gentleman of fortune domiciled in Scotland, who while on a visit to London cohabited with an English woman domiciled in England, and a child was the result of such cohabitation. He subsequently married the woman in England, and it was held under the law of Scotland by the house of lords, sitting as a court of appeal (although, if it had been a case appealed from the English courts the decision would undoubtedly have been the same), that such a child was thereby legitimated, Scottish law providing for legitimation by subsequent marriage.

Thomas H. Blythe died in San Francisco on April 4, 1883. He came from Liverpool in 1849. He peddled for a living and by 1851 had saved up \$300, with which he bought the block which subsequently became the bone of contention among his heirs and alleged heirs. He went to the mines, made a living there and let the property take care of itself, which it did to the extent of making him wealthy. He was not a moral man and at the time of his death was living unlawfully with Alice Edith Dickinson, who claimed the property

on the ground that they were man and wife by virtue of an oral agreement. Blythe had been something of a rover; indeed, it is not known to this day whether that was his real name or not, there being good reasons for disbelieving it; and naturally enough a hundred other claimants sprang up from nearly as many corners of the earth, among them being a pretty little girl from "Merrie England," calling herself Florence Blythe. She set up the claim that she was the true and only daughter of the departed millionaire, her mother being Julia Ashcroft of London, who was seduced by Blythe when twenty years of age, Florence having been born in 1873. Blythe had admitted to a great many acquaintances in California that he was her father and that he intended to provide for her, as he had in fact been doing, and a number of letters from him couched in the most fatherly language did the rest.

The case was begun on the 6th of June, 1889, and was throughout one of most stubbornly contested that ever came before a court. The array of counsel alone amounted to a small army; 208 witnesses were examined and 139 depositions read. The trial before Judge Coffey consumed 658 hours, running through 228 days. Since its commencement the girl grew up to womanhood and was recently married to Fritz Hinkley, of Oakland. The \$5,000,000 or more which they now find themselves in possession of will enable them to keep the wolf from the door during their lifetime, especially if they observe anything approaching economy.

TRYING TO INFLUENCE THE CONFERENCE.

A special dispatch to the *Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer* recently announced that a Pennsylvania inventor has discovered a process for the reduction of zinc-lead-sulphate-silver ores, "which abound in such volume in Colorado and other western silver producing states," and "which have hitherto been irreducible," and millions of tons of which, it is claimed, now lie on the dumps practically valueless. The reputed discoverer of the process is reported as saying that "the solution of the problem of how to reduce these ores will flood the market with silver."

Our contemporary is of the opinion that the possible mischief of the story may be contained in the last quotation, about deluging the land with silver, because of the effect it may have upon the Brussels conference through the embarrassment of our delegates there. It looks to us very much like it was designed for that purpose, but if so it may be regarded as "a weak invention of the enemy." There are a good many men in the Brussels conference who are afflicted with silverphobia, but it is hardly to be credited that any of them or any number of them are so destitute of judgment as to be influenced by such wild and palpably unwarrantable stories.

We agree with the *Plaindealer* that it is not true that there are such vast amounts of zinc-lead sulphides lying as waste at the silver mines of the west; that it is not true they cannot be reduced,

and that it is a fact that they have been and are being reduced every day in this part of the world. The reduction is not, of course, as complete and economical as could be desired, and a plan whereby there would be a greater saving is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but yet the point is made that even if the Philadelphia man can do as he claims and his invention were to be successfully applied throughout the country, it would not add more than five per cent to the product of silver, if it would even come anywhere near that increase.

In Utah and its surroundings were more thoroughly interested in silver than people elsewhere are as a class. We cannot be made to see that the present depreciation of the article is through over-production, but hold it to be because of the dishonest legislation and unjust treatment to which silver has been subjected of late years. It is a source of great profit to speculators for gold to constitute the single standard of values and silver to be a subsidiary medium; these men, unfortunately, control the situation at the present time and it may be taken for granted that any kind of misrepresentation, rumor or canard that may have a tendency to keep things as they are will be forthcoming till the danger of equalization and justice is passed. It was in order that such "danger" might be precipitated and communitated that we of the West looked forward hopefully to the assembling and working of the Brussels conference; and we have not abandoned all hope yet.

THE LOGIC OF IT.

President Johnson seems to think, judging from a recent brilliant article, that a further Revelation and a New-er Testament are possibilities. *New York Christian (Baptist) Enquirer*.

This is just what the Mormons have claimed ever since they organized; they have, also, the new revelation and the New-er Testament—the Book of Mormon. *—Chicago Christian Cynosure.*

Passing by, for the nonce, the inaccuracy as to "the New-er Testament,"—why is not President Johnson right in his expectation as to further revelation, and what is there illogical in "what the Mormons have claimed ever since they organized," that new revelation has been received? Who decreed that in the latter days the mouth of God should be sealed, and He revealed will be withheld from those who walk in darkness? No passage of Holy Writ, no word issuing from the Most High, no right conception of an all-merciful and omnipotent Father can be distorted into such a declaration. Presumptuous as may appear to the unbelieving world the "Mormon claim" that the Lord has spoken in these our days, it nevertheless deserves the approbation of all true believers in a Divine Being for that it defends Him as unchangeable, and rejects the fallacy that He lacks illumination or power to treat with His children today as directly and as kindly as in the most favored of earlier ages. That the heavens have become as brass over the heads of self-wise and hard-hearted men is no argument that He who dwells on high is impotent to

pierce them with the revelations of His will. Speaking only of the logic of the controversy, all the sound reasoning is on the side of the "Mormon claim." Speaking of the demonstrated results, the "Mormon claim" becomes a fact, as thousands can testify whose knowledge is built upon that rock against which even the gates of hell cannot prevail.

ALMOST AT THE BOTTOM.

Treading directly upon the heels of the announcement by Baron Rothschild in the Brussels conference, that his scheme for the "relief" of silver was withdrawn, comes the almost startling news that silver dropped two cents an ounce in the New York stock exchange. It would have been altogether startling but for the fact that we whose commercial corner stone is largely composed of silver have become seasoned to the situation and would not be greatly disconcerted if the white metal were withdrawn from the scene of its debasement altogether; the flinty and steel couch of war had become to Othello his thrice-driven bed of down through the agency of the tyrant custom, and we, like him, are becoming, if we have not already become, familiarized to the lack of consideration for and general domineering over the far West by the far East. So the drop to within half a cent of the lowest point ever reached creates no consternation and but little more than the usual degree of interest which we take in all the news of consequence.

Simultaneously with the above comes the announcement by special cable to the New York Post that the markets of London are oppressed by fears of a silver crisis. Indian and Mexican securities, because those two countries have a single standard of silver, were the features of the selling, while spot silver was scarce and hard to get. This means that (as merchandise only) the price is liable to take a jump upward at almost any time, because England produces none and must have immense quantities on hand at all times in order to meet her Indian exchanges, this amounting to a voluminous and continuous drain. We thus have an unmistakable object lesson of how it is and why it is that England unalutates the gold standard, as well as something of an insight into the policy of her American allies and abettors.

Silver is used, almost exclusively, for the settlement of English balances with India, and if those who deal in that metal here can buy it (as merchandise) for less than what England will give, they naturally make the difference for themselves; while England, getting it off on her principal principle for what it is worth and buying it over here for ten, fifteen or twenty cents on the dollar less than its worth, is reaping a steady harvest out of such transactions alone. Is it any wonder that Great Britain—exclusive of Ireland—will not have a double standard? that it will not recognize silver as money, albeit the chief currency of its people at home and abroad—excepting those of Australia only?

It thus appears that we permit ourselves to be dealt with, as regards our

greatest industry, not as suggested by any natural law or correct commercial rule; but just as those who are determined to realize all there is to be made out of the business estate. And they have our Congress, the British parliament and we greatly fear the Brussels conference on their side. Under such circumstances it seems almost idle to attempt to change the status of things, and only in such circumstances as that of silver being short in the London market and the show of sharks who deal in it being threatened thereby with a temporary shrinkage in their profits, do we see or hear even a suggestion as to what we ought to do. If an indispensable article which the farmer produces in abundance becomes so common that he cannot get enough for it to return his outlay in producing it, the only thing to do is to keep it, if it will keep or can be kept, and not, by putting it out right along as usual, keep up a steady march toward impoverishment of himself and his family. Silver will keep exceedingly well and in large quantity of it in point of value can be kept in a comparatively limited area. If our producers were only so situated that they could retain their product for one short year and let England worry along with the meager and precarious supply she might be able to pick up from Mexico and other countries, the reward for the temporary embarrassment would be found in the increasing demand and consequent advance in price until, with the expiration of that time, it would be at a profitable point and probably stay there. Indeed, it is not hazardous too much to express the belief that such a course of treatment of our friends and relatives beyond the Atlantic would cure them of the silver-phobia and make them consent to a fair and honorable adjustment permanently—something they seem further from just now than ever, notwithstanding the Brussels conference. In fact, it is questionable if the conference has not done more injury than good so far, by causing the goldbugs to appreciate their peril and thus making them more determined than ever to keep silver where it is.

VERY IMPRESSIONABLE.

Bridgport, Connecticut, is the home of a suicide club and a good many people who are either unduly impressionable or lack a faculty somewhere. On the night the comet was to have made us a friendly call but didn't, the citizens of that place, or a good many of them, were in a state of "wild-eyed" trepidation; the mayor had made arrangements with the fire department on the police whereby the city was to be notified the instant the blazing wanderer came within close quarters—the fire bells were to strike three times at short intervals and the guardians of the peace were so disposed as to sound the alarm when it would do the most good, or harm, as the case might be. Along about 9 o'clock those whose nerves were on a painful tension obtained that relaxation which comes through reaching the climax. The alarm sounded! and brightly against the leaden clouds arose a subdued but well-defined glow! The comet had

come, the end was at hand! People rushed out of their homes and with shouts of "There's the comet!" huddled tremblingly and in many cases despairingly together. The light gradually increased and men ran to the wharves, presumably to have water hoody when the collision came. One old woman jumped up and down in a half frenzied state, shouting, "I'm glad I sold my turkeys before Thanksgiving, because we won't live to see Christmas!" What an absurd condition for the greater part of a large community to be placed in, and how sheepishly they must all have felt when the glad tidings came that the illumination was caused by a fire in a neighboring town, the glow being thrown upon the overhanging clouds!

THE PINKERTONS.

We learn from the Denver *News* that T. C. Walker, a well known expressman of Leadville, has filed suit in the district court against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company and the Pinkerton Detective agency. The amount which he asks aggregates \$41,500. Walker was arrested at the instance of the defendants last December for conspiracy, with John and Frank Price, to dispose of two gold retorts of the value of \$700, alleged to be the property of the Denver and Rio Grande Express company. On a preliminary examination he was discharged, but was rearrested on the charge of robbing the United States mail, and was liberated after an incarceration of several days without a trial or hearing of any kind. He was again arrested and taken to Denver, tried in the United States circuit court and acquitted. His grounds for action are based upon two charges, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

No one who looks at these properly and understandingly will question the usefulness—in fact, the indispensable quality—of detective work now and then. There are special cases calling for the employment of an instinct adapted to analyzing, locating and ferreting in order that detection and, if necessary, punishment may follow. An officer with or without a warrant does not of necessity possess the requirements in a sufficient degree to enable him to work out intricate or difficult cases, and then the employment of a detective or a force of them may be essential; without such employment at such times, the welfare and maybe the life of an individual or the safety of a community would be jeopardized. There is a difference between such a condition of things and that we have of late become familiarized with as the result of employing Pinkerton; it does not mean the detection or prevention of crime so much as it once did, but often than can much longer be tolerated the commission of it. The Homestead affair was but the greatest of many such crimes committed upon an unjustifiable pretext, and the people, while sternly resenting it, will not be likely to let the perpetrators of another such escape without condign punishment.

Upon the opening of court yesterday morning Jones was arraigned and took the statutory time to plead.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — President Harrison sent his annual message to Congress today. In opening, he says the country never in its history was in a more prosperous condition, and quotes numerous statistics to prove this fact, giving it as his opinion that the present unprecedented prosperity is traceable to the protective system which has prevailed for something like thirty years.

Continuing the President says, that it is not his purpose to renew the argument in favor of the protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy, which means the repeal of the present protective tariff.

TARIFF TALK.

The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as is supposed even in the opinion of the promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House were not in accord, and a general revision could not be undertaken. The President recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress, a matter which he regrets, because the threat of great tariff changes introduces uncertainty and inaction in business circles, and will likely lead to a decrease in revenues from customs duties.

The United States in its history has had several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated will wait the results of the new experiment and will be agreeably disappointed, if it proves a success.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employed and the employers of our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner and the effect upon wages of the protective system. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only.

The President commands

THE WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION during the last fiscal year, and says that every effort has been made to benefit the public welfare. Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy and since his last message, President Harrison says that reciprocal trade agreements have been consummated between the United States and the following foreign countries: Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The reciprocal agreements have been of much value to the United States, as is shown by our great increase in the foreign trade. The Bering seal dispute is in a fair way for arbitration and a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry to all nations is expected.

RELATIVE TO CANADA.

Referring to our relations with

Canada President Harrison regrets that in many of our controversies with that country notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the Welland canal tolls, the negotiations have continuously been thwarted by unreasonable and unfriendly protests and objections made by Canada.

Referring to the fact that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines parallel our roads on the northern boundary, taking away from our companies an immense amount of business, the President says that advantages should be taken of our natural trade advantages and our independence asserted of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports.

AS TO MEXICO.

The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign marauders on the Mexican frontier have afforded this government an opportunity to testify its good will for Mexico and its earnest purpose to fulfill the obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil doers.

The work of relocating the boundary of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo westward from El Paso is progressing favorably. It is impossible to overestimate the value of the Niagara ship canal, and it is to be hoped that Congress will give it an impetus that will secure its early completion.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In regard to the silver question, President Harrison says: "Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver, was accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on November 22d, and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes, I believe that very soon the commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world."

THE TREASURY.

Referring to the administration of the treasury department the President says: "If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or by depositing it in banks without interest, while the government continued to pay the very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legis-

lation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issued whether gold or paper must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent call upon us are to a considerable degree the results of the effects of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves and these efforts should be met by appropriations upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain on the treasury gold are in some degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision, rather than of a temporary nature.

SILVER PURCHASES.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, 54,335,748 ounces of silver and issued in payment therefor \$1,108,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$118,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$104 on July 1st, 1891, and the lowest 83, on March 21st, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that a conclusion, has as yet not been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to the legislation upon this subject.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The postmaster-general's report shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient progressive management of the great business of that department.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties, only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department.

President Harrison says the court of private land claims established by Congress for the promotion of the policy of speedily settling contested land titles is making satisfactory progress in its work, and when the work is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long retarded their progressive influence. Add to these the Indian lands opened for settlement, and the amount of land opened to settlement during this administration reaches 28,000,000 acres.

Speaking of the pension department the President declares himself satisfied, that the affairs of this office have been honestly and effectively administered. The list has greatly increased and the deficiency for the fiscal year is \$10,058,612. The maximum expenditure for the year ending June 1894 will be \$188,000,000.

He recommends that a com-

mission be appointed to determine the best means of settling the claim of the government against the Union Pacific.

EXPORTS.

The export of American produce has greatly increased. Dressed beef has increased from 17,001,001 pounds in 1890 to 23,500,000 pounds in 1891, and during the past year 391,637 head of cattle have been exported against 28,786 in 1889, while the department of agriculture has done much to extirpate the disease of pleuro-pneumonia.

The agriculture constituted 71.1 per cent. of our exports in the year ending June 30, 1892, the amount reaching \$789,117,676, the total exports being \$1,070,357,080.

The President approves the twenty days' quarantine of all immigrant vessels and will continue the order indefinitely. He advocates the most stringent quarantine regulations to protect the country against the cholera plague liable to break out next year.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

But brief mention is made of the Columbian exposition, and that simply congratulating the country upon the magnificent exposition, which will be the greatest ever held on the globe.

He advocates the passage of a law to protect railroad employees against danger of accident in braking and coupling freight cars. He deplores the evils connected with the

ELECTION METHODS.

as related to the choice of national officers, and the unfair apportionment of Congressional districts, and calls upon Congress to appoint a non-partisan commission to investigate the evils and pass laws which will abolish them.

He denounces the lynching of the colored people in the South and says the matter should be subject for legislation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

This exhibit of the work of the executive department is submitted to Congress and to the public, in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of the responsibility and earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decrease of that new legislative policies may bring to us.

There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible developments. Retrogression would be a crime.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Executive Mansion.

December 6th, 1892.

A corn starch factory in Denver, Col., is an early probability, the machinery having been ordered.

GRAND COUNTY ELECTION.

MOAB, Grand Co., Utah, Dec. 5, 1892.—I thought I would let you know what I have produced this year and what I have done, and then if you can tell what my hobby is I will be much obliged. In the first place I will give you the amount of land I cultivate: 74 acres. The amount of fruit shipped by railroads is as follows: 1340 crates of peaches, average \$1 per crate; 120 bushel-crates of apples, \$2.50 per crate; 20 crates of pears, \$3 per crate; 25 crates of plums, \$1 per crate; 25 crates of apricots, at 75c per crate; 80 crates of grapes, at 75c per crate.

Besides this, I hauled three wagon loads to Rico, Colo., made 1000 gallons of wine, and have 300 bushels of apples on hand; I have raised 75 bushels of barley, 125 of wheat, 185 of oats, 40 of corn, 75 of peas, 200 of potatoes and 6400 pounds of pumkin seed. I have 75 tons of hay, have a threshing machine which I run, have spent two weeks working on a mill dam, have made one trip to Leadville, Colorado, three to Aspen, Colorado, and called at Glenwood Springs; have been four times to Grand Junction, Colorado, and made three trips to Rico, Colorado. I have taken out 5000 pounds of honey; have a few head of horses and cattle, and have branded thirteen calves and eight colts.

Now, Mr. Editor, your comment on my first letter would convey the idea that I thought of nothing but fruit. I presume I think of more things in a day than the average of men. Still I am proud to say I understand how to produce large and fine fruits, and as soon as I have time will tell your readers something about it.

We have had a terrible plague visiting our place lately and most of our people partook of it. It came in a spring wagon with two horses hitched to it and two men in it. The latter called at the houses when the men were away. They were very genteel, would walk in and ask the privilege of showing some goods, and would take in the situation. They would throw out a few dress patterns, a shawl, a table cover, and would then say: "Now, madam, there is \$17.00 worth. The prices are fixed by the receiver, and the goods must be sold. Now, I will throw in this and this"—whereupon they would throw in a few towels and handkerchiefs. All the time they were making the sale they would find out the circumstances of the man of the house and the neighbors. If everything was favorable they would call again when the men were at home. They would open a package, would commence covering the place with genteel goods and a few of ladies' wear. Then they began: "Now, mister, these goods are in the receiver's hands and have to be sold and the price is fixed. I can not change the price, but you can have these goods for \$90 and I will throw in this and this"—exactly as before, and if the parties hesitated they would empty their valise and even make several trips to their wagon for more goods. Then they would throw down a \$5 bill or coin, in some cases they would even throw down \$20. They do not want a bent in cash, but will take the buyers' note from a month to a year without interest, and they invariably

made a sale where they could get into the house. A neighbor of mine was sharp enough not to let them within his door; they told him they were going to sell him a bundle before they left; but the third time they called he told them if they came again they would have him to whip. They took him at his word and stayed away. At Bluff a good Danish brother told them he was busy and they could not sell him a thing he had heard of them. "Well," said they, "there is no harm in just going in the house to look at the goods." Before they left they sold him two big bundles. As a rule, they come down in their prices to \$70, and how much of this represents clear gain to them you can judge for yourself.

This plague is traveling west intending to take in Utah. Our experience may suffice to put the people on their guard.

O. W. WARNER.

MEXICAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

This conference was held November 26th and 27th, 1892. President Teasdale, Counselors A. F. Macdonald and Henry Eyering, Patriarch Henry Lunt, Bishops Geo. W. Sevy, W. D. Johnson, Jr., and Jesse N. Smith, Jr., members of the High Council and other leading Elders occupied the platform in the Juarez school house.

After the usual exercises President Teasdale welcomed all who were in attendance and said the Saints in this mission are gaining a very valuable experience; though the season has been dry and water scarce the Lord has nevertheless blessed us with good crops. The speaker delivered an interesting discourse on home industries, encouraging the Saints to strive as far as possible to produce what they need for food and raiment, and that if they will do so and ask the blessings of the Lord upon their labors they will be abundantly blessed in their efforts.

Bishops W. D. Johnson, Jr., G. W. Sevy and Jesse N. Smith, Jr., dwelt upon the same subject and reported their wards as being in a prosperous condition.

2 p. m.—Elder George Lake, Counselor H. Eyering and Patriarch Henry Lunt spoke on home industries, education of our children, caring for the poor, and their past experience in the Church.

Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Sunday Schools held their conference and had an interesting and instructive time, with a large attendance.

2 p. m.—Counselor A. F. Macdonald delivered an excellent discourse on the benefit of temples and the redemption of our dead.

President Teasdale presented the general authorities of the Church, also the presiding officers of the mission and the Church school board, W. D. Johnson, Jr., being set apart as mission superintendent of schools.

President Teasdale encouraged the Saints to be kind to the poor, to minister to their necessities and to let none suffer, instructed the Relief societies as to their duties in regard to the needy and encouraged all to faithfulness.

7 p. m.—Elder Heleman Pratt, Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., Elders Miles P. Romney, Franklin Spencer, P. H. Hearst, D. E. Harris and W. R. R. Stowell spoke in regard to the future of

the mission, home industries, education of the youth, the necessity of setting good examples and of their own personal experience in the ministry.

The spirit prevailing was edifying, instructive and comforting, and the general expression was, this is the best conference we have ever had in Mexico.

The choir, with John J. Walseer leader, rendered beautiful music that cheered the hearts of all present, and their rapid improvement under his able leadership is remarkable.

All the societies and organizations held their annual conference, and a more brotherly feeling probably does not exist than does in this remote, isolated stake of Zion, who have for long months looked forward to the promised visit of some of the leading Elders of the Church from Utah, but who are thankful they are permitted to have an Apostle ministering among them.

MILES P. ROMNEY,
Mission Clerk.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Nov. 28, 1892.

OGDEN ITEMS.

On account of the wrecks the south-bound passenger train which should have reached here at 5:05 last evening, was delayed six hours.

Judge H. W. Smith has been retained by the Democrats of Oneida county, Idaho, and will contest the election of Sheriff-elect John L. Thomas on the ground that the latter is not a naturalized citizen.

The board of directors of the Agricultural college has elected Samuel Fortier, former engineer of the Bear River canal and Ogden City waterworks system, to the chair of civil and hydraulic engineering.

The Idaho Falls yards were the scene of another wreck at about the same hour as the fatal smashup occurred. A freight train flew the track and a number of cars were derailed. No one was hurt.

The hearing in the damage suit of Emanuel Swineart vs. Union Pacific, concluded in Judge Miner's court. After being out a little over two hours the jury returned a verdict of \$7000 for the plaintiff. The case will be appealed. Damages to the tune of \$25,000 were claimed.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the cellar door of the store of Smolin & Thomas. After prying off a padlock which barred the way, and opening the safe which had negligently been left unlocked, they took \$15, leaving a large amount of small change and several endorsed checks.

Messrs. Spratlin and Cleog, representing the Afro-American bureau of information, were in Ogden yesterday. The gentlemen are looking over the west in search of suitable locations for the negroes of the Southern states who desire to remove from their present homes. They are much pleased with Utah and Ogden.

The Plymouth Rock Building, Loan and Savings association held its annual meeting yesterday. Forty-two of its members are securing homes of their own through its aid. Members are

paying dues at the present time on \$34,000. The association has disposed of \$200,000 worth of stock. Investments in stock are paying 18 per cent net.

At the city council meeting last evening the most important business was the authorization of a ten-days' advertisement for bids for the sale of \$50,000 5 per cent twenty year improvement bonds, and the acceptance of sewer district No. 6. Recorder Bryan submitted his quarterly report of the city's finances, showing the total receipts to have been \$41,216.70, and disbursements \$54,826.06.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock freight train on the Utah and Northern, when near Pocatello, Idaho, struck a bull and went into the ditch. The engine, tender and five cars piled up into an indescribable mass, and from the ruins the engineer and fireman, William D. Rham, were extricated, the former unhurt, but the latter was so terribly injured that he died yesterday afternoon in the hospital at Pocatello, where he had been removed.

Deputy United States Marshal Gregg of Portland, has arrived in Ogden, having in charge J. P. Jones, the laundryman, who has been indicted on the charge of adultery, said to have been committed early in the year with Mrs. Minnie Trabing, a former resident of Ogden and a wealthy widow. Jones was arrested at Portland by the officers there, by authority of a bench warrant issued two weeks ago by Judge Miner. He has a family here.

Yesterday morning it was rumored in court circles that Mr. C. H. McClure, who has been clerk of the Fourth district court since August 20th, 1890, had resigned his position. When Mr. McClure was seen yesterday afternoon he confirmed the truth of the report, and said that his resignation had been in the hands of Judge Miner since November 20 last. The matter became public only yesterday morning, and caused a decided sensation among the members of the bar, who were all greatly surprised at the news. Immediately a number of gentlemen started to get the position. On January 10th Mr. McClure will start for California, where he will spend a month of business. Returning the matter of his future plans will be taken into consideration.

PROVO LETTER.

PROVO, Dec. 6.—The county court held a session yesterday. Petitions for support were received from Thomas Bean and Esther Parker, indigent persons. The matter was referred to Selectman Holdaway. A communication was received from the U. S. marshal, giving notice that the district court would vacate the court house about February 1st, 1893, as the new apartments would be ready by that time. Communication filed. A report was received from the bee inspector concerning the examination and cleansing of several stands of bees in Benjamin, Payson and Springville. The coroner reported several inquests held by him. The reports were accepted.

The G. A. R. society of this city have elected the following officers for

the year 1893: Commander, M. J. Barrett; senior vice-commander, W. H. Berry; junior vice-commander, J. M. Westwood; officer of the day, George E. Alger; surgeon, James Williams; chaplain, W. J. Bonham; guard master, J. B. Pemberton; officer of the guard, Benton Cole.

Cram, the laundryman, and Perry, the blacksmith, have sworn out complaints of assault against each other. Cram charges Perry with striking at him with a shovel, and Perry charges Cram with drawing a gun on him. The cases will be heard before Justice Gash today.

The funeral services over the remains of Ida Leona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kenner, of Ogden, will be held today. The child died at Ogden, but was brought to this city for interment.

Two young ladies have arrived in this city; one of them blesses the home of Bishop Gibbey and the other the home of Frank Knight. In each case "the first," and all rejoice accordingly.

William H. King is around again after his serious illness.

Judge Saxey is reported to be very ill.

The City Council held a session last night.

The Salt Lake Herald asked that \$200 be appropriated for advertising in the Herald World's Fair edition. Referred to the committee on finance.

The recorder reported that he had collected \$1,248 in licenses during November.

The committee on waterworks reported that at the contract and bond of Rhodes Brothers had been examined. Rhodes Brothers could not be required to keep in repair the system of waterworks more than one year, but they could be required to more effectually band the wooden pipe portion of the waterworks. The committee understood that Rhodes Brothers were shipping a quantity of rods for the purpose of complying with this requirement; but to be safe, the committee recommended that Rhodes Brothers be notified of their failure, up to the present time, in filling their contract in this particular; and the attorney was instructed to notify Rhodes Brothers in accordance therewith.

The city attorney reported in relation to the suit brought against the city by Samuel Cluff for damages sustained through defects in the water system, that if the city were liable, Rhodes Brothers would be liable to the city and should be so notified. The attorney was instructed to notify them.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

PANGUITCH.

PANGUITCH, U. T., Nov. 30, 1892.—The Pangutch Stake conference convened in the Stake House at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday, the 27th inst. Present on the stand, President J. W. Crosby, Jr., Counselors M. M. Steele and David Cameron, and the Bishops of the several wards, except Escalante. Several of the brethren spoke to the conference giving much good instruction and encouraging the Latter-day Saints

to be faithful to their covenants and diligent in keeping the commandments of the Lord. Altogether the Saints of the Stake had an enviable time, lasting two days, when conference adjourned for three months to meet again at Panguitch. W. P. HARGENT.

SNOWFLAKE.

Held in Snowflake, Sunday and Monday, November 27th and 28th.

November 27th, 10 o'clock a. m.—President Jesse N. Smith called the meeting to order; there were present on the stand Presidents J. N. Smith and L. H. Hatch, and most of the members of the High Council.

President J. N. Smith briefly reviewed the financial condition of the Stake. The people had done reasonably well. He made some encouraging remarks on the subject of education.

President L. H. Hatch spoke of the fulfillment of prophecy in the Saints coming west, and the growth of the people.

Brothers C. L. Flake and J. H. Frisby occupied the remainder of the time, speaking of the completing of the Salt Lake Temple and the raising of means for the same.

2 o'clock.—The time was occupied by Presidents L. H. Hatch and J. N. Smith, Brothers Chapman, R. E. Sainsbury, Charles Riggs and Joseph Fish, who spoke upon several subjects of interest to the Saints, some of which were "the healing by faith," "home industries" and our duties to the young.

There was a Priesthood meeting held in the evening at which some local business was talked over and voted upon.

Monday, Nov. 28, 10 o'clock a. m.—Brother E. M. Webb addressed the assembly in a very able manner upon the subject of Church schools and education, and President J. N. Smith followed, speaking briefly upon the same subject.

The clerk presented the general authorities of the Church and local officers of the Stake for the approval of the conference, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

2 o'clock.—The speakers were Brothers M. Hunt, J. A. West and Bishops John Hunt and John Bushman, who spoke upon several subjects of interest—the growth of the Saints, the power of healing given to the Elders, the necessity of faith in God, etc.

The weather was delightful and there was a good representation from the various wards. A good spirit was manifested by all and the people seemed greatly blessed.

JOSEPH FISH, Clerk.

SNOWFLAKE, Nov. 30, 1892.

SAN JUAN.

The quarterly conference of this Stake of Zion was held on Saturday and Sunday November 19th and 20th, at Mancos, Colorado. Besides the Presidency of the Stake and a good representation of the High Counselors and Bishops and counsel of the various wards, Apostle Franklin D. Richards was present. The reports of the Bishops showed that the Saints were generally pressing forward and desirous of performing their duties. The instructions given were such as to encourage the Saints, and especially those called to

labor in the Priesthood, to the faithful performance of their duties.

Apostle Richards dwelt especially on the subject of Temple building, and the importance of the Saints awakening to a realization of the work of redeeming their dead who have died without a knowledge of the Gospel.

The general and local authorities were sustained and the following brethren were selected and sustained by the conference as missionaries: Henry Holyoak of Moab ward, and John H. Hammond of Manassas ward, to go to England; Louis B. Burnham of Burnham ward, to the Pacific Islands; Charles E. Walton of Monticello ward, and Hanson J. Nielson, to fields not yet designated.

The High Council of the Stake were fully organized and set in working order. The Relief Societies, Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations held their respective conferences which were attended by the Saints generally. This has been one of the best attended conferences ever held in this Stake.

CHARLES E. WALTON,
Stake Clerk.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The Coalville paper comes out as the *Summit Chronicle* this week.

It is estimated that the canal will cover about 60,000 acres of land, every foot of which is fertile and can be cultivated.

The company has expended about \$125,000 already in making the improvements mentioned, and will rush the work as fast as possible.

At Los Angeles, Cal., on Thursday, Carrie Malm tried to drown herself in West Lake, but was rescued by a boatman after she sank the first time. She said she was sick and out of work.

The largest county in the United States is Custer county in Montana, which contains 36 square miles, being larger in extent than Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

Idaho World—The Rev. Mr. Buzzelle has skipped out from Nampa, leaving many bills behind him there. He owes about every newspaper in the state for a flaming ad of his military school, which never materialized.

All hands on the Model farm in Cache county are now busy seeding 880 acres of land to wheat. Next spring they will seed several hundred acres to oats. The Bear river valley is fast becoming a rival to Minnesota for big grain fields.

The supervisors have granted a petition of the Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company to have the Nadeau tract, which was laid out in town lots during boom, revert to acreage. The county reserved all the roads laid out. —*Los Angeles Express*.

After a little over two years' absence Mr. E. Evans has arrived home from Paris, where he has been studying art in the Julian Art school. He brought over a number of his paintings. Mr. Evans is talking of moving to Salt Lake. —*Lehi Banner*.

Laramie took another step forward

on Thursday morning toward metropolitanism when the free postal delivery system was inaugurated. The city has been laid out in three districts corresponding with the number of carriers.

Moscow (Idaho) Mirror—Three thousand acres of the Nes Perce Indian reservation have been broken up and seeded to grain during the past year. The same company has a contract to break and seed four thousand acres next year, says the *Gonness News*.

The police have what appears to be a very promising clue to the burglars who robbed Wendelboe's jewelry store at Logan. Two men have been arrested at Kayville on suspicion, as they were peddling jewelry, the description of which tallies very closely with that stolen from Wendelboe. Inquiries are afoot.

On Sunday morning Prof. Cederstrom received two paper weights and a small column from Denver. They were out from onyx he sent there some time ago. They were finely polished and showed in a measure what could be done with this stone. These three small specimens he claims cost \$16.—*Lehi Banner*.

The Wilson Bros. have finally made connection between the slope and old mine. This winter they will take coal from both the slope and the shaft and have already purchased a whim to be used in the slope for this winter. They will soon be in readiness to take from two to four carloads a day from the mine.—*Coalville Chronicle*.

Ny Gee, another of the Chinese highlanders who were arrested on Sunday last for carrying concealed weapons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction by Judge Rix yesterday. Gee is the hatchet man who is supposed to have been called from Sacramento to participate in the Chinatown war.

Robert Forrester, of Castle Gate, the mine inspector for Utah, has made a visit to Coalville and inspected the coalmines, says the *Summit Chronicle*. He made quite a study of the geological formation of the basin and carried away with him some specimens found in his travels. He found most of the mines in good condition.

Lewiston (Idaho) Teller—Miss Sadie Poe is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Joseph Braughan, lady manager for Idaho, asking the school children of Idaho to contribute to a fund to organize and maintain a Children's Home at the World's Fair, a place to receive and entertain the children who visit the great Fair. The amount assigned to Idaho is only \$25.

The 18-year-old daughter of Christian P. Christensen of Moroni was severely hooked by a cow last Friday. The young lady had been suffering and was somewhat debilitated from an attack of pleurisy. She went into the corral to drive the cow out, when the animal started after her and one horn struck the victim in the abdomen, inflicting a bad bruise, but not seriously injuring her.

Alexander Salvini and W. M. Wilkinson, of the Salvini Dramatic company, were so favorably impressed with

the beauty of Southern California while at Los Angeles, on tour, that they decided to invest in a parcel of realty. They bought all of tracts 3, 5, 13 and 14, of the Porter Land and Water Company's subdivision of San Fernando, paying for the same \$8000.

Last week some person after looking over the situation, entered the granary of Mr. Thomas Ruseon of Lehi, and walked off with a sack of dried peaches and perhaps some wheat. A few days passed and the guilty party had a conscience which began to sadly torment him and one morning Mr. Ruseon was again surprised to find his sack of peaches standing outside his granary. —*Banner*.

The ore from the Burns lode of the Calumet company on Bull mountains, Colorado, is said to be astonishingly rich in free gold. A recent very important strike is reported and there appears no reason to doubt the statement that the Burns has the Pharmaclet vein. The Calumet company have bonded this very valuable lode for the sum of only \$30,000. The Calumet company is capitalized for \$800,000.

By the 25th of December, it is expected Pocatello, Idaho, will have another extensive electric light system besides the one now in operation. D. Schweinhart, who has a franchise, will put in a 1000 incandescent system and a 50-arc plant. With this system and the increased plant which the Pocatello Electric Light company intend putting in, the streets of Pocatello will be almost as light as day.—*Laramie Boomerang*.

Wyoming is preparing a very fine grain and grass display for the great Chicago Exposition. The finest grain thus far received by the commissioners is said to be from the Laramie plains. A very unique exhibit of native grasses, says the *Laramie Republican*, has been forwarded to Professor Mead by Ira Caster, a boy 16 years of age, who lives at Collins, in Carbon county. Professor Mead acknowledged its receipt in a very complementary letter.

By far the largest water storage project ever undertaken in the United States is that on the Arizona canal, nine miles from Phoenix City. Work will begin at once to put an embankment on the west side of the canal at the distance of three miles, which will form a lake that length and twenty feet deep. Water will be let in from the Arizona canal during the rainy season. Below, two miles, will be another lake a mile wide, four long and twenty-five feet deep.

There have been planted in Mesa county during the past season, according to the Grand Junction Star, 400,000 fruit trees and vines. Allowing a loss of 25 per cent there will be 300,000 alive next spring, which will be worth \$100,000. As coming years will be an increase rather than a decrease in fruit planting, the Star calls on the next legislature to provide a fruit inspector, and to follow the example of California in protecting the industry from diseased trees and inferior stock.

A young man named Taylor, who was known here as Frank Richard, says the Rock Springs, (Wyo.) *Athena*, died at the end of last week in the

side room of Philbrick's stables. He had every attention from those around him, but the disease could not be overcome by the best remedies known to the profession. He came to Rock Springs about six weeks ago from Ogden, where his relatives reside. His brother came up from Utah and took the remains back with him to Ogden for burial.

John Bell, Jack Greenwall and James Milburn are opening up a fine vein of coal, a little west of the reservoir, on Archie Blair's land, says the Rock Springs Miner. It is clean coal, and it is the intention of these miners to supply the local market at \$2 per ton. They are already delivering coal in town at this price, but the developments they have made, do not yet justify them in soliciting orders. In about ten days, however, they expect to be prepared to give employment to half-a-dozen teams, and supply the demand of the entire town.

The Syracuse, Neb., Journal says: "The big sheep train which had been expected for some days came in yesterday morning in five sections making seventy cars in all, bringing 7,000 sheep for Antwerp & McKee. These sheep were driven through from Idaho to Grant, Perkins county, Nebraska, from whence they were shipped by rail. When the train left Grant it had 9000 sheep, 1000 of which belong to a man at Friend, and 1000 to Mr. Beyersdorf of Nebraska City cereal mills. As already stated 7000 came here, which added to the 4200 shipped in by Mr. Van Antwerp last year. These gentlemen will be several thousand dollars ahead by the next fourth of July."

Halley Times—The roasting furnace, the batteries and other parts of the Vienna Mining company's mill, at Red Wing, are idle, and the pans will doubtless be stopped for the winter in a day or two. The mill run just made has demonstrated that the ore could be worked up to quite a high percentage, but the price of silver is so low that the financial results are anything but satisfactory, notwithstanding the high grade of the ore. Most of the men employed at the Solace mine and at the Vienna mill have therefore been laid off, only a small force being retained to drive a 1300-foot tunnel on contract. If the outlook next spring justifies it, the mill will be started up as early as possible, and a large force employed, both at the mine and in the mill.

Kenneth McKenzie, pilot on an electric street car at Great Falls, Montana, has been killed while in the discharge of his duty at that place. His was the last car to town from Boston and Great Falls addition on the Central avenue line, and when it reached the switch at Ninth street it was going at such a rapid rate that it jumped the track, McKenzie was thrown over the front and dragged along between the car and ground for over 100 feet. When his body was taken out he was mangled almost beyond recognition. Both legs were crushed and the brains oozed from a frightful cut on the skull, and part of the entrails protruded from a wound in the abdomen. The life must have been fairly crushed out of the unfortunate man the instant he fell in front of the car. The other four occu-

pant of the car was John Laron, the conductor who escaped with a few bruises. The coroner's inquest exonerated the company from blame.

WEATHER FOR DECEMBER.

The United States department of agriculture, weather bureau has issued the following from this city under date of the 5th inst.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the records of observations for the month of December, taken at this station during a period of eighteen years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average condition of the more important meteorological element and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 34.5 deg.

The warmest December was that of 1888, with an average of 39.6 deg.

The coldest December was that of 1878, with an average of 27.0 deg.

The highest temperature during any December was 61 deg. on December 1, 1874.

The lowest temperature during any December was 10 deg. below zero on December 25, 1879.

PRECIPITATION—(RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.)

Average for the month, 1.66 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 6.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 4.37 inches in 1889.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.11 inches in 1878.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.38 inches, on December 14th and 15th, 1888.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only), was six inches, on December 31st, 1887.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, nine.

Average number of partly cloudy days, ten.

Average number of cloudy days, twelve.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the southeast.

The highest velocity of the wind during any December was forty miles, on December 29th, 1887.

GEO. N. SALLSBURY,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

EDISON is wrong in his theory that bald-headed men are not long lived, says an exchange. Any person who has seen the pictures of Father Time can bear witness that he's as bald as a base ball with the exception of that forelock which the most people find so hard to grasp, and it should be borne in mind that there is no reported case of a bald-headed man having died of consumption.

A FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.

When I was nine years old, about 48 years ago, my father one morning took me with him to cut a tree. It was four miles out on the mountain. We had what we called palls in that country, made out of cedar with a handle on one side to lift it by. He got one of them, a butcher knife and his ax and thus equipped we went. When we came to about twenty-five yards from the tree my father sat the palls down with the knife in it and told me to look around for bees. I did so and soon found them in a white oak tree. He was in the act of felling the tree when he was startled by a noise coming from the mountain. Shortly after, a panther was seen coming down the gulch, not more than 150 yards from us. The animal came along at a rapid gait and seemed to be in fury, its hair all turning the wrong way. My father armed himself with some rocks about as big as a man's fist and took a favorable position in which to await further developments. When the panther came opposite to where we stood, he flung a rock at the beast, but missed. A second effort was made with the same result. A third missile struck the animal and with a bound it came up to us. My father had barely time to snatch his ax. With this weapon he aimed a terrific blow at the infuriated beast. The ax went over the panther's back and rolled down the hill, and now commenced a fearful struggle.

The two combatants rolled over one another on the ground. My father could not reach his pocket knife, because he had to constantly guard himself against the awful teeth and claws. At last he ran his hand into the mouth of the beast and grabbing it by the under jaw, whirled it to the ground. At this juncture I brought the knife from the palls as quick as I could. My father then jumped astride of the beast and struck it five times with his knife behind the shoulders. The last time he held the knife in the wound. The panther kept up the fight, till he sank down dead. My father thought that the fight must have lasted about five minutes. My father's clothes were nearly all torn off, and the blood was running in a stream from each one of his hauds. He walked about fifty yards and then lay down and rested a minute, after which he again got up and went about the same distance. Then he had to lay down again. He groaned and bled profusely. I feared that he was going to die, but he encouraged me all the while. We had four miles to walk, but the wounded man succeeded in making the distance at last. He was laid up for two months. One arm had eight wounds above the elbow and the other had seven below the elbow. The affair became widely known as it was published in the papers at the time. I have traveled some in my time and I have seen some ugly things and some ugly fights, but I have never seen anything that looked as ugly and as desperate as that panther fight.

W. C. HUDSON.

STAR VALLEY, Uintah county, Wyoming.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS assert that the grand old party is like the earth, in that it can pass clean through a comet and sustain no harm.

CAPTURING A KITTEN.

One bright day in May, when I was about 13 years old and my brother Charley was a year older, we started out together to visit the children on a farm about four miles distant. Charley walked, his gun on his shoulder, and I rode our old white horse, Bob.

I did little more than keep—pace—with my brother. I had been his companion ever since he had been allowed to have a gun. I had gone with him on his hunting expeditions to carry the game, and the old horse was often with us on our wanderings through the woods.

We lived on a large farm high up among the mountains of the coast range of California. The country was very sparsely settled and a visit to a neighbor meant a jaunt of several miles. I had learned to shoot well, but as we had but one gun and Charley was a boy, he usually claimed the right to the gun when we went hunting.

The mountains were full of deer, wildcats, and "coons." California lions and panthers were occasionally seen, to say nothing of rabbits, quail, and such small game.

On this day we left the house at about 9 o'clock. We trudged and jogged pleasantly along, but Charley did not kill even a squirrel and I took pains to tease him about his bad luck.

We spent the day with our young friends and started on our return at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

After we had left the main road and taken the trail toward home, Charley turned off into the woods to try to redeem his reputation as a hunter. I might have followed him, but I was in haste to get home. So I touched up old Bob with my whip, and jogged along down the lonely bridle-path.

Just as I was following a bend in the road, a mile and a half beyond the place where Charley and I had parted, something attracted my attention in what appeared to be a pile of leaves bedded in the hollow roots of a great oak. The object appeared to shine.

I turned my horse toward it to get a closer view and then discovered that the shining came from the bright eyes of several beautiful little creatures, which I at first took to be large kittens; but when I dismounted I found that they were the cubs of a mountain lion!

I was delighted. I had always had a fondness for kittens and these little animals were much prettier than any kitten. They were plump and most beautifully marked. They got up and began to gambol and play with each other in the most innocent and engaging manner.

What ideal pets! Instantly the thought came to me, "why not capture them and take them home?" Here would be glory for me, to be sure. How I would triumph over Charley!

I stooped over and picked up two of them; there were four in all.

I had much difficulty in mounting my horse with the baby lions in my arms for they wriggled and scratched and did everything in their power to prevent me from carrying them off; but at last I was in the saddle and started off. Fortunately my horse knew the road and was perfectly safe, so I merely threw the bridle over my arm and held a crying kitten in each hand.

How they did meow and squall! First one and then the other, and then a duet!

All at once in the midst of all this yelling of the cubs the thought flashed across my mind that the mother would probably come home, and finding two of her babies gone go in quest of them; and here I was, creeping along on a slow old horse, three miles from home, with two young lions. It was about time to wake up old Bob!

I looked for my whip. It was gone. Probably I had dropped it in my attempts to mount.

Here was a new difficulty. It was impossible for me to get off and on again with the big kittens in my arms, and the old horse would trot along for only a few steps, and then subside into his usual slow walk. It was only by dint of hard kicking and fierce jerking of the bridle that I contrived to get him into an occasional fair trot.

We had gone about a mile farther, and I was culling one of my kittens into submission, when I heard what I fancied was a growl behind me.

I turned, but could see nothing. Nevertheless, I felt a little nervous, and kicked my feet against the horse's sides more vigorously than ever.

We went on about two rods, when I heard the same noise again. This time I thought I could not be mistaken, and I was not. Turning, I saw to my horror that a large California lioness was coming at a dead run not a 100 yards behind me.

Every few steps she uttered a horrid growl, and she looked really fiendish. My heart stood still, but I did not give up. Old Bob, too, heard the noise and increased his speed to the best pace he had.

Of course the little lions had caught the sound. They meowed and cried louder than ever. This excited the mother the more, and she redoubled her growls.

I dared not look around, but very soon it was not necessary for me to turn in order to see her. She was right by my side, and glaring at me in the most frightful manner.

There was nothing else to do; I took one of the kittens and threw it at the mother lion, and I threw it very hard, hitting her full in the face.

I fully believed that the old lioness would keep on and compel me to give up the other young one also, and I was astonished to see her seize this one in her mouth and make off as fast as possible toward her lair.

This was very pleasing, but I was perfectly certain that the old lioness would come back after the remaining one. And unless I could get home, which was not probable, or should meet some one who had a gun, which was not probable, either, she would get it away from me.

I shouted louder still at old Bob, and almost stood up in the saddle in my excitement; but the poor old horse was already going about as fast as he could go. He seemed to appreciate the emergency, but he was getting badly winded.

We went on about three-quarters of a mile more. It occurred to me that I might keep the kitten from continually announcing our whereabouts to its mother, so I propped its mouth wide open with my fingers, and this stopped its crying.

We were making pretty good time and I was beginning to feel a little reassured when I heard the leaves cracking behind me. I knew what was coming and did

not look around. I kept on, determined to hold the kitten at all hazards.

Very soon, however, I heard the old lioness much closer than I had expected and turned around just at the moment that my horse made a violent plunge forward. The lioness had dug her forefeet into the horse's thighs, preparatory to leaping upon his back.

With a terrified scream, I flung the kitten away with all my might. The lioness released her hold on the horse, and, taking this kitten in her mouth as she had taken the other, uttered a growl, and with a savage glare at me, disappeared in the thick underbrush.

Trembling with fright, and choked with indignation to think that after all my efforts I could not keep even one of the pretty little creatures, I continued my ride home.

I reached the gate soon, and in a few moments related my adventure at the supper table. Before I had finished Charley burst into the room, holding aloft a young lion!

My heart bounded. He had captured my kitten! In great excitement he began to tell his story. He was just returning to the trail from his hunt in the woods when he met face to face the mountain lioness bearing her young one in her mouth. Both were very much startled, lioness and boy; but Charlie recovered his presence of mind first and raising his gun fired, killing the she-lion instantly.

He then picked up the little one, and also succeeded in dragging the mother a short distance. He left her just at the edge of the woods and ran home with the living cub to get help.

Charley magnanimously gave me the baby. Of course I was a little crestfallen, feeling that I had lost my share of the glory, but I was commended and complimented after all.

I kept the little lion three years. We fed him on bread and milk, and as he grew he showed no signs of his wild nature. He played amicably with the dog, and was on good terms with all the family.

One day, however, I unfastened his chain to give him exercise, and one of the first things he did was to kill a chicken. It was his first taste of blood. After that he committed some depredation whenever he was let loose. He grew sullen and morose.

At last he bit a little girl who came to visit us, drawing blood, which he lapped eagerly. She was alone with him; and when we heard her cry and ran out we found that the cub had thrown the child down, and was resting his paws on her body.

He was killed at once. I felt a few severe pangs at his death, but we saved the skin. Charley had already tanned the skin of the mother. We had the cub's skin treated in the same way; and now, when my mother tells the story of our youthful experience, as she often does, she points proudly to the two beautiful robes—the spoils of her children's lion hunt.—*Beatrice Rodriguez Moses in the Youth's Companion.*

* HAS IT ever occurred to the police that the burglars who are playing their trade so successfully now-a-days in this city, are concealing themselves by day in the numberless ravines and canyons into which our main streets have been changed under the name of preparations for paving?

DEATH OF E. PIERSON.

Ebenezer Lester Pierson, one of the members of the Mormon battalion, died at the house of his nephew Parley L. Pierson, at North Plymouth, Box Elder county, Utah, November 10th, 1892, the cause being dropsy of the chest.

The deceased was a son of Daniel Pierson and Julian Lester, and was born in the State of Connecticut, Oct. 28, 1828. He joined the Church about 1841, in his native state, and soon afterwards repaired to the headquarters of the Church at Nauvoo, Illinois, from where he was driven in the general exodus of the Saints in 1846 into the western wilds. Having arrived at a point on the Missouri river, when the call for the Mormon battalion was made, he entered at once, and marched as a private in company A to California, where he was finally discharged in 1847. After working in the mines for some time he came to Utah in 1848, and has been a resident of this Territory ever since. In 1851 he located at Fillmore, Millard county, being one of the first settlers of that place, and after residing there for twenty years he removed to Willard, Box Elder county. About two years ago he went to live with his nephew in the Plymouth ward, where he remained till the time of his death. He was never married.

ANDREW JENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29, 1892.

RESOLUTIONS TO J. H. PAXMAN.

The following resolutions of respect to the memory of Joseph Hyrum Paxman, who died at Nephi on November 25th, have been received at this office with a request to publish:

Whereas, The almighty God whom we all reverence has seen in His mercy to take to Himself our esteemed and beloved brother, Joseph Hyrum Paxman who, at the age of twenty-three, has gained the love of all who knew him, and who was kind, loving, humble, charitable, long-suffering, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nephi Sunday School of which he was a faithful officer, acknowledge God in all things, do mourn and tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved parents and members of the family with our earnest prayer that God, who doeth all things well, will impart His blessings upon them. We also say:

There is no death, but angels form
Walk o'er the earth with silent tread;
They bear our best-loved things away,
And then we call them dead.

Resolved, That we acknowledge his high worth as a laborer in the Sunday School, and that we have lost a jewel, as have the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Seventy-first quorum of Seventies, and the community in which he moved. We say to all, emulate his example. What is our loss is his gain.

But ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread:
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents; that they be entered upon the record of the Nephi Sunday school, and that the

Nephi Courier and DESERET EVENING NEWS be asked to publish the same.

Nephi Sunday school, per
WILLIAM H. PETERGREW,
JUSTIN D. CALL,
THOMAS BAILEY,
ALICE BIGLER,
ALICE LINTON,
LOTTIE ROUNDTREE.

THE NAVAJO RESERVATION.

The subjoined order has reached the officers of the land office in this city from the general land office at Washington:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 10, 1892.

It is hereby ordered that the executive order of May 7, 1884, by President Chester A. Arthur, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart as a reservation for Indian purposes certain lands in the territories of Utah and Arizona, be and the same hereby is modified so that all the lands described in said order which lie west of the 110th degree of west longitude and within the territory of Utah be and the same hereby are restored to the public domain and taken from the reservation made by such order.

THE RESTORED LANDS ARE INCLUDED IN A small strip lying alongside the southern boundary.

A LAND DECISION.

Assistant Secretary Chandler of the General Land Office has rendered a decision in the case of John Barlow vs. Commissioners of University Lands of Utah Territory, on appeal of commissioners from the decision of the office, holding for cancellation their selection of a tract of Salt Lake City land district and allowing Barlow to offer final homestead proof therefor. The decision modifies so as to notify the commissioners when Barlow offers proof and that they be allowed to protest the same and be heard on the question of priority, taking the supplemental list as marking the date when university rights would attach. The case dates back from 1877 when the university commissioners selected an eighty-acre tract of land near Richfield. John Barlow claimed to be an actual settler at that time under the homestead act. The property was held for cancellation by reason of Barlow's improvement of said residence on the land by the commissioner of the general land office under date of Nov. 20, 1891. The university commissioners appealed from this and the decision noted above is upon this point.

DEATH ROBERT PARRY.

Robert Parry died on November 8th, 1892, in the town of Ludlow, England, in his eighty-ninth year.

In the later years of his life the British government gave him a pension of £100 annually in recognition of his valuable services as lecturer to the working classes in the interest of economy.

In the year 1854 he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and traveled as an Elder under Daniel Jones in the Welsh mission, and was held in great respect by the Saints.

He had considerable talent as a poet, many of his productions being still extant and possessed of more than usual merit.

In the year 1842-43 he visited the United States.

He was born in Gaerarfon, North Wales. [Translated from Y. Drych.]

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, December 4th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Though deepening trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God.

Prayer was offered by Patriarch Alexander Hill.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn:

Redeemer of Israel,
Our only delight.

The Priesthood of the Eighteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

was the speaker. He read a portion of the tenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles—from the 25th to the last verse—and pointed out the great importance of mankind having a correct idea of the God whom they worship. The Latter-day Saints, he remarked, were greatly favored in that they were not alone dependent upon the Bible for their guidance, but had, in addition, those two records which they also held soored, the Book of Mormon and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which contained the pure word of God by revelation to His servants in these last days. These records corroborated and strengthened the Bible—all joining together to illustrate the character of God and His dealings with the children of men. President Cannon's remarks occupied an hour and twenty minutes in delivery, and therefore a synopsis would not do justice to the discourse.

The choir sang the anthem:

Let the mountains shout for joy.

The congregation then joined with the choir in singing the doxology; and The benediction was pronounced by Counselor Charles W. Penrose.

It is perhaps just as well to advise the (prospective?) Hon. Mrs. Lease that while there is generally no limit as to the time a senator may occupy so long as he (or she) speaks to the question, neither is there any rule requiring other senators or the audience to remain and listen to the speech; that, in fact, it can be printed in the Congressional Record without delivery.

EX-SPEAKER REED recently engaged to lecture in Western New York on the "Progress of Humanity," but when the first night came the audience was so small that nothing was done. This prompts the Boston Herald to remark that it was because he was not permitted to preside, in which case he would have "counted a quorum" anyway.

7. Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Some mothers are asking for particular information about the stories I suggested as the amusement and instruction of childish minds. A good way to begin is to tell first the story of Adam and Eve, and so on down to the reign of King Zedekiah; then take up the Book of Mormon and go on with that down to the Book of Nephi. Take up the Testament next and the stories of the life of the Savior; then after His crucifixion come back to this continent and finish the Book of Mormon. From there come down to the Prophet Joseph and in easy stories tell the history of the Church. I know a little boy, quite a little fellow, who has heard many stories, but his favorite one is of the experience of the youthful Prophet Joseph and his first vision. The child has seen President Joseph F. Smith, and in some vague but firm way he has fastened the story to the living Prophet, and so he persistently asks and believes the whole story to be "the story of the Prophet Joseph F."

We will take up these stories and see what can be made of them. If you are talking to many children, watch each pair of eyes; see the effect of your talk, and learn how to best proceed. Never let the attention of your listener wander for a moment. Do not accomplish by force, else you are undoing all your good work; but the key note for your labors is to excite interest, interest the child, interest yourself.

Let us begin with the story of

ADAM AND EVE:

Once upon a time—now isn't that a delightful beginning, dear children, for you know all the very nicest stories begin "once upon a time?" Well, then, once upon a time; and do you know it was really and truly the first time on this great, big earth. There didn't anybody live here on this earth, and shall I tell you why? Well, our dear Heavenly Father and our dear Heavenly Mother had a large and beautiful family of spirits away up there in Heaven, and they wanted a place where those spirits could go and get bodies—just like your bodies and mine. You know, dears, these bodies would die if our spirits were out of them. See my arm move; look at mamma wink her eyes, and hear mamma's voice; that's the spirit in me that makes me do that. Well, now, our Heavenly Parents thought they'd come down from heaven and make a big, beautiful earth as a home for their spirit children.

(The story of the creation can be told, if the children are old enough to understand and appreciate it, that is, if they will be interested in it.)

So they came down, and found a lot of materials in space and fashioned this earth. And there were, oh! such beautiful flowers and trees and singing birds and great big beasts! can't you tell me some names of them? Yes, there were roses and lillies, and apple trees and orange trees; and sparrows and nightingales and meadow-larks, and horses and dogs and lions. All those

were here, and there wasn't a man or a woman anywhere on the earth. And so our Father wanted a lovely garden in a place called Eden and then He brought a man and a woman down and put them here in this beautiful garden.

(To be continued.)

The Education of Our Young People.

There is a wide and constantly growing interest manifested by our communities in the school and the educational training of our youth. This must be pleasing to God, to the angels and to the prophets dead and living who have taught and always teach the truth that everything learned here is that much capital with which to begin the life eternal. But some errors of judgment which characterize our actions in this regard can well receive some thought and attention. There are parents who attempt to settle the destiny of their children. They want Thomas to be a doctor, when nature designed him to be a good carpenter and joiner, and while the carpentering might have been done by Thomas in a good and workmanlike manner, the doctoring will certainly be a blotch. It is the same with a girl. Many a mother scrimp and saves to give her daughter the lessons in music which she fondly hopes will make the girl a first-class musician, when the girl has no talent at all for the divine art. To be sure, there is such a thing as implanting traits and gifts more or less strongly upon succeeding generations by centuries of cultivation, but is it worth the while? The lily is no less beautiful because it is utterly unlike the rose, and the song of the nightingale could never be learnt by the parrot, no matter how assiduously he might be trained. As sensible parents, it behoves us to study the dispositions of our children closely and seek to develop the natural talents and gifts implanted in the nature by the Divine Parents before the individual had ever an existence upon earth, not forgetting to instill love and reverence for all the arts and sciences as a whole. If we have got a musician or a writer, don't try to compel him to become a sadler or a housemaid; let the talents we have brought with us from eternity have a chance to blossom out and bear fruit for our eternal glory.

A New Club of Women.

Thirty ladies of Salt Lake City have been invited to join a literary club, and are already organized and in full running order. The name of this club is the appropriate one of the "Gleaners," and they are busily thrusting their scythes into the field of knowledge and history. A subject interesting and timely is written upon by one member of the club, and afterwards the whole club takes up this same topic for discussion and adds such bits of information as may have been chosen through the week. After the chosen subject, a spirited and free discussion is held upon the current topics of the day. No recreation could be more delightful to those who have the privilege of attending. When such names as Mrs. Zina D. Young, Mrs. E. B. Wells, Mrs. M. I. Horne, Mrs. F. S. Taylor, Mrs. Mattie Paul Hughes, Mrs. Lillie Freeze, Mrs. M. Y. Dougall, Mrs. P. Y. Beattie, and other of the best known names in Utah are mentioned as members of the club, something of the wide scope and deep purposes of the organization can be surmised. It is

whispered among some, however, that the exclusiveness of the club has the least tincture of selfishness about it, for thirty is the limit of members, and that has been reached. A number of good souls are wishing they had been chosen as part of the privileged few. Great benefit might be felt in all our settlements if such a movement could in some way be inaugurated as a part of or an adjunct to the Relief Society. Very far-reaching would be the good effects of a movement in this direction. Let us have a weekly literary meeting of the members of the Relief Society.

Woman's Club of Provo

In addition to the literary societies and clubs in Provo City, there exists a club which has no special feature of woman's interest to further, but deals with the whole subject of woman's development. Lectures on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene alternate with papers on club life, suffrage, household topics, dress, and the care of children. The club have fine rooms, prettily furnished, in Union Block, and there they meet twice a week—on Tuesdays to discuss and hear papers and lectures, and on Fridays to avail themselves of the efficient teachings of the young Harvard disciple of physical culture, Miss M. M. Babcock. The ladies are very enthusiastic in their work, and much good is being done.

As a very old-fashioned person, I have sometimes wondered if all these good things and topics could not in some way be incorporated and made a part of our Relief Society and Young Ladies' Associations. Why not?

Mrs. Blaine's Clever Pen.

To be one of Mrs. Blaine's correspondents is the desire of all who know her, writes Frank Woodberry in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. Her letters are remarkable for their beauty of expression, cleverness and originality. Not the least of her accomplishments with the pen is her rare facility of expression through the medium of telegraph blanks. Her despatches of condolence or congratulations are unusual examples of brevity and meaning.

An Evening Musicales

In giving a successful evening musicale there are almost as many things to be avoided as there are to be accomplished, and it would seem almost that it might be wise to voice the suggestions which it is purposed to give here in the negative form, writes Mrs. Hamilton Mott in an exhaustive paper telling how to conduct one of these popular affairs, in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. There are, in any case, a few important, if general, "don'ts" that may well preface the more detailed suggestions which will be found below, and these are addressed to those contemplating the holding of a musical evening, either large or small.

Don't invite people if you cannot make them comfortable; remember that their homes are places of rest and ease, and that unless you can give to them entertainment and comfort they will grudge the hours spent away from their own vines and fig trees.

Don't include mediocre talent among your performers on such an occasion, avoid your best friend, if he or she thinks, without proper foundation for the belief, that musical ability is his or hers.

The Wife of Jules Verne.

She was married at the age of twenty-four; her maiden name was Dufraisey, writes Lucy Hamilton Hooper in a sketch of the homelife and personality of the wife of the clever novelist, in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. Her father was an army officer of an ancient family of Perigord. Her marriage has proved an exceptionally happy one. She is the mother of two daughters, and of a son, Michel Verne, who is the youngest of her children, and is just thirty years of age. Her eldest daughter is thirty-eight, and her younger one is thirty-six. All are married, and Madame Verne is the happy ancestress of six little grandchildren.

It has been reported that Jules Verne has been largely aided in the preparation of some of his novels by his intelligent and devoted wife. She herself has hastened to deny the rumor, declaring that she has never taken part, in any fashion, in the literary labors of her husband. "While fully appreciating" (I quote her own words on the subject) "the happiness I enjoy in being the life companion of an intellectual man, to whose career success has not been lacking, I have shared, therefore, the joys, and not the fatigues, of his existence as an author."

The Vice-President's Wife.

Living in France, under equal conditions, Mrs. Levi Parsons Morton, wife of Vice-President Morton, would take her place at the head of the highest in rank of political salons, writes Alice Graham McCollin in an interesting sketch of Mrs. Morton in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. Gifted with beauty, dignity, wealth, social standing, and an appreciation of political and governmental methods and practices almost masculine in its quickness of perception and sureness of grasp, she would have found there a society ready to receive her, and to accord her the rank to which these qualities entitle her. But as the wife of an American, their possession secures to her only the position of a social leader, though of one whose abilities and natural rights to precedence are unquestioned. Her training, or experience, at the head of the French Embassy, during Mr. Morton's long ministry, has given her the charm and elegance of manner bred only of such life, and invaluable to a woman of her station.

The French Girl's Hero.

A French girl feels that there is just one companion as delightful as her mother, just one confidant as sympathetic, and that is—her father, writes Henrietta C. Dana in an attractive paper on "The French Girl and her Father" in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. He is her hero and the knight of her dreams. Often and often have I seen the girls at school hiding their father's photograph in the leaves of their school books, kissing it enthusiastically on the sly, pressing it to their hearts when they go to chapel to say their prayers, sewing his last letter in their dresses, treasuring some little keepsake in their pockets. And when they meet one can see how the father returns his daughter's feeling by his tender clasp of her pure young hand, and the adoring affection with which he looks down into her eyes. He allows nothing to keep him back from meeting her as she comes from school,

and giving her his arm—for every French gentleman extends this mark of protection and respect to the woman of his family; they start off on their long, happy walk, and many a merry romp, many a tender confidence, do they have in the short evening, that follows till her early bedtime at eight o'clock.

Flowers and the Toilet.

The use of natural flowers as an addition to the toilet of a girl—Ah! To forswear this seems a case of lese Majeste to nature, writes Mr. Burton Harrison in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. And yet there is reason in the reform that has of late years almost banished the "fair blossoms of a fruitful tree" from wear by their human prototypes. The heroine of the old song who wore a wreath of roses the night when first she met the gentleman whose muse had made her famous, probably left the ball-room under a wilted mass of vegetable matter anything but attractive to the eye or nostril. Corsage bouquets in dancing became an early ruin. Worn in the street, they have been imitated by cheap artificial flowers till the more fastidious have quite dropped them. Carried in the hand at a dance, they are speedily tossed aside upon the nearest point of refuge, or left in the lap of the chaperone until the heavy heads of peevish roses droop in shame at such treatment and drop from their stems to be ignominiously kicked aside by the dancers. "Is it for this," thinks the rose, or the lily of the valley, or the orchid or the violet, "I have come into being?" "Is it for this?" perhaps ruefully echoes the poor young man who has wasted his substance upon paying for the bouquet. The real flower-lover treasures her trophy of this kind at home; watches eagerly for its first symptom of wilting, wraps it in folds of wet tissue paper and consigns it to a cool spot over night and hails with delight its refreshed beauty in the morning. She is satisfied to accept the present edict of fashion which decrees that flowers shall be used in decoration of rooms, not of people. But there is one exception to this general banishment of blossoms from dress, and that is in favor of violets, purple or white, which are always worn, at all times and seasons, with all toilets

Before the Toy Shop Window.

I knows it's mighty weak of me to cry
"N' bubble like a baby, sir, but I
Kaint help them tears.
I'm old enough, I s'pose, to put away
Such childish things: I've known the light o' day
Some sixty years.
It's this way, sir, 'bout thirty years ago
I had a little baby home named Joe—
Named after me—
For Joe's mamma afore she came to die
Ast me to name him that ar way, and I
Just did, you see.
Small Joe—well, he was three weeks old that day.
When she—she—kind o' sighed 'n' passed away.
'N' me and Joe
Was left to help each other on—for me
To keep the little fellow goin'; he
To soothe my woe.
He did it too, Joe did—he did a heap.
'Twas mighty comfortin' to watch him sleep.
'N' coo, and smile.
I seemed to see her smile when Joe looked glad.
'N' then I kind o' didn't feel so sad
A little while.

'N' then Joe went! I had to go to town,
'N' Joe while I was gone crept off—to drown—
'Fell in a dam.
'N' down in town I'd bought a little toy
To bring it home, y' know, to give the boy—
A woolly lamb.

'N' when I got back some teller said—
As kindly as he could, that Joe was dead—
'N' my little Joe.
'N' then we put him by his mamma's side,
'N' with him was that woolly lamb that I'd
Brought home, y' know.

'N' now today's the first I've cried since then—
Cried like a baby in the sight o' men—
But 'tain't no whim,
Why, in the winder o' that shop there sat
A little woolly lamb, sir, just like that
I got for him!

'N' for a minute my old heart felt glad,
I sorter thought to see the little lad
Still at my side.

'N' then remembrance came—that ne'er ag'n
I'd see him smile 'n' hear him laugh 'n' then,
Why, then, I cried!

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*.

The Home Aquarium.

An aquarium in which plants are grown will not require the changing of water, except occasionally, when the tank needs to be cleaned, writes Maria Parloa in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. The growing plants give off oxygen and absorb carbonic acid. To arrange an aquarium with plants, cover the bottom of a glass globe or tank with gravel which has been thoroughly washed: Half fill a small flower pot with earth, and plant in it a small Egyptian lily; then fill the pot with well washed sand. Place the pot in the center of the tank and surround it with stones, so that it may be held in place and, at the same time, concealed. On top of this pot, and around it, in the rocks and gravel, set out a few fine mosses and vines, such as grow in fresh water. Let water cress and hornwort be among them. A north exposure is best for this aquarium. Put in the fish, and feed them with bits of meat, crumbs of bread and worms.

The Wife of Mr. Blaine.

Mrs. Blaine has been a most devoted mother to her children, receiving from them the most extravagant devotion in return for her years of unselfish care, writes Frank Woodberry in a pleasant sketch of the life of the famous statesman in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. She is a most brilliant and charming hostess and delightful conversationalist, with fine command of words and graphic power of description.

In appearance, Mrs. Blaine is pleasing. She is rather tall, and in figure is inclined to stoutness. Her hair is changing rapidly from gray to white, and is always well and tastefully arranged. Her eyes are a blue gray; her taste in dress is quiet but elegant.

Unconsciousness, unworldliness, unselfishness and truthfulness, a power to make those who know her enthusiastically devoted to her, an industry almost limitless in its accomplishment, cheerfulness which never fails in the darkest crises, and frankness—these are the characteristics of the woman who, though so little known in her own personality, has reflected in her husband's brilliant successes the strength and nobility of her life.

Women as Presidents.

I think the great mistake make by presiding officers of both sexes is forgetfulness of the fact that they are not called upon to rule the opinions of the meeting, writes M. Louise Thomas, the ex-president of Sorosis, in an article in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. I have noticed that men, as much as women, are apt to endeavor to control the action of the meeting over which they had been called upon to preside, and that is something which I consider always objectionable. It is so very clear a matter that the chairman is, merely the pivot upon which the whole matter turns, and not the controlling genius of the sentiments of the meeting, that I am sometimes surprised to see people arrogate to themselves powers which they do not possess, and which were never intended to be conferred upon them.

Making a Good Salad.

Have your salad bowl, which is, of course, one sufficiently large to allow the salad a thorough tossing without sprinkling either the maker or the tablecloth, rubbed with onion, and the lettuce leaves, which have been carefully washed and thoroughly dried, brought to the table in it, writes Frances E. Lanigan in December *Ladies' Home Journal*. It is well to allow the lettuce to lie in ice water for an hour before you are ready to use it, in order that it may be crisp and cold. Lettuce is one of the things which incorporates with great rapidity any substance with which it comes in contact, and consequently the flavor of the onion becomes a pleasing, but not predominant, portion of the dressing. To make dressing sufficient for from six to ten persons measure with your wooden or silver salad spoon six spoonfuls of oil, to be poured as you measure it upon the lettuce, and the leaves thoroughly tossed in it. Then dissolve in two saladspoonfuls of vinegar two saladspoonfuls of salt, pour over the leaves, and, after another thorough tossing, serve. The great secret of French dressing is, that given the proper proportion, each leaf shall be thoroughly moistened, and for this reason stress is laid upon the tossing and mixing in the bowl. Salad is served after the meat or game course.

The Use of Perfumes.

Nothing is more sinned against today than the use of scents, writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. To the many people to whom any strong odor is distressing, the present reign of scent bags in the garments of women who frequent public places and public conveyances is intolerable. It is only the faintest suggestion of a refined perfume that should ever be allowed to hang even for a moment about the belongings of a well-bred girl; and even such a casual use of the merest whiff of the dainty and impalpable essence should be rare; to wear any redolence upon her person in sachets is unpardonable.

Mr. Childs to Girls.

My advice to the girls and women with whose educational progress I have in any respect been identified, writes Mr. George W. Childs in an article on "Girls I Have Educated" in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*, has always been to keep out of debt, to dress

plainly, to be careful in their behavior toward men, and as careful in their behavior toward women; to be respectful to their employers, and to be truthful. I have not scrupled to say to them that in my experience the most refined women have been those whose tastes in matters of dress have been most quiet and plain, and that the working girl should above all things avoid extravagance in dress. I have found that girls and women are apt to run into debt for clothes, and whenever such cases have come to my knowledge I have proffered my assistance toward restoring their credit, upon the express stipulation that they should never again put a chain of that sort about their necks.

Hints for the Linen Closet.

Sheets should always be of generous length and width; never less than two yards and three quarters long, with the breadth, of course, depending upon the width of the bed, writes Maria Parloa, in a valuable article on "Furnishing the Linen Closet," in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. While linen sheets are desirable, they are not within the means of all housekeepers of even fair incomes. Cotton cloth makes a satisfactory all-the-year-round sheet, and a good quality can be purchased at from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per yard, the cloth being from two to two yards and a half wide. Indeed, one can buy good sheets already made, two yards and a half wide, for one dollar and a quarter and one dollar and a half apiece. It is always more economical to buy the cloth and make them at home, for two hems do not mean much work. Unbleached sheeting may be made up, and bleached on the grass. Buy unbleached cotton for servants' sheets and pillow cases, but do not make them too small. If the bed linen be made of generous proportions it will protect the bedding and be more comfortable for the sleepers. Linen sheets, three yards long, can be bought for from five to fifteen dollars per pair. Pillow cases to match sell from two to three dollars and a half a pair. The finest are hemstitched.

Things Worth Knowing.

A two-guinea prize plum pudding: Out of 500 recipes sent the Queen the following was awarded the prize: One pound of raisins, one pound of suet chopped fine, three quarters of a pound of stale bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, grated rind of one lemon, quarter of a pound of flour, one pound of currants, half of a nutmeg, grated; five eggs, half pint of brandy, half pound of mince candy orange peel. Clean, wash and dry the currants. Stone the raisins. Mix all the dry ingredients well together. Beat the eggs; add to them the brandy, then pour them over the dry ingredients and thoroughly mix. Pack into greased small kettles or molds (this will make about six pounds), and boil for six hours at the time of making and six hours when wanted for use. Serve with hard or brandy sauce.

Excellent and economical jelly can be made of the rinds and cores of any good, juicy apples which have been pared for pies or puddings. Every particle of the fruit is thus used.

An ice palace was a feature of a recent charity bazar. It was an open-sided small pavilion, where ices were sold by

fair-haired damsels clad in tulle and diamond bepowdered. The edifice glistened and glittered in the electric light and none of the wondering beholders guessed how the effect was produced. The frame was covered with cotton-batting lightly bound on with thread, and then wet from a garden hose with a weak solution of mucilage. It was then plentifully sprinkled with powdered mica, which was procured at a drug store.

When the edge of a rose-blanket becomes worn it may be very neatly buttonholed with Scotch yarn or worsted to match the borders in color.

To clean zinc: Wipe it perfectly dry so that there will be no water in it, then pour in kerosene, a little at a time, and scrub well with a scrubbing-brush and all the black spots will come off that will not with water. When sufficiently clean pour in boiling hot water. This cleans sinks and bathtubs beautifully.

HEALTHFULNESS OF UTAH CLIMATE.

If people who have never visited Utah should judge its climate from what boomers have written, they would, no doubt, expect on coming here to find the healthiest and most delightful climate on earth. But in this essay the writer will try to do justice alike to its merits and its demerits.

To begin with, let us consider its constitutional effect upon the people. In the first place, it causes them to grow tall. This is noticeable in the contrast between European parents and their Utah reared children. The former may be short, stout, people; the children will generally be tall, lithe, and agile. "This is due mostly to the climate." Where the air is light and pure, children feel more nimble and cheerful. In this condition they exercise all their muscles, and exercise, quite as much as the limestone in our water, makes them grow.

It also affects greatly the complexion, the hair, and the beard. The climate of Wales, for instance, is damp and heavy, the sun scarcely ever shining. But the complexion of people coming from there is very white, and the hair very dark and oily. This is seen in the missionary who has been laboring there. When he leaves home he may have very dark skin and light hair, but on his return what a change is seen! His hands and face are soft and white, his hair and beard a shade or two darker. But place him again on his farm, and in a very short time, he is the same parched stick he was before.

Then, of course, the climate has more or less to do with the workings of our minds. In an extremely hot climate how are the minds developed? Not at all. All the inhabitants of such a climate care for is something to eat and drink. This is also true in a very cold climate. The mind is dormant. But in a climate like ours, mild, pure and invigorating, the mind is always active, bright, and inventive. And is it any wonder when nature spreads around us material in every form, for our minds to exercise upon?

The mountains of Utah not only assist in making our climate so healthful, but they infuse into the hearts of the people an intense love for liberty, a love seldom found in places where no lofty peaks are seen and no heaven-distilled breezes fill the lungs.

Many people come to Utah from all parts of the world to try her climate in

curing consumption, asthma, and kindred diseases. Consumptives are especially benefited by breathing our light, pure air, and traveling through our many canyons. Where they are not cured grim death is baffled for many a year.

But persons suffering from catarrh should never come here thinking to improve their health, as our climate favors such a disease. They should seek a seaside home, where they can breathe moist air.

We are occasionally visited with diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, measles and whooping cough; but with good care these diseases can be prevented from spreading over a community and sweeping half the people away. It is not so in countries where the climate is not naturally so free from disease germs. So that even in contagious diseases we can claim much for our climate.

Some very rare cases of small pox, typhoid fever and other like diseases are seen in Utah, but they are generally carried here from other regions, and are checked and stamped out before spreading far. In some few places where the surface is swampy, or where, as in cities, there is no drainage, malarial diseases occasionally appear; but this is no fault of the climate.

Anyone wishing a healthy constitution, a beautiful form, strong mental powers, and a love for human freedom, should come to Utah, the finest climate on earth to increase these qualities.

MAMIE C. LEWIS, Fairview, Utah.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met last night in regular weekly session, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Karrick, Hardy, Wantland, Beardsley, Helms, Simondt, Kelly, Folland, Evans, Moran, Lawson, Horn—13.
Absent—Bell—1.

JUDGE HOGE EXCUSSED.

Immediately after roll call President Loofbourrow announced that Judge Hoge, who was present, had pressing business elsewhere and recommended that he be excused from the rest of the meeting. There was no objection and Judge Hoge left the council chamber.

The Proceedings:

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COAL DEALERS' QUERIES.

Westenholme & Morris, Elieberck Bros., J. S. Morse & Sons, R. M. Wilkinson, Diamond Coal company and Salt Lake Coal company sent in the following communication:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:

Gentlemen:—In order to fully comply with the requirements of the ordinance regulating the sale and delivery of coal to the public, we would like the following information:

First. At what place must we get coal weighed?

Second. In what manner do you wish to weigh the coal sold to farmers and others who come to the coal yards with their own teams?

Third. Coal that is sold by wholesale car loads and delivered f. o. b. cars, how do you wish to weigh and furnish certificate of weight?

Fourth. To the poor people who

purchase 50 or 100 pounds at the coal yards and haul away in hand wagons, how do the city wish to furnish certificates?

Fifth—Should a buyer decide to take the coal at the coal company's weights and pay for same, may he do so, either hauling it himself, or have the company haul it, do the work without the city certificate of weight?

Sixth—Will it be required of all teams hauling coal to first visit the city's scales and be weighed for light weight of wagons and horses, each load or only once a day?

Seventh—Will the city be prepared to weigh and certify on 1500 to 2000 loads and the same later weights in ten hours, beginning at 7 o'clock a. m. each day?

Eighth—Will the city appoint a supervisor or coal inspector with whom we may confer in regards to rules and plans of action in the expediting of business and all the needs of the buyers of coal so as to make the least delay?

Nine—To whom will the difference, if any, be given by the city between weighing on scales that weigh horses and wagon, and those that weigh wagons only, as there is usually a difference from 50 to 100 pounds?

Ten—Should a difference in weight appear at any time, what would be considered by the Council as the least difference to be a cause for action against the coal companies by the purchaser?

We would respectfully suggest that the city immediately erect four or more ten-ton scales at a point on Third West near First South, whereby there would be a saving to the public of 25 cents per ton or fraction of a ton, as we have been informed by coal haulers that the drayage on coal will be at least 40 cents per ton or fraction of a ton more than at present, when said coal is hauled to the city weight scales, where now located—which 40 cents added to the cost of weighing, say 10 cents, will add to the present cost of coal 50 cents per ton or fraction of a ton when weighed over city scales.

Committee on markets.

FOR EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Professor H. Hirsching, chemist, sent in a bill for \$100 for giving expert testimony in the recent tonnage suit against the city heard before Judge Miller at Ogden. The bill was "O K'd" by City Attorney Hoge. Referred to the committee on claims.

THEY WANT LIGHT.

W. C. Reilly and others asked for an electric light on Kendall street. Committee on improvements.

ABATEMENTS ASKED.

Henry Wagner asked an abatement of sidewalk tax, having constructed his own sidewalk by permission of the City Council, Board of public works.

W. L. Binder asked for the abatement of a watermain extension assessment, giving reasons. Committee on waterworks.

POLICEMEN APPOINTED.

The chief of police and mayor sent in a communication appointing R. C. Brown as policeman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carl Birkner; also J. C. Davis to succeed P. Heeman Duke who was appointed to drive the patrol wagon. Confirmed.

A CREMATORY COMPANY'S BOND.

The mayor sent in a communication in which he recommended that the bond of the Engle Crematory and Crematory company of Iowa be referred to the city attorney. So ordered.

ONEY FOR THE EAGLE GATE.

The committee on improvements reported as follows in the matter of the petition of Spencer Clawson and others: We think the city should protect old land marks and monuments, and we also think the public have contributed so liberally in this worthy cause of replacing the old Eagle Gate, we recommend that the City Council appropriate the amount asked in the petition, \$1778.19, and that it be placed on the appropriation list. Adopted.

FEWER EXTENSION.

The committee on sewerage reported in the matter of the petition of the board of education for extension of sewer laterals, that the same be granted and that the city engineer be instructed to return an estimate of cost to the Council, provided said cost of sewerage construction shall be borne by the petitioner. Received and filed.

DON'T WANT A POLICE MATRON.

In the matter of the petition of the Rev. R. G. McNiece and others asking for the appointment of a police matron, the committee on police reported that they did not think it advisable to recommend the appointment at the present, as the city did not have suitable rooms and other necessary accommodations for such persons. Adopted.

SIMONDt GETS ECONOMICAL.

Simondt then took the floor and moved that the vote whereby an appropriation of \$1778.19 was made to complete the Eagle Gate be reconsidered. He said he was not in favor of giving any such amount for the purpose for which it was given. He was busy he said, when the matter passed and therefore said nothing in regard to it. He thought that the parties most directly interested in the improvement should foot the bill and not the city.

Hardy—Did you vote on the proposition, Mr. Simondt?

Simondt—No, I did not.

Hardy—Then you cannot move to reconsider now.

The chair—The point is well taken. However, I would like very much to have the motion reconsidered as I think the amount appropriated exorbitant.

Simondt and Loofbourrow only were antagonistic to the appropriation which was accordingly let unchanged.

The following communication was received from the city auditor and after a good deal of discussion referred to the city attorney:

To the Honorable President and City Council:

Gentlemen:—I herewith return for your further action bill of sewerage department against the Utah Central railway, the amount of which I was instructed by your honorable body to withhold from warrant No. 7924 for \$487.51 issued in their favor on October 28, 1892. The railway company refused to allow the amount of the city's bill to be deducted. I also enclose for your action writs of execution against the Utah Central railway in favor of J. C. Smith, Alonzo Wallace, Henry Hully and E. C. Coffin Hardware company. Also one against John A. Davenport, policeman, in favor of Louis Bamret.

COAL WEIGHMASTERS.

An ordinance providing for the appointment and regulating the duties of

city coal weighmasters was read the first time in full, the second time by title and the third in full and referred to the committee on markets.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Phil Kipple.....	\$ 27 12
Paine & Lyne.....	628 81
R. S. Connor.....	3 83
Kansas City Fire Dept.....	37 75
Dreihl & Franken.....	4 80
Utah Steam Laundry.....	4 80
Intermountain El. Co.....	59 78
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.....	4 75
Utah Paint & Oil Co.....	10 25
J. O. Farrell.....	46 85
A. W. Caine & Co.....	1 75
Abbie Wheeler.....	5 00
S. L. Lithograph Co.....	20 00
Remington, Johnson & Co.....	12 69
Continental Oil Co.....	15 30
W. S. Clawson.....	1 50
Arbogast Confectionery Co.....	30
U. P. Railway Co.....	5 00
McDon Co.....	35 34
W. H. Pickard & Co.....	61 95
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.....	72 46
H. L. Meyers.....	15 00
J. Regan.....	15 00
Wolstenholme & Morris.....	42 00
S. L. P. & L. H. Co.....	40 78
Morrison, Merrill & Co.....	35 34
W. H. Ridgley.....	3 25
American Fire Engine Co.....	67 90
J. J. Steed.....	7 60
Rocky Mountain Bell Co.....	20 00
Mountain Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	6 50
Sykes Drug Co.....	0 75
Wisconsin & Co.....	0 50
W. C. Pevey & Co.....	3 50
Salt Lake City Hardware Co.....	27 76
George A. Lowe.....	101 76
G. M. Scott & Co.....	160 31
Mason & Co.....	222 89
S. L. Power, Light & Heat Co.....	2 16
Prospect Park Brick Co.....	14 00
Spencer Clawson.....	179 19

THE NEW FIRE STATIONS.

The committee on fire department reported recommending that the plans of Architect Vinkrowlow for the three new suburban fire stations be accepted. Adopted.

The City Council met in adjourned session last night, President Loofbourrow in the chair. The members present were: Rich, Horn, Herdy, Evans, Beardsley, Helms, Moran, Simondt, Karrick, Kelly, Lawson, Wantland—12. Absent—Bell, Folland—2.

The Proceedings.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the recorder read the following from the Culmer-Jennings company, which was referred to the board of public works: "We respectfully request payment for the extra work done connected with the grading of Main street and First South street as ordered, amounting to \$3716.57.

TO LAY A SWITCH.

The Park City Ice company asked to be allowed to connect its property on Eighth South street by a private railway switch with the Utah Central Railway company. Committee on streets.

E STREET SEWER.

The city engineer reported in the matter of the petition of P. L. Williams and others relative to constructing a sewer on E street from present

terminus of sewer to Third street, that the limits of sewer district No. 3 extend only to a point half way between Second and Third streets, and to extend the sewer to Third streets, would be to carry it into territory not now embraced within the limits of any sewer district. I accordingly submit estimate of the cost for extending the sewer to the limits of district No. 3, instead of to Third street. The cost of constructing such a sewer will be about \$2475 which apportioned among the front feet of property abutting the improvement will be at the rate of \$1.57 1/2 per front foot. Committee on Sewerage.

HAS BEEN RESTORED.

The same official reported in the matter of the petition of Elias Morris relative to roadway obstructed through the operations of William Harkins who is working a gravel pit near the Warm Springs under a lease from the city, that the road in question has been restored to its original condition and further action on the part of the Council is therefore unnecessary. Filed.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

Evans & Rogers, attorneys for plaintiffs in the case of Allred vs. Salt Lake in which a judgment was obtained against the defendant in the Fourth District court recently for \$8773.33, sent in a communication in which they proposed a compromise for a consideration of \$9900. On recommendation of the city attorney the proposition was rejected.

MONROE FINALLY WINS.

On recommendation of the committee on license Frank Monroe was granted a license to sell liquor at the "People's Theatre" on Commercial street.

COAL WEIGHING REPORT.

The special committee, consisting of Evans, Beardsley and Folland, appointed to arrange with scale owners with reference to the weighing of coal, etc., reported in substance as follows and asked that the report be adopted:

That until weighmasters are appointed under the provisions of the ordinance referred to the Mayor be empowered to temporarily employ an inspector at each of the principal coal yards, viz: the Union Pacific and Pleasant Valley coal yards, to inspect and attest to the correct weighing of all coal at such yards; that the other dealers be required to have their loads weighed and certified to by either of the following-named authorized weighers, (except when purchasers agree with such dealers to accept their weight), J. W. Snell, Taylor Bros., and R. M. Wilkinson; that the ordinance referred to be passed at once and its provisions enforced as early as possible.

Committee on markets, with power to act.

CITY WEIGHMASTERS.

The ordinance creating the office of city weighmasters and defining their duties was placed on its third reading, amended and passed.

CITY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to appoint a competent person as city sealer of weights and measures at once.

Adopted.

THE GRAVITY SEWER SYSTEM.

The city engineer's communication, published in the News about three weeks ago, in regard to the gravity sewer system, was read and filed.

EXPERT ENGINEER.

Helms offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the council that the city engineer is hereby instructed to employ an expert engineer, subject to approval by the City Council, to assist him in preparing plans and specifications for the gravity sewer system, and submit the same to the council at the earliest possible moment; also to report from time to time of the progress made.

THAT SEWER PUMP VETO.

Councilman Lawson offered the following resolution which was referred to the city attorney:

Whereas, This City Council on the day of ——— decided to put in a pumping plant for the purpose of handling all the sewage of the city, and empowered the sewer committee to obtain figures; and further this committee reported upon these bids and recommended that the bid of the Worthington pump, as represented by Jones & Jacobs, be accepted, and as the Mayor returned a veto message against this expenditure which, according to the ruling of the president, was never properly before this Council, and therefore the action of this Council stands approved by legislative limitation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the city attorney be instructed to draw a contract with Jones & Jacobs according to the letter of their bid, and return the same to this Council for approval.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations were made as follows:

J. L. Brown.....	\$ 6,885 00
Monheim, Bird & Froudford.....	212 89
Il. M. Willard.....	75 00
Samuel Gallesse.....	243 50
Total.....	\$ 6,920 39

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board of education met in regular weekly session last night. Vice-President William Nevo occupied the chair. The members present were: Alf, Duke, Raybold, Young, Pike, Newman, Baldwin and Dooly.

WHERE, OH! WHERE IS JAY?

A report was read from the committee on sites and buildings in regard to W. H. Jay, the missing contractor whose disappearance was recorded in these columns. The committee reported that they had authorized Jay's bondsmen to finish the Bryant school building according to the plans and specifications. Attached to the communication were two other communications—one from William Pinney, stating that Mr. Jay had violated his contract, and suggesting that the contract should be annulled and the premises taken in charge. The other was from Mr. Jay's bondsmen authorizing the superintendent to take charge and finish the building. The report was adopted and the action of the committee approved.

BUILDINGS INSURED.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they had placed the following insurance with the agents named:

With Fuller & Young on furniture in the Lincoln school.....	\$ 1,000
With Whitmore, Cook & Co., furniture in Bryant school.....	1,000
With Jennings & Cane on Bryant building.....	1,500
With Jacobs on Bryant building.....	4,000
With H. W. Lawrence on Bryant building.....	3,000
With H. W. Lawrence on Lincoln building.....	3,000
With H. J. Grant & Co on Lincoln building.....	3,000
With H. J. Grant & Co on Lowell building.....	7,000
With M. B. Sowles on Lowell building.....	3,000
With M. B. Sowles on Hamilton building.....	2,000
With Conway & Donnellan on Hamilton building.....	5.0
With F. W. Olmstead on Franklin building.....	5.00

Total.....\$4,500

Adopted.

LINCOLN SCHOOL BUILDING ACCEPTED.

The committee on sites and buildings also reported as follows:

Your committee on sites and buildings further report that in company with Mr. Flaney, superintendent of buildings, whose certificate is endorsed herein, they visited the Lincoln school building on the 23rd inst., carefully examined the premises and finally accepted the building from the contractor, placing Mr. James Morrow in charge thereof, and ask that their action be approved.

The report was amended by adding the words "providing that this acceptance shall not be construed to waive any claim against the contractor."

It was ordered that the City Council be asked to place electric lights at the following points: One at the intersection of Eighth East and Eighth South streets, when the Hamilton school building has been erected; one at Second South and Seventh West streets, when the Franklin school building is about completed; one at the intersection of First West and Peach streets, in the Nineteenth ward; one on Fifth South, between Third and Fourth West streets, at the Lincoln school. The Jackson school building was added.

INSPECTION FEES.

The clerk was notified to petition the Council requesting that it be relieved from all fees charged by the building inspector for building permits.

FIRE ESCAPES RECOMMENDED.

A communication from the inspector of buildings was received calling attention to the law requiring fire escapes on all buildings, except residences, three stories in height, and recommending that they be placed on all new school houses. Committee on sites and buildings.

On this question was a communication from Chief Stanton of the fire department, stating that he had made a tour of inspection of the school buildings, and thought that the following buildings should be provided with fire escapes: Fourteenth ward district school, Eleventh ward district school, Lincoln, Franklin, Lowell, Nineteenth district school and First ward district school. The entire matter was referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

BIDS FOR HEATING.

The committee on sites and build-

ings reported that no provisions for heating the Wacatch school building had been made, and asked that the committee on sites and buildings be authorized to advertise for bids for heating the same. The report was amended by giving the committee on sites and buildings authority to advertise for bids for heating said building by steam direct or indirect, hot air, or such other mode as may be determined upon. Adopted.

THE BARNES GEOGRAPHY.

The American Book company replied to a communication with reference to the Barnes geography, with the special Utah edition, stating that the manuscript furnished by the board had been slightly modified, and that if the book was still unsatisfactory it could be remedied by marking a copy, setting forth the errors and forwarding to their New York house for correction. Committee on school work.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

W. E. Wilcox, services rendered.....	\$ 6 00
A. J. Coffey, freight prepaid.....	4 00
Selma U. Watson, contract Lincoln school.....	3,614 15
Samuel Bird & Proddost, services preparing plans.....	24 15
Samuel Bird & Co, making closets.....	49 75
Amos Gotham, drayage from September 1st to date.....	49 75
W. C. Handle, payment by order of W. H. Jay, Bryant school.....	66 00
H. Ayerson, payment by order of W. H. Jay, Bryant school.....	66 00
G. F. Palmer & Bros, payment by order of W. H. Jay, Bryant school.....	106 00
J. M. Hays, payment by order of W. H. Jay, Bryant school.....	855 00
H. J. Hays, Bryant school.....	232 52
Heesch, Davis & Co., material used for soil pipe.....	406 00
Richter Co., building fence at Lincoln school.....	79 00
Neve & Child, for window shades complete at different schools.....	71 00
Ed. Dunwoodie & Co., supplies.....	30 00
Watson & Miller, removing night soil.....	30 00
Mason & Co., material.....	30 92
Eiroy Schuler, setting up carload of desks.....	82 20
Geo. M. Scott, supplies for schools.....	159 68
Union & Co., supplies.....	59 10
J. C. Watson & Bros., hauling railroad iron and joints.....	21 50
A. Coney, hauling dirt from Washington to Jackson school.....	20 00
Jennings & Cain, insurance.....	21 50
Isaac Hunter, rent, month of November.....	70 00
Albert W. Davis, rent, month of September, October and November, \$18 per month.....	51 00
Peter Sinclair, rent, September, October and November, \$10 per month.....	30 00
Adam Spars, rent from 15th of September to November 15th, \$10 per month.....	100 00
O. A. Jennings, rent, month of November.....	20 00
Utah National bank, rent, month of November.....	60 00
Isaac Clayton, rent from October 15th to November 15th.....	100 00
Janitors' salaries for month of November.....	1,164 00
Geo. Forrester, carpenter.....	66 61
Wm. Asper, repairing at Nineteenth school.....	30 86
Geo. Hays, gardener and assistant.....	298 52
Wm. Asper, drawing table and boards.....	87 00
H. S. Hickok, rent First ward.....	20 00
Total.....	\$7,867 95

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. D. Brown, George Klinghorn, Dora S. Hanson, Robert Shepard, Jas. B. Lundell, John A. Truesdell, Thor. A. Hooper, Arthur Allen, Richard Mace and H. Horary asked to be appointed janitors.

F. M. Wright asked for a forty-eight day's extension to his contract time on basement work on the Nineteenth ward school building. Committee on sites and buildings.

F. M. Wright presented a bill in the sum of \$1,938.75 for extra work and material on the Nineteenth ward school building. Committee on sites and buildings.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they found no areas provided at the Bryant school building, and that they directed the superintendent to have some put in. Adopted.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall at 11 a. m. today, Saturday, December 3rd, 1892. President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also upon the stage, Counsellors Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose; Patriarchs Aloah H. Raleigh, William J. Smith and Joseph Horne; Elders George B. Wallace and William C. Dunlap, of the presidency of the High Priests' quorum, and other High Priests and Elders. All the wards of the Stake were properly represented, excepting the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth city wards, and Farmers and Pleasant Green wards.

Thirteen Presidents of Seventies and eleven home missionaries responded to the roll call. Twelve quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers, viz: the First, Second, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second quorums. The Sabbath schools of the Stake were represented by Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs.

The usual business being dispatched, remarks were made in the following order by the speakers named.

COUNSELLOR CHARLES W. PENROSE spoke of the tendency in some of the wards to crowd too much labor upon one man. He did not think this wise and advised the Bishops to utilize all the material they might have, and distribute the labors both for the good of the individual and that of the people. He also referred to an instance where a man, a member of the Church, was refused membership in a certain ward upon a Bishop's recommendation, because the certificate failed to state the Priesthood that the man held. He thought this was altogether too technical. A man entitled to a certificate ought to be received as a ward member irrespective of his Priesthood; though all men should have certificates of their ordination in the Priesthood to carry with them. The rule of taking recommends from one ward to another is one that should be encouraged. It was very often neglected, but ought not to be. Even a Deacon was entitled to and should have certificate of his ordination.

BISHOP GEORGE R. JONES

touched upon the same topic, that of members of the Church floating about from place to place without recommendation—and asked what should be done with them in order that they might have a standing in the ward where they resided.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON answered that Bishops should ascertain

the antecedents of such members, from the authorities of the wards whence they came, be on taking steps either to receive them by baptism or prior to dealing with them on a fair fellow-ship. Members who did not bring recommendations with them should be looked after by the Bishop of the ward where they had taken up their abode as carefully as the most able members of that ward. The President spoke of the imperfect records kept in the various wards and urged the Bishops to institute a reform in this respect. He also dwelt upon the prevalent practice of evil speaking among the Saints, and explained the proper course for members of the Church to pursue who had feelings against their brethren or sisters. It was not to backbite and slander and complain of them upon the street corners, but to first go to the person offending and let him or her know of it, then, if it could not be settled in that way, the Teachers should act as peacemakers. After that, if necessary, came the Bishop's court and the High Council. God's House was a house of order, and the humblest member of the Church, as well as the highest in authority, was amenable to the laws of the Church, and there was justice therein for all. The gathering up of means for the completion of the Salt Lake Temple, according to the apportionment recently made, was also mentioned, and the Bishops exhorted to diligence in this matter. They had the right to revise and change, according to their best judgment, that lists furnished them by the Presidency of the State, but the amounts set down were expected to be paid. It was better that one man should be involved for a hundred dollars or more than that the Temple should be in debt when ready to be dedicated. For himself he would rather sell all that he had and devote the results to the building of the Lord's House than to have it in debt or fail to be dedicated at the time appointed.

The meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in January, 1893.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

The following is a special to the *Ogden Standard*, from Colonia Juarez, Mexico, bearing date November 25th:

The *Deming Headlight* contains an account of the killing of two Mexican officers by the Apaches. The account states that fifty Mexican soldiers were sent out from Palomito to intercept Captain Kid and his band of thirteen warriors on their way back to the Sierra Madre mountains. While traveling along the foot hills about sixty-eight miles southwest from Palomito the soldiers were ambushed by the Indians and the two officers in charge who were traveling in advance of their party were shot through the head and the soldiers completely routed, the Indians retreating into the mountains. The officers killed were sent to Chihuahua for burial, and the government was notified, whereupon, an order was issued for five hundred men to be dispatched immediately to the mountains, to be stationed near the colonies of Pochecho and Juarez.

Last Saturday Holeman Pratt and your correspondent started for the mountain colonies for the purpose of assisting in locating forts and plans of

protection in times of danger where the families of the colonists could be gathered and guarded by a few men, thus leaving others to assist in repelling attacks. Leaving here about 6 o'clock we soon reached the mountains and began the ascent, traveling all night through forests and pines, deep canyons and beautiful little valleys.

We arrived at Pochecho at 4 o'clock next morning. After a few hours' rest at the house of Bishop Jesse N. Smith, Jr., we met with the people at their noon services. As the hour of meeting arrived I was very forcibly reminded of pictures I have seen of the early settlers of America attending church. Each family as they came out of their homes was guarded by the male members, armed with Winchester rifles and pistols, and when the congregation had all gathered, each corner of the little church was stacked with rifles.

After consulting with the people it was unanimously decided to erect a stockade fence of pine trees with stone bastions on each corner around the schoolhouse, thus making a fort 100x125 feet. In the evening I accompanied with Bishop Smith and Bishop Henry Lunt, late of Cedar City, Utah, we went to Corrales, and the people there decided to build a fort on a little hill overlooking all the houses. Monday morning Bishop Smith accompanied us over to Cave valley, the headquarters of the Apaches when in the Sierra Madre mountains. Here the people decided to fortify immediately and bring in all scattered families.

The mountain settlements and the colonies of Juarez each now have a military organization of well armed men with complete outfits divided into companies of ten with a captain over each ten, and are called out twice a month for drill and target practice.

After meeting with the people of Cave Valley, Holeman Pratt and I rode over to visit the celebrated caves. Hitching our horses in a little clump of cherry trees near the river, with rifle in hand we began climbing the mountain just below one of the principal caves. Trails leading up the mountain are worn into the solid rock over a foot deep. This cave is about fifteen feet high. In the mouth is a large olla built for holding grain, just back of which the cave is divided off into compartments with port holes and windows. These rooms extend back hundreds of feet, and it is said that one of them contains a large olla of several thousands of gallons capacity, nicely sealed and its contents are a mystery to all visitors, but on account of the lateness of the evening and not knowing if Captain Kid intended recruiting up in these caves for a few days we concluded to wait till a more favorable time for visiting the Interior. In the mouth of this cave is a pool containing about ten gallons of clear cold water supplied by a little spring coming out of the rocks immediately above. On the opposite side of the canyon are other large caves located higher up in the mountains and from which a large mummy was taken a few years ago by a company of scientific men from the United States.

Next morning we visited another large cave, riding our horses into the

mouth of it. This cave like the other one is well fortified up inside and is so arranged that the entire canyon leading up to it can be covered with a few rifles from the fort's interior. A small body of well armed men with supplies in these caves could defy the entire Mexican army.

Dr. Moser of the B. Y. Academy made us a visit last week and organized Church schools. In Juarez he was surprised to find a well graded free school supported entirely by the people. JOSEPH C. BENTLEY.

NOTES.

*The new sewer system of Phoenix A. T., is completed.

Thousands of fruit trees are being planted in and about Prescott, A. T.

Beet pulp is being shipped from Grand Island, Nebraska, to neighboring towns.

Eddy, N. M., has a new six-column folio daily newspaper called the *Current*.

The citizens of Yuma, Yuma county, have raised \$4000 towards the erection of a flour mill for that town.

The Alvarado, (Alameda county) beet sugar factory has finished work on beets, having cut 15,000 tons this season.

The Norfolk, Nebraska, sugar beet factory closed for the season last week after making 885 barrels of granulated sugar.

A new business block, to cost \$200,000, is being contracted for at Phoenix, Arizona. It will be built by San Francisco capitalists.

Frank Williams and Frank Lewis, the famous LaSalle (Colorado) train robbers, have been sentenced by Judge Downer in the district court to thirteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Grain threshing has been going on at a lively rate in Larimer county, Wyoming, during the present spell of fine weather, but there is much of the harvest to be threshed yet.

In Nebraska the farmers are husking their corn, and the weather is favorable for drying the crop. A few farmers are selling their corn and oats at 20 cents a bushel, but they are renters. Farmers generally are holding on for higher prices.

In the United States circuit court at Carson, Nevada, the case of the United States government against United States Marshal Kelley's bondsmen to recover \$2000, judgment was rendered in favor of the government in the amount of \$498. Ex-Governor Adams was one of Kelley's bondsmen.

A fire broke out near the tunnel of the coal mines at Blossberg, New Mexico, recently. The flames were sucked into the tunnel and made their way inward toward the central workings, burning the track and timbers. These mines are very extensive and produce seventy-five cars of coal per day.

In the supreme court of Idaho on Tuesday the writs of mandamus against Auditor George, of Logan county, were applied for. The court remanded the matter to the district court of Logan county, which is now

in session, and which, in the opinion of the court, had original jurisdiction in the cases.

Hon. Silas Alexander, the newly appointed territorial secretary of New Mexico, has taken the oath of office. He has much to occupy his time as the legislature meets December 28th. Mr. Alexander is a native of Pennsylvania. He has been in the Rocky Mountains some fifteen years, first locating in San Juan, Col., and thence removing to Hillsboro, about twelve years ago.

Peter Logue has been killed in a mine at Aspen, Colorado. As the men were going down the ladder in the electric winze, a miner named John Murmain slipped and knocked Peter Logue off the ladder. Logue fell from between the third and fourth levels to the sixth level and rolled down the winze, to the seventh level, a distance of 375 feet. He was crushed all out of shape.

News has just been received at Albuquerque, New Mexico, that Elias D. Bergout, a well-known citizen of Kingman, a small town west of this city, in Arizona, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, severing the jugular vein. Although prospering, he was of a melancholy disposition and on several occasions threatened to take his life. He was undoubtedly temporarily insane when he killed himself. He leaves a wife.

Adjutant General Kennedy and Major Manford Smith have taken a flying trip over to the Indian reservation, says the *Aspen (Colorado) Times*, for the purpose of finding out whether the Redskins are on their reservation or killing game in Garfield county. They departed Sunday morning. The adjutant general has no hair on his head to lose, while the major's pompadour locks would be sadly missed, and it is to be hoped he will take no chances.

Another big strike was made in the Surprise mine at Cook's Peak, New Mexico, last week. It is said to be the biggest strike yet made in the district. A cave was broken into which is 800 feet long with ore the entire length of it. The ore runs 60 per cent lead and 8 ounces in silver per ton. Cook's Peak is one of the best camps in New Mexico, and the production of the mines there is increasing rapidly. The strikes which have been made there this year indicate that the mountains are full of caves of rich mineral.

A colony of twelve families, all English farmers, arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week direct from London, England, accompanied by A. F. Spaw, president and founder of the American Colonization company. They have purchased lands in the famous Rio Puerco valley near that city, and will enter largely into the fruit-raising business. Mr. Spaw expects a dozen more families from England by the next steamer. Those already there are a better class of emigrants than was expected and all have considerable money.

K. Kohlenturg, a homesteader near Eddy, New Mexico, realizes a net return of \$500 annually from his dairy. When the sage was plowed up last spring, he bought 100 stands of bees. They have not been allowed to swarm.

They have made fifty pounds of honey for each colony, but half of it only has been taken from them. The honey has sold readily at twenty cents a pound for comb, and twenty-five for extract, bringing \$500. There is only one piece of alfalfa near there, but when all those places are in alfalfa, the bees will do better.

AFTER RARE BOOKS.

It has been thought, or, rather, more correctly speaking, only fondly hoped, by the learned men throughout Christendom, that among the rubbishy chronicles of the Kalrouin there would some day be found the missing classics, the lost books of Euclid and Livy among others, says the *Fortnightly Review*. Indeed, in some of the more ancient books of travel on Morocco it is expressly stated that many of the manuscripts that were saved from the burning of the Alexandrian library were taken to Seville, Granada, and Fez. In weighing these statements I think it should be remembered that the Kalrouin was founded at the very least 100 years after the fire that was so disastrous to learning, and that these manuscripts would have had a lot of knocking about before they found a home on the shelves in the subterranean cellars of the Kalrouin. I think it possible on leaving Seville and Granada the Moors may have brought with them to Morocco many of the precious volumes which are known to have been in these libraries, but which have now disappeared.

For the last fifty years it has been the effort of every European minister accredited to Morocco to obtain some information regarding these treasures, but the sultan has always sturdily asserted that there were no books at all in the Kalrouin, or that they had crumbled into dust from age long centuries ago. My inquiries, though hardly in a measure commensurate with the labor and amount of time expended, were certainly more successful. There can be no two opinions as to the presence of a very large number of ancient manuscripts in the Kalrouin library, and these volumes—a creditable thing for the lazy and indolent Moors—are certainly the object of very great care. The trustees of the Kalrouin have a regular staff of custodians chosen from the university professors and teachers, who are charged with the safekeeping of the books, and the cellars are annually inspected, and the books repaired when the necessity arises. I should say that, but accidents of fire, in the future, when the library is thrown open, the manuscripts will be found in a very fair state of preservation.

Upon another point my informants all agreed. They said that in the library there are quite a number of books written in strange, unknown tongues. Generally, my gaulish Tholba friends asserted, they were written in Greek, but on my showing them a book in German they were unanimously of opinion that this was the language in which the volumes were written. So I am forced to the conclusion that our writing which is not Arabic is Greek to the Fukes and Tholba of Fez.

THE LIGHT that failed—the comet.

DEATHS.

BOWEN.—At Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah, November 29th, David M. Bowen, of asthma, of twelve years standing.

JORGESON.—At Emery, November 22nd, 1892, of typhoid fever, Othello, the 13-year old daughter of Lars O. and Eliza O. Jorgeson.

WALKER.—In Peco, Summit county, Utah, at 3 a. m. Nov. 24, 1892, after an illness of over six weeks, Edmund, son of Bishop Stephen and Lydia Walker, aged 11 years.

MELLOR.—At Fayette, Sanpete county, November 17th, 1892, John Mellor. Deceased was born February 10th, 1811, in the city of Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

ARNOLD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Hyrum Goff, in West Jordan, Salt Lake county, Utah, of general debility, Clarissa Arnold, born at Richland, Oswego county, N. Y., July 6th, 1815.

JONES.—Died, December 3rd, at 2:40 a. m., at Valley House Cottage of this city, Barbara totes, daughter of John and Barbara Morris; born May 22, 1831, at Abergele, North Wales; aged 55 years and 8 months.

ALDER.—In Franklin, Idaho, Sept. 23, 1892, George Alder. Deceased was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, January 19, 1818. He leaves a wife and one daughter besides a large circle of relatives and friends.

HARRIS.—At Emanets, Hancock county, Va., September 12, 1892, Harold Talmage, son of John W. and Indiana F. Harris after an illness of thirty-three days of typhoid fever. The deceased was born at Emanets, 1859. The Sistas, relatives and friends in the locality sympathize with the bereaved parents.

PETERSON.—Sister Harriet E. Peterson, aged 33, wife of Louis Peterson, of Bluff Dale, Salt Lake county, Utah, and daughter of William A. and Emma Ellis, died at 8:30 p. m. on Nov. 24th, 1892, after residence, after a fifteen months' ailment, caused by confinement; leaving a husband and seven children to mourn her departure.

PAXMAN.—In Nephi, Utah county, Utah, at 9 a. m., November 24th, 1892, Joseph Hyrum Paxman, aged 23 years. He was the son of President William and Ann Paxman. The father is absent from home on a missionary tour in behalf of the Sunday schools in Idaho. Joseph has been ailing for more than two years, and for a year past he has been laboring in the Manti Temple. He lived and died a very exemplary Latter-day Saint.

PACKER.—At Monterey, Mexico, July 15, 1892, James Packer. He was born Oct. 10, 1833, in Belmont county, Ohio, and gathered with the Saints in Illinois in 1855; was baptized soon after he was 9 years old; removed from Nauvoo in 1846 with his parents to Garden Grove, Iowa, and to Salt Lake City in 1850; was ordained a Seventy at Provo in an early day, was one of the first settlers in Franklin in 1860; went rail-roading in Weber canyon in 1868 on the Union Pacific and returned afterwards on the Utah Central, Utah Western, Utah & Northern, Canadian Pacific, Wyoming Central and died rail-roading in Mexico. Deceased leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter. He was one of the council of the Eighteenth quorum of Seventies, being ordained to this position in September, 1883, by S. H. Young.—[C.M.]

JORGESON.—At Emery, November 12, 1892, of typhoid fever, Lars O. Jorgeson, leaving a wife and five small children to mourn his departure.

Elder Jorgeson was born on the island of Fyen, Denmark, July 18th, 1831; baptized into the Church of Christ, and emigrated to Utah in 1852. Brother Jorgeson was ordained an Elder at Richfield, Sevier county, by S. C. Peterson in the year 1873. He was married June 27, 1874, at the settlement of Salt Lake City, to Eliza O. Christensen, of Spring City, Sanpete county. They made their home in Mayfield, Sanpete county, from which place he performed a two years' mission to the north-western states. In the spring of 1889 Brother Jorgeson and family moved to Emery, Emery county, at which place he was ordained a Priest and set apart as first Counselor to Bishop W. G. Potter, which position he held until death relieved him. Brother Jorgeson was always ready and willing to perform any benevolent act, and always reliable and punctual to duty. He was beloved by all who knew him and the citizens of Emery extend their sympathy to his bereaved wife and children.

NIELS C. ANDERSEN.

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED



JUNE 1850.

NO. 26.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1892.

VOL. XLV.

REMARKS

Made by President George G. Cannon,
at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City,
Utah, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

Brother H. S. Gowan's remarks have suggested some reflections, and I would like, if I can have the Spirit, to express them. I will read a little of the law of Moses to be found in the 21st chapter of Exodus:

And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life for life.

Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot.

Burning for burning, wound for wound, stripes for stripes.

Now I will read to you the law of the Gospel on these points as revealed and taught by Jesus:

Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne:

Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King.

Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

But let your communication be, Yes, yes; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you:

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

For if ye love them which love you,

what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?

And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so?

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

In these verses that I have read in your hearing are found the two laws. One is a law that was given to a people just emerging from slavery and bondage, a degraded people, incapable of receiving any higher law than that of retaliation. It may be called a law of carnal commandments. They were not able to receive the higher law of the Gospel, and this law of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" was given unto them by their lawgiver, Moses. The reasons for it are very evident. Those who have traced the history of the children of Israel after they emerged from Egypt can readily understand how apparently incapable they were of comprehending the higher law which Jesus taught in the words that I have read in your hearing. They were a people who could not rise to the comprehension of doing good for evil, of returning kindness for unkindness. As soon as they emerged from Egypt, notwithstanding the many manifestations of God's kindness and of His miraculous power which they witnessed, they were ready to turn round and stone Moses. They asked him if there were not graves enough in the land of Egypt that he should bring them and their children into the wilderness to perish. After they had been led through the Red Sea and delivered by the power of God; after they had had water brought forth from the rock; after they had had quails sent to them; after manna itself, the food of heaven, had been sent to them for their daily sustenance; even then they were ready to stone the man through whom God did these mighty works, and they had no confidence apparently in Moses beyond his supplying their daily wants. To such people this law of retaliation was given. But Jesus came, and He taught a higher law; He taught the law of the Gospel, the law that pertains to the celestial kingdom of God—a law which, if obeyed, would lift men nearly to the level of angels. That law was that they should return good for evil, kindness for unkindness; that they should pray for those who despitefully used them; that they should be generous even to those who injured them; that they should salute their enemies and show favor

unto them; for if they did not do this they were no better than the publicans.

As Latter-day Saints, we are under this law. God requires us to practice these principles that Jesus taught, and unless we do so we are not the children of God, we are not Latter-day Saints. We may call ourselves by the holiest of titles; we may vaunt our religion to the skies; we may declare that we have had communion with God, and have been ministered to by holy angels, and have had revelations from Him; but I say to you today in this congregation, unless we live up to these principles which Jesus taught, we are not the true disciples of the Son of God, and we will be found wanting in the day of the Lord Jesus. We cannot return hate for hate and be justified in doing so. We cannot return evil for evil and expect God to sustain us in doing it. I do not care who the men are that indulge in that spirit, I say to you, my brethren and sisters, this day, in the presence of God, that if they do this they will lose the Spirit of God. That Spirit will withdraw itself from them and they will be left in darkness. There is no justification for any such thing. On the contrary, all the words of God pronounce against such a spirit and feeling. I cannot speak evil of my brother and be justified in doing it. I cannot do wrong to my brother, no matter what his wrong may be to me, and be justified. God will not sustain me in it, neither will He you. Those who do this may think they have justification for it, but they cannot, in the spirit of the Gospel, have any such justification.

I wanted to bear my testimony to this, in line with the teachings that Brother Gowan and Brother James H. Anderson have given to us this afternoon. I know that their teachings are correct, and I believe, just as Brother Gowan has stated, that men who have endured many trials and passed through many ordeals, will, if they are not careful, lose the Spirit of God and get into darkness, and be led astray, and imagine that they are justified before the Lord in taking the course that they do take. It is for each one of us to live so humbly and so meekly before the Lord that we shall not grieve His Holy Spirit and not offend our brothers and our sisters; and maintain their fellowship, their God without grieving the Spirit of God, and he will have to answer for it. Can I, in my position, do this with

*good feeling and their faith for us. If we felt as we should do, rather than offend one of "these little ones" we would get down on our knees before them and confess our wrongs to them. Jesus warned the people in His day on this point. Says He: "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." No man can offend the humblest member of the family of my humble brethren? No, I cannot. It is as obligatory upon me, or upon President Woodruff, or upon President Smith, or upon any of the Twelve Apostles, as it is upon the humblest member in the Church, not to offend, not to grieve, not to wound our brethren and our sisters, either in thought, word or act. God requires this of us, and we must comply with that requirement or we shall grieve His Holy Spirit and it will depart from us. You know what Paul has said about charity:

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

I desire to bear my testimony in accord with the testimony of my brethren who have spoken, and to draw a distinction in your minds between the law of Moses, given to an ignorant and a degraded people, and the law of Jesus, given to His disciples, and given to us in these days, that we may know the difference and be led by the Spirit to take the right course before Him. I pray God that this may be the case with all of us, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

There has been nothing to excite particular attention in the courts today. In Judge Zane's department the first matter called up was that of the American Publishing Co. vs. the Fisher Brewing Co., which yesterday looked like going over for the term. This morning, however, rather than risk so great a delay, Attorney Rawlins consented to the case being finished before eleven jurors, as there was not the least prospect of the sick jurymen returning. Therefore the trial went on with the taking of further testimony. The arguments may finish today; at all events, the case should go to the jury not later than Friday, if no more unforeseen obstacles block the way.

CANNOT PROCEED TODAY.

The case mentioned in yesterday's News as having begun before Judge Anderson, as referee, had to be continued until tomorrow (or longer if need be) in consequence of counsel engaged in it being occupied in Judge Zane's court today.

A RELEASE FROM THE "PEN."

A convict whose term in the peni-

tentiary has expired was set free this morning. He was Michael Murphy, convicted at Ogden of housebreaking, and sentenced on December 8th, 1890, to two years and six months' imprisonment.

IN A NEW CHARACTER.

Ex-Warden Sam Parsons has not been long out of a job. He left the penitentiary last week to make room for his successor there. Now he has received the appointment of a deputy marshal, at the hands of Marshal Benton, and will take up his abode at Provo. Sam is no stranger there, and his return will be welcomed by a host of old friends.

THE ALLEGED HORSETHIEVES.

An account was given in Monday's News of the chase after two alleged horse thieves, and their subsequent capture by Deputy Marshal Will Goodsell and a man in the employ of Messrs. Mount and Griffin, coal dealers of this city. The accused men are William Golden and James T. McMurray. They were brought down from the penitentiary this morning to have a hearing before Commissioner Greenman; but, waiving examination, they were held to answer to the grand jury in a bond of \$500 each. Golden's relatives live somewhere in Iowa, and his greatest anxiety appears to be to keep from them the tidings of his present trouble. It is evident, however, that he is a man possessed of considerable gait, as he begged of Mr. Mount, one of the prosecutors, to "go his bond." But Mr. Mount couldn't see the force of it, and in default of finding sureties the defendants will have to spend Christmas and New Years in the penitentiary.

THE HORSE WAS SHOT.

A short time ago J. H. Carboneite and E. F. Hart hired a horse and outfit from Thos. McEvoy's livery stables. It is alleged that while they had the animal out it got so badly injured that the owner was obliged to have it shot; and he now claims \$200 as damages in Commissioner Greenman's court. The case was set for hearing today.

SUITS FILED.

W. S. McCornick brought suit today in the Third District court against John G. Morrison to recover \$6824.68 (with interest at the rate of 1 per cent), money lent.

Francis Fritsch and M. R. Wyker are plaintiffs and Jennie Holcomb, J. F. Pender and G. C. Shaffer the defendants in a suit to recover about \$160 on a promissory note, with interest.

Abraham Jeffs and Elmer E. Merritt today filed an action against John R. Howard and wife in the Third District court. The suit is brought to have a certain conveyance made by Howard to his wife set aside upon the ground that the transfer was made to prevent the property from being applied upon a judgment which the plaintiffs have heretofore secured against the first named defendant for \$2250.

Peter Bossard has also entered a suit in the Third District Court against George W. Gill and demands judgment against the defendant for \$6500. Bossard alleges that he was employed

by Gill as a mining expert to examine and report in the French language upon the Northern Chief mining property, and in the event that the property was sold he was to receive \$5000 as his compensation. He alleges that the mine has been sold but that he has not received his money. The remaining \$1800 is alleged to be due for similar services on the Centennial Eureka mine.

A LEGAL VISITOR.

Judge Macmillan, county attorney of Ogden, was a visitor at the Third District court this morning.

This has been a thin morning for the local newspapers within the radius of the courts. Chief Justice Zane, on taking his seat at 10 o'clock, found awaiting him a Canadian named Henry Fares who, having taken up his residence permanently in Summit county, was anxious to share in the advantages of American citizenship. His honor put to the applicant the usual string of questions, which were answered satisfactorily, and Clerk McMillan then administered the oath, calling upon Mr. Fares to "renounce for ever all allegiance" to Queen Victoria, of whom he is a subject.

MAY FINISH TODAY.

The case of the American Publishing company, vs. the Fisher Brewing company, which has enjoyed a monopoly of the Third District court during the past week, was then taken up once more. It may go to the jury late today; but surely have been the ups and downs witnessed since the trial of the action began, that it is hardly safe to predict far ahead in regard to the ultimatum.

A TEMPORARY STOP.

The litigation over the promissory notes which was opened before Judge Anderson, as referee, two days ago, has been delayed owing to Attorneys Rawlins and Critchlow being engaged in doing battle for the Fisher Brewing company in Judge Zane's court. When this is done with the hearing before the referee will be resumed.

SATURDAY'S MOTIONS.

Tomorrow is "motion day" in Judge Zane's court. It, however, the original arrangement is carried out the case of the Banks against County Collector Hardy will be called for hearing.

WILL VISIT WASHINGTON.

Ex-Marshall Parsons expects to reach Washington next Monday. He has gone there partly on business.

SHORT ORDERS BY JUDGE ZANE.

In the case of Parker and Dupue vs. the Metropolitan Investment Company (default), a decree was entered in favor of the plaintiffs.

Rachel Hamlin vs. George Hamlin. This case was dismissed.

The suit of Margaret A. Erickson vs. Albert T. Erickson was, by consent of counsel, referred to Judge Anderson to report findings of facts, etc., to the court.

TWO DIVORCE SUITS.

Annie Fields this morning filed a suit for divorce in the Third District Court against her husband, Charles E. Fields.

The parties were married at Eastport City, Maine, in September, 1880, and the grounds alleged in the complaint are cruelty and failure to provide. The plaintiff mentions the names of three unmarried women, former servants in the household, to whom the defendant made indecent proposals, and says that by reason of his several acts of cruelty she has been in constant fear of him and can no longer live with him. For a period of more than two years past, she states, her husband has, by his idleness and profligacy, neglected to provide for her the common necessities of life and compelled her to support herself and minor children, which she has done by her own earnings as clerk in a store. There is issue of the marriage, Rosa M. Field, aged 11, and Abner George, aged 9.

G. W. Boyd is the plaintiff's attorney.

THE OTHER SUFFERER.

Emma Yider vs. John David Yider. This is another divorce suit filed today in which the plaintiff is represented by Attorneys Richards & Moyle.

The marriage of the parties took place in this city in February, 1876, and there are now living, as issue of the marriage, Charles D., born January 11th, 1877; Lewis W., born June 28th, 1877; Annie E., born October 9th, 1878; Albert V., born November 10th, 1880; Benjamin H., born September 10th, 1882; and Ernest, born September 20th, 1884. On May 6th, 1886, the complaint recites, defendant was adjudged by the Probate court of Davis county to be insane, and he has ever since been confined in the Provo asylum, his insanity being (plaintiff alleges) incurable. Her husband, for more than two years prior to May 6th, 1886, though able-bodied and capable, having been in the constant receipt of sufficient wages, wilfully neglected to provide for herself and family the bare necessities of life. In March, 1884, he abandoned her without cause, and continued to live apart from her for more than a year immediately before he became insane.

Plaintiff asks for the custody of the minor children, and that a guardian *ad litem* be appointed to represent her in this action.

THAT'S BUSINESS.

The new U. S. Marshal has evidently made up his mind that the apartments reserved for his deputies in the Dooly building shall not be converted into a temporary resting-place for individuals having no good reason for calling there during any portion of the day or night. The following pen and ink notice on a large sheet of cardboard has been affixed to the panel of the door: "No lounging about these rooms. They are for deputies. Please keep out. I. A. Benton, Marshal." The inscription is written in such a large, bold hand that he who runs may read.

The Colorado Iron Works company through its Chicago office, has secured the contract for the machinery for a large nickel smelting plant, consisting of engines, boilers, water jacket furnaces, dryers, concentrating mill, wire rope tramway, etc., to be erected on the property of the International Nickel Mining company at Riddles, Ore.

PROVO LETTER.

Provo, Dec. 7.—In county court yesterday, in response to a petition from citizen of Mepleton precinct, Selectmen Holdaway and Jones recommended the establishment of a new county road in said precinct, as soon as the petitioners should file with the county clerk a grant of the right of way of such a road, signed by the respective land owners concerned. The report was adopted.

Judge Jones and Selectman Holdaway reported that material was on the ground, and Andrews Brothers would soon commence work on the new iron bridge which is to span Provo river, on the county road northwest of the city. The five hundred dollars, the committee further reported, which had been appropriated, had been spent in paying freight and in changing the course of the river. Another \$500 was asked for. The report was accepted and the requested appropriation made.

Deputy Marshal B. Bachman yesterday sold at auction to V. L. Halliday, the Central building for \$8,000. It is understood that Mr. Halliday purchased the building for other parties. The building was sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of the builders, amounting to \$9,234.61. The structure is a solid stone and brick one; but is incomplete. It was erected by the Central Building company on property belonging to the Brigham Young Academy. The company had expected to build the building to raise money for its completion, but owing to a cloud in the title, were unable to do so. Had the building been completed as contemplated, the First district court would have been located there. It is uncertain as to what will now be done with the building.

Alfred J. Devy and Sarah E. Marsh, of Alpine, were on Monday evening made man and wife by Bishop John E. Booth.

David E. Robertson and Rhoda E. Snell of Spanish Fork, have taken out a license signifying their intent to marry.

The following apportionment of county school funds has been made by Superintendent E. A. Wilson: Provo, \$1806; Springville, \$887; Spanish Fork, \$1087; Lake Shore, \$208; Benjamin, \$193; Salem, \$276; Payson, \$340; Spring Lake, \$61; Santaquin, \$305; Goshen, \$176; Fairfield, \$58; Cedar Fort, 69; Lehi, \$372; Alpine, \$168; American Fork, \$728; Pleasant Grove, \$674; Vineyard, \$58; Lake View, 92; Provo Bench, \$158; Thistle, 63; Clinton, \$73; Tucker, \$77; P. V. Junction, \$20; Mepleton, \$166; the total, \$8,909.

Herry Boesherd arrived home from his German mission last night, looking well and feeling well. He has been gone about a year. He returned sooner than he had expected on account of the illness of his wife.

The fall of snow for this season of the year has been very heavy in Utah valley. There is now about a foot of snow on the ground, and it still falls.

The board of education held a session last night. Trustee Hardy reported that the Mountain school was in a very bad condition. The adobles

were falling out of the wall, he said; the coal shed was broken and coal was disappearing; and to cap the climax, the school house was used in the evening by the big boys and girls for sparking. The committee on sites and buildings was instructed to look into the matter.

There is no unusual commotion on account of the school election. The non-partisan nominations of Friday evening will probably all be ratified.

Provo, Dec. 8.—The county court yesterday resolved to establish a poor farm. Selectman Holdaway was authorized to purchase the land and make other necessary arrangements.

Mr. Rob Irvine and Miss Dora Davis were united in the bonds of matrimony on Wednesday evening by Judge Dusenberry, at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was witnessed by a select circle of relatives and friends. The presents were choice and appropriate. The groom is the son of Mr. R. R. Irvine of Irvine & Barney, and is universally respected. He has many friends in Salt Lake City, where he resided until within a couple of years, as well as in this city. Mrs. Irvine is especially noted for her sunny disposition and musical talent. Her circle of friends is large. We wish them joy and prosperity.

The second tail of the Young Men's Social Club is to be given at the Opera House on Friday evening.

The I. O. O. F. lodge of this city have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. E. Ford, N. G.; H. E. Rawlings, V. G.; Soren Christensen, secretary; R. D. Sutton, treasurer; John A. Brown, trustee. The order appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect in honor of Peter Monson, of Benjamin, a brother who recently died.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Edward A. Clark and Cecelia Oakly of Springville and James E. Snyder and Lelia Meacham of Provo.

Sick and indigent tramps are becoming numerous. One has made his appearance in Lehi with his feet frozen, and another applied to the county court yesterday for a railroad pass to get out of the country, which was granted him.

Alma Andrews, Salzenus Gardner and J. E. Wilkins of Spanish Fork were tendered receptions by their friends on Wednesday evening in honor of their departing for the United States to preach the gospel. They went to Salt Lake City yesterday.

We are having some bitter cold nights. The ice cuts will doubtless soon commence work.

OGDEN ITEMS.

Work on the Royal Alfred, one of the promising claims of the Ogden Canyon Mining & Milling company, will be resumed today.

The school election takes place today. Judge Leonard has issued an address calling upon every honest voter to stand by his agreement to shun politics in school matters.

Work at the gas wells is progressing with great rapidity and the derricks will soon be in place and ready for the machinery which is expected to arrive almost any day.

Henry Williams and Lou Turner "Sailor Kid," have signed an agreement for a fifty round contest to be fought Dec. 19. The place of fighting is not decided on.

Judge Miner has made no appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clerk McClure and may not do so for some time yet. It is almost assured that Keener S. Boreman will be appointed. Nearly every member of the bar has signed the petition in his favor.

Judge Miner has appointed Keener S. Boreman, clerk of the Fourth district court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles H. McClure, the appointment to take effect on December 1st. The appointment was made as a result of a petition signed by almost every member of this bar.

J. H. Meyers, by his attorney, Abbott R. Hayward, commenced suit against the Ogden City board of education for \$375.85. The case is the outcome of the financial troubles of John Hedderman, sub-contractor on the Grant avenue school building, which occupied so much of the time of the board some time ago.

In about two weeks Hoag Sling and Chan Pao Kwal, who left Ogden last week for San Francisco to attend some business matters in connection with the Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair, will sail for China for the purpose of superintending the shipment of materials and workmen necessary for the construction of the Chinese building.

Dan Maguire, chief of the mineral and archeological departments of the exhibit Utah will make at the World's Fair, returned home yesterday morning from Southern Utah, where he has been for two weeks collecting specimens. His trip was a most successful and interesting one, and an immense amount of beautiful specimens of mineral and archeological relics were gathered. Mr. Maguire will return to the extremely productive field this afternoon and be gone several days.

At the meeting of the board of education the teachers of the public schools asked that they be allowed their regular salaries during the Christmas holidays. The petition was laid upon the table. One hundred and seventy-three students petitioned for two weeks' vacation during the holidays. The petition met with the same fate. The schools will close on Friday, December 23rd, and resume their labors on Wednesday, January 4th, making a twelve-day vacation.

Deputy United States Marshal Gill will this morning bring J. P. Jones up from the penitentiary to plead before Judge Miner to an indictment charging him with adultery with Mrs. Minnie Trating, formerly of this city, but now living in Portland, Oregon. When being taken to Salt Lake on Monday night Jones broke down and sobbed like a child. He claims that his wife, who made the complaint that placed him behind the bars, was influenced by a certain real estate man against whom Mrs. Trating obtained a judgment in the district court on a real estate transaction.

Last Friday evening Messrs. R. W. Emmett and A. T. Watson, Superintendent Bancroft's chief clerk, went

out on a shooting trip to Oaale, about 200 miles south of Ogden. On Sunday morning the hunters got lost in the desert, and from that time until 8 o'clock yesterday morning they had been wandering about through the snow. The horses were turned loose to find their way as best they could, while Messrs. Emmett and Watson, with the teamster whom they had employed, walked the desert over in an attempt to reach civilization. They reached Ogden on the D. & R. G. at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Within the next few days one of the biggest consignments of whalebone in its natural state ever sent across the continent will arrive in Ogden from San Francisco and be transferred to either the Union Pacific or the Rio Grande Western, or probably part to both roads, for New York, Paris and Bremen. The shipment is valued at \$1,000,000 and is the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling company and came off the whaling bark, Beluga, Myer D. Hume, Agenor and America, which arrived in San Francisco last week. The bone is the teeth of the whale, and a fair-sized front molar is worth about \$50. In every whale's jaw there are 475 teeth, and one good sized jaw is worth a deal of money.

The hearing in the damage suit for Oliver C. Myers vs. the Union Pacific occupied nearly the entire day in the Fourth District court yesterday, and will be resumed this morning. Myers claims \$20,800 damages for a broken thigh, sustained near King Hill, Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line in December, 1890, by falling from the top of a car. At the time mentioned he was in the employ of the Union Pacific as freight brakeman, running west from Pocatello. When going up a heavy grade near King Hill the train on which the plaintiff was working broke in two, as he claims, and in order to save the rear section Myers, acting under instructions, climbed to the top of the car, without a ladder, and tried to set the brakes. Suddenly one of the chains which tightens the brakes broke and the brakeman was thrown to the ground, sustaining serious injuries.

John Bolognese, an Italian gardener, aged about sixty years, met with a terrible death on Twenty-fourth street, opposite Lester Park, yesterday morning. Shortly before the accident occurred the horse, which the deceased was driving, became frightened while being driven down Jefferson avenue and broke the shaft of the wagon to which he was attached. Bolognese repaired the broken shaft and proceeded down Twenty-fourth street, when the horse became frightened for a second time and again ran away. Bolognese held the animal by the reins and was walking behind him. He was dragged up against a tree, knocked down and two wheels of the wagon passed over the Italian's body. He was also badly cut about the head, the brains oozing out of one of the wounds. The horse was caught in the vicinity of the Rio Grande Western freight department. Passers by carried Bolognese into a neighboring butcher shop, where he died shortly afterwards. Surgeons were summoned to the scene but could do nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man. The deceased

was a widower and has a son residing at Nampa, Idaho, who was notified of his father's sudden taking off. Larkin & Ben took charge of the remains and will await the arrival of the boy, when the remains will be disposed of. Bolognese was well known as an industrious man and a good citizen.

Sheriff Belpas returned yesterday from Honeyville, Box Elder county, bringing with him the horse, cart and harness taken from Graham's livery stable on Saturday last, which had been left at a farm near there late Saturday night by a meanly dressed and rather suspicious looking individual. The fellow made a pretense of going back to Honeyville, about two miles distance from the ranch, for his mail and never put in an appearance again. The sheriff left Ogden early Thursday morning and successfully traced the outfit. Nothing had been disturbed in the cart. A story comes from Malad, Idaho, which has some connection with the affair and if true casts some light upon the peculiar actions of the man who hired the rig at Graham's. On Monday morning a man giving his name as Thompson paid a hackman \$15 for driving him over from Logan to Malad and an additional \$10 for getting him there in good time. Thompson represented himself as an officer in search of an escaped convict named Dudley, sent to the penitentiary for eight years for cattle stealing. Upon arriving in Malad the self-styled deputy arrested a man whom he claimed to be Dudley and sent him back to Logan, he himself, leaving for the south. On Tuesday Thompson and a man whose description answers to that of the man who drove away in Graham's cart were seen in the vicinity of Malad being well mounted and leading a pack animal. They were making for the west. Thompson is a hard man and escaped from the penitentiary nearly two weeks ago. It is believed by the officers that his companion was Dudley, who is said to have escaped, the fact of which is being kept secret by the prison officials.

A FAILURE IN EDUCATION.

(Forum.)

When one reviews the course of instruction in schools and colleges with the intention of discovering how much of it contributes directly to the development of reasoning power, one cannot but be struck with the very small portion of time expressly devoted to this all-important object. No amount of *memorizer* study of languages or of the natural sciences and no attainments in arithmetic will protect a man or woman—except imperfectly through a certain indirect cultivation of general intelligence—from succumbing to the first plausible delusion or sophism he or she may encounter. No amount of such studies will protect one from believing in astrology, or theosophy, or free silver, or strikes, or boycotts, or in the persecution of Jews or Mormons, or in the violent exclusion of non-union men from employment. One is fortified against the acceptance of unreasonable propositions only by skill in determining facts through observation and experience, by practice in comparing facts or

groups of facts, and by the unvarying habit of questioning and verifying allegations, and of distinguishing between facts and inferences from facts, and between a true cause and an antecedent event. One must have direct training and practice in logical speech and writing before he can be quite safe against specious rhetoric and imaginative oratory. Many popular delusions are founded on the commonest of fallacies—this preceded that, therefore, his cause d that; or, in shorter phrase, what preceded caused. For example: I was sick; I took such and such a medicine and became well; therefore, the medicine cured me. During the Civil War the government issued many millions of paper money, and some men became very rich; therefore the way to make all men richer must be to issue from the government presses an indefinite amount of paper money. The wages of American workmen are higher than those of English in the same trades; protection has been the policy of the United States and approximate free trade the policy of England; therefore high tariffs cause high wages. Bessemer steel is much cheaper now than it was twenty years ago; therefore has been a tariff tax on Bessemer steel in the United States for the past twenty years; therefore the tax cheapened the steel. England, France and Germany are civilized and prosperous nations; they have enormous public debts; therefore a public debt is a public blessing. He must carry (thurs)spear and wear stout armor who can always expose and resist this fallacy. It is not only the uneducated or the little educated who are vanquished by it. There are many educated people who have little better protection against delusive and sophisms than the uneducated; for the employment that their education, though prolonged and elaborate, was still not of a kind to train their judgment and reasoning powers.

DEATH OF HON. S. S. FENN.

Hon. Stephen S. Fenn, ex-delegate to Congress from Idaho, died in the insane asylum at Blackfoot, yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He represented that state when a territory for two consecutive terms, beginning in 1875 and ending in 1879. He was not conspicuous for the qualities which make a great statesman, but he was a singularly brave, upright man with many warm friends and enemies and a goodly streak of hard sense and practical ability. He was always on the best of terms with Utah's delegate and was ever on hand to do anything for Utah. In politics he was a Democrat, though his son, who was speaker of the last house in the Idaho legislature, is a Republican. That his days should be spent in refuge for the insane will be as surprising as regretful to many who knew him.

The wire cable for the Yellow Jacket mine arrived at its destination last week, says the *Sal. on City Recorder*. It was taken in from Challis by the company's pack train and required twenty-four mules. It is estimated that it cost the company \$1200 to convey this cable from Challis to the mine.

MORTALITY STATEMENT.

Population (estimated), 60,000. Annual death rate per 1000 in 1930.	
Accidents.....	3
Alcoholism.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1
Asphyxiation.....	1
Berkley, C. Capillary.....	2
Cancer.....	3
Child Birth.....	3
Cholera Infantum.....	2
Consumption.....	1
Convulsions.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4
Epilepsy.....	2
Heart Disease.....	9
Heart Failure.....	9
Lung Disease.....	1
Liver Disease.....	1
Meningitis.....	1
Meningitis - Cerebro-Spinal.....	1
Of Land.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Presla.....	2
Rheumatism.....	1
Scorpion.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Pneumonia Broncho.....	2
Scarlet Fever.....	7
Scute debility.....	4
Typhoid Fever.....	4
Typhoid pneumonia.....	1
Ulcero.....	1
Uremia.....	1
Unknown.....	1
Total.....	52

AGE.		Male	Female	White	Colored	Un- coupled	Total
Under 1 year.....		1	1	2	1	1	6
Between 1 year and 5 years.....		1	1	2	1	1	6
"	5 " 10 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	10 " 20 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	20 " 30 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	30 " 40 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	40 " 50 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	50 " 60 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	60 " 70 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	70 " 80 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	80 " 90 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
"	90 " 100 ".....	1	1	2	1	1	6
Unknown.....		1	1	2	1	1	6
Total.....		41	41	82	41	41	164

Stillborn (not included in death rate) 5.
Residents of the city (1 year and over) 54;
non-residents (under 1 year) 10; unknown, 4;
total 68.
Physicians in attendance at 52 deaths; no
physicians in attendance at 16 deaths; total, 68.
Received for interment from points outside
of city limits, 19.

A WORD AS TO HEALTH.

Editor Deseret News: I am aware that you will not permit the use of your reading columns for the advertisement of any quack remedy or nostrum from which the inventors or manufacturers derive wealth through the impressions made upon the afflicted or the gullible; yet I believe you have an ardent desire to give publicity to anything that is calculated to lighten or prevent the ill of mortality. Hence I venture to say a word with reference to a treatment that is already well known to many of your readers, and comes recommended by endorsements of the highest character. I refer to the remedy explained in Dr. Hall's health pamphlet, alluded to and advocated further in the work edited by Dr. Hall himself, and published by Dr. Hall himself, and locally explained and sold by George Goddard of this city.

Those who are qualified to speak understandingly on the subject—I allude now to many leading and influential members of this community—declare the treatment is the very

opposite of a medical humbug, that it dispenses with the use of drugs and poisons, that it deals naturally and philosophically with disease the germs of which may be latent in apparently the most healthy organism; and therefore that it devotes upon the press to play the part of benefactors by removing in this instance the prejudice with which the majority of mankind are now inclined to investigate remedies presented for popular acceptance.

Those to whom the treatment is revealed enter into a pledge not to divulge it; yet it would seem to be no great secret for you have doubtless read that it has been tried with eminent success in the cholera hospitals of Europe. This much is freely stated: it attacks and prevents disease in a manner such as no drug medication can attain, and depends for much of its initial popularity on the fact that it does away with the swallowing and the taking into the system of noxious poisons. To a community so opposed to excess of medicines as ours, this feature, I apprehend, will prove in the outset a strong commendation; and, judging by my own experience, and in the face of the testimonial evidence, I do not lightly lend the use of their means for such purposes, I cannot but entertain the belief that a great and highly efficacious system of health treatment has been played within reach.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

GOULD'S WILL

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—An abstract of the will and codicils of the late Jay Gould was given to the press today by Judge Dillon, counsel for the executors and who stated that it was full and complete. Also that it had not been determined when or where it would be presented for probate.

The original will was dated Dec. 24, 1885. Gould on the 14th day of February, 1889, executed the first codicil, making such changes as became necessary by the death of his wife. The second and third codicils were executed on the 21st of November, 1892. Taking the will and codicils together the following accurate and full summary is made:

To his sister, Mrs. Northrop and daughter's the three lots in Camden N. J., on which they live, also a bequest to Mrs. Northrop of \$25,000 and the further sum of \$2,000 annually during her life. A similar bequest of \$25,000 and an annuity of \$2,000 is made to each of his sisters, Mrs. Anna G. Hugh and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Paten and to his brother William Gould.

To his daughter Helen M. Gould he gives the house in which he lived, 570 Fifth avenue, and all the contents.

To his son Edwin he gives in full, simple and absolute the house at No. 1 East Forty-seventh street with all the contents therein; to his daughter Helen he made a specific bequest of his portrait painted by Herkimer. He also gives to his daughter Helen, until the youngest child shall arrive at age, the use of his residence at Irvington, commonly called "Lyndhurst," free of taxes, and all the contents therein; and also the sum of \$8000 per month, stating that this is to be in expectation that the minor children, Annie and Frank J., as well as his son Howard,

will, during the period above provided for, make their home with Helen. To his name-ake and grandson, Jay Gould, son of George J. Gould, he gives the sum of \$500,000 to be held in trust for said son by George J. Gould, with authority to apply the same to the support and education of said grandson, and pay one-fourth of the same to him at the age of twenty-five years, one-fourth at the age of thirty, and the remainder, half, at thirty-five, with power to pay the same at earlier periods at the discretion of his father.

To his son George J. Gould, he makes a bequest substantially in the following words:

"My beloved son, George J. Gould, having developed remarkable business ability, and having for the past five years taken entire charge of all my difficult interests, I hereby fix the value of his services at \$5,000,000, payable as follows: \$500,000 in cash, less the amount advanced by me for the purchase of a house for him on Fifth avenue, New York; \$500,000 in Missouri Pacific 6 per cent mortgage bonds; \$500,000 in St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway company consolidated 5 per cent bonds; \$500,000 in Missouri Pacific railroad trust 5 per cent bonds; 10,000 shares of Western Union stock, and 10,000 shares of the Missouri Pacific stock, all to be taken and treated as worth par."

He appoints as executors and trustees of his will his sons George J. Gould, Edwin Gould and Howard Gould and Helen H. Gould, with provision that in case a vacancy shall happen by death or otherwise Frank J. Gould is to be an executor and trustee when he shall reach the age of twenty-one years, and in case of another vacancy he appoints his daughter Anna Gould to fill such vacancy when she shall reach the age of twenty-one years. No bonds are to be required of the executors and trustees. George J. Gould and Helen H. Gould are appointed guardians of Anna M. Gould and Frank J. Gould during their minority.

All the rest of the estate devised and bequeathed to said executors and trustees in trust, the first to divide the same into six equal parts or shares, and to hold and invest one of such shares for cash for each of the said children, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, Frank J. Gould, Helen M. Gould and Anna Gould, with the authority to collect and receive and apply the income thereof to each child for life, with power to each to dispose of the same by will in favor of their issue, and in case of death without issue the share of the one dying shall go to the surviving brothers and sisters and to the issue of the deceased child. He directs that no deduction shall be made by reason of any gifts or advancements heretofore made to, or for any of his children.

In case of difference of opinion among the executors and trustees, managing the estate, he directs that as long as there are five executors and trustees the decision of four shall be conclusive, and when four the decision of three shall be conclusive; with the further provision in the codicil of November 21, 1892, as follows:

"To better protect and conserve the values of my properties I direct and provide that shares of any railway or

other incorporated companies, at any time held by my executors and trustees, shall always be voted by them or by proxies, at all corporate meetings as a unit. And in case my said executors and trustees do not concur as to how such stock shall be voted, then in view of the fact my son George J. Gould for years had the management of my said properties and familiar with them and with other like properties, I direct and provide in such event that his judgment shall control, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to vote said shares in person or by proxy in such manner as his judgment shall dictate."

There is a provision in the will that the property of his daughter is for their sole and separate use, free from any estate control of their husbands, and prohibiting all disposition of the same by any legal or by the way of anticipation or otherwise. There is a provision that if any of the children shall marry without the consent of the majority of the executors and trustees, the share allotted to such child shall be reduced one-half and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the state of New York would take the same, as if the testator had died intestate.

A SNOW STORM.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—Within a space of a hundred miles of Omaha last night the storm partook of the nature of a blizzard, although the temperature was moderate. For fourteen hours snow fell in driving clouds, carried along by a stiff gale from the north. Reports received here today indicate a general blockade. In the city traffic generally is suspended and electric street car lines are so thoroughly blocked that it will be at least two days before they run again. But few serious accidents are reported. The Burlington east-bound flyer collided with a light engine four miles west of South Omaha and both engines were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman escaped injury, but William E. Booth, of Troy, N. Y., was stealing a ride on a mail car and had both legs so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation. He may die. The Chicago & Northwestern west-bound flyer was derailed near Council Bluffs and delayed several hours, but no one was injured. The storm has abated, but the temperature is falling.

THE STORM ABATES.

ST. JOE, Mo., Dec. 7.—Two trains from Denver on the Rock Island are snowbound, one at Phillipsburg, Kan., and the other at Holton, Kan. Grand Island reports one blocked train at Hanover. The Santa Fe reports traffic on the line not seriously impeded by the snowstorm in Kansas. The trains are late, however. Dispatches at midnight state that the storm has abated. NO CASUALTIES REPORTED IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—The first real blizzard of the winter in Kansas has been sweeping over the State for the past twenty-four hours. High winds have blown the snow into huge drifts in the northern part of the State, and all the railroads traversing that section are either completely blocked or suffering severely. As

far as can be learned there has been no loss of life or beast by the storm.

ROOFS BLOWN OFF.

CAMDEN, Ark., Dec. 7.—A heavy windstorm last night blew off the roof of the public school building and a portion of the county court house was demolished. There was no loss of life. Many miles of fences were destroyed and numerous small buildings were blown down.

A TEXAS CYCLONE.

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 7.—A cyclone passed through the northwest portion of the county yesterday. The six-year-old daughter of Hank Whaley, colored, was killed and several other people were injured. Much damage was done to property.

RIEMS FROM MILLARD.

Millard county with her vast area and genial climate, owing to her limited water supply has been considered slow, but there are signs that warrant the prediction that she is going to "get there" all the same. Early settlements were only possible upon the small mountain streams on the east side of the county. Later several heroic efforts were made to dam the Beaver river, and plant the city of "Deseret," but time after time the treacherous quicksands in the river bed gave way, and the toil and hunger-planted dam went with the mighty stream, leaving scores of families without a prospect for bread, except as they scattered through the land among those who had not made the venture. This happened so often that the name of "Deseret" was whispered in derision of those who had once settled there. But undaunted men again went down to subdue the land, and with poverty and prayers they worked the woven willows in the water, checked the current, and waded their little farms, pointed with welcoming pride to their labors, and felt safe in what they had accomplished. But the insidious enemy was again at work, and would have again wrought ruin, had not friends and capital come to the rescue and scientifically put a substantial dam miles above the old location, necessitating an immense outlay of money and labor for canals and ditches, but giving security and future homes for thousands. Deseret with its neighboring settlements is there, and flourishing. We speak of them now with respect; they answer with a smile and hint at our absorptions. We laughed at first, but now we stop to consider, for the developments of the last three years have sobered us with facts. About that time one of our citizens was wading through the wastes in search of ducks; his practical eye perceived a future for the slumbering land, which have materialized in the investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars and the great future for the Swan Lake country about eleven miles southwest from Deseret.

I have just fished out a few facts about another project or enterprise of this same citizen. Again it is a reservoir and the irrigation of one hundred thousand acres of land, and we surpassed in fertility in all our Territory. The reservoir, a natural basin, will be four miles long by one mile

wide, of great depth, fed by an enormous living spring, affording a stream thirteen feet wide and six feet deep, with a fall of six feet to the mile. There are three other streams that will be poured into the reservoir, for from six to eight months of the year. The outlet will be through a tunnel in solid rock, about seventy-five feet long. There will be no trouble from wave action, the lake being almost entirely surrounded by hills, filled with saw timber and fire wood of the best kind.

I have gathered these facts mostly from parties well acquainted with the country and have not found one doubter of the feasibility and success of this great enterprise. From my own knowledge the land is covered with black sage and amongst the best that ever responded to the toll of husbandman. It lays in the western part of our country. The father of these great schemes of development, is our respected citizen, Mr. Jos. E. Ray, not a grasping speculator, but an easy-going fellow who seems to glide through the world with great and practical ideas and willing that those who work with him shall share in these profits. He has already secured rights from land owners, and done work on the scheme. The small amount of capital necessary will easily be found.

Yes; Millard is surely "getting there" and "Joe" Ray's name will be written with honor in her history. A. BIRD.
FILLMORE, Dec. 6, 1892.

DR MAESER'S RETURN.

On last evening's Rio Grand Western train, says the *Provo Evening Dispatch*, of Wednesday, Provo's honored citizen and stalwart in the cause of education, Dr. Carl G. Maeser, returned to his home, having completed his first circuit in the interest of the Latter-day Saints' schools. The veteran is looking hale and hearty and feeling as well as he looks, for his trip has been a most pleasant and successful one, and with him when the cause of education is progressing in the land all else is well.

Dr. Maeser visited the two Church schools in Emery county, and the one in Utah, this Territory. He also visited the Church schools in the Snow Flake, Saint Joseph and Maricopa counties in Arizona. While at Mesquite in the last named county he met our old-time friend and fellow worker of the Garden City, Henry Rogers, who is feeling and doing exceedingly well and desirous of being remembered to his many friends here. Mr. Rogers is first Counselor to the President of that Stake of Zion.

Leaving Arizona the doctor entered Mexico, going as far south as Juarez in Chihuahua. He found the Mormon settlers and all others in excellent spirits with hopes renewed and buoyant, being assured of bounteous crops the coming season. For a long period of two or three seasons no rain had fallen in that country, and the great drought had caused much suffering. Just two days before Dr. Maeser arrived, the long wished for rains fell, flooding the whole district. Now the farmers are all plowing and sowing with great cheer. Added to this to make them more happy and cheerful is the fact that at last they have secured

from the Mexicans permanent water rights, which will make them independent for all time to come.

Another great cause for rejoicing in that country is that the Indian scare is over, and the people again feel secure. Readers will remember the ravages and depredations by the renegade Indians there recently. These Indians had broken away from the reservation in Arizona. Upon hearing of the depredations the Mexican government sent troops of 500 men to protect the Mormon people and Helaman Pratt was appointed to act as guide for them and to locate them to the best possible advantage. Mr. Pratt was up in the mountains attending to his duties under this appointment when Dr. Maeser was there and as a consequence the two staunch and old time friends failed to meet. A most enjoyable and pleasing reception was tendered the doctor, however, by Mr. Pratt's family and it was highly appreciated by him. At Corralites he met the advance guard with captain and Mexican soldiers and was there informed that the troops would reach the invaded districts in a few days.

The people feeling safe, the bounteous rains, water rights secured, bright prospects for rich crops and beautiful springtime weather will go to make them happy, hopeful and thankful. When the doctor was there the flowers and trees were all in bloom and verdure everywhere. The first crop of lucerne will be cut in the first week in February and they will cut six crops. The first harvest will begin in May or June. In that country they have two harvests each year when the drought does not kill the crops.

While on the way the doctor noticed that the new railroad which will penetrate Mexico had reached six miles south of Deming. With this reaches the Mexican line the company which is a syndicate of English capitalists, will receive from the Mexican government \$14,000 for every mile of road built. It is giving employment to the laborers there and will give Mexico a better market and means increased prosperity for the country.

At Pacheco, away up in the mountains fourteen miles south of Juarez, Moses Thatcher and Heber J. Grant own and have in operation a modern and fully equipped saw mill and are supplying the people of the surrounding country with timber and lumber of the best quality and at very low prices, and as a result of this enterprise the development of the country is being considerably hastened.

While in Mexico the doctor established three Church schools in Colonia Diaz, Dublin and Colonia Juarez in Chihuahua, and while on the return trip he attended Latter-day Saints' worship at Oakland and San Francisco, California. He found much interest in the cause of religion manifested by the people there, also all of the Saints in Mexico happy and enthusiastic and the schools flourishing and progressing far beyond his expectations, and taken altogether the doctor has occasion to feel well over his successful and pleasant trip.

Ernest Hart has been arrested at Durango, Colo., for an alleged murder of a citizen of Albuquerque a year or two ago.

AN OLD AFFLICTION.

The following communication, reminiscence of twenty years ago, affords proof that the "short weight coal" is by no means a new disease in this locality. The letter is taken from the back files of this paper:

SALT LAKE CITY March 6, 1873.

Editor Deseret Evening News:

I have seen several allusions in your paper at different times to the necessity that exists for public weighing scales and an ordinance to regulate the operations of the same, and it is a matter of surprise, not only to myself but to many others, that the suggestion has not long since been acted upon. Circumstances of daily occurrence point to the absolute necessity for public weighing scales. It is neither my design nor my desire to make any charge against coal dealers as a class, believing, as I do, that, as a body, they are as honest as the rest of mankind. But mistakes are apt to occur in other institutions besides families, and that they frequently creep into the question of how many hundred weight of coal it takes to constitute a ton of the article is too frequently demonstrated to admit of denial. There is a certain peculiarity, too, in connection with mistakes of this nature—they are almost invariably one-sided.

I could cite a number of instances if it were deemed advisable to do so, but in writing this note I take to constitute a ton the role either of an accuser or dictator, but rather to stand in the position of a suggester. It does not make a person feel in a very good humor, however, when, after ascertaining that he was receiving short weight of fuel all winter, he should take the trouble of satisfying himself by having a supposed ton of coal weighed, and find it to be nearly one-sixth short of weight, especially when that individual had been using a very large amount of coal during the cold season; yet such things would occur.

Errors of this kind would probably be avoided by the establishment, at or near the railroad depot, by the city, of public weighing scales, and the passage of an ordinance requiring coal dealers to have their loads weighed, and that they should present to the purchaser a certificate of weight received at those scales. The consumption of coal is becoming, and is even now extensive enough, I should think, to enable the city, by charging a small amount for each load weighed, to conduct an affair of this kind without any expense, and I am of opinion that the outlay incurred by its first establishment would soon be refunded. I do not doubt that all respectable coal dealers would be glad to see the establishment of public weighing scales, as it would be the means of securing and maintaining confidence between themselves and the public. SUGGESTER.

NOTES.

It is noticeable that since the campaign closed there is a great demand for remedies for the "lumpy jaw."

"As THE governor of Wyoming said to the other governor of Wyoming," is the revised expression.

WILL THE Wyoming Barber say "Your turn next" when he lets Mr. Osborne know that the latter can have the gubernatorial chair?

WHAT is usually spoken of as "a good working majority" in a legislative body is too frequently a majority that will not work at all.

IF THE rain making experiment had

been tried in this vicinity last Saturday what a feather in its cap this snowstorm would have been!

ELEVEN HUNDRED and seventy-three persons have been buried in Westminster Abbey, and Lord Tennyson is the latest one of the number.

THE RECENT football game between Princeton and Yale drew some \$80,000 to the gate. At that rate we should think they would make a business of it.

A MERCHANT of Canton, China, How Qua by name, is worth a cool fifty millions of dollars, and he is not the Jay Gould of the Flowery Kingdom, either.

NOTHING MORE clearly points to the fact that Chicago is solid in the matter of understanding than the recent decision to give the shoe exhibit at the World's Fair all the space it wants.

HENRY GEORGE says of the result of the late election, it was not a Democratic victory, it was simply a Republican defeat. This may be considered a simple single tax definition.

HON. MRS. LEASE will find one impediment anyway to her proposed senatorial career; she will have to "own up" to at least thirty years of age before she will be admitted.

THE MOST promising field for the display of the peculiar talents of the goodly militant brother, Elliot Shepard of New York, is to get himself elected commander-in-chief of the Salvation army.

KANSAS and Oregon seem to have joined Ohio in the matter of dividing their electoral vote; the former gives Harrison one and Weaver the remainder, the latter reversing this proposition.

THE NEW YORK *World* calls on Atorney-Gen. rat Miller to break up the coal conspiracy. If he succeeds in doing so we will let prevail upon him to turn his attention this way for a while.

ONE of the new congressmen from the West was at one time in his life a crack base-ball player. It remains to be seen whether his old training will help him any in trying to catch the Speaker's eye.

A NEW YORK paper admits that we need more and better banking facilities and consequently "more money;" and yet it is opposed to the free coinage of silver or to any further coinage. What would it have "more money" made of—paper?

THE EX-CONFEDERATE who ran for congressmen-at-large in Kansas was not only elected but ran 2000 ahead of his ticket. If anything had been wanting to conclude peace between the North and South, surely that ought to supply it.

THE CONTINUED activity of the kind friends who insist on making presidential cabinets for Mr. Cleveland is an evidence that the political interests of the new administration will not be allowed to suffer in the least if the President-elect goes off on another duck-hunt.

THE SWEET-VOICED telephone operator as she exists in Belgium is required, before entering upon her "hello"

duties, to pass an examination in French, German, English and Flemish, and demonstrate her ability to draw a map of Europe.

IN VIEW of the relative change that has already taken place and that is likely to be still more radical in the cost of two well known articles of commerce, the Chicago *News-Record* suggests that instead of calling lumps of coal "black diamonds" it would be more appropriate to call diamonds "white coal."

THE ALARMING increase of suicides in Denmark has caused the government to propose a measure which, if adopted and enforced, will send the corpses of all self-murderers to the dissecting room. There is such a law in Sweden, but the good effects of its operation are doubtful.

DR. NANSSEN, the Arctic explorer, is said to be over six feet tall, of portly build and magnificent physique. It has been commonly understood that those who endured best the polar rigors were the small, wiry men—probably for the reason that there was not so much of them to get cold.

NO AMERICAN burglar has yet equaled the feat recently performed by a gang in Hungary, who broke into and robbed a district jail. The nearest approach of this audacity is reported from Chicago, where a bold footpad held up a policeman and robbed him of his revolver.

THE MURDERER report that Mr. Cleveland while at Hog Island brought down fifty-three snipe at one shot, a story that suggested the continued activity of the multimillion campaign lie, is materially softened by the explanation that in the Morse telegraph alphabet "h" is represented by four dots and "p" by five, the change of the letter making "one shot" "one spot."

A COUPLE of dramatic authors are having a legal squabble over the right to a railroad effect, the one that is used in "After Dark" and "Under the Gas Light." We are having a railroad "effect" here in Utah which any of the playwrights can have for nothing—it being that we have occasionally to pay \$5.50 for 1000 pounds of coal.

GENERAL WEAVER was forcibly reminded of the truth of the adage that "When the cat's away the mice will play" recently. While he was off stamping the country for the presidency, his pretty young daughter created a sensation by eloping with a young man of Des Moines, Iowa. The young couple were captured, however, and the lovers were brought home, where the ceremony was performed.

WE ARE NOW advised of the existence of a city of 20,000 inhabitants which does not appear on any map and until fished out of its obscurity by a St. Petersburg journal was unknown to the world; and yet it contains a number of institutions of learning, three churches and several public and private buildings of stone. The name of the city is Koustnail and it is situated on the border of Tabol, in the extreme eastern part of Siberia.

AN EASTERN paper, noting the fact that Italy has had to place an export tax on silver to keep it at home, says

there is a great scarcity of silver change in Italy, and if the United States had kept its silver at home there would have been no need for an international monetary conference. That is strictly true. If we had kept our silver product away from the foreign nations, there would long ere this have been such a demand for it there that the white metal would command a premium instead of being merely a maid-in-waiting on its golden sister.

ITEMS FROM PAYSON.

On Saturday evening last John J. McClellan, Jr., returned to his home from a seventeen months' absence from Payson. He has been in Hagtown, Mich., studying music (piano, pipe organ and composition) and has been favored with success and returns home happy to meet old friends.

The snow has visited Payson and vicinity and we are surrounded by the "beautiful." The weather is cold, except when the sun shines upon us in all its splendor.

On the night of December 24th Mr. McClellan, assisted by the noted Payson champion silver band, the elite orchestra and the combined choirs of the city also with the aid of Prof. Hy. Brimhall, the Misses Thatcher and Wright, Prof. George H. Done and others will give a musical festival in the Payson Opera House. It goes without saying that Mr. McClellan will be greeted with a full house and above all an appreciative audience.

The combined choruses of the city will meet next Tuesday evening in the vestry, and will practice several splendid choruses. Among them is "God of Israel," by Rossini. Prof. Brimhall is conducting the choruses.

THE DESERET NEWS is eagerly waited for here by people that like their news fresh and hot from the wires.

Last evening a dance was given in P. O. S. of A. hall by the jubilant Democracy of Payson.

Yesterday morning a "sun dog" was visible—claim many of our people—and I believe they were quite right, because the weather since then has proven their assertions.

SUBSCRIBER.
PAYSON, Dec. 8, 1892.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

As chronicled in these columns last evening, the vote of yesterday's election in this city was an exceedingly light one. In the First precinct alone was there any rivalry or more than ordinary interest.

Pendleton (Liberal) was elected over Thomas (Republican) by a majority of 51 votes. Following is the result by precincts:

First (Pendleton).....	236
First (Thomas).....	244
Second (Nelson).....	210
Third (Beattie).....	151
Fourth (Young).....	94
Fifth (Doody).....	135
Scattering.....	2
Total.....	1144

Smuggling over the Mexican frontier has increased enormously since the increase of the tariff on opium, eggs and horses, says an exchange.

Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of this State was held on the 6th of December in the Assembly Hall. While the state of the weather prevented many from the country associations from attending, there was a fair congregation at 2 p. m. when President Mary A. Freeze called the meeting to order. After the usual opening exercises Mrs. Susie Young Gates made an address—"The Duties of Children to Parents." She thought no child could become a truly good child from a sense of duty alone—there must be an abiding love to make a true, generous heart. Thought it necessary and very important for our young to find out their spiritual parents and to love them, that they may not pray from a sense of duty alone but from true love.

Mrs. Minnie Snow made some remarks on the value of time, which she said was a gift of God which should be highly valued. She did not favor education in one channel at the expense of all others; it should develop all those qualities that make us truly great, in other words to cultivate the heart. A well-known writer—Ruskin—has said we should have a mirror for the heart as well as the face.

Miss Louise Poulton then favored the audience with a sacred solo.

Ter. Pres. E. S. Taylor felt impressed to refer to the subject of marriage. She so regretted to see the flippant manner with which this most holy relation is regarded by the young in this age. The Lord says, "I hate putting away" and assigns but one cause for divorce. The marriage relation brings joy and happiness in the extreme, or loathing and misery. She urged the young ladies to reflect upon the seriousness of this step before taking it, to seek unto the Lord for guidance in choosing a companion for time and eternity.

Dr. Maggie C. Shipp, Mrs. M. Y. Dougal and Mrs. Mary H. Freeze followed touching upon the same subjects with interest and benefit to those present.

Meeting then adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

At the evening session Pres. Freeze referred to the Young Ladies Journal and said it was published for the benefit of the young ladies. It has not yet paid expenses and she hoped the president of the associations would encourage its circulation.

Other speakers during the evening were Mrs. M. B. Talmage, Mrs. Mattie H. Tingey, Mrs. Nellie C. Taylor, Mrs. Mary C. McKay and Miss Edith Sansome. A duet was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Annie Murphy and Miss Jane McKay.

Conference was then adjourned for three months.

Benediction.

MRS. MARY E. IRVINE,
MRS. MARY A. FREEZE, President.
MRS. L. H. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.
Y. L. M. I. A., Salt Lake State.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

From a personal correspondence to President Angus M. Cannon from Bishop Alfred Solomon of this city, dated Cheltenham, England, Nov. 17, 1892, the following extracts will be

perused with interest by the readers of the News.

After referring in terms of tender sympathy to the recent death in the missionary field of Elder David Hoagland Cannon, the writer says:

Death has been getting in his work among the missionaries lately. The Saints in England are getting quite concerned. When they see so many of the Elders are called home, and so few coming to fill their places, they begin to feel as if they were to be left alone. I tell them it will be quite a while yet before they will be left alone, and that if they will be faithful in the performance of their duties the Lord will not forsake them.

The prospects here in England for the workmen are very discouraging, the writer says. Business of all kinds seems to be going down. Go where you will, you can see hundreds of unemployed men standing around. Grain is coming in from foreign countries so cheap that the farmers cannot begin to raise it and pay the rents demanded. It has an ominous outlook.

I was up to London a few weeks ago to the conference in company with Elder Seymour B. Young, Jr. One day we went to the Tower of London. Just before going into the Tower, we saw a number of men gathered on Tower Hill, a place where a great many meetings are held. These men unfurled a red flag with writing on it, calling on the unemployed workmen to demand their rights, which they hung on the wall. After visiting the Tower, we saw, on coming out again, that a large crowd had gathered. A man was speaking, telling his hearers that today there were 80,000 unemployed workmen in London, which meant 250,000 men, women and children standing in need. He said there were 30,000,000 acres of land in England, kept to preserve game for the nobility to shoot at. This, he said, would raise wheat enough for bread to those who stood in need. They were also paying taxes, he said, for themselves to gamble with and live in luxury at the workmen's expense.

Such talk would naturally excite these men, but there was a large force of policemen standing around, and there is also quite a number of soldiers stationed in the Tower. It is said, however, that the officers are suspicious of the troops, fearing that, if anything should occur, the men would join the rioters. It is plainly seen that fear is taking hold of the inhabitants of the earth.

In regard to missionary labor in England, Bishop Solomon says it is pretty much up hill work. The Elders go out in the different counties in the summer and distribute thousands of tracts and hold numerous outdoor meetings. The visible results, however, are very small. As soon as a person manifests any interest in the principles of the Gospel the ministers get word and the matter seems to be at an end. People are hardly brave enough to embrace the Gospel, and those who do are mostly friends or relatives to some one already belonging to the Church. Our missionaries cannot as a rule rely on the hospitality of the people whom they visit. They have to find their own board and lodging and furnish the tracts they distribute, besides.

As an instance of the reception the Elders sometimes meet with when endeavoring to perform their duties, the following incident is related. One of the brethren one day had to go up a drive to a fine mansion. He saw the gentleman of the house sitting at the window, reading. The missionary politely knocked at the door and handed the servant girl a tract. As he started down the drive he heard a loud noise, and looking around saw the so-called gentleman setting his dog on him, which, according to the Elder's impression, looked like a lion in size. He felt his hair coming on end, but as the dog came near he too clapped his hands and shouted, and the animal passed him.

I feel proud sometimes when I see the earnestness and zeal manifested by our young Elders in trying to spread the Gospel among the children of men. Surely, light has come into the world, but the world will not receive it. Their deeds are so evil, that the Gospel cannot make any impression on them. It is quite a trial of the patience of some of the brethren in standing before the people in open air meetings, and distributing tracts. They are denounced as fools, and indignities are heaped upon them. Yet they try to be perfect gentlemen. It makes me think of the saying of President Young a great many years ago. Some one said to him, What is the use of sending Dr. Bernhisel to Washington? He is too easy and non-combative. "No," President Young replied, "that is just the reason we want him there. He can sit in the House and listen to more abuse of the Mormons than any man we have got, and never say a word. He is a perfect gentleman, nail of it."

DANGER OF DRAUGHTS.

It is strange the difference there is in people about sitting in a draught of air. Some people can sit or lie in a draught and not suffer the least inconvenience, while others would catch their death of cold in a few minutes, says the Home-Maker. Why is this? It cannot be wholly due to the relative strength of the individual, nor solely to the conditions of particular organs of the body. Judging from observations it would seem that, other things being equal, those who have the best capillary circulation are the ones least likely to suffer. But this again depends upon certain other conditions. A person who has a very feeble pulse, showing low vitality, cannot have good circulation in the capillaries; the surface is easily chilled, hence the danger of taking cold.

But you will see another individual with a strong pulse, good vitality, who is apparently as susceptible to draughts as the one who is feeble. The cutaneous circulation is sluggish, owing to abnormal conditions. It may be due to an error in diet or something which interferes with the surface circulation. One who lives largely on oily foods may have a skin so torpid that the capillaries in it cannot do their work properly; or, if there is an excess of bile in the blood, this fluid may be so thick that the fine network of capillaries cannot carry it. The surface circulation will be sluggish and the skin easily chilled.—Chicago News Record.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LESSEES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, December 17, 1892.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF IT.

The facetiousness displayed by some of our contemporaries in dealing with the subject of Mr. Lease's senatorial aspirations is puerile in some cases, indifferently humorous in others and quite funny in a few. The fact is, the question has never before been brought seriously to the people's attention, and they were consequently unprepared for it; it was thought, and in a good many cases hoped, that with the exercise of suffrage the women of the land would be satisfied, but it seems that they or some of them are beginning to understand, if they have not all along done so, that the right to hold office is a corollary of the right to vote and they might as well "pull" for the whole figure while they are about it.

One of the papers published in a community where probably the people are easily satisfied, and one or two evidently located where some sort of reasoning has to be resorted to, have been seriously considering the constitutionality of the case, and arrived at conclusions in each instance that Mrs. Lease cannot go to the Senate. To demonstrate this they appeal to the Constitution itself, which, referring to the qualifications of a senator, says "he" must be thus and so, the deduction being announced with as much use of a flourish of trumpets as mule and pulpitless typists capable of that if the great charter had meant or intended to include "she" it would have said so, the same being so easily said. This is, perhaps, as funny as anything that has yet been printed, and that, too, without intending to be so.

If the gentlemen of the fraternity would only go a little further in their legal researches and read up on the statutes or even the ordinances of their respective localities, we guarantee that they would find here and there a section forbidding the commission of certain acts, the penalty for violation being that "he" shall be fined, or "he" shall be imprisoned, or both; and if the offender happened to be a "she" would they make that a plea in her behalf? Hardly. Paying taxes and suffering punishment for the violation of legal enactments are two of the privileges common to mankind from which womenkind are not debarred; and the mere absence of "she" from the Constitution could scarcely be considered as of much consequence in figuring on Mrs. Lease's chances for a seat in the Senate.

But there is better authority than comparison and precedent. If our journalistic friends will take up their evidently neglected Pinneo or Murray (of course they have them) or turn to the chapter on gender, they will there be informed that the masculine is the common wherever necessary, so that

the words "he," "him" and "his" embrace and include "she," "her" and "hers." If the subject requires it; this is not only a grammatical rule but a very convenient one, in that it avoids redundancy and makes it unnecessary to be wearily specific.

We do not think there is anything in the Constitution, or out of it except death, sickness or the Kansas legislature, that can keep Mrs. Lease away from the upper house of the national legislature as a member thereof; and yet we are not prepared to believe that she will ever look upon the interior of that place unless it be as a spectator.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION.

A cotemporary with an eye to the spillo heads its list of local offices to be vacated under the new administration with the following:

Governor—Present incumbent, Arthur L. Thomas; term expires May, 1893; salary, \$2,600, with \$1,000 for incidental expenses.

Territorial Secretary—Present incumbent, Elijah Sells; term expires May, 1893; salary, \$1,800, with \$300 additional as disbursing officer of the Utah Commission, and fees.

In these matters it is just as well to be accurate, and the foregoing does not meet that requirement. Governor Thomas' term does not expire until December 30, 1893; and Secretary Sells' term not only does not expire until the same date as the Governor's, but his compensation, in addition to salary \$1,800, with \$300 additional as disbursing officer of the Utah Commission and fees, includes a comfortable item of \$1,500 for incidental expenses. Democratic friends who may have set their hearts upon the place will doubtless thank the News for the latter amendment to the statement from which we quote, even though they may be compelled, if tenure of office be permitted, to wait a few months longer before coming to the enjoyment of it.

A NEEDED REFORM.

We take off our hat, metaphorically, to the management of the Tremont theater, Boston, who are in the field with a pointed request asking the lady patrons of that house to take off theirs, literally. A copy of the programme for a recent evening contained in bold and displayed advertising type the following:

To the Lady Patrons of this Theater.

Will you aid the management in its work of hat reform?

Wear a small bonnet or remove your large hat during the performance.

The theater is well heated and protected from draughts.

Respectfully and gratefully,
ABNEY, SCHORFFEL & GRAU.

A similar reform cannot be introduced in the Salt Lake theater a moment too soon. The ladies have but one reason to object, so far as can be learned, and that is that the conveniences for leaving their headgear in the cloakrooms are inadequate. But if this is insurmountable to them, why is it not to the sterner sex also? No

one would think of justifying a man in wearing his hat during a performance by an excuse so childish; with one voice the audience would say that rather than destroy the enjoyment of those who were compelled to sit near him, any gentleman would hold his hat in his lap or even carry it in his hand during the whole evening. Why should not a lady be equally thoughtful of others' convenience, especially as she can with so much more ease sufficiently clothe her head while going to and from the building and bare it during the play? All that is needed is for the true ladies to set the example by wearing low hats or removing them altogether, and thus make it fashionable to be considerate of the comfort of their neighbors.

LESSON FOR DISHONEST BUILDERS.

On the third of April, 1885, a row of five-story brick tenement buildings in New York collapsed without the slightest warning, one man being killed and twenty or more variously injured. The houses were built by Charles A. Buddenleik and in order to save as much as possible he used mud instead of mortar, with the result stated. For this he was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for a period of ten years and to pay a fine of \$500. He was an exemplary prisoner and gained three years and seven months commutation thereby; his release took place on Friday last, and the fine was remitted.

The penalty imposed upon Buddenleik was none too severe, but perhaps all the ends and aims of the law had been accomplished in his case, and it is simply savagery to go beyond that. The object, so far as the public were concerned, was not revenge or any feeling of like character, but to give a lesson so severe that all others would take warning, and it is believed that this has been effectual. Certainly if there are any more such buildings they have not of late developed the fact by crumbling.

There are Buddenleiks everywhere and it is the duty of all good people to be on the lookout for them. Those men who for mere gain will jeopardize the lives of their fellows in the manner spoken of are no better than others who accomplish destruction by differing methods, and it is ever so much better that they be apprehended and their work stopped before a life is lost.

GARNER'S INTERESTING EXPEDITION

Some time since the scientific world was given a new subject to speculate upon in the departure of Prof. R. L. Garner for the interior of Africa, having in view a thorough study of the characteristics of the animal nearest to man in points of similarity physically considered, if not in intelligence—the monkey. The inevitable paragraphic designation of the professor's projected labors was duly forthcoming and they were termed a "monkey's academy in Africa." The feature more conspicuous than any other in the courageous man's project was, if possible, to throw light upon the question, "Do monkeys talk, and can a human being learn

their language or teach them his?" If he shall be able to carry this out, we will all be able to agree with a cotemporary that he will furnish one of the most important contributions that have been made to our knowledge of man acquired by study of the creatures who are below the human race in racial development. He has, it is shown; a definite and comprehensive idea of the range of exploration in regard to animals which can be brought within his reach, and he has provided seemingly for every emergency that may arise. He has applied nearly all the latest achievements of science, within the scope of his plans, to the advancement of his expedition. He will use the electric battery and the electric lighting, as well as the camera and the phonograph; and the telephone to increase his opportunities to see things to advantage, and he will even apply electricity for the purpose of placing animals within his reach. In the meantime he will be provided with a cage in which he can insulate himself and protect his property in an emergency, an invention which is declared worthy of a born New Englander, and all his arrangements show that whatever the African forests have to furnish us in the way of information upon the animal world and the connection of human with animal speech, will be within the scope of his inventive genius and personal energy. "Never before," says the Boston Herald, "has a man proposed to bury himself in the wilds of Africa to the same extent with so intelligent a scientific purpose or with so adequate an equipment for carrying out his plans. He seems to have anticipated everything that was needed, and his plan is so novel and interesting that the results of his expedition will be eagerly awaited."

It should be remembered that Prof. Garner is in a part of the world where communication with another part of it is utterly out of the question most of the time if not all of it; so that, whether his expedition will be crowned with a successful outcome and something concerning our "next of kin" of which we are at present in ignorance be imparted to the human family, or the reverse, we will not be likely to know until he returns. Then we will know it all at once, in one lesson so to speak.

SPECULATING ON THE UNKNOWNABLE

Professor Hall, of the naval observatory at Washington, is said to be unable to account for the sudden development of popular interest in the subject of the planet Mars and the beings who are presumed to inhabit it. [The New York World seeks to make an explanation in the fact that a good many people believe there is a possible connection between the comet and the planet named. We have all heard of the belief entertained and expressed by some of the earth's scientific men that the inhabitants of Mars, or some of them, have for years been endeavoring to arrest our attention and establish sympathetic if not intelligible communication between the two planetary neighbors; and we are now advised of the thought entertained by many that, "falling to attract the attention of the inhabitants of the earth by means of

the elaborate system of signals hung out last summer, the highly cultivated canal-digging residents of the red planet may have fired off the comet as a parting shot. However this may be, the fact remains that the opposition of Mars had been going on for several months without attracting any attention until the *World's* astronomer pointed out the mystery surrounding its three lights and other seeming signals, as seen through the Lick telescope."

There are some things which the olden knows as well as the sage, some effects the cause of which are no less a sealed book to the devotee of science than to the "mind uncorrupted by books;" one of these subjects is what a comet (especially the alleged one now in or near the solar system) is, what it is for and from whence it came. That they are interstellar wanderers is understood; but whether they are fragments of some far-away factor in the celestial economy or whether they are aggregations of meteoric matter replenished in their own glow or are opaque and like our moon borrow their brilliancy from the sun, we know not and may never know. What the use, what the purpose of a comet is a mystery; but to say that it has no purpose is to cast a reflection upon infinity.

ANCIENT ROME REDIVIVUS.

The spectacle that was presented at the Coney Island Athletic club last night was one to make considerate men think for a time that the wheels of civilization have been turned back a few hundred years and we are again face to face with the gladiatorial arena which filled the savage-souled Romans with delight. In the name of "sport" a few thousand men assembled at that well-known resort and pay exorbitant prices for the privilege of witnessing one of the bloodiest, most brutal and blackguard exhibitions of modern times, and the law not only does not interfere with the disgusting business but actually licenses it. The sensation imparted by reading the details is emphasized by the announcement that the "smell of warm, fresh blood" at the end of the first round set the audience wild with delight—just as it used to the patriarchs who witnessed the struggle between the gladiators in the Roman amphitheatre and who could scarcely contain themselves when at last one of the combatants, drunk with wounds, staggered and fell to the gory ground to rise no more. Truly, there be comes to stir a cultivated man to his depths! And the fact that the smell of human blood has still the old-time stimulation for those whose where such effluvia and the cause of it are abundant, that they do not turn from it in dismay but linger for more and howl with delight over the brutal business, does but show that the advancement we have made is after all, in the absence of restraint, the merest fiction. Given the same opportunities that the ancients had, and how long would it be before we would be reading notices of "fights to a finish" in which one or both of the contestants were slaughtered in the ring and expired in a pool of blood! As a matter of fact,

men have quite frequently been killed in prize fights, yet—perhaps as another evidence that we are retrograding—the punishment is always very light where any is inflicted at all, which is not every time the offense occurs by any means.

Against boxing with gloves as a scientific and athletic pastime, when engaged in with moderation and without ill-feeling, there is nothing to be said; even exhibitions in which such contests are a feature need not be objectionable on that account. But when gloves are used simply because the wording of the law is such that the contestants will not be allowed to combat without them, and they are made so hard and so light that they are even worse than the bare fists, the law is not only set aside but made a nooker; and when to this is added an utter disregard for skill and each goes in to wear the other out in a hurry by means of brute force, pounding, hammering, battering and punching, it is time to call a halt on the whole business. Given a certain latitude, the pugilistic fraternity have taken all they ever had before and more too, certainly all in the way of brutality and ferocity that the most savage disposition in any age could demand; and such was the fight as described in New York last night.

The disposition in mankind, or a portion of it, to evade prescribed regulations and go back to forbidden customs and thus cultivate anew the merely animal instincts which have been held in repression by force and moral sanction united for half a thousand years, is now so manifest that the authorities will be justified in putting an end to boxing exhibitions altogether. Those who delight in barbaric pastimes had better be controlled while yet they are controllable.

THE PARKHURST SENSATION.

There is a fight on in New York city between Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Police Superintendent Byrnes, and, to use the somewhat hackneyed words of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "it's a very pretty quarrel as it stands." The doctor is the pastor of a fashionable church in Gotham and also president of the society for the suppression of vice; in this latter capacity he has been making the rounds of the dens, dives and resorts of the metropolis, dragging dark and forbidden deeds from their recesses and exposing them to the light of the noonday sun. He is perhaps animated by the purpose of curtailing if he cannot suppress, and understands that "showing up" is a means of repression, if not of reform, as effective as any that can be employed. Particularly among the fallen women, to enumerate whom in New York would require a great row of figures, has the doctor been laboring; and if none of them have turned away from their loathsome vocation, it has not been for want of such reformatory incentive as exposure may produce.

The chief of the constabulary now shows that he can wield a pen as well as a louset, and he comes back at the doctor in a trenchant and incisive manner for some of the latter's reflections upon him and his administration of police powers. He thinks Rev. Park-

hurst ought to know by this time how uncharitable the world is to that class of women, as well as he does not know the lesson of the Master when dealing with the adulteress. And then he wants to know how many such creatures the preacher or his society have taken from the street, and given shelter to; he claims that it is an evil that cannot be suppressed and must not be licensed, therefore the middle ground of compromise must be taken, that is, it must be hidden from view where it will not corrupt the morals of the growing youth. This the police are doing to the best of their ability, as he claims. As to the gambling evil, the superintendent says somewhat scoffingly that when preaching and praying will make men good, then gambling will stop; and he concludes with a severe arraignment of the doctor for his methods in spotting and spying by means of agents and informers, some of whom Byrnes declares are "as great a set of soundreils as ever misled a reputable man into slandering the fair name of the city where he makes his home." This might be termed the climax of rhetorical indignation.

Thus the matter stands at latest advice. If the police power and authority has been exerted to the utmost in the repression of the social evils of New York as claimed, nothing more should be looked for from that source and the superintendent is justified in coming to the defense of his department. If Dr. Parkhurst and his society have, by the means employed, induced even one sinner to repent and turn from his ways, they have done so much good and are entitled to the credit of it. There seems a considerable degree of sensationalism—a desire to be conspicuous through the work done and the manner in which it is done, that thereby popularity if not prosperity may be gained. The question as to the plan adopted *per se* is a two-sided one; if good its fruits will so proclaim it; but it is greatly to be feared that at least some of the possible good may be neutralized by the probable harm of creating a prurient feeling through the exposures where none was felt before—of familiarizing the public, by association, with practices and people previously unnoticed if not unknown. Let us, however, hope for the best; out of the turbulence engendered by exposure on one side and denunciation on the other there may come an improved condition of things—something which both sides to the controversy are now bound to invite and make welcome.

A HINT FOR WOULD-BE SENATORS.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who, by the way, is a preacher as well as a politician, did not blossom out in the latter role until he went to Dakota, and only then after the Farmers' Alliance movement came into prominence. He was elected to the United States Senate after a contest of forty days, and was chosen as an independent, though on the tariff and other issues between the two great parties he votes with the Democrats. He is spoken of as a good campaigner and a hard worker; and that he knows a thing or two about electioneering methods was proved

when, as a candidate for state senator, he made a house to house canvass through his very large district. This tour was made at a season when the farmers were busy in their fields—too busy in fact to talk politics. So it is related that he took with him a stout, lusty negro and then went right into the fields after his votes. Introducing himself to the busy tiller of the soil, and engaging the latter at a moment in the day when he would have the negro take the plow and continue the field work, while candidate and farmer would go off under a tree and talk things over. The sweating husbandman was of course won by this thoughtful regard for himself and his interests, and Kyle got his pay in votes.

THE COLLEGE YOUTH.

EVERY few weeks during the autumn and early winter the wires delivered a message of some mad prank or outbreak of vandalism on the part of the lusty, brawny boys who make up the population of the prominent eastern universities. Some times these exhibitions are confined in their effects to the different classes of the same or of rival institutions, in which case the victims are entitled to no sympathy, since their voluntary participation involves the chance of their being worsted. But more frequently it transpires that the enrolled and presumably educated gang carry their riotous behavior outside their own campus and seek sufferers from it in the ordinary avenues of life and among a less favored class of mankind. Thus, for instance, we read in a New Haven paper of the 31 that the night previous the Yale freshmen carried their celebration to such an extreme that they virtually broke up a play in the opera house; they broke into a dime museum and played havoc with the proprietor's chattels; they tried unsuccessfully to effect an entrance into the fair, but were repulsed by a party of doorkeepers who, armed with clubs and base ball bats, drove them back, one of the students receiving a wound on the neck by the blow of a shovel; a restaurant was next visited by the rowdies, who overturned all the furniture and compelled a young woman to stand on a table and make a speech; en masse the freshmen then repaired to the campus and indulged in a rush with the sophomores; the celebration concluded by the freshmen breaking a number of windows in the "old brick row." The jolly escapade being thus appropriately terminated so far as the gilded youth were concerned, the timorous law stepped in to the extent of causing the arrest of four of the party! And this terrible punishment was to be supplemented, so the same paper informs us, by an investigation of the matter by the college faculty, the result of which, it was believed, would be a number of expulsions!

It seems to take a long time for the authorities of some of those towns and colleges to know when they have got enough of this sort of rowdism. The mistake is in looking charitably at it as nothing worse than a rough display of youthful enthusiasm where mischief and not willful injury to person or property is the motive. Because, for-

sooth, the big-boned hoodlums are fortunate enough to be able to attend college, there appears to be a mortal fear of repressing their buoyancy of spirits, approaching in some instances a feeling of beatific martyrdom in being made the victim of their jokes. Such imbecility is difficult to understand in this part of the country or any other where the law has any meaning and can be impartially administered. An offender against the city's peace and good order is none the less so because he may figuratively wear a mortar-board and gown. If he is a brawler and a destroyer of any citizen's peace or property he deserves punishment as much as the friendless tramp who engages in a like diversion.

The trouble doubtless arises from the almost insane devotion paid to athletic sports and achievements in all the leading institutions of learning. Where the stroke oar of the winning varsity crew or the strong limbed fellow who can unerringly kick a goal for his football team is of more consequence and obtains greater praise than the head man in the graduating class, it is idle to expect that a physical culture, even though wearing all the attributes of a riot, will be sincerely condemned. Yet the evil is not without its imminent cure; when it is finally carried to excess, a point that cannot be far in the future, a sensible community, duly mindful of the need of adequate bodily exercise to cool off the exuberant ardor of its pampered scions, will gradually come to look with a favorable eye upon the efficacy of the bread-and-water diet and the chill seclusion of a prison cell, enhanced by occasional enlivening experience with a treadmill or with a stonehammer on the public highway.

OFFICIAL SUCCESSION ONCE MORE.

The News regrets to see a disposition on the part of some of its contemporaries now and then to avoid a manly confess of error when they know they have made a mistake; they evidently think it more dignified to seek to crawl out of the position falsely taken, or to cover their enforced retreat by hurling slurs and insinuations, than to acknowledge the error and strive after great accuracy in the future.

A case in point is before us. Yesterday we showed that a contemporary, with an eye to the soils, made a mistake of several months in the date given for the expiration of the term of office of the present Governor and Secretary of this Territory. This morning the same contemporary declares that "Governor Thomas takes exceptions to the statement that his term of office would expire in May, 1893, and places the date in December. The Governor was appointed to and took possession of his office in May, 1889. Whether the official term dates from accession to office or confirmation by the Senate or the department records, is a question not finally determined. But all this cuts no figure." Whereupon the paper concludes to "stand by its original statement, even to go on one better and say that his excellency's term will expire before May, 1893."

Now, it happens that it was not the Governor, but the Secretary, who took

"exceptions to the statement," and signified as much in a respectful way to the editor of the paper referred to. His letter was as follows:

Your reporter called at my office yesterday to ask when the official term of the Governor and Secretary would expire. He was informed that the date fixed in their commissions from the President was Dec. 30, 1893. I now read for your issue of today that the information given was changed to read "May, 1893." Will you be kind enough to make the correction?

ELIJAH SELLS.

The reader will see from the first quotation above how the editor aforesaid showed that he was "kind enough to make the correction." The News has no interest in the offices or in the present or future incumbents of them. But it does like to see the proprieties observed.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.

Under the heading "Mission Work for Mountain Whites," the *Christian Union* of recent date publishes an article, which, taking the first paragraph reproduced below for its text, comments upon it in the paragraphs that follow:

"Along the Appalachian mountains from Virginia to Alabama are two millions of people, two-thirds of whom have never received a letter or written one, and could not read one if it were printed and sent to them; a people who take no newspapers, read no books, who live in log huts, and know nothing of the great world around them."

"Civilization has spread around them on all sides, but never reached them. Their houses today are made of logs, plastered with mud; there is but one room inside; the bare earth is the floor, and no windows admit light. In this dark and dismal room a family of ten or twelve persons will be found living, with not so much as a partition of any kind to separate the men from the women and children."

In recent years the discovery of iron and coal and the opening up of timber lands has brought these people to light, and they now look out from their mountain homes with astonished eyes as they see the steam saw-mill invading their hunting grounds, and the locomotive pushing its way up the valleys. Their children, with sad little faces born of want and privation, crowd to the mission schools as the greatest boon of their lives. Girls with a single ragged garment on will walk twenty or thirty miles through the forests to reach a school, and beg to be taken in, for they have heard of a life there which has kindled a spark of hope in their sad and darkened existence. "The life of a mountain girl is now a life of sin and sorrow. Born to vice and sorrow from the first breath she draws, she is taught, 'Lucky if married off at twelve or fourteen years of age,' and then comes a life of drudgery. She toils from morning to night, indoors with her babies, outdoors with the men. If she likes to see her children grown, they will treat her as a slave; her own sons will order her out into the fields to work, and leave her to starve in the winter, for the supply of food (Indian meal) is always low at such times."

Snow drifts into their log huts, and they must walk through the deep places between the logs. The family huddle around an open wood fire, while the little children cover naked limbs with warm ashes to keep from freezing.

During every such winter the feeble and sick ones die, and are buried without

ceremony in the underbrush nearest by. Those that are stronger manage to live until the winter passes and summer brings temporary relief; then life goes on just as before—no better, no worse.

We shall not undertake to say that the dreadful picture here drawn is not exaggerated; we do not know whether it is true in all its details or not; but it gives the source from which we quote, and that paper would doubtless resent with earnest wrath any question as to its veracity and the truthfulness of its contributors.

Accepting, then, the statements as substantially correct, we most sincerely coincide with the views of the correspondent who calls the matter to our attention. In view of such facts as these, what malicious hypocrisy or luxurious ignorance has led public writers or speakers to try to make capital out of their asserted ignorance and degradation of the people of Utah. It is true that the majority of the earlier settlers of Utah were poor. They came to a new country far from civilization. They were unable to build modern school houses. To try to wrestle with the soil and the elements to force from them the necessities of a material existence. To do this, in most instances, both old and young, male and female, had alike to share the burden of toil. But, as a rule, before doing ought but provide the rudest shelter for their wives and little ones, they united their efforts in erecting the best building which their means and facilities allowed, to be used by and for the community as a house of worship and rudimentary education. From the earliest settlement of Utah the Church and the school went hand in hand as they still do.

Only wickedness or ignorance ever charged the Mormons with being indifferent to education. No such condition of things, either intellectual or physical, ever existed in the remotest settlements of Utah as are here described as existing in the Appalachian mountains. There has been plenty of poverty and privation, cheerfully endured. There has been a great lack of the comforts, and often unavoidably of what are justly regarded in refined society as the "decencies" of civilized life. But of such degradation, such ignorance, such worse than bestiality, —none.

It is true the people of the United States are becoming better acquainted with the people of Utah, and are beginning to give them credit for their sterling virtues, their industry, perseverance, [courage, faithfulness to duty and that devotion to mental culture which has placed them not so very far behind the record of the oldest and most cultured states in the Union. Utah boys have already distinguished themselves in nearly all the artistic and learned professions. One carried off the prize for sculpture in competition with the combined skill of the East. Another is one of the leading musical teachers of Chicago. In painting and drawing there are many well advanced on the road to fame. At home they are fast qualifying themselves to take the lead not only in the learned professions, but there is no department of human industry, skill, invention, art or literature in which they will not excel and shine before many years.

The reason of this is evident. It could not be otherwise. Man's spiritual nature is the foundation of all excellence. Whatever develops this will stimulate his intellect. The real mind of man is God's mind, and in proportion as the God within is unfolded, so will all the powers of the individual be expanded and strengthened. Now, it is universally known that Mormonism, as it is termed, appeals first to the religious element in man—to the God within him—and when that is quickened into life it illuminates the intellect and quickens the love element, which prompts to lives of noblest self-sacrifice. So we find that Mormons are just as ready and willing as any of God's children to leave their homes, their families and the comforts of life, to go among the poor, the ignorant, the degraded and the outcast, to teach them the ways of temporal and spiritual life, and to live with them, labor with them and share their privations with them until they can be lifted to a little higher plane of being.

The community of the Latter-day Saints, far from being the illiterate, stunted, half-civilized people their enemies have sought to paint them, have not only shown their diligence in seeking and acquiring knowledge, refinement and that true education which walks hand in hand with divine faith; they have also given, and are constantly giving, an example of the rarest unselfishness and most real Christian charity that this century has ever beheld.

THE GENUINENESS OF THE PENTATEUCH.

AMONG the heresies of which Dr. Briggs is accused and for which he is now being tried by his church superiors is mentioned that he denies the genuineness of the five books of Moses. The charge led Dr. Birch to make the remark that "if Moses did not write the Pentateuch, Christ himself is dishonest." The doctor has not yet replied to the charge. Perhaps when he has had a chance to state his views in his own language, it will be seen that the other side has misunderstood him.

The question is one of great importance. If the books of Moses are not genuine, the whole Bible must be rejected as a pious fraud. For the Pentateuch is one of the great corner stones of Christian as well as Jewish theology. With it the whole structure must stand or fall. The book is quoted as the work of Moses by Joshua, by the authors of the books of the Kings and Chronicles and by other sacred writers, and our Lord Himself and the Apostles frequently refer to it as genuine. So numerous are the quotations and references to this volume that it could almost be rewritten from these, had it perished. It is therefore plain enough, that if the Pentateuch is not genuine, all the sacred writers who accept it as such are mistaken. Their writings are not reliable and revealed religion would properly be in danger of being placed in the category of exploded lies.

A question of such great importance deserves attention.

It is known that although the first

doubts expressed on the subject were published in the thirteenth century after Christ, yet they received hardly any attention till in the sixteenth century, when Thomas Hobbes essayed his criticism. But the book had then existed and been accepted as genuine for over three thousand years, and it was rather late to adduce so-called proofs to the contrary. The fact is that Josephus in the first century of our era contented that the book is genuine and appealed to public records then extant as corroborating the fact. Porphyry, an infidel of the third century, admits the same thing; and Julian, the apostate, was willing to admit that inspired men, among whom he counted Moses, lived among the Jews in their early existence. Mohammed also accepted the Jewish law as divine and Moses as the inspired author of the Pentateuch. Against the overwhelming testimony of ancient history and tradition, it would seem to be unreasonable in the highest degree to doubt and deny.

The evidence furnished by the book itself as to the authorship may be summarized briefly as follows: The language used and the sentiments expressed prove that the author must have been a Hebrew possessing the highest education. No unlearned Israelite and no foreigner could have composed the remarkable volume. It must also have been written by a Hebrew well acquainted with the geography, customs, sciences, etc., of Egypt and Arabia, for all the descriptions given are minutely accurate and prove it is no work of fiction. The learning of Egypt, however, was carefully guarded by the priests, and none but priests and royal persons, who were considered sacred, had access to it. The author must therefore have belonged to this privileged class. The correspondence in style between the history and the legal enactments of the book is so similar, that both must have had the same author. If Moses was the law-giver, he was also the historian. No other conclusion is reasonable or even conceivable. Further, the style of the five books bears unmistakable evidence that the author must have composed his writings under such circumstances as Moses really experienced. The first book is remarkable for brevity and simplicity of style, being an introduction to the following and probably compiled from various existing documents. In the following three books, treating on the remarkable history of Israel from the exodus, the style is abrupt, broken and full of repetitions, suggesting that the author wrote as time and circumstances would permit during the wanderings in the wilderness. The last book is continuous and didactic, often reviewing and further explaining what had previously been hastily noted down. All these points ought to be conclusive proof that no other than the great law-giver himself wrote the books that bear his name, with the exception of a very small part, relating to his death, which of course was added afterwards and most likely by Joshua, his great successor.

Those who maintain that the books of Moses are not his work but a forgery, must necessarily show, at least approximately, when this stupendous supposed literary fraud was committed.

If they cannot do this, all their arguments are entirely valueless. Judaism is still extant and is admittedly founded on these very books. Can that system be founded on a forgery? If so, when? Not in the Christian era, for Judaism, according to history, precedes Christianity. Not before our era, for a forgery of that nature would easily have been detected.

One class of evidence is particularly instructive. In the Pentateuch we are told of many customs of the ancient Egyptians. Using bricks as building materials is mentioned, as are also the habits of keeping donkeys, employing eunuchs and drinking wine. At one time skeptics used to say that all these customs are Asiatic and not Egyptian, and that the mention of them proves that the author was unacquainted with life in ancient Egypt. The fact that it is stated that Joseph shaved himself before he entered the presence of Pharaoh was pointed out as a glaring error, since, it was contended, the Egyptians did not shave. Archaeology has, however, come to the rescue and conclusively proved the correctness of Moses in every particular. Excavations in Egypt have brought to light many monuments with pictures and engravings which show that brick-making was a known art, that wine was made in ancient times, although Herodotus says it was not as far as he knew, and that all Egyptians, except slaves and great kings, used to shave their beards off, unlike the Assyrians. These remarkable discoveries were made, skeptics have been more careful in their denials of the truth of sacred history, for it has become clear enough that science is no assistant to skepticism.

It may be observed that this kind of objection to the Pentateuch has been applied with apparent force to the Book of Mormon. Skeptics say that some of the implements and metals and animals mentioned in that sacred record never existed in ancient America. The argument will, of course, have force with those who perchance suppose that scientists know everything there is to know about ancient America. But who can really entertain so absurd an idea? Where archaeology does not happen to corroborate the Book of Mormon, it is safer to suppose that that science has yet some discoveries to make on our continent. As far as general scientific evidences go, they all corroborate the Book of Mormon. And when so much time and diligent research have been spent on this continent as have already been applied to the antiquities of Egypt and the orient, the results will undoubtedly be found to be similar.

To doubt, therefore, the genuineness or authenticity of either of the sacred records is to risk one's reputation, not only as a believer in the divine truth but also as a true scholar. Skepticism in this case seems to be both heresy and fanaticism.

IS THE TRUTH BUT A SQUIBBLE.

A local cotemporary whose desire to shorten the terms of office of the Governor and Secretary of this Territory can be easily understood, but whose deliberate misquoting of the record so far as the commissions of

those officials are concerned, still needs explanation, refers somewhat petulantly in this morning's issue to the News as "an over-captious and apparently ill-informed cotemporary," and as "our punctilious evening cotemporary." In one of these references to the subject the *Herald*—for that is the paper with whom the controversy has arisen—apologizes to "the public for devoting so much space to so trifling a quibble," and in another paragraph it says: "It remains for us to say that owing to the business methods of the postmaster, the Secretary's mislaid [which the News quoted yesterday] did not reach the editor until yesterday" [Friday, December 9].

It now becomes the duty of the News to come to the defense of the "postmaster's methods," since it appears that through no have his methods been called in question. We can do so in no more effective manner than by quoting the following documents, obtained this morning from the Secretary's office:

The statement made in the *Herald* of the 10th inst., editorially, that the letter from me, referring to the date of the commissions of the Governor and Secretary, was mislaid, is a misstatement of the fact. The letter was sent by Mr. Joseph Burton, a faithful messenger, who reported that he delivered it to the office of the *Herald* within a few minutes after I gave it to him. ELIJAH SELLS.

I hereby certify that I promptly delivered a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Herald*, from Secretary Sells, at the *Herald* office on Thursday, Dec. 8th, 1892. JOSEPH BURTON.

We expect that this presentation will lay us still more liable to the charge of "punctiliousness" and "over-captiousness." If such shall be the penalty for insisting on the truth, we must prepare to bear it. But since neither the "postmaster" nor his "methods" had aught to do with the delay in the arrival of the Secretary's letter of Thursday at the desk of the *Herald* editor, we hope the latter's "apologizes to the public for devoting so much space to so trifling a quibble" will not be accepted until he first apologizes to the postmaster. In his estimate on an absolute conviction of misstatement of fact, and the resort to a paltry evasion to cover it, may be a "trifling quibble;" but that is his affair, not ours.

The original controversy grew out of the *Herald's* changing the date of expiration of the Governor's and Secretary's term from December 30th, 1893, as given to the reporter at the Secretary's office, to May, 1893, when four years will have elapsed since those officials entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. The fact would have excited no particular notice had not the terms of other incumbents of Federal offices been published without amendment in that paper's editorial rooms. Only in the case of the first two in the list, the Governor and Secretary, did the journalistic memory delinquent itself in opposition to the record; the remainder of the list went unchanged. What the motive was for thus showing partiality in the matter of attention to Governor Thomas and Secretary Sells it is not worth while to inquire. But in order that the public, who must by this time be somewhat confused in the

premises, may know exactly how the matter stands, and appreciate the truth as the News has contended for it, we present a number of instances, explanatory of the point in argument and analogous in all respects, from

THE RECORD.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

A. L. Thomas, appointed on May 6, 1889, to hold the office until the end of the next session of the Senate.

Elijah Sells, appointed Secretary on same date for the same term.

C. S. Zane, appointed Chief Justice on May 24, 1889, for the same term.

C. S. Varian, appointed District Attorney on July 12, 1889, for the same term.

John W. Blackburn, appointed Associate Justice on October 1, 1889, for the same term.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

A. L. Thomas, appointed December 30, 1889, for four years.

Elijah Sells, appointed Secretary December 30, 1889, for four years.

C. S. Zane, appointed Chief Justice January 7, 1890, for four years.

C. S. Varian, appointed District Attorney January 27, 1890, for four years.

J. W. Blackburn, appointed Associate Justice February 27, for four years.

James A. Miner, appointed Associate Justice July 2, 1890, for four years.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

Those who are given to or of necessity do their rising early these mornings don't need to consult a thermometer to realize that the winter king holds high and undisputed sway, the degree indicated hovering closely about the zero mark all the time and occasionally taking a dip below. Everything that can be frozen is frozen, the ground for a foot in depth at least included. This with the repeated snowfalls we have had of late and the comparatively moderate temperature at all times before midnight and after sunrise, makes the finest sleighing to be found anywhere in the land. Those who have no sleigh, or having that have nothing to draw it with, or having neither and can't wait an hour or thereabout for a street car—a very common occurrence of late—can use the means provided by nature and walk; and those who do but little of this don't know how much they are missing. The air is so condensed and so pure these mornings that a few inhalations, deep and prolonged, are the most bracing and healthful tonic that ever entered the human system; while the natural effect of a good long walk immediately after breakfast, unless the walker is too unwell generally to stand it, imparts to the vigor of a steam engine, and is one of the best remedies for weak lungs, imperfect circulation and therefore disordered livers, that could be desired.

Nature is constantly doing something for us that we do not appreciate. If we could only realize how good the universal mother is, even when she frowns and seems perverse and even forbidding, there would not be so many complaints. The keen and howling blasts which she sometimes sends across the north and east benches make the houses tremble as well as the

people inside of them, if they are at all nervous, and many can see, or rather hear, in such visitations only a source of harm, annoyance and fear; that the winds do produce these vexatious conditions is undeniable, and those who have experienced them are not anxious for a repitition, no matter how hardy they may be or affect to be. But there is a silver lining to even this dark cloud. If there are any lingering impurities or seeds of disease in the all-pervading element, it seems reasonable to suppose that if it be put in motion violently such germs will be scattered if not driven away; while it is as true of air as of water that it requires action to become pure and free itself from obnoxious elements; certainly no impurities can be visited upon us through the breezes which are brewed in the very mountain tops, perhaps amid the never-ending snows, and are filtered through crevices and forests where the enervating hand of civilization has never been.

We have been visited with rather more than the usual quantity of snow for this time of the year, and for pedestrians—made more numerous by reason of the disappointments previously spoken of—it becomes a very tiresome not to say irksome task to get from point to point at times; while a heavy snowfall coming with an inclination of a few degrees in the opposite direction causes unpleasant feelings and gives rise at times to unpleasant thoughts. Yet, as between such annoyance and paying double price for the necessities of life next year, we should not hesitate very long in making choice of the annoyance. The snow does not accumulate very fast nor to a great extent down here among the habitations of man; but up among the natural reservoirs, where it can never be reached by us, it remains steadily and each snowfall means so much more added to the fund upon which we can draw at our greatest need, during the heated atmosphere of another summer and when the growing crops must have moisture with at least semi-regularity, or perish.

It has been wisely and truly said that

This world is not so bad a world
As some would make it;
But whether good or whether bad
Depends on how we take it.

WHAT IS DOING AT BRUSSELS.

There is more going on at the Brussels conference than we, who are so far away, know of. The telegraphic reports are more meager than usual—much more so than would be the case if it were the account of some great scandal or preparations for a "star" prize fight that was being sent. We have to rely more largely upon the press and the mails than usual, just as though the Brussels gathering were not one of the most important international affairs ever called into existence.

At a recent sitting, Prof. Andrews, one of the delegates from the United States, made a strong appeal for silver. He thinks we have not, and are not at present likely to have, a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. "We have no idea of soliciting any favor

from the people of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interests as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world. This can never be successfully accomplished so long as two great groups of nations continue to drift apart. We will not forever continue alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough interested in the matter to cooperate with us, we will soon decrease our annual purchases of silver, and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by issues of paper. The next Congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold."

There is some satisfaction, because some thing direct, explicit and to the point, in that kind of language. And there was a good deal more of the same kind at the same time, all of which we on this side of the water and in this part of the western world can readily understand.

Senator Jones had the floor yesterday. What he says or has said will be looked for with interest over here.

NEW YORK ONLY INCIDENTAL.

The winner in the presidential race this year was not elected against the vote of New York, though he could have been, even as he was nominated in the face of the Empire state's protest. It deserves to be noted that five Presidents have been inducted into the White House without the aid of New York in the electoral college: George Washington in 1787, who was not deprived of the vote through opposition, but because the Empire state did not participate in the election; James Madison in 1816, James Buchanan in 1856, U. S. Grant in 1868 and R. B. Hayes in 1876; and it will be a happy day for America's politics when the machine domination in that great state ceases to exert the all-overpowering influence on the national result which the bosses and a great many of the people have thought necessary to credit it with. In other words, the sooner New York ceases to be the pivotal state whose vote carries national triumph to the candidate receiving it, the better for purity of election methods and for the country at large.

CHURCH INFLUENCE IN TEXAS.

The awful bugaboo of church interference in state affairs, phantasm as it is, is trotted out so frequently here in Utah that sensible people have ceased to take any notice of it, and scarcely anybody's interest can be awakened for any phase of the subject, even where it may be an actuality. We note, for instance, that Texas, whose eccentricities seldom escape the jibes and criticisms of the argue-eyed press of the rest of the country, has a well-developed scandal in this line, concerning which hardly a word has been said. It appears that a colored preacher in that vast commonwealth has come forward with a complaint to the effect that Governor Hogg refuses to reimburse him for certain election expenses incurred in the governor's interest. Such a complaint must of course be based on a confession as to what caused the expense; and

the dusky brother makes it without hesitation. He not only used his ministerial influence to get votes for Mr. Hogg but he engaged in a mercantile transaction with sundry thrifty members of his flock by which they, in consideration of a sum of money ranging from 75 cents in some instances to \$1.50 in others, were to deposit the ballots supplied them by the pastor. He prepared the tickets and his followers voted them—a proceeding which, according to the terms of the agreement heretofore stated, cost him the modest sum of \$50.00. This Governor Hogg now refuses to pay; but whether because he finds he did not need the votes, or because he disclaims previous knowledge of any such bargain, deponent saith not. If the former, justice-loving people everywhere will say he is acting real mean; if the latter, the zealous preacher ought to be thankful if his enthusiasm costs him no more than the \$50.00 already laid out. In either case, however, the priestly buyer and seller of ballots would seem to be upon the dilemma's pointed horn; and in view of his holy professions, would he not play the part of consistency and discretion by prying the beam out of his own eye before bewailing the visual obstruction of Mr. Hogg?

HE MUST BE MISTAKEN.

There are few men in this life who stand higher in public esteem or are freer from partisan asaults than George Washington Childs, founder and editor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*. He it was whose establishment was nearly destroyed by fire recently and whose paper appeared as usual, not a number being missed; however, this is no unusual thing in American journalism and is only spoken of incidentally. The thing more than anything else that strikes the general reader is the proposition of how it is that a man of Mr. Childs' well-known beneficence and good feeling toward all mankind could find it in his heart to say that the fire was the deliberate work of an incendiary, when there is no evidence supporting such a statement. He should remember that fires in large buildings are often due other than of very mysterious origin, probably because the builders left a flaw somewhere or because of one or more of a myriad of possible things we know not of. And he should not so underrate himself, the proud position he has gained by merit alone, nor the record of good he has done for others as to say or believe that there is any one in the world who would knowingly cause him such loss and harm. Certainly there are no grounds for vengeful feelings toward him; anarchists are not numerous in Philadelphia, and if they were there are other targets for their mischief much more inviting than the *Ledger* or its benevolent proprietor; and if it had been the work of an insouciant person detection would have been easy and certain. On second thoughts, Mr. Childs will hardly persist in that statement, we think; it was not like him to say it in the first place, and after the lapse of so much time with no evidence, to persist in it would be unbecoming.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Whatever may be thought by sober people concerning the methods of the late phase of militant Christianity that marches under the banner of the Salvation Army, no one will deny that the motives actuating its exponents and the results as seen in its members are calculated to improve the condition of the most fallen of mankind. As an agency for good it is therefore entitled to respectful consideration; and so far as it accomplishes reform by entering fields at whose confines others shrink, and rescuing to a better life a class whose interest could not be aroused by a less demonstrative form of worship, it merits the aid, at least the sympathy, of every humanitarian whose sadness at the degradation in the world is not diminished by the fact that he has no remedy for it. We may have our doubts as to the acceptability of such a form of worship to the lowly Teacher whose walk and talk among men were an example of godliness and perfection, and who gave His life that we might live. His was not the combative spirit, nor were his followers designated by any term or fashion in mimicry or caricature of war. Still, the effort that would lead and does lead a fellow mortal to a better life may not be despised, no matter what its source; it can be praised for this, at least if it for nothing more, that it at least lifts its beneficiary to a plane where further progress toward a true, pure ideal is not so hopeless an undertaking.

For ourselves, speaking now of all the sects, which, "having a form of godliness, deny the power thereof," whose creeds are man-made and whose observances are a mere matter of convenience, we cannot see that the Salvation Army is less entitled to consideration, toleration and respect than the most pretentious among them. It at least goes at the business of soul saving in an earnest, practical way; and the difference between its methods and those of the average Christian, even as viewed by newspaper organs of the latter, is too conspicuous to be altogether ignored. We quote from one of these organs, the *New York Observer*:

The average Christian gives a hungry man on the street a dime for a supper or a night's lodging. He cannot afford to pay for a lodging at a respectable hotel, and the man would not go home with him if he was asked. But in nine cases out of ten he buys a drink with the dime, for every cheap restaurant has a saloon attachment. The Salvation Army takes the same man to a warm room, gives him a supper, and then provides occupation for his mind and heart. It has a prayer meeting, in which brave hymns and tambourines take a prominent part, and the hymns are sung to tunes which he has often heard used to other words. But it is only in that way that a religious emotion can be excited in his sinful heart. It would not be the way of the average Christian, but it is the way in which the people the Salvation Army is trying so successfully to reach can be most easily touched. It is not true to say, either, that the feeling thus aroused is only momentary. In its action, for in a vast number of cases the genuineness of the conversions cannot be questioned.

All of which, being true, constitutes, as stated already, at least one reason

why the work of the Army, with all its dissonance and pageantry, can be sympathized with and in a measure encouraged and applauded by all save the bigoted and the pharisaical.

ROBBERY IS RIFE.

The World's Fair city is having a hard time of it with the lawless gangs which make it their headquarters thus far in advance of the big show, and the question now is where it will end and how. In addition to the open and nefarious work of the highwaymen it seems as if robberies of various kinds were rife and nobody is safe, not even the policemen. The papers cry out against it, call on the officers for increased vigilance and treat the subject editorially in all manner of ways—denunciation, reproach, ridicule, expostulation and calm reasoning, but all to no purpose; the bold burglar still "burgles," the footpad makes his all but regular nocturnal calls, the road agent is as audacious as ever, and even the various departments of sneak thieving seem to be doing a flourishing business.

A recent issue of the *Chicago News Record*, after moralizing on the last named branch of the subject, says such reflections are called up by the report of an alleged attempt on the part of an "investment company" to beguile young women clerking in big stores on a weekly wage into placing their money in a lottery scheme. Like all lottery schemes, this one, it is said, has but one prize drawing—and that is made by the company. Money disappears in its "investments" as water vanishes through a sieve. Yet are there many—men as well as women—who cannot resist the specious promises of quick wealth by any scheme whatever. If, as is said, several of Chicago's young saleswomen have been cheated out of their dollars it is because they did not pause to think that "investment companies" are not lying awake nights thinking how to make other people rich.

The antidote for the specific complaint herein outlined is contained in the last few lines; if people would only use such judgment as they have, or at least not rely exclusively upon that of people who have scheme on hand, the design of which is to secure them something for nothing, there would be less of that class of robbery committed. There are too many of our race who are as harmless as a dove without being as wise as a serpent.

AN EX-EDITOR'S SATURDAY TALK.

Alluding to Jay Gould in my last week's Talk brings to mind a transaction which occurred between two prominent business men who were members of our Church, in which Jay Gould was a party. The two gentlemen to whom I refer were warm friends, and had engaged together in a number of financial enterprises; they were shrewd business men and had the reputation of being money-makers. Mr. Gould, while on one of his visits to this city, was desirous of getting

hold of some railroad stock and offered a certain price to one of these gentlemen for it. The latter did not have at his control the amount which Mr. Gould desired to purchase, but he knew that his friend had more than that number of shares; so he went to him and, without telling him of the offer which Mr. Gould had made, purchased from him the necessary quantity to supply Gould with what he wanted. In making the purchase, however, he only paid his friend two-thirds of the price Mr. Gould had agreed to give him for it. By this snug transaction he was credited with having cleared \$3000, and no doubt he congratulated himself upon having made an excellent trade. Had that been the end of it there would have been no trouble. But it could not be concealed that Mr. Gould had bought a certain number of shares of that particular stock, and the gentleman who had first sold it was not long in finding out that it was the stock he had sold his friend that Mr. Gould had purchased, and, worst of all, that it had been sold to the latter for an advance of one-third more than he had received for it. Under any circumstances such a transaction would have been very annoying to him as a keen, wide-awake business man; but in this case he felt that advantage had been taken of him by his friend and that his confidence had been abused. He claimed, I believe, that in selling this stock he was under the impression his friend wanted it for himself and not to sell again. At any rate, he felt much aggrieved over the affair, and it became known to many of the associates that through this their fellowship, as brethren had been greatly impaired.

This deal occurred about the time there were some movements being made concerning the United Order. At that time a number of leading men were re-baptized, and, among others, the two brethren I have referred to presented themselves for re-baptism. But the Elder who had the administering of this ordinance in charge, having heard that they were not feeling towards each other as they should on account of this transaction, objected to the ordinance being administered until the matter was arranged amicably and in brotherly fashion between them. I do not know what arrangements were made to settle the affair; but they did settle it, and pleasant relations and good feelings were restored.

Now, according to the practice of many business men in the world, a transaction of this kind would, I suppose, be considered perfectly legitimate. If a man had an opportunity to sell an article at a price greatly in advance of that which he knew he could purchase it of some one else, even if the other were his friend, it would not be considered a breach of business propriety for him to make such a purchase and such a sale. There are many reputable business men who would seize such an opportunity to make money without the least scruple. They would not feel themselves bound in the least to tell the man of whom they bought the article what they expected to get when they sold it, even though the party of whom they purchased should be their friend. Transactions of this character are, without doubt,

of constant occurrence among business men in the world. If a man learns that he can sell a piece of property that belongs to another at a good price, a price greatly in advance of that for which he would purchase it—I ask the question, is it wrong for him to avail himself of such an opportunity, even though the party to whom the article which he purchases belongs and himself may be on the most friendly terms? It was just such a transaction as this which took place between the two brethren to whom I have alluded. The one who had bought the stock and sold it at a price one-third higher than he had paid for it did not think he had wronged his brother by so doing; but his friend viewed the business differently; he thought his confidence had been taken advantage of.

It becomes, therefore, a nice question for Latter-day Saints to answer: How far can they do these things and be justified? Is it a brotherly act to take advantage of another's ignorance, or to make money out of the guileless and unsuspecting?

A great many transactions have taken place in our communities throughout these mountains where the rules of Christian ethics as laid down by the Savior have been grossly violated. Jesus said:

"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

Whether men would always make as much money by following this command of the Savior as they would by violating it need not be discussed. Certain it is if this rule was observed there would be much more fair-dealing and happiness and less roguery, poverty and sorrow, among men. It is a golden rule for Latter-day Saints to observe. Each one can ask himself some questions: How would I like another to do that to me which I propose to do to him? Let each one put himself in the other's place, and ask himself: Would I consider it brotherly for another to do to me that which I propose to do? While having these reflections he will not be apt to congratulate himself as having done a smart thing if he takes advantage of his brother's ignorance of business or of his simplicity and gains a bargain thereby. President Young used to relate the story of the man who, after making a very close bargain with a poor widow in which a cow was involved, and by which the widow had been cheated, at family prayers thanked the Lord for having blessed and prospered him in that piece of business. He appeared to have no higher conception of honesty or God's justice than to suppose that the Lord would become so far a partner to the cheating as to accept his thanksgiving for the success he had had. Such self-righteousness would prevent the thought from ever entering the heart that any transaction that would inure to the personal profit of its possessor could be found fault with.

Within the past few years there have been, among other dealings, a great many transactions in land where men have made money because they were shrewd, keen at a bargain, knew where they could dispose of land to purchasers and where there were

unsuspecting, guileless people who had it to sell. Judged by the Savior's rule, quoted above, the morality of many of these is very questionable. Yet according to worldly rules they are viewed as legitimate and but very few would think of condemning them. In fact, there are those who go so far as to consider they do nothing very improper in their business dealings—however much advantage they may take of the simplicity and guilelessness and ignorance of their neighbors—if they do not break the law and expose themselves to its penalties. Their ideas of morality are measured by the limits that the law imposes. Everything is moral and justifiable, honest and defensible, in their view, that can be done without overstepping the bounds of law, however much it may be in violation of the law of the Gospel as laid down by the Son of God.

If some should think that the time has not yet come when Latter-day Saints should be governed by the law of the Gospel instead of the rules of the world in all their business dealings with their brethren, they surely cannot think this time will be indefinitely postponed. Undoubtedly, whatever men may think upon this point, the Lord expects His people to do unto others that which they would like others to do unto them; or, in other words, to "do as they would be done by."

Our people have inherited the ideas which prevail in the world concerning business and business methods and these are fastened to a greater or less extent by tradition and the examples of the world around us. These influences are very potent and it appears difficult to break away from them. But those who love the truth and desire righteousness to prevail will never cease their struggles until they gain the mastery and in all their dealings strictly observe the rule given by the Savior. They may not make so much of this world's goods by doing so; but they will lay up treasures in heaven.

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The Students' Society held its regular session last evening when Dr. J. E. Talmage lectured, his subject being "Waste not, want not." He said man has received the commandment, "Thou shalt not waste, for thou canst not create." Men count as wealth today what in times past was considered as worthless. Waste paper, which in the great newspaper offices was formerly thrown away, is now sold and enormous profits derived therefrom. In England \$15,000 is paid for the mere privilege of sweeping the mint. In the Waltham Watch Works, \$1000 a month is derived from the dust which gathers on the men's clothes, they being required to wash and change their clothes before leaving the works; \$7000 in pure gold per annum is derived from the dust that falls in the cracks in the floor. In a general cleaning up, when they moved their works, \$67,000 in gold dust was realized. Paris derives \$15,000 per day from the rubbish picked up in her streets. In London, one lead manufacturer derives \$50,000 per annum in lead from the smoke which formerly was allowed to escape from the chimney. Not

many years ago men were paid to haul cotton seed off to get it out of the way; now it is sold at \$5 per ton, wholesale. From weeds are now made ropes, swines and strings. No stronger example of the utilization of waste can be given than the process through which old clothes pass. In England men make a business of gathering old clothes. After the society man considers them no longer good, they are taken, fixed up and sold to one who is a step lower in the social world. And so the clothes pass through many stages, until they can no longer be called clothes. The cotton and linen in them is then made into paper and the wool used as a fertilizer. And so the coat that did service on a beggar's back may appear with the seal of an emperor or the thoughts of a poet upon it. Here again we see mutual dependence. But these economies of man are as nothing to those of nature. Waste thrown off by animals is utilized by plants, and vice versa; and so one is dependent upon the other. Water is continually circulating; it has a mission given by its Creator to perform, and not a drop is wasted. Man has a mission to perform, and he has been given just enough vital force to accomplish that mission; but if he wastes his energy by smoking, drinking for other deleterious habits, or by shiftlessness, he will go to his Maker without having accomplished his mission, and with the disfavor of his heavenly Father. In all his doings man will hear the still small voice saying unto him: "Man should no waste for he cannot create," and sooner or later an account of his stewardship will be demanded of him.

THE GRAVITY SEWER SYSTEM.

"The greatest problem with which Salt Lake City has ever been confronted is immediately before her today," said one of the stalwart members of the City Council this afternoon, "and," he continued, "it is of the utmost importance that steps be at once taken towards its successful solution. Not a day, not an hour, not a moment should be lost in making preparations to do the preliminary work, which can all be done under cover where the inclemency of winter weather will not interfere. Then active outdoor operations can be commenced early in the spring. For one I am willing and anxious that all bickerings and unnecessary troubles and technicalities should be dropped in our Council deliberations, and work, good, hard, sensible and effectual work, take their place. I refer to the disposition of the city's sewage by adopting the gravity system."

The idea seems to conform exactly with City Engineer Doremus' views on the matter, who is more than anxious that the work should be uninterruptedly pushed to a rapid completion. The preliminary survey of the route for a gravity sewer has already been made. It will intercept the present main sewer at the intersection of First West and Fifth South streets. From here it will extend northward and westward for a distance of between four and five miles, or as much further as the Council may direct. It will terminate at a point north of the Hot Springs, at which

place the city has an option on a forty acre tract of ground at \$2.50 per acre.

In regard to the cost of construction, City Engineer Doremus stated to a News representative today: "From Fourth North street northward the gravity system—calculating upon and building for a population of 200,000 people—will cost not to exceed \$325,000. This talk about it probably running to \$1,000,000, or even \$500,000, is all moonshine. My estimates are the result of careful and considerate calculation, and when I say that the work all told—if my present recommendations are carried out—will not exceed \$325,000 I mean it and know that I am correct. No piece of work upon which I have ever figured has cost the city more or even as much as my estimate and I know that this will not. Not a thing has escaped my attention. The purchase of land, right of way, extra engineering, incidentals, in fact, everything has been calculated upon and given place in the estimate."

"How long, Mr. Doremus," asked the reporter, "will it take to complete the system?"

"Well," every detail as to office work, which means the getting out of plans and specifications, can be prepared this winter, so that in the spring when manual labor will be necessary it will only be a matter of men. I shall recommend that enough men be employed to complete the work by next fall. I do not hesitate to say that if this is done that the system can be in use one year from now." It is, in my opinion, the only natural course to build it. Along the route are the railroads by which transportation of mains is made easy and convenient, while the mountains parallel our line and from which we can easily procure at much less cost than from any other source all the rock, gravel and sand necessary to secure a solid base for the mains."

In answer as to what disposition should be made of the sewage on reaching the terminal or output, Mr. Doremus stated that it could be used with great success for irrigating upon a barren plain in that section of country, aggregating 5,000 acres of land. It would, he believes, yet be proven that the city's sewage would be a source of revenue instead of a continuous expense.

In case, he explained, that the city should decide to convert the forty acre of ground referred to into four filtering tanks the sediment could be used as a fertilizer and the liquid as an irrigating stream. The water that would flow from these tanks, he said, would be as clear as where it bubbled from the earth in the mountain springs. "And a most thorough analysis has failed to demonstrate," said Mr. Doremus, "that it would contain anything that would be detrimental to the health of human beings, cattle, horses and sheep could drink of it with safety. When we once convince the people owning property in that vicinity that the sewage will be a blessing to them, inasmuch as arid land will be made valuable, our sailing will be clear."

"What do you estimate the output of liquid sewage will be, Mr. Doremus?" "Well, the most comprehensive way to answer that question would be to

say that when the system is complete all of the water of City Creek, Emigration and Parley's canyon will flow into it from the thousands of pipes in the city. Once in the mains there can be little or no loss. I fancy that many men would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to use those streams for reclaiming land for agricultural purposes in this the greatest county in our Territory—and that, too, within a few miles of this city. I am sanguine over the results of the scheme. I know that it means much to this city both as a financial investment and as a safeguard for health."

"What proportion of the city as to area and population will be below and west of the gravity mains?"

"As to area about one tenth, and as to population considerably less than one tenth, I should say."

"How do you propose to supply that portion of the city with a sewerage service?"

"By laying the usual pipes and pumping into the gravity mains at the nearest connecting point. This is the only thing that can be done."

Mr. Doremus further expressed himself that he knew beyond a question of doubt from levels run by himself and assistants that there was sufficient fall to carry the sewage of the city to the locality chosen, but was very anxious for the satisfaction of the council that an expert engineer with a national reputation be employed to go over the ground and confirm his findings and representations. It is very difficult to secure the services of such a man on short notice; but if such a man can be found in any of the large eastern cities who is at liberty to come he will be engaged at once.

NEWS FROM LOGAN.

A brakeman named Dennis Dee has been badly hurt at Smithfield. He and others were switching some cars standing on a side track, and Dee was trying to loosen a brake which had been tightened by some mischievous boys. He was unable to do so with his hands and used a stick for a lever. By this means he succeeded in releasing the brake; but the wheel whirled swiftly round and the stick struck him on the back, knocking him off the car. On the other track some coal cars were standing, and Dee was thrown against the side of one of them, and landed on the ground. He was brought to Logan and Doctors Parkinson and Read were summoned. In addition to other injuries there were many contusions, and a severe concussion of the spine.

The election for school trustees resulted in a victory for the Democrats in the First, Second and Fifth precincts, and for the Republicans in the Third and Fourth. A light vote was polled.

Five head of horses have been run over and horribly mutilated by the train between Hyde Park and Smithfield.

Coal has been found in Dry canyon by William Palmer. There are three small veins, separated by layers of rock. The upper vein is eight inches thick, the middle one eighteen inches and the lower one two and a half feet. The new discovery is

seven miles of Logan, and if it develops into the mine as present appearances would indicate, its discovery will be of inestimable value to Cache valley generally, and Logan in particular. Judging from present indications, the opinion of experts is that the discovery is just the outcropping of a large body of coal. Mr. Palmer is a poor man and cannot afford to develop the claim alone, but will doubtless have offers of assistance, as a coal mine would prove a bonanza to its owners.

A valuable body of mineral paint has been discovered in the vicinity of Hyde Park, by William Cook and Julius Johnson. They have established a mill to grind the paint, and expect to do a rushing business shortly. The paint is of a dark brown color.

Burns, one of the alleged burglars who robbed Wendelboe's jewelry store, and young Smiley, the boy who was helping dispose of the jewelry, were bound over by Justice Smith on Friday evening to await the action of the grand jury. Evans, Burns' confederate, waived examination and was held to answer at a previous hearing.

Frank Benson kindly furnished a weary pilgrim with board and lodging for a few days. The tramp watched his opportunity and repaid Frank's kindness by disappearing with his fine fur overcoat. The thief has been traced, and one of the officers is on his trail.

Sheriff Kimball and his bondsmen have been sued in Commissioner Fletcher's court. The sheriff seized a brewery and its appurtenances supposing it to be the property of a man named Theurer. When about to sell it he found that it belonged to Robert Murdock, who held a bill of sale. The creditor still insisted upon its being sold, and the sheriff would not do so unless he had an indemnity bond. A bond was made out, but the sheriff did not consider it a good one, and would not accept it; hence the suit. The jury decided that the plaintiff had no cause for action.

LOGAN, Dec. 12.

SHOT BY A MOB.

The following is an account of the death of Brother Jacob Wyckoff, who was shot by a mob on Friday morning, July 22nd, 1892, between 1 and 2 o'clock. He departed this life Friday morning, December 2nd, about the same hour that he was shot. In the presence of his wife and one son, after being confined to his bed for over four months, during which time he suffered the agonies of death many times.

His funeral services were held in the Littleton school house, Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. Brother Joseph H. Denio delivered the funeral address, which was the request of the deceased. There were also present Elders D. H. Jacobs and John Q. Critchlow.

Brother Denio took for his text the First Epistle of John, 3d chapter, 2d verse: "Behold, now are we the son of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

The speaker's remarks were very appropriate to the occasion and the audience seemed deeply interested with regard to the hope which the Latter-

day Saints have of the resurrection of their dead and of the different degrees of glory assigned to the children of God according to the rewards which they will receive when they are judged for their acts while here in this probation. The remarks were also consoling to the family and friends of the deceased.

TORY OF THE SHOOTING.

On the morning of July 22nd, while Brother Wyckoff and his son John were sleeping out in the peach orchard, a mob came in to steal peaches; after they got enough to satisfy their appetites they began to throw them at Brother Wyckoff to awaken him. He had heard their noise and was already making ready to drive them off. With a musket in one hand and a lantern in the other (which afforded the mob a good target) he started toward them, but they were very stubborn and would not pay any attention to his warning. Seeing that they would not go, he discharged his musket in hopes that it would frighten them off; but the returned they complacently by sending powder and ball instead of salt and pepper, which composed the load in his gun. The mob fired several shots at Brother Wyckoff and one ball took effect in his right breast, just above the nipple. When they heard the exclamation, "Oh, my God, they have killed me!" from his lips they made their escape, and all efforts that have been made since for their capture have been in vain.

Immediately after the shooting took place, two doctors were summoned and they made an examination of the wound but could not locate the ball, which took a downward course through the right lung and lodged somewhere in the back. After making a fruitless search to find it, they gave him up to die, but he lingered along through the remainder of the hot summer months, expecting to die at any time. The day of release did not come until after his right lung was entirely consumed by that dreaded foe, consumption, which was caused by the wound. His spirit then took its departure.

It will say before closing that Sister Wyckoff and her three sons are not only called upon to mourn the loss of a husband and father but also of a son and brother, George, who was accidentally killed in a stone quarry two weeks after his father got shot, by a large rock falling on him and crushing his skull, which caused death to ensue a week after. The loss sustained to the family by George's death was very heavy, as he was the main support of the family.

Both Jacob Wyckoff and son were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about three years ago.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW.
LITTLETON, Welded County, W. Va.,
Dec. 6th, 1892.

Rev. Father Donnelly of St. Mary's Catholic church, Montrose, Colorado, when out hunting, met with a serious accident. While in the buggy the rifle he was using fell from his hand and the hammer catching on some obstruction discharged the gun, the ball entering the left leg just above the knee ranging downward.

KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Kanab Stake quarterly conference was held in Orderville December 4th and 5th, 1892. Present on the occasion were the Stake presidency, a majority of the High Council and the Bishops of the various wards, and the meeting house was well filled with the Saints. The speakers were filled with a good portion of the Spirit of the Lord, and bore faithful testimonies and instructed the Saints on their duties, encouraging them to keep all the commandments of the Lord.

The general and local authorities were presented and were unanimously sustained. Brothers Wm. Swapp, Edwin Cutler, Hans Sorenson and F. A. Lundquist were sustained as alternates to the High Council.

Our Y. M. M. I. A. Conference was held on Saturday evening, and the Y. L. M. I. A. Conference was held Sunday after the afternoon meeting, while the Sunday School Conference came off in the evening. The meetings were all well attended and a good, quiet spirit prevailed throughout our entire conference.

On Monday evening a class party was participated in by the young people from the various settlements.

We had a short rain storm on Sunday afternoon, the first for a long time, but it passed away soon.

F. L. FORSTER, Stake Clerk.

PROTECTING HIGH BUILDINGS.

At the recent meeting of the Fire Chiefs' Convention held in Louisville, Ky., the question was discussed in a paper by Ex-Chief Clerk Hendrick: "Should not all buildings over fifty feet in height, whether used for mercantile, manufacturing or other purposes, be furnished with outside stand pipe ladders and with outside connections at each floor for hose; also with inside connections and a sufficient quantity of hose to reach the rear of any building, on each floor thereof and should not appliances and the construction thereof be under the control and direction of the chief of the fire department?"

All the chiefs in attendance at the convention from the larger cities of the United States were requested to write their views on this question for publication in the various firemen's journals throughout the country.

Affirmative answers have already been published from the chiefs of the fire departments of New York, Boston, Denver, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Duluth and Milwaukee. Today Chief Stanton wrote A. C. Hendrick as follows on the same question:

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12, 1892.

A. C. Hendrick, New Haven, Conn.: Dear Sir—In my opinion stand pipes and fire escapes are of more service to a fire department than aerial trucks, and more especially a city like Salt Lake, as our sidewalks are 20 feet from building to curb throughout the city. Majority of cities have walks but 12 to 14 feet. This evil throws our trucks so far in the street, and with two sections of poles, electric light, telephone and telegraph, on either side next to the curb, makes it impossible to reach the buildings with our ladders from our aerial trucks on account of the width of our sidewalks and numerous wires from the electric

light and telephone and telegraph poles. In many cases we would be compelled to run our trucks on the sidewalks to be of any service to us, and if it be a large fire would likely lose them.

In my opinion all buildings, except such as are used as private residences exclusively, of three stories or more in height should be provided with one or more metallic ladders or metallic fire escapes and stand pipes extending from the first story to the upper stories of such buildings, and above the roof and on the outer walls, with couplings thereon the same as that used by the fire department and in such location and numbers and of such material and construction as the inspector of buildings and the chief of the fire department may determine, and all buildings more than two stories in height used for manufacturing purposes should have one metallic ladder for every twenty-five persons or less employed above the second story, and all such fire escapes should be kept in good order at all times. We are enforcing an ordinance to this effect in our city and I have caused over 100 notices to be served on owners of buildings.

Yours truly,
W. M. SWINTON,
Chief Salt Lake Fire Department.

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—At the afternoon session the delegates were entertained for half an hour by John Swinton, a New York journalist, in a savage attack on "Black-legging Pinkertons and trickery." The labor of the country, he said, had been paid millions of dollars this year which it would have surely lost without the help of striking brethren at different points. The speaker concluded with an appeal for the union of all labor organizations on fundamental principles.

The committee on credentials reported that eighty-one delegates were entitled to admission, and the report was adopted.

A resolution was introduced at the request of Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago, denouncing the proposed awarding of the contract for the World's Fair catalogue to a non-union house, and demanding that the work go to a union house. After considerable debate the resolution, somewhat modified, was adopted.

President Gompers presented his annual report. He said in part:

"Events have transpired on the field of labor during the last six months which have aroused public attention, because the incidents connected with them were more or less of an unusual character. In each of the labor struggles the employees, corporations, simply made a request, and the armed forces of the state and the United States were at their bidding. At Cour d'Alene, at the bidding of the mine owners, United States troops were brought up to Cour d'Alene and the men overawed and subdued, the commanding general of the United States forces issuing an order that any employer who would operate his mine with union men would not be allowed to continue work. A United States judge issued an order prohibiting the union miners from holding meetings. In other words, the constitutional right of free assembly was violated by the United States judge and general of our army declaring and enforcing the edict that an employer shall not carry on business

because he dared to employ union men. The action of the judges and officers of the United States were flagrantly in violation of law, and I believe it is our duty to demand that the Congress of the United States institute an investigation. It is plainly evident that the militia of our several states is never utilized except for an ostentatious show or as an element in labor struggles. There is not even a pretense at they should be what they were originally intended for. Instead of being a popular organization in defense of our homes and freedoms, they have defected into machines of monopolistic oppression against labor. Tolerances need at this time to answer the bitterness and vindictiveness of their oppressors with organization.

"With the object of financial aid in view, December 18th, this year, is designated as 'Homestead Day,' and all are requested to contribute a portion of their earnings on that day for the purpose stated. It is idle to say that because we have not been entirely successful in the enforcement of the eight hour movement for all orders in the past it is useless for us again to make an effort to establish a limitation of the daily hours of labor. There can be no question but that unrestricted immigration is working great injury to the people of our country.

"Notwithstanding the petition and our protests Congress has practically closed the World's Fair upon the day most readily at the disposal of the workers. We should urge Congress to repeal the law.

"Congress some time ago granted subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and incorporated a provision that the seamen employed by the company should be American citizens. The company in question has since violated this provision of the law by employing Chinese sailors. I would recommend that the convention enter a most emphatic protest against the supplanting of our American sailors by Chinese, and call upon the President of the United States either to compel the company in question to obey the provisions of the law, or withdraw the subsidy granted." The report of Secretary Evans was then submitted.

"During the year commencing November 1, 1891, and ending October 31, 1892, 277 charters were issued in thirty-two states of the Union. In addition to the above, eight charters were issued to national unions, making a total of 285 for the year. The national unions affiliated also received through the office of the American Federation of Labor thirty-seven charter applications."

In a comparative statement as to receipts and expenses, he said the receipts for last year were \$25,959 and the expenditures \$18,324, as compared with \$21,346 received the year before and \$13,190 expended.

A sample of silver ore has been received at Colorado Springs, for assay from W. M. Fullbright, Raton, N. M. The mineral is a very rich piece of brittle silver and assayed between 13,000 and 14,000 ounces of silver per ton. The locality where this strike is made is in Colfax county, New Mexico. A few days ago gold was discovered in this same district that assayed over \$72 per ton.

TRAIN WRECKED ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

One of the most serious wrecks which has ever occurred on the Union Pacific took place yesterday morning near Hallville, Wyoming, and in consequence the Union Pacific hospital here was filled this morning with more or less injured Italians, one of whom will possibly die within the next twelve hours.

Yesterday morning shortly before 7 o'clock Union Pacific No. 7, westbound, due to reach Ogden at 10:20 o'clock, pulled out of the Bitter creek station several hours behind time and the engine threw open the throttle. When about three miles east of Point of Rock as the train was crossing a fill, it struck a broken rail, and two emigrant sleepers, the day coach and two Pullmans went into the ditch. The engine, tender, both baggage and the two Pullmans stayed with the track. Next to the rear baggage car was an emigrant sleeper, filled to overflowing with raw Italians, men, women and children. The car jumped over an embankment and 100 feet in the prairie, where it struck a Pullman which had outsped it. The emigrant car was mashed into kindling wood and twenty of its occupants were injured. In the end which struck the Pullman were fifteen little children, ranging in ages from 1 month to five years, and although every seat in the forward half of the car was torn out and reduced to dust to powder, not a child was injured. The other sleeper struck a telegraph pole fourteen inches in diameter (circumference 0.7) and ninety feet from the track, and cut it away so cleanly as could have been done with a saw. Continuing its mad flight the car butted into the day coach, telescoping itself but injuring none of the passengers seriously. One of the Pullmans jumped about fifty feet in the direction of the other car and then ploughed its way almost to where they had piled up in the form of a diamond, damaging it so badly that repair will be almost impossible.

A wrecking train was sent out from Green river and by evening the track was again clear. While the crew was clearing away the wreckage a special bearing the injured, of whom there were twenty, nineteen being Italians and one an American who had received an ugly scalp wound, was run into Green river where the wounds of the passengers were attended to.

At 10:30 o'clock the No. 7 lost her right of way and came in as a special, reaching Ogden at 12:15 o'clock this morning. The damaged cars were left where they had been piled up. The Union Pacific hospital ambulance and several carriages were in waiting and the passengers who were unable to travel were taken to the hospital. There were several broken legs, or broken collar-bones and any number of cuts, bruises and sprains. One man was scalped by a flying piece of timber. Inasmuch as the injured were all Italians and unable to speak English no names could be learned. The emigrants were bound for Montana points.

Yesterday morning's eastbound passenger No. 2 struck a defective rail at Granger and one ton-hair sleeper turned upside down but injured no one.

Sunday morning, No. 7 plucked up a broken rail near Rawlins and ditched one car, but did little damage.

A disobedience of orders caused a freight wreck near Point of Rocks. Number 19 westbound freight ran by her orders and crashed into eastbound No. 2, ditching both trains and wrecking the engines and tenders besides smashing many cars. The crew on No. 2 was asleep and running at a leisurely speed, or the result might have been terribly fatal.

MR. HARDY EXPLAINS.

My attention having been called to an article published in the *Herald* of the 11th inst. under the flaring headlines of "Careless officials," "Why taxpayers receive no notice," "Wrong addresses," etc. In reply to the aforesaid article permit me to say, so far as the insinuation regarding the work done in this office is concerned, that the person who penned the article referred to has simply lied.

The taxpayers have had all the notices the law requires, and about seven thousand persons have had one notice extra, as I had sent out about that number between the 1st of September and the 17th of said month, as the last named date was the one on which the "Territorial board" gave notice to the County Court that the valuation of all real estate would be advanced ten per cent. That upon the issuing of said order the following notice was stamped:

"You are further notified that in pursuance of an order of the Territorial board of equalization, made September 17th, 1902, the valuation of the above land (exclusive of improvements) and the amount each of the above taxes thereon are increased by the amount of 10 per cent thereof as above stated.

L. G. HARDY, Collector."

This appeared upon the face of the regular notice and was either delivered or mailed as the law requires to the address furnished on the tax roll by the assessor.

The law requires the assessor to furnish a blank to each taxpayer to fill out, giving his name and address and a full description of his or her property, and return the same to his office within 20 days, and any person who fails to make such return shall be assessed arbitrarily and said taxpayer can have no appeal from said assessment. The law was not complied with to any great extent, therefore the people have no one to blame but themselves.

Further, if the person who is so anxious to benefit the public by making charges that he cannot sustain and tell the truth, will look over the list of delinquents he will notice the word "bal" opposite many of the names; that means that the persons whose name appears has been in this office and paid the regular tax, and refused to pay the tax added by the board, thus making him or her the judge of the legality of the tax; and when we erase the names of such persons from the list and those who have bought lots in the "additions" to Salt Lake, of which we have about 350, many of which are what is termed "wildcat additions," you will find that there are not a great many of the residents of this county who are advertised.

Respectfully,

L. G. HARDY, Collector.

KENDALL'S CALCULATIONS.

Every few days when we look at either of the morning papers we find we are treated to a chapter on the marvelous achievements of our energetic (?) food inspector. Certainly our city fathers made a happy selection when they secured the services of this remarkable man, for who but he could make such discoveries? Now as "figures do not lie," let us look at his: he states, according to last Sunday's *Tribune*, that he condemned last week 4333 pounds of various kinds of provisions—and this for a month, say of twenty-seven days would make 21,748½ pounds.

Now were it not generally known by the storekeepers, that this vigilant and efficient official was constantly on the alert looking after the public interest what would be the consequence? It is but natural to suppose that at least we should have as much mutton on the market offered for sale this would make 43,479 pounds per month. Just think of it, and this in winter! Have we not a priceless boon in such an officer? But what about the spring, summer and autumn? If provisions spoil at this rate in winter—say four months—what will they not do in the other eight? Why, they will decay and spoil four times as fast. But to be within bounds let us say twice as fast, this would be 86,958 pounds per month. At even this low estimation the four winter months total to 173,988 pounds, and the other eight to 695,952 pounds, making a grand total of 869,940 pounds, or about forty-three and one-half carloads of rotten provisions. Can it be possible that the inhabitants of this city have endured this fearful infliction? Have we been devouring unwholesome food at this rate—before Mr. Kendall's advent. "And are we yet alive and see each other's face."

We are told that we must "endure all things," but this is really too much to endure. Now, in all seriousness, is it not about time that certain newspapers should discard such ridiculous twaddle? If not people at a distance will think we are as bad as the Digger Indians.

No common sense business men would attempt to keep spoiled provisions, and should they go bad on his hands he cannot give them away for human food, much more sell them, in this community. They have always been dumped into the dirt barrel and given to the garbage man. Then how can bad food be condemned? It condemns itself; no one would buy it; people know better. I know this from many years' experience in this city as do all other business men. Name the men who are selling spurious goods that all this noise is about. I think this would poison Mr. Kendall. It looks like "much ado about nothing," in order to cover up the way the public are being robbed, to keep men in office who are not needed, let the public look at the long list of delinquent taxes that people find so burdensome to meet. Would it not be far better to oust some of these unnecessary officials and reduce public expenses these fearful times?

One word more. The only article that I know of that people can be deceived with is bogus butter, and Mr.

Kendall has proved that he does not know it from the genuine. I for one would like to know why it is necessary to pay him to condemn any article when, for reasons above stated, they condemn themselves, and I certainly think an intelligent public out to know at least how to examine the goods they buy as well as Mr. Kendall.

G. W. DAVIS.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Evans' flouring mill, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day, started up last week.

The Grand Junction Star has reconsidered its determination to suspend its daily issue after January 1st, and will continue as heretofore.

The war department has advertised for bids for the construction of one set of stone barracks at Fort Washiele, Wyoming. The bids will be opened December 15.

The old St. Johns canal, at Phoenix, Arizona, is being opened up again and 20,000 acres of land will be watered by it. This canal was ruined by the flood two years ago.

Caldwell (Idaho) *Tribune*—Diphtheria is raging throughout the country, and a number of deaths have already been reported. The Payette valley and Boise valley are alike affected.

A conference of county authorities has been held at Denver at which the question as to what should be done in regard to the pauper problem was discussed at length.

Two important gatherings begin their sessions in Denver on Wednesday, December 23. They are the State Teachers' association and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union.

The Denver Stamp company is employing fifty men on tinware and cans exclusively. The company is shipping extensively to Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

The Union Pacific police force seems to be centering in Cheyenne. A great many brakemen and conductors are being watched, and it is expected a number of removals will shortly be made.—*Cheyenne Sun*.

Hoo Doo, one of the San Francisco highblinders arrested some time ago for wearing a coat of mail and carrying concealed weapons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

The Dillon, Mont., General Electric company has been incorporated by Earl P. Wetmore, Charles H. Alexander and Josiah Bowden, with a capital stock of \$40,000, in 400 shares of \$100 each.

The agricultural college department of the University of Wyoming has issued bulletin number 8, which treats of "Irrigation and Duty of Water." The bulletin is from the pen of Prof. B. C. Buffum, professor of horticulture.

It is understood that the owners of the Monarch mine, at Marysville, are negotiating for the sale of that property to a syndicate, says a local exchange, and the deal will probably be soon consummated. If the sale is made

the consideration will be something like \$50,000.

A light-footed individual entered the El Paso house at Buena Vista, Colorado, a few mornings ago, at an early hour and proceeding to the room where the proprietor was sleeping, drew his trousers from under the pillow and took two pocketbooks from them containing \$25 in money. No clue.

The Raton Electric Light plant at Raton, New Mexico, has been sold at public auction to satisfy a judgment of \$3,000 against it, held by the First National Bank of Raton. Fred Brugman, the present manager of the concern, bid it in. The plant is valued at \$10,000.

The shipments of ore from Cripple Creek, Colorado, via Cañon, for August and September, was \$27,705 pounds. Of this 814,045 pounds went to Denver, 192,730 to Leadville and 20,930 to Pueblo. Teams are hauling constantly and the tonnage of the next two months will be increased.

New Mexico's school of mines is located at Socorro, where it has twenty acres of fine land and a \$40,000 building. The Socorro *Chieftain* has lately issued a pamphlet in regard to the school and calls on the territory to give it the support that its importance demands for it.

Spiro Dragomanovich and his wife, Lolee, who horsewhipped and sand-tagged M. Kossch the other night at San Francisco, have been arrested and held on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The Russians claim that they are not of their nationality.

The *Boise Mail* says F. B. Sohermerhorn, assistant mineralogist for Idaho's Columbian commissioners, now located in this city, is receiving his samples of ores from the various mines in Custer, Lemhi and Alturas counties. This collection is composed of more than 100 specimens and will be one of the finest shown.

The body of a man has been found on the beach about ten miles above Santa Monica canyon San Francisco, supposed to be the remains of young Anderson, who mysteriously disappeared from the sleeping car of the Southern Pacific company on the new wharf at the canyon on the night of the 16th of last month.

Fred Mendenhall, a miner employed on the "mugger," at Aspen, Colo., fell from the ladder on Wednesday, sustaining injuries from which he died. Mendenhall, with a number of other miners, was just going up from lunch when, from some unaccountable reason, deceased lost his hold and fell about twenty-five feet.

When Hon. George W. Childs was in Denver on his way to attend the dedicatory services of the Childs-Drexel home at Colorado Springs, says the *Denver News*, he stated that he desired to make a donation to the Newspaper Writers' union, this city. In pursuance of this promise the genial proprietor of the *Philadelphia Ledger* has forwarded his check for \$100.

Mining in Colorado is looking up, says an exchange. At Creede a num-

ber of determined gentlemen, camped on the outer bound of a valuable property, are facing each other, rifles of large caliber in hand. This is so much like old times that the heart of the pioneer thrills, but at intervals there comes a feeling of apprehension that after all there may be no shooting.

There is much excitement in the City of Mexico over a search that has been conducted by Inaco Doaha and associates in the little town of Tepeztotlan, near where the \$21,000,000 in gold that, according to tradition, supported by documentary evidence, lies buried in the old cathedral of Tepeztotlan, where it was stored by the Jesuits about the close of the eighteenth century.

Sundance (Wyoming) Gazette: Sundance witnessed another gold excitement yesterday. It seems that some very valuable placer claims have been discovered, just where we have not been able to ascertain. Several of our business men got wind of the fact and the town was almost depopulated in a very short time. It is a foregone conclusion that Crook county has gold, just how much it is impossible to state.

The city council of Durango, Colorado, has refused to grant permission to the Bell Telephone company to use the streets for its wires. The objection was that the company has contracted with seventy subscribers at \$30 per year; that its patents will expire in March; that the service will then become cheaper, and that it would be short-sighted policy to permit citizens to bind themselves with an \$80 contract when by holding off till March cheaper service will be possible.

A telegram from Rapid City, South Dakota, says Wilcoxson's saw mill was blown all over the town of Black Hawk, seven miles north, this morning (the 7th inst.) as the result of the explosion of a boiler. Three employees were buried in the debris and when dug out Ben Richardson was found dead and L. Hart and a man named Stewart badly crippled and injured. Stewart may die. The explosion is reported to have been due to low water in the boiler.

Says the *Helena Independent*: A voluminous complaint has been filed in the district court by Grant & Whalen against the Helena school trustees. It is alleged that the cost of the building was \$113,246.08, and that \$51,114.32 had been paid, leaving a balance of \$62,131.76. The contractors say they were delayed two months by reason of the deep excavations necessary for the foundations. Among other things it is alleged that materials were furnished not included as extras.

A report comes from South Valley that Joe Lynch, who was shot through the body some weeks ago in a saloon at W.ington by a vaquero named "Tex" and who it was thought would recover, is now in a dangerous condition, with the chances against his recovery, as blood poisoning has set in. If the man dies "Tex" may find himself in a bad box, as there seems to be considerable satisfaction among the people of that section because he was not held for the shooting. — *Dayton (Nevada) Times*.

Reports of the wanton slaughter of

game in the northern part of Fremont county, Wyoming, have reached Sheridan, says the *Evansville News*. Whole herds of elk and other game are being slaughtered, and even a number of the few remaining buffalo, supposed to be under the protection of the government, have been shot by the so-called sportsmen. The slaughter is certainly no worse in Fremont county than in this county especially by Indians, and Sheriff Ward will add new laurels to his crown if he take prompt steps to bring the red rascals to punishment.

A special to the *Denver News* from Pueblo, Colo., says: Considerable speculation has been rife over the probable effect of the death of Jay Gould to Pueblo, and the different projects in which he was so largely interested in this vicinity. The consensus of opinion is that it will be of vast benefit, especially to the extension of the Missouri Pacific to Gunnison, as then the whole line to the east could procure fuel at simply the cost of production. Mr. Gould for some time has been indisposed to assume new responsibilities, while those associated with him have realized the advisability of many extensions of practical necessity to the system.

The Terra Gold and Silver Mining & Milling company, of Marysville, are out with the prospectus. The company is offering a limited number of non-assessable shares for sale to enable the directors to prosecute work on the John Lincoln mine which is the most promising of their numerous claims. A tunnel is now in about 40 feet on the ledge and a contract of 100 feet more is to let soon, the end of which will be some 800 feet below the surface workings. The ledge is a large one and some small streaks of rich carbonate ore has been struck in it, which will assay nearly \$168.00 per ton.

This from the De Lamar (Idaho) *Nugget*: Messrs. Fred and Archie Jordan have returned from the Neil Mining district, where they had been representing some mining claims. They brought with them some samples of gold ore which prospect way up, and feel much elated over the outlook for that camp. In the spring they intend to run a crosscut tunnel that will cut their favorite ledge at a depth of between two and three hundred feet. The Plowman mill is working nicely and giving satisfactory results. That Neil is destined to be one of the dividend paying camps of Idaho is as certain as any undemonstrated mining propositions.

A few days ago a prisoner at the Nevada state prison, while working in the laundry, was lifting some clothes out of boiling water, when the tench on which he was standing gave way and precipitated him into a large tank of hot water, where for a few moments he was completely immersed. He gave an agonizing cry for help, when several persons rushed to the tank and pulled him out. His clothes were removed at once and his body covered with flour, this being the only available remedy at hand. His face and body were horribly scalded and his left arm was literally cooked to the bone and shrunk to half the natural size. The physician says that in all his experience he has never seen so frightful a case of scalding.

Advice from Aztec, San Juan county, New Mexico, say that J. W. Spencer, a well known rancher, has been convicted as accessory in the murder last spring of young Willett, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. John C. Pyaett, who was hired by Spencer to do the killing, is now in the territorial penitentiary serving a twelve year sentence. Spencer was in love with Miss Bertha Starlett, the belle of the county, and was jealous of Willett's attentions to the young lady. Spencer promised Pyaett a wagon and team and money with which to leave the country if he would get Willett out of the way and he did the job well, killing Willett as he was returning from a dance in company with Miss Starlett. —Special to the Denver News.

M. E. Lennan, a Nelbart lawyer, is in jail here awaiting trial on the charge of passing worthless checks on several Great Falls people. He is quite an able young man, and was in a fair way to achieve success at his profession, when he became infatuated with fare. After losing all the money he had in the Bank of Nelbart, he induced County Auditor Ringwald and others to endorse his checks for amounts ranging from \$50 to \$200. This was in August. He lost most of the money at fare and spent the remainder on women. Finally to escape arrest he fled to Denver, where he was captured last Sunday by Sheriff Hamilton and brought back to stand trial. Lennan claims he has been wronged, and that he still has enough money in the Bank of Nelbart to meet all outstanding checks. —Great Falls (Mont.) Dispatch.

Reese Walter, assessor-elect of Ada County, Idaho, thinks that wonderfully rich diamond fields have been discovered on the south bank of the Snake river, east of Walter's ferry, and, accompanied by half a dozen friends, started for the scene of the reputed bonanza to make locations. The discovery was made by a party of surveyors who were at work at the site of the proposed dam at the mouth of Brumley river, in Owyhee county. The engineers, suspecting that the peculiar white stones might be valuable, sent a quantity of them to Portland for examination and were quickly assured that they had run across genuine diamonds. City Attorney Stevenson said that he had been assured that the formation of the ground in which the diamonds were embedded was of exactly the same nature as that of the famous Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa. —Denver News.

The famous "eleven league clause," in the act establishing the United States court of private land claims, has come up in a test case before the land court at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The case is that of the Alameda tract near Albuquerque. General W. E. Earle of Jeffries & Earle, Washington, D.C., appeared for the claimants and United States Attorney G. Reynolds for the government. It will be some days before a decision is announced. The United States attorney holds that this is an imperfect grant and that, therefore, Congress has a right to say that not more than eleven leagues shall be confirmed to the claimants. General Earle relies on the United States supreme court decisions to the effect that the United States has bound it-

self by a treaty to acknowledge and protect all bona fide titles granted by the previous governments, and this court has no discretion to enlarge or curtail such grants.

Says the Nevada Valley Tidings—The dam of the Grass Valley Electric Power company on the South Yuba, was carried away by the high water of Wednesday. The cause of the misfortune was an immense log, fully five feet in diameter and seventy feet long, which came down the stream with the swift current, and striking a large upright timber of the dam, caused the whole structure to give way. The men at the dam reported a few hours previous to the accident that the dam was all right, but that ten feet of water was flowing over the logs from one end to the other. The dam will be rebuilt as soon as the river gets low enough to permit it. The work of building the flume and grading for the plant will be continued through the winter. The breaking of the dam is quite a misfortune to the company, costing three months' work and \$5000 cash. But this will not stop operations by any means, and if favorable weather is had, the new dam will be completed almost as soon as the electric plant arrives, which will be in April next.

The rumored purchase of the Rio Grande Western road by the Santa Fe, says the Denver News, has awakened inquiry as to the amount of money that would be involved by a transfer of the Western to new hands. The Western covers 512 miles of road in actual operation, stocked at \$17,250,000. Of this amount \$10,000,000 is classed as common and \$7,250,000 as preferred. All of the common stock has been issued, the last \$2,500,000 being used in payment for the Titlio branch. There remains in the treasury \$1,250,000 of preferred stock as a surplus fund. The company has issued \$16,000,000 in bonds, of which \$2,000,000 is retained in the treasury and \$14,000,000 are outstanding. Preferred stock draws a 5 per cent dividend, payable quarterly, and has sold as high as 70 to 73 cents, although it declined recently to 64 cents. The report for the month of November shows that only 400 shares of Rio Grande Western stock changed hands during that time. Common stock of the Rio Grande Western sells as high as 45, although it has not as yet paid any dividend.

THE GERMAN ARMAMENT.

While France, England and Austria are confronted by more or less destructive civil broils in the shape of strikes and lock-outs, Germany is somewhat grimly preparing for the international conflict which we are constantly told is inevitable, but which somehow or other has not yet come off. In order to bring the German army up to the numerical strength of the French, the government has proposed to increase the annual draft by 70,000 men a year and to reduce the term of service from three years to two. They also propose to add \$20,000,000 a year to the army estimates, which already amount to \$100,000,000 per annum. There is a great hubbub in Germany over this increase of the burdens of the Fatherland. Already German industry suffers to an extent almost

inconceivable in countries which are not plagued with conscription. The prospect of increased taxation on beer, tobacco, etc., fills the common man with dismay. Bismarck also has lost no time in letting it be understood that he is as much as ever opposed to reducing the number of years of military service, and a bye-election in Bavaria, in which an anti-government Catholic nearly defeated a ministerial supporter of the Center, has caused grave uneasiness in Berlin. Negotiations are going on with the Pope, who, curiously enough, seems likely to have the commanding voice in fixing the quota of soldiers in the army of the first Protestant power on the continent—the Lutheran celebration notwithstanding.

THE FAR NORTH.

SWEDEN.

The total enrollment of the public schools of Gothenburg is 11,950.

The Salvation army of Helsingborg has dedicated a hall of its own.

John Burns, the English labor agitator, is said to have been invited by the Swedish democrats to lecture in Stockholm and other places.

Representative wiskey distillers from different localities held an informal meeting at Linköping, and decided to reduce the production about 10 per cent during the coming season.

John Ohlsson of Stockholm who has just been elected to fill a vacancy in the lower house of the riksdag, is a son of Consul Ohlsson of Helsingborg, now a member of the upper house. What makes this singular case still more interesting is, that Mr. Ohlsson junior is a liberal and a free trader, while Mr. Ohlsson Senior, is a conservative and a high tariff man of the most radical type.

A rich landlord named Ridderstad at Norrtelje was charged by the local paper with abusing a poor woman. He sued the paper for libel, and the editor had to pay a fine. But this did not end the matter. When this case was disposed of the charges were investigated and found to be justified, and the landlord had to pay a fine, too. Plain people are naturally wondering why the editor was fined for simply telling the truth.

At a mass meeting at West Fernebo the following questions were answered in the affirmative against one vote: Is it not the duty of every Christian to use all legitimate means in opposing the extension of compulsory military service? Is it proper that the right of suffrage be extended? Is it proper to agitate for a general prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks? In all cases the negative vote was cast by the pastor of the place!

At a suffrage meeting at Gefle Lector Waldenstrom expressed himself in favor of a somewhat extended suffrage, but shrank back in horror for the idea that some time in the future even paupers might be allowed to vote. To this Dr. Knute Wicksell replied: "When Mr. Waldenstrom sooner or later withdraws from acting life to live on his pension without working, he, too, strictly speaking, will be a pauper, who is supported by others." This brought down the house, but energetic hisses were also heard.

The fight against the Swedish system of Free Masonry is being vigorously pushed by Bjornstjerne Bjornson. In a recent newspaper article he takes the Swedish Free Masonry greatly to task. Concluding the article, Mr. B. says: The order of the minister of war of Saxony prohibiting the officers of the army from being members of such a society, should under the difficult political conditions, prevailing here be applied to all citizens without exception.

Mr. Nobel, a Swede, has ordered a steam yacht made of aluminum at the shops of Escher, Wyss and Co., Zurich, Switzerland, and a trial trip was made on the lake by that city a short time ago. Its silver colored hull and smokestack it is a peculiarly attractive appearance. It is 40 feet long, and 6 feet wide and draws 2.3 feet of water and will be used as a pleasure steamer on the Mediterranean sea. The manufacturers consider it such a success that they have commenced to construct another steamer of aluminum which is to be taken apart and carried to the great lakes of Central Africa.

NORWAY.

Bergen, during last season, was visited by 8,687 tourists arriving from abroad direct by steamer.

Among the exhibits at a recent country fair at Lyster was a skein of woollen yarn spun by a lady 104 years of age, Kirsti Eilevstadter Skogen, of Skjolden parish. She was present herself and also had the pleasure of receiving a prize for her yarn.

A proposition to create a state monopoly of the manufacture and sale of liquor has been considered and rejected by the Stavanger municipality. It was instead decided to continue the liquor association on somewhat better terms for the public than heretofore.

The Norwegian fisheries' exhibition at Chicago contemplates a complete collection of export articles in original packages; of food fishes; of birds that prey upon these or follow the shoals in the sea; of dressed and undressed seal-skins; of implements used in and products of the whale fisheries; of boats, such as full-sized models of the various types used along the coast; of scientific works relating to the fisheries, drawings and plans of the biological and experimental stations, and illustrations, presenting lifelike pictures of the great herring and cod fisheries off the west and north coast.

Mr. V. Ullmann, whose alleged advocacy of the surrender to Russia of an open harbor on the Norwegian coast, has formed the foundation of so much political indignation, blames an erroneous newspaper report for having started the yarn. Speaking at Lillehammer, in September, 1890, on the question of universal peace, he argued against the advocates of a strong national defense that the relations between the various nations in due time would be those of good neighbors. Thus if one of these should need a pathway through the other's field, the latter, if at all a reasonable man, would interpose no objection. For instance, he continued, if Russia, as claimed by the national defense speakers, needs an open harbor in Norway, the time would allow Russia to trade via one of their ports, without there being any more danger or injury connected with this concession than if

one man gets permission to make a path across the field of his neighbor. A conservative paper reported Mr. Ullmann as having declared in favor of ceding a port to Russia, thus starting a falsehood, which appears to have traveled too fast for any denial and correction to overtake it.

In his article on Bjornstjerne Bjornson in the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Chr. Collin, referring to a critical period in recent Norwegian politics, gives the following interesting bit of inside history heretofore not very generally known: "Only once, I think, in Bjornson's career did matters look, as if he were going to be put back from the real modern combat into something like the old Soga conditions. This was during the great political crisis, which ended in the Rigsret, or impeachment of the whole Conservative ministry. It was then generally believed that if the king and his councillors should baffle or object the judgement of the supreme court, their action would lead to a civil war, and thus far bring back the times of Olav the Saint and of king Sverre. To counterbalance the fear of Swedish troops being marched into Norway, the Liberals founded rifle corps all over the country. Bjornstjerne Bjornson being one of the instigators of this movement; and he crystallized his combative feelings into the spirited, cheerful words of a "Rifleman's Song." Bjornson left Norway in the autumn of 1882, after having helped his friends at the elections to send an overwhelming Liberal majority to the Storting, to go to Paris to do literary work "between the battle." But in case Swedish troops had invaded Norway and occupied the eastern parts of the country, Bjornson was determined to take up arms and start a guerilla war from the western fjords and highlands."

DENMARK.

Nothing of importance has so far been done by the present session of the riksdag.

The Sonenborg estate at Lillerød has been sold to some Copenhagen parties for \$80,000.

Niels Høgh, a Danish sculptor who has spent six years in Paris, has just returned to Copenhagen.

A correspondent of the *Perlin Tagblatt* writes from Dresden: "The Danish author Gjellerup, who lives here, has written a new drama in course of the summer. The subject is taken from the history of Denmark. The piece, which is to be presented on the stage of Copenhagen in the first place, is being translated into German and will be sent into German theatres."

LURED BY A MIRAGE.

At Lancaster, a town thirty miles from here, in an open valley at the edge of Colorado desert, lived Stephen Hansdorf with his wife and 20-months-old boy, says the Los Angeles *Herald*. Thursday he left home for another part of the place where he was working.

Late in the afternoon the mother went in search of a stray cow. The baby, clad only in a calico wrapper, hatless and barefooted, without the mother's knowledge, started after her. When she returned and missed him she alarmed the neighborhood. A searching party

hunted until night without avail. Excitement spread through the whole town, and by daylight the next morning a strong party of organized searchers renewed the quest. There was no timber in the region, but the cactus and sage brush were so high as to render it impossible to see the child at a short distance, even from the back of a horse.

The region is one of intense heat, and infested with rattlesnakes, coyotes and many poisonous insects. The earth in many places is crusted with alkali. For a long time the party discovered no signs whatever. Finally a coyote trail was struck. On it could occasionally be seen the footprints of a child, with now and then splotches of blood on the cactus. Arranging themselves so they should not lose sight of each other, the searchers followed the trail, spreading themselves over a width of half a mile. The trail led direct to the desert and to a phenomenon known as "Dry Lake." This lake is nothing more than a solid bed of white alkali, the crust of which is perfectly hard and level. Standing on rolling sand on the edge of this lake a traveler beholds a wonderful mirage of a sheet of silvery clear water.

The party concluded that the child, consumed by thirst, had toddled over to this lake, and though the indurate crust would reveal no footprints the party pressed on over it. Four miles from the edge was found the dead body of the little wanderer, lying on his face, his feet, legs and hands torn and the blood crusted over them. He had been dead but a few hours, yet his body was blistering under the burning sun. The party seized the child and hurried back to the edge of the lake, before reaching which their own tongues had commenced to swell with heat and lack of water. The little fellow had walked all night, and had died of exhaustion just as the sun was commencing to manifest its fearful heat. He had walked fourteen miles into one of the most terrible regions on earth.

Johnny is a bright lad of 12 winters and summers, and if he keeps on at the rate he is now traveling he is destined to become a great man, says the St. Louis *Republic*. His mother gave him a quarter the other day, but instead of investing in marbles or balls he determined to consult a phrenologist in order, as he said, "to find out what he was good for." He visited a neighboring expert in bumps and deposited his quarter, with the remark:

"Mister, please tell me all you know 'bout me. See?"

The phrenologist placed Johnny in a chair, and, beginning in a very impressive voice, said:

"Young man, your forte in life lies in the direction of the country. You should be a farmer."

There was a moment of silence while the expert felt his way through Johnny's bristling hair. Finally the phrenologist began again:

"Ah, young man, here is another and more decided bump. This protuberance denotes want of energy. You should exert yourself to run about, play with other boys, take more exercise, and—"

"Hully gee!" shouted Johnny, wriggling out of the professor's grasp. "Keep off'n that lump. I got it turnin' somersets yesterday and 'tain't gone down yet. See?"

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, December 11th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Lord thou wilt hear me when I pray!
I am forever thine!

Prayer was offered by James C. Woods.

Behold the great Redeemer die,
A broken law to satisfy;

The Priesthood of the Nineteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER CHARLES W. PENROSE was the speaker. He commenced by reading John 1, 1-14.

This, he said, is a portion of the record left by John, the beloved disciple, one of the Twelve. It is to be supposed that these special witnesses of the Lord were well acquainted with Him—who He was, whence He came and why He came. In this age, men suppose themselves in possession of a great deal more knowledge of divine things than there was in the days of the Lord, but if this were true, it is singular that there is so much contention among men in regard to what is the pure Gospel of Christ. Even today there are eminent preachers on trial for teaching what others consider contrary to the truth, and the judges themselves are divided in their opinions about the cases they are to try. The Apostles certainly knew something definite about these things, and if we understand what they have recorded, we too may obtain definite knowledge.

As to the character of Christ, we have the testimony of those who knew Him best, that He was not only a great teacher, a great exemplar among men, but that He was the Son of God, who came from God and went back to God after His work was finished. John speaks of Him as the "Word" of God, who was in the "beginning."

According to John there is more than one God, startling as this announcement may seem to modern theologians. John certainly in the portion we have read speaks of two distinct persons and says both are God. And in the account of the baptism of Jesus, we are told that the Holy Ghost rested upon Him and a voice said: "This is my beloved Son." Here are three distinct substances, and they are all of the Godhead. In the account given by Moses of the creation we are told God said, "Let us make man after our likeness," which indicates a plurality. All things were made by Him whom John calls the "Word," and further, "In Him was light," so that this person was certainly more than a human being. With this agreed the revelation given by Joseph the Prophet, that the light of the world is through Him. All things are of God and by Jesus, the light and the life of men. Every man

who comes into the world has a portion of the light of Christ, which is the Spirit of truth, who comes from God and leads to God, and all might by following its rays be led into the presence of God. But there is also left with man a free agency. And there is an evil influence, as there is a good influence, neither of which is forced upon man.

There is a disposition among people to do away with the idea of a personal God and a personal devil. The tendency of modern thought is to accept a good principle and an evil principle, but it seems only reasonable to suppose that, if there are good and evil principles, there must be persons embodying these principles. We read that Christ after His baptism, was tempted by Satan. And the tempter was not a mere principle, but a person. Jesus argued with him, talking to him.

Jesus is the only begotten of the Father, the express image of Him, and as Jesus is a person, so the Father is. Man was made in the likeness of the Father, but Christ was the express image of Him, because He was the firstborn, the beginning of the creation, the firstborn according to the spirit and the only begotten according to the flesh.

These ideas conveyed in the Scriptures are different from those that have obtained currency in the world, and it is important to the Saints to understand this correctly, for Christ is our mediator, our savior. He came into the world as we have done, borne by a woman. He grew up, lived, suffered and died. And, if these things are not true, religion is merely a myth. If Christ was only a great teacher, the New Testament is not true, and each one may as well make a religion for himself. Jesus claimed that He was with the Father before the world was. He claimed to be the light and the life of the world and sent His disciples to preach salvation in His name. The people of the nineteenth century need to have these truths again proclaimed, that they may not be led away by worldly philosophy.

The speaker mentioned how the world had abandoned the first principles of the Gospel and then testified that the Gospel had been restored again in this age through the Prophet Joseph, to whom the Son of God appeared and revealed the truth, and now in this Church everything is done in the name of the Son.

Christ came to the world in order to give Himself as a sacrifice. He did so voluntarily. Our first parents chose to transgress the law of God, and death was introduced into the world, but as all die through that transgression, life shall come to all mankind through the work of Christ. For in the resurrection all shall rise. He died that all might live. He died that men may be redeemed from their sins. Death, sorrow, sufferings exist in the world as a consequence of the transgression. These experiences came as a curse, but they proved a blessing, for it was necessary that we should have experience of these things. And through the salvation brought by Christ, we have a full redemption from all evils. Through His atonement there is a possibility for all to become saved. The sacrifice of Christ was

typified throughout the whole Mosaic dispensation. Everybody can be a partaker of this perfect salvation, if he will only obey the commandments of the Gospel. To repent of our sins and be baptized for the remission of them and receive the Holy Ghost, that is the Gospel as preached by the first Apostles and that is the Gospel as preached in this age by the Saints, and as we have obeyed it, we have received the testimony in our hearts concerning the truth of it. We are here to serve the Lord.

All men will hear the Gospel. Those who have not heard it here in this world, will have the privilege of hearing it hereafter. Millions of persons among both Jew and Gentiles have not heard the name of Jesus, but they shall hear it. Jesus went to preach the Gospel to the spirits in prison, and His followers have done the same, and thus the time shall come when all shall have heard about Jesus and acknowledge that He is the Lord. As to us, it is knowledge that we are in Christ, for so others shall be raised in the first resurrection. "Blessed and holy is he who has part in the first resurrection, for over these the second death has no power, but the rest of the dead lived not until the thousand years should be finished." If we are His when He appears, we shall be raised among the blessed and holy. Jesus shall change our vile bodies and fashion them like unto his glorified body. But in order to obtain this, faith alone is not sufficient, unless it is a living faith, resulting in obedience to God's commandments. The faith that is no more than a confession of belief is not a saving faith. We must be baptized into Christ, not only by water but by the spirit, for we may be one with Christ, united with Him as the branches with the vine. The Gospel has been restored that it shall be preached again to all men, and all may know that Christ is the Son of God, to whom all must look for salvation.

The choir and congregation joined in singing the hymn:

Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah,
Jesus anointed the Prophet and Seer.

Be edicted by Elder John Morgan.

Professors Clawson of Richfield and Boyle of Elsinore are trying to get together a concert company to play through Sevier and Sanpete counties in the near future, says the Ephraim Enterprise. They intend to draw upon the talent of both counties and if they get the people they want they will be able to present a programme worthy of the attention of the most official audiences.

Rumors of serious defalcations in the San Francisco postoffice have been rife in the city for several weeks. They culminated yesterday in a general charge that Postmaster Backus had been mulcted in a sum of money ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000. This theft was attributed to one of his closest and most trusted employees. It was also asserted that employees were assessed systematically to make good the amount so abstracted.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

In Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

The Art of Sociability.

We have reams of paper covered with directions as to the proper behavior when we rise up and when we sit down, when we eat, when we sleep, when we marry, and even when we die; that is, our friends are told just how to do after we are dead, and there is a strict code of behavior well understood, if unwritten, pertaining to the manners and dress of people at funerals.

You all know the delightful person who bears everywhere the reputation of being sociable. "We all like Mrs. Popular, she is so sociable." No one calls her pretty, nor intellectual, nor do they even mention the fact that she is good; that she it might even be said is sociable seems in some indefinable way to circumscribe every good and admirable quality.

These people who are sociable, however, deserve a little closer study than their friends and acquaintances give them; they are a class in and of themselves, and what has earned them their reputation is worth knowing. At a first glance one might suppose selfishness and sociability were non compatible, but the truth is some of the most sociable people are intensely selfish. Sociable people are always talkative people, whether their talk be sense or nonsense. A certain affectionateness is a part of sociability, but the greatest point in the quality is a love of approbation. If thou art anxious for the good opinion of thy friend, thou wilt hide in a measure thine own selfishness and tickle and please thy friend by a chatty remark or an interested ear turned to his words; if, however, thou art cold to public opinion thou canst never be sociable.

The Sensible Person.

If sociable people are agreeable friends, the most comfortable of all persons to talk with, associate with, and live with, is the sensible person. I have in my mind a middle-aged woman who is the most delightful companion imaginable. She is sociable too, but ah! that is not her greatest charm. She is so sensible. She never takes offense at trifles, rarely at really unkind acts or words. She isn't offended if her next door neighbor has a party and forgets to invite her, nor does she sulk if all her intimates are bidden to the feast while she remains at home. If her children choose to spend more time with others than they do with her, she knows they have a good and sufficient reason therefor, as she gives them the credit of being as sensible as she is. If some rare occurrence should wound her, she buries it deep in her own heart, awaiting an explanation, and if the explanation comes no one needs to go down on their knees in the dust to make reparation. A word is sufficient. She enjoys things quite as well as other people, but if one thing fails her, she can easily turn to another. What a dreadful thing it is to have intimate friendships with sensitive people! You must always call them sensitive people! if you were to call a spade a spade to them nothing less than a spasm or an enemy would be the result. Your words must be

watched, your actions guarded, eye even your very looks must be turned in the proper direction. If I were a man, living in the olden days of this Church, I should fervently pray to the Lord to deliver me from getting a sensitive wife or wives. I know a family in which are a number of wives, and although obliged to pass through the separations and trials of recent years, yet they are the happiest family on earth. They, generous souls, attribute their cheerful content to the nobility and wisdom of the head of the house; but I, who am an unprejudiced on-looker, feel that much of their happiness is due to the fact that they are one and all eminently sensible. Can eminent sensible people ever be eminently selfish?

The Ordinance of the Sacrament.

When our fathers and mothers left the old Sæctarian creeds, with their Sunday religions, long faces, and solemn restrictions, they were so enjoined to find that our Father loved cheerfulness and happiness that they inclined to the other extreme and made their meetings together a sort of social reunion. Now this may be well enough before the services begin, but there can be no greater insult offered to a choir which is singing, or to a man who is praying or preaching, than to whisper and shuffle while the service is proceeding. If it is insulting to speaker or singer to whisper, what name would we bestow upon the actions of those who pay little or no attention to the solemn and sacred ordinances of the sacrament. Imagine, if you can, a kneeling group of Israelites before the altar whereon the priest was offering sacrifice, whispering and smiling, chatting and nodding to each other! Think of a group of our good Saints gathered in front of the cross whereon our beloved Savior was hanging in His death agony, bobbing and bowing, whispering and laughing in careless indifference to the awful scene! Do you think our God can be mocked? Think of it, ye mothers who allow your children to run and to play in Sabbath School during this solemn ordinance! Think of it, ye women whose thoughts float lightly and whose careless noise disturbs the sacred spirit of the House of God! Think of it, ye fathers, who handle with careless, abstracted fingers the tokens of that mangled form! Are we not silly children running to and fro in our Savior's presence?

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Some Christmas Presents.

A PAIR OF KNITTED SLIPPERS.

Materials—Two skeins of midnight yarn, any shade desired; bone hook, medium size; one pair of lamb's wool soles, one yard of ribbon, one-half yard elastic.

Make a chain of fifteen stitches.

First row.—One double chain in each of the first seven stitches; in the next or centre stitch work three double chains all into one stitch; one double stitch in each of the seven loops. To do double chain, insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through, then through both stitches on hook. Turn and repeat second row until you have thirty ridges or six double rows, counting two rows to a ridge.

Now begin the side of the slipper. Work eighteen double stitches back and forth without any increase. Work

fifteen rows, or until the strip is long enough to reach to back of heel. Break off and work the other side to match. Sew together at the heel. Sew to the sole and finish with a row of holes round the top of slipper, with shell edge. Place a pretty bow on the instep. Run the elastic round the top of the slipper so they will sit snugly to the foot.

A LAUNDRY SLATE.

Procure a small transparent slate, remove the pictures from it, and have a piece of stiff paper cut to fit the frame; on the paper can be written or printed in fancy lettering the names of articles of apparel belonging to a gentleman. The frame of the slate may be gilded or painted with some of the many pretty colors of enamel paint now in use, and decorated with a fine spray of flowers; forget-me-nots are pretty. At the top, the words "wash! wash! wash!" or "wash and be clean," may be placed. Remove the back from the slate, and place the paper under the glass, then fasten the back on, which also should be painted. At each end of the top corners place a little screw and ring, such as are used in window shades, and through these rings run a narrow ribbon, putting it through double, with the bow and ends in the centre. On the right side of the frame a tiny lead pencil corresponding in color may be attached to a narrow ribbon. This little article, though quite inexpensive, will be found very useful to a gentleman sending his clothing to the laundry. By placing the figure at the side of each article, no difficulty will be found in remembering how many are sent.

FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

Materials, 1½ ounces crochet silk and a No. 2 crochet hook.

First row: chain forty.

Second row: Turn and counting back, do 3 d. c. in fourth stitch of chain, do 4 d. c. in eighth stitch, and continue to end of chain, leaving three stitches between the shells. There should be ten shells.

Third row: Turn chain 3, do 3 d. c. in space between first 2 d. c. of last shell in second row, and 4 d. c. between first two in next and remaining shells.

Fourth and continuous rows same as third. Make this part of the work sixteen inches long.

Then, after turning, chain 3, do, 4 d. c. in space between first 2 d. c. of second shell in last row; do this in each row until there are but three shells.

Make this part of the work eighteen inches long then turn, chain 3, do, 4 d. c. between first 2 d. c. of first shell in preceding row, also 4 d. c. between last 2 d. c. in same shell; do this in each row until there are eight shells. Make this part of the work four inches long. Line neckband with No. 3 ribbon.

BERTHA WALLACE.

Housekeeping.

THE YOUNG HOUSEWIFE.

If at the first the frying-kettle is hot before you are ready for it, put in a dry crust of bread. It will not burn as long as it has something to do, only when it is left idle.

It is convenient to have an iron-holder attached by a long string to the band of the apron when cooking; it saves burnt fingers or scorched aprons and is always at hand.

A woman who lives in the country where they butcher their own meat says she cannot find out, even from the butcher, in what part of the beef the sweetbread is found. Butchers know this organ as the throat and heart or stomach sweetbreads. In physiology the organs are known as the pancreatic glands, the throat sweetbread being the pancreas, and the heart sweetbread the thymus. The heart sweetbread is much better than the throat, being of good shape, compact and tender, while the throat is long, loosely put together, and inclined to be tough. In the common books on physiology nothing is said in regard to the change that takes place in these organs as the animal matures. I find many butchers who know that there are no tender sweetbreads in the matured animals, but do not know the reason why. These organs are tender and delicate only while the animal is quite young. While the calf is still on a milk diet the sweetbread will be white, plump and tender; but just as soon as the food is changed to grass the organ begins to grow tougher, loses its plump form, and grows darker, until in the full-grown beef it would not be recognized. What is true of beef is also true of mutton. The sweetbread in the lamb is delicate and delicious. One never finds it in this form in the matured sheep.

Steel knives, used at table or for cutting bread, meat or anything for which a sharp knife is needed, should never be used for stirring or cooking anything in hot grease, as it makes them very dull.

Silver in daily use may be kept bright a very long time if always washed in hot suds and rubbed briskly on a soft, dry towel. Silver and glass should both be wiped right out of the suds without rinsing.

Dry salt will remove egg stains from spoons, and gum camphor kept with silver will prevent it from tarnishing. Camphor will also keep away mice, moth and other vermin.

Apologies of dinners, one of the burning questions in society relates to the length of time that hosts should wait for dilaatory guests on such occasions. There are a few people, most of them women, who are notoriously unpunctual, and it is embarrassing to decide whether dinner shall be kept waiting for them or whether it shall be served without their presence. Common sense declares that fifteen minutes' grace is enough to allow for difference in time-pieces and for accidents, and that after that period has elapsed the banquet should go on with those who have arrived, and the others be allowed to come when they choose. A longer delay destroys appetites, is detrimental to the cookery, and where the theater or the opera is to follow, the pleasure of the evening may be spoiled by it.

All good housekeepers know the value of a large-sized apron for use in the kitchen. For some years I have used another and as necessary a part of a kitchen outfit, namely a kitchen sacque, a calico sacque fitted loosely over my dress, that I can put on when I am dressed for the afternoon, if I have to go in the kitchen, as one so often has to do with the "help" we have nowadays. It is buttoned up the front closely to the neck, and the sleeves have bands at the wrists. I find it keeps out the smell of the grease that will saturate

a woollen dress when one has to spend any time cooking on the stove or range. This with a large kitchen apron gives me a complete coat of mail, and then when my work is finished I slip off the sacque and apron, and presto! I am dressed again for the parlor or company, with so little trouble. I would not be without the sacque for many times the cost and trouble of making it.

Miscellaneous.

SENDING THE TWIG.

[N. Y. Recorder.]

Tom came home the other evening with a new theory. That was no unusual thing, for he is given to theories, bless him, but this particular theory was startling in its conception and its results. He announced quite resolutely and calmly at the dinner table that punishment of all sorts and conditions was to be out of the family code of governing. There were to be no whippings, no deprivations, no scoldings.

Now never in my life had I raised my hand to offer corporal punishment to Tom, Jr., nor had his father ever used physical force. That youth had been made to feel the weight of our displeasure by forfeiting some pleasure trip, some valued possession or coveted deservet, and even in these instances Tom often made vicarious atonement for the sins of his son. Indeed, I had thought our reign was of the mildest, and this new regime astonished me quite as much as it seemed to tickle the fancy of the heir.

For a couple of weeks everything went beautifully. Tom impressed it upon our boy that he was to be good from a high sense of honor, and to prove him self worthy of the great mark of confidence we placed in him by trying, under all circumstances, to do as nearly what he knew to be right as possible. But alas! this living on a pedestal proved wearisome. Tom is a boy, and a most mischievous one, and the boy nature had to assert itself. Complaints began to come in from the janitor, from the neighbors, from the grocers on the avenue. It was not that Tom meant to be bad, but the new government was too much for him. Like Ireland, he was not ready or able to rule himself, and needed the wholesome restraints of a limited monarchy.

The teacher of his class sent for me to come to school to tell me that within two weeks a change had seemed to come over the spirit of Tom's dreams, and hinted that unless a very marked reform took place it would be better for me to remove him.

What I did was very quickly done. I cleared the moral atmosphere with a thunderstorm. First, I reasoned gently but firmly with Tom, Jr., and required him to bring back a better report the next day. Next day the report read very unsatisfactory. I ordered the culprit to betake himself to the solitude of his own room and think on these things till dinner time. As I left him he pouted. "Papa said I was not to be punished."

I replied that I hoped it would not be necessary to break papa's rule, when the door was violently slammed and a shower of heavy shoes threatened to break it down. Then and there the sweet gray eyes grew black,—I tied together three lithe new whalebones! you may imagine the rest, but there is peace once more at No. 90. Tom lives in love

and harmony with the janitor, the neighbors, his teacher and his parents.

GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

The influence of diet upon the growth of hair is the subject of a paper in which the writer says: "Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza has confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the cure of sympathetic alopecia. Hair contains 5 per cent of sulphur and its ash 20 per cent of silicon and 10 per cent of iron and manganese.

"Solution of beef (or, rather, part of it), starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the roots and falling out of hair result.

"The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is the sole food. As to drugs, iron has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are the various albumenoids and the oat, the ash of that grain yielding 22 per cent of silicon.

"I have often found a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread to greatly promote the growth of hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Those races of men who consume most meat are the most hirsute."

Notes.

Rev. Edward E. Hale seconds Miss Willard's nomination of Jean Ingelow for poet-laureate. He says in the Boston *Commonwealth*: "A queen should have a woman for her laureate. Victoria is to look among the women of England, to know who has written, or who can write, such poems as shall honor a reign, now more than half a century long, which has a literature of its own, as in all other regards it has its own distinctive history. This woman is Jean Ingelow."

To the literary women of the world will be given an opportunity to figure in the two libraries that are being collected for exhibition at the World's Fair. That in the Illinois State clubhouse will contain the writings of Illinois women only. For this many volumes are ready for the bookcases now. Among these are "The Vision of Dante" and "Study of Child Life," by Elizabeth Harrison, and "Out of Darkness Into Light," by Mrs. Dean. The library for the Woman's Building is growing rapidly.

English children are only permitted to eat what is good for growing bodies, and the American mother sending her boys to their schools, stipulates that her darlings shall have extras and sweetmeats, because they cannot live on bread, meat and one vegetable. "They will not stay unless they have what they want," says the average mother, and it is a common cry. "They will have it, so what can I do?" Imagine a small will in conflict with a large one and coming off victor!

The bane of the American discipline is that the mother reproves the child for doing a thing at one time and overlooks it at another, according to the state of her nerves. When she can no longer control herself, she punishes the child. Then she has an uncertain fashion of threatening future punishment, instead of quiet, sure, quick work. Perhaps she

confesses her weakness by threatening to tell father, and when she has been known to say in the presence of the culprit, that she "could do nothing with him." Is it any wonder that he gets a contempt for her strength, and a confidence in his own?

Dr. Dudley A. Sargeant's normal training class at the Harvard Annex gymnasium now numbers 25 members. The course has been extended to two years. In connection with this training, courses are given in anatomy, physics and psychology. Several of the pupils are from the South and West. A young woman from Pennsylvania who entered this year has broken all previous records in entrance examinations by lifting one of weight of nearly 500 pounds. One of the former pupils is now the resident physician at the Chicago University; another has charge of the woman's department in the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, and still another has charge of the gymnasium at Bryn Mawr. The new gymnasium at Vassar is run by two of these normal school girls, and the gymnasium at Oberlin is in charge of another. Two graduates of the class have charge of the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club in New York.

COLUMBUS.

It is quite impossible, without special study, to comprehend the real grandeur of the courage and genius displayed by Columbus in his discovery of the western continent. He lived in an age of bigotry, superstition and ignorance. Men were afraid of venturing beyond the old land-mark lest they might be swallowed by indescribable monsters or be precipitated off the earth into the bottomless cataracts of the ocean. They had small faith in the earth's roundness and they felt that it was tempting Providence to their own destruction to venture upon the wonderful voyage proposed by Columbus. Rulers heard his schemes, then quietly laid them aside as the chimera of a dreamer. Kept in suspense from year to year, his youth was wasted and the fresh ardor of life well nigh lost. Poverty, obscurity, neglect and contempt were his daily portion. The very school children pointed mockingly at their heads, as he passed them in the streets, implying that something was wrong with him in that region. When, at last, he received a favorable hearing at the court of Spain, it was the warm, enthusiastic soul of a high-minded woman, urged by another of her sex, who gave him credence. Ferdinand looked upon the scheme with coldness and distrust, though believing in it sufficiently to prevent its being laid at the feet of any other sovereign. Isabella, however, enlisted her soul in the enterprise; and when the discovery was ultimately accomplished, she exerted her utmost power for the benefit and protection of the poor, overtaxed, persecuted natives. She endeavored also to fulfil the contract of the crown and to make adequate returns of gratitude to the discoverer who had triumphantly laid the prodigious prize of a new world at the feet of the government, though at the sacrifice of a life's ease and personal comfort.

Columbus had endured every species of neglect and indignity before he at length received the small fleet with which he made his celebrated voyage. When

on the seas he found himself surrounded by a menacing, mutinous and really frightened crew. They felt as men who had bade their last farewell to the shores of the living and loved ones and were approaching the terrible yawning cataclysm that were to plunge them upon the shores of eternity. Insolence, insubordination, threats and scowling slander muttered around him and in every corner of his vessel. But he stood there as he had stood before the council at Salamanca before the king and courtiers in the splendid Spanish court and before the lofty eye of Isabella, in the midst of the magnificent triumph at Granada; as he stood among his little knot of humble friends at LaRabida—alone, yet full of innate dignity and commanding power, born of earnest conviction and manly, unselfish zeal for a cause to which he firmly believed himself commissioned of God. He felt himself the appointed instrument through whom the ends of the world were to be brought together, that they might all be brought under the banner of Christ. The chivalry of the Crusades, the ardor of the Cross against the Crescent still lingered in his breast, and burned with the lambent purity of the coming Reformation rather than the lurid flames of the Inquisition, and he beheld in the magnificent realms of India which he was to reach by sailing westward, the means of redeeming the Holy Sepulchre, in which princes and the armies of centuries had failed. To this end he looked with an anxious eye for the wealth of the Orient.

When gladdened by the discovery of land his first act was to kneel and kiss the soil and offer thanksgiving to the Almighty. Rising, he unfurled the banner of Spain and took possession of the land in the name of his sovereigns and the Cross.

His return to Spain and re-appearance at the court remind one of a Roman triumph. In the procession, the gray haired hero lent a dignity, as he rode in the van, that made an impression of pathetic gravity upon the thousands of beholders who crowded the very roofs of the houses to catch a sight of the wonderful genius, now mad-man, adventurer, upstart, parasite, no longer! The sovereigns received him, standing, in a pavilion raised specially for the occasion and having listened with breathless attention to his wonderful story, knelt unanimously with the assembled multitudes while thanksgivings and *te deums* were chanted by the choir. This was a day of royal favor and universal praise of Columbus. The tidings were soon carried from one country to another by traders, caravans and travelers. In almost every country mass and rejoicings were celebrating the name of him whose towering genius and almost unprecedented perseverance had shed so great a blessing and glory upon the world.

His days of fame and happiness were of short duration. His companions in the second voyage consisted largely of cavaliers, adventurers and hidalgos. Gold was their object in the new lands, but not the gold that comes of honest labor. Disappointed and embittered at not finding it in ready nuggets to their hands, they returned to Spain and infused a spirit of depreciation in their friends. They were replaced by outlaws and mendicants; criminals and to the general scum of Spanish society were to

form the subjects of the Governor and the germ of the future colony. The outcome was natural; rebellion, defiance of law and authority, idleness, licentiousness, demoralization. The suggestions given to the sovereigns by Columbus were full of sagacity and wisdom; the orders he gave for the government of the island were full of judgment and civil leadership, but who could lead a body of ignorant, besotted out-laws and retain a reputation for statesmanship? Intriguers at court whose envy could not brook the favors showered upon a stranger, intriguers at the colony whose deftness colored their obstreperousness with apparent justice; ignorance, avarice, idleness, licentiousness, ingratitude, envy the material he had to mold—surely Columbus was glad to rest! It stands Spaniards in hand to endeavor to throw off their own ingratitude by accusing Columbus of inefficiency in government. Let Americans or the world challenge Emilio Castelar to disprove our counter charges of Spanish perfidy, intrigue and ingratitude!

Envy and ingratitude destroyed Columbus in this world but he had "builted better than he knew." Phoenix like his name has arisen from the ashes to which it was consigned by envious detractors and is to day honored as but few have been. He was sent to Spain in chains; he was maligned and robbed and his children were despoiled; he died alone in poverty and afflicted, but to day his name shines with unrivaled lustre, while the great ones of his generation are well nigh forgotten. While we proudly see his name grow brighter and brighter, we also note that those of his malicious persecutors grow darker and darker in the midnight of oblivion and ignominy. Columbus was a hero. Let him reap a just reward of well earned gratitude and world-wide admiration for his noble deeds. May his heroism be preserved to our nation, untouched, uninjured by he poisoned shafts of small, envious souls who would rob humanity of every moment that stands upon a pedestal higher than themselves! We can but detest, with Chauncey M. Depew, "that spirit of incredulous inquiry which doubts everything and destroys all likeness of heroes which has been the inspiration of heroism, through all these centuries. It is this spirit that would destroy our Columbus." With what pride and gratitude we see that the effort has not been successful and that to day the world gives honor and gratitude and glory where they are due!

RUBY LAMONT.

CIRCLEVILLE, Utah Nov. 30th, 1892.

From letters received by Collector Quinn from interior counties it is apparent that the Chinese are gradually becoming reconciled to the registration proposition, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Many applications have reached the collector and all indicate a general disregard for the dictates of the Six companies. The only obstacle, the collector believes, to a general willingness to register is the necessity of having photographs taken. This necessarily causes delay, and the Chinese are not kindly disposed toward that feature of the registration. The Chinese in the city still continue obdurate and their persistent refusal to register indicates adherence to the orders of the six companies.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Leobonrow in the chair. The councilmen in attendance were: Robt. Folland, Hardy, Horn, Bell, Kelly, Simondt, Evans, Beardsley, Karriok, Wentland, Moran, Lawson.—18. Absent—None.

The minutes of the previous session were read, amended and approved, after which the transaction of regular business was commenced.

The Proceedings.

W. Longmore and others sent in a complaint regarding the change of sidewalk grade on the south side of First South street.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The board of education sent in a petition asking for the erection of electric lights at the intersection of Eighth South and Eighth East streets; Second South and Seventh West; First West and Peach streets; Fifth South street, between Third and Fourth West street; on First North, between Sixth and Seventh West streets. Committee on improvements.

J. Vanmeter asked that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Land and Fourth or Fifth streets. Committee on improvements.

TO BUY LAND.

Louis Hobeln asked to purchase a certain tract of land in City Creek canyon belonging to the city. Committee on public grounds.

CITY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mayor Baekin sent in a communication in which he announced the appointment of J. R. Montgomery as city sealer of weights and measures. Confirmed.

WANTS RELIEF FROM FEES.

The board of education asked to be relieved from the payment of building permit fees. Board of public works.

TOO POOR TO PAY.

Miriam Clark sent in a petition in which she represented that she was absolutely without means to pay her city taxes and asked for relief. Committee on ways and means.

DANGER REMOTE.

The city engineer reported in the matter of the petition of James Hogle and others asking that a temporary grade be established on the west side of Fourth East street between South Temple and First South streets, that he was unable to see how the outcrops and fills referred to could affect the property unless the work of graduation was actually extended. The necessity for bringing the street to the official grade is so remote that it was not likely to effect present improvements. Adopted.

WATCHING THE WORK.

The same official returned the petition of Mulloy and Paul relative to constructing their own curbs and sidewalks which had been granted, and stated that he was keeping his eye on the work. Board of public works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

The same official reported that in

pursuance of instructions to him with reference to the employment of a consulting engineer upon the plan of our proposed gravity sewer, that he had telegraphed Mr. Edward P. North, of New York City, who is an engineer of acknowledged ability and integrity, asking if he could come and at what cost to the city. In an answer he wires that he has written in full. Upon the receipt of his letter he would make a further report to the council. Received and filed.

HELP-ASKED FOR.

The city recorder asked permission in behalf of himself and the city treasurer to engage the services of help to take charge of the work of special assessments after January 1st, 1893. He suggested that Mr. Hiller be employed at a salary of \$125 per month. Committee on finance.

PENDLETON'S REPORT.

The water commissioner sent in the following report which was referred to the committee on waterworks:

I hereby submit a report of my labors in connection with Parley's canyon from October 4th until date. First I opened up spring in Lamb's canyon. In the right hand fork cleared out four springs and placed weirs below, and the increase was 200,300 gallons in twenty-four hours. In the left hand fork of Lamb's opened seventeen springs, and the weir placed in the creek showed an increase of 200,300 gallons in twenty-four hours, this including two springs at the head of the canyon which measured 56,200 gallons. This is a natural reservoir where a large quantity of water could be stored at a small expense. All of the above springs have been numbered and staked, and their location will be found on a map of Parley's canyon which I will submit when completed. In connection with this work have cleaned the stream in the left hand fork for a distance of two miles, and the accumulation of rubbish burned. Have also opened springs at Peter's Canyon on the ranch on the summit and caused an increase of 21,000. On Youngberg's ranch opened spring No. 1 and increased 12,900 gallons in twenty-four hours, and spring No. 2 increased 69,900 gallons. This includes a seepage from the mountains above the weir, making the total of water developed 500,400 gallons in twenty-four hours. In the main canyon have cleaned and strengthened the creek, and in places where it was practicable have turned it away from obnoxious corrals, and where the creek ran close to the road turned it back to its original channel away from the drainage of the road. Credit is due Watermaster W. H. Ryan for the prompt and able manner in which he helped me in this work. I have placed a number of signs in the canyon notifying stockmen in regard to be fouling the waters of said stream. There has been driven through the canyon amounting to 1,000 head of sheep. There have been no large herds allowed nearer than seven miles from the reservoir. I have been looking over a route from Emigration canyon over to Big Mountain, then down East canyon, thus avoiding Parley's. This route could be made at small expense to the city and country and all interested. This matter should be looked into this winter before the return of the herds in the spring. I am collecting evidence in regard to the land and water rights of the city in all places where they are interested, which I will submit to the city attorney.

Rich—I want to know who authorized Mr. Pendleton to spend the city's means beyond the city limits. Our

Mayor, it will be remembered, recently held that we could not spend money outside of the city limits.

Kelly—He was employed by the city and this report comes in response to myself requesting him to keep a public record of what he has been doing.

Hardy—It seems that there is a little misapprehension as to whom this water really belongs. In regard to how this city obtained a right to the Parley canyon water, I will say that according to its contract with the original owners—Sugar House residents—if the city should shut off the water in the Jordan canal, then the residents of Sugar House ward can shut off 82½ per cent., which is the city's proportion. If the city develops the springs in Parley's canyon they are doing it for the benefit of the original owners as well as for the city.

Folland (sarcastically)—I am glad to hear that someone has suggested that Mr. Pendleton should keep a record, as it is reported that last summer he spent \$19,000 to \$20,000 of the city's money without keeping any record of the same.

PURCHASE OF SEWER PIPE.

Superintendent of Sewers Shelton reported that the construction of four blocks of sewer main had been advertised and that it would be necessary to purchase pipe for the same immediately. Referred to the Mayor and committee on sewerage.

RAILROAD AND VIADUCT.

The city attorney in a lengthy document opined that the Rio Grande Western Railway company could be compelled to build a viaduct across their tracks—sixteen in number—at the intersection of Second South and Sixth West streets, in accordance with petition of William Nelson and others. Committee on streets.

LEGAL COUNSEL EMPLOYED.

The same official reported that in the matter of the employment of assistant counsel in the case of Smith et al. vs. Salt Lake City which was referred to the Mayor, president of the council and himself, that they had employed the firm of Bennett, Marshall and Bradley for the sum of \$750, and Judge Leobonrow at the sum of \$500. Adopted.

WORK OF THE CREMATORY.

Beardsley, chairman of the sanitary committee, reported:

Gentlemen—Therewith submit for your consideration a statement showing the amount of work performed by the Engle Crematory, size No. 4, during the month of November, 1892. Said statement will also show the amount of fuel and labor used in operating said crematory:

The following was completely destroyed by the crematory:

Cable yards of garbage and refuse (mixed)	870
Cable yards of tannery clippings	35
Cable yards of manure	36
Etc.	2450
Barrels of swill (40 gallons per barrel)	291
Barrels of night soil (40 gallons per barrel)	145
Dead cats	32
Dead cows and calves	5
Dead dogs	108
Dead horses	23
Miscellaneous animals	1

Cost of operating said crematory:

Two furnacemen—11 days at \$2.50	\$55 00
Three furnacemen—15 days at \$2.50	\$35 00
One laborer—29 days at \$2.00	\$58 00

Total amount paid for labor \$148 00

Fuel used—26 tons Rock Springs coal at \$5.25..... 147 00

Total cost of operating cremator for November..... \$396 50

I estimate that the amount of garbage, manure, swill, night soil, dead animals, etc., mentioned above, is equal to 1436 cubic yards. The actual cost of destroying same being \$396.50, making the actual cost per cubic yard 27 5-8 cents.

In connection with this report I will say that the cremator is, in my judgment, a complete success. It destroyed everything placed therein. No offensive odors have been detected during the time said cremator has been in operation. From an economical standpoint, I deem it eminently superior to the old system, namely, that of bedding all garbage and dead animals from the city by rail. I estimate the actual amount saved per month at about \$765.50.

In conclusion I will state that November being the first month the cremator has been in operation, and the men in charge of furnace inexperienced, an unusual amount of fuel was used, which, I am pleased to state, will be obviated in the future.

THIRD AND L STREETS.

The committee on improvements reported, recommending that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Third and L streets. Adopted.

AFTER THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Rich moved that the sanitary inspectors employed by the city be discharged.

Beardsley said the men were not employed and had not been during the present term.

Moran wanted to know what, if anything, these inspectors had been doing. Receiving no reply he took his seat as ignorant on the question as when he arose.

Folland stated that when the inspectors were employed it was distinctly understood that their services would not be required for more than thirty days. He thought they should be discharged until spring, and at once.

Simond's moved to refer the matter to the health commissioner for a report as to whether the inspectors should be retained.

Bell said he, too, was in favor of the dismissal of the men. They should have completed the work in twenty-five days.

Hardy stated that the men were daily drawing pay from the city and it should be stopped.

Evans offered a resolution providing for the dismissal of the inspectors until further order of the council.

The chair ruled the matter out of order.

Rich wanted to know if the records would show the length of time these men were employed. If it was thirty days he opposed to paying them for sixty or ninety or any other number of days.

Simond's substitute was then defeated.

Rich's motion to discharge the inspectors then carried.

THE CREMATORY PAID FOR.

Beardsley offered the following:

Whereas, The garbage crematory built by the Eagle Crematory company was put in operation on November 2nd, 1892, and has been in constant use since that time and seems to fill all the requirements as per contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That the crematory be ac-

cepted by the City Council and the contract price of the same of \$12,000 be placed on the appropriation list.

Rich offered a substitute to the effect that \$12,000, less the amount paid out for the construction of platforms and approaches, be placed on the appropriation list. Adopted.

PURCHASE OF WATERMAINS.

Wantland moved that the Mayor and committee on waterworks be authorized to purchase the 800 feet of 16-inch water pipe necessary to complete the extension of watermains on First South street. Carried.

UNDERGROUND WIRE SYSTEMS.

Hardy offered the following, which was referred to the committee on improvement:

Whereas, The wires of the Electric Light company and the Telephone company are getting so numerous and dangerous on business streets, and

Whereas, The storms of winter are now coming on and wires are liable to break almost at any time and damage to property is liable to occur; therefore be it

Resolved, That the above named companies are hereby notified at once to prepare and commence the construction of placing all wires under ground on the streets that are paved and those streets in the paving district.

The City Council held an adjourned session last night. In the absence of President Loofbourrow Councilman Simond's was called to the chair. The members in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Karrick, Horn, Bell, Lawson, Kelly, Evans, Beardsley, Hells, Wantland, Moran, Absent—Hardy.

More than half an hour of rapid reading was required to get through the minutes of the previous meeting. After they were adopted President Loofbourrow entered and the chair was for him.

The Proceedings.

Lawson took the floor and moved that business be taken up where it was discontinued at the time of adjournment, and after some discussion the motion prevailed.

SEWER ORDINANCE.

An ordinance levying an assessment of \$3 per linear or front foot on property on the north side of First South street from Fifth East to the east side of Eighth East street and on the east side of Eighth East street to the south line of South Temple street in sewer district No. 4, was passed under a suspension of the rules and referred to the mayor for his approval.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

An ordinance prescribing the manner of the assessment of property and for the collection of taxes was similarly passed.

VAULT CONSTRUCTION.

Health Commissioner Beatty, according to instructions, submitted an ordinance regulating the construction of privy vaults was read the first time, and after a good deal of drudgery discussion, referred to the committee on sanitary rules and regulations.

SEWER ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS.

Amendments were made to the sewer ordinance as follows:

A water closet, bath tub and wash basin may all be ventilated through the same pipe, but in all such cases the two-inch vent pipe which is common to such fixtures, shall not exceed five feet in length unless special permission in writing is first obtained from the city engineer, and the same rule shall apply to cases where a water closet and where a bath tub or a wash basin are vented through the same pipe.

Double hubs are prohibited in all cast iron soil and water pipes.

Wooden wash-trays and wooden sinks are prohibited inside of buildings; such fixtures shall in all cases be of non-absorbent material.

Except in pipes which are vertical the use of sanitary "T's" is prohibited.

BUILDING OF BONFIRES.

An ordinance prohibiting the building of bonfires on streets paved with asphalt was passed and embodied in the compilation.

THIRD READING FINISHED.

The revision of the ordinances was finished on a vote of 13 to 1, Moran alone voting in the negative.

SIMOND'S SUGGESTIONS.

Simond's said just as the ordinances were on their last reading that he had some suggestions to make, but did not know how to state them. He, however, wanted to know whether or not the Mayor could read the ordinances and return them in five days to the Council.

Moran (sarcastically):—Don't you think that he can do so in five days if the Council overcome that work in sixty days?

MOONLIGHT MATTERS.

The appropriation bill which was defeated at Tuesday night's meeting then came up and a motion was made to take out the bill of the Salt Lake Power Light and Heating company amounting to nearly \$3000, and refer it back to the company for correction and deduction.

Rich, speaking to the question, said that the city had been poorly lighted and he thought the Council was in good position to fight the company, but he found on investigation that the Council preceding this one on the last night of its term had renewed the contract for street lighting until February, 1895.

Folland said he did not think there was anything wrong with the contract or the moonlight scheme, but the fault was in the non-enforcement of its provisions.

Moran said he had never heard any complaints regarding the services of the company. A good deal of debate followed on the Philadelphia moon schedule and was finally cut off by the motion being defeated.

THE GRAVITY SEWER SYSTEM.

City engineer sent in a communication in which he stated: In the matter of employing an expert engineer for consultation regarding the proposed gravity sewer I beg leave to further report upon the subject I have received a second telegram from Mr. Nuth saying he cannot come.

Before communicating with anyone else I thought it best to represent to you that men of the class we desire are not generally able to respond upon short notice because of other similar

engagements, and to secure the services of a first-class man we may have to wait several months. In the mean time the season for active work will have arrived and none of the necessary preliminaries will have been attended to. In view of this I have thought that some other course than the present one of consultation, might be acceptable to the Council and accordingly suggest that a number of our local engineers might be asked to act in connection with a committee of the City Council and myself as a consultation board on the adoption of my general plan of consultation and disposal. This could be done at once and in time to prevent any delay in starting the work.

I have devoted a great deal of time to the study of this question which I regard as the most important one with which we have to deal and do not hesitate to promise the most satisfactory results should the proposed plans be carried out. And while I feel that any further delay in starting this important work will be a mistake, I do not wish to urge its being done before the Council shall have obtained all the information which may be thought necessary to confirm my assurance in the matter asking such further instruction as you may think best.

In answer to questions Mr. Doremus stated that he was satisfied in his own mind beyond a question of doubt that the gravity system on which he reported some time ago was a feasible one.

In connection with Mr. Doremus' report Karrick offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city engineer be authorized to employ the necessary help and immediately commence the preliminary work and survey of the gravity sewer and report to the Council.

ORDERED TO CONTINUE.

On motion of Wantland the city engineer was ordered to continue his work of negotiating with expert engineers with a view to securing their ideas and services on the gravity sewer system survey.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Engle Cremating & Sanitary Co.	\$11,500 00
J. B. Morris	5,250 15
F. R. Harrigan	1,467 50
Simpson Hill Drug Company	26 97
A. C. Smith & Company	85 00
Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating Co.	4 00
J. C. Miller & Bros.	34 00
Bio Grande Western Railway Co.	11 50
J. W. White	45 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber Company	457 50
F. E. Reese	117 00
Salt Lake Power, Light & Heating Co.	2,839 18
J. O'Neil	36 00
Fish & Reese	11 50
G. M. Scott & Co.	1 00
Judge E. L. Hoge	42 25
Joseph Lippard	175 00
E. D. Hoge	30 00
Enos Hoge	84 85
W. L. Smith	85 00
Kelsey & Gillespie	80 00
Morris & Greenwood	1 50
A. W. Cairne & Co.	35 00
Salt Lake Lithographing Co.	35 00
Empire Steam Laundry	4 50
Total	\$20,875 65

APPROACHES AND PLATFORM.

The Mayor and chairman of the sanitary committee sent in a communication in which they stated that it was their understanding that the city should pay for the approaches and platforms for the crematory and consequently the Engle Crematory Company should be paid the remaining \$500 on the contract. So ordered.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular weekly meeting of the city school board was held last night. Vice-President Nelson occupied the chair. The members present were Young, Raybould, Ald, Pratt, Newman, Pike and Duke.

JANITORIAL MATTERS.

Several communications referring to janitorial applications and raise of salary were referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

WANT A MALE TEACHER.

George R. Jones, and two others asked that the school patrons in Folsom's addition be given a male teacher in place of Miss Briggs who is now teaching at that place.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The New West Education commission sent in a bill for \$10 for the use of the Burlington school building on election day. Committee on finance.

WANTS TO KNOW WHY.

The following communication was read by the clerk:

Colonel William Nelson, Chairman Board of Education:

Dear Sir—At your next regular meeting will you be kind enough to present to your honorable body the enclosed recommendation, which our superintendent, Mr. Millsbaugh, sent to me? My object in sending this is to ascertain the exact reason why I was so summarily dropped without the knowledge of the teachers' committee, after being notified by the chairman, Mr. Duke. I have since learned from excellent authority that Mr. Work received the information which I now write: "If I recommend you I shall need to let out a man of another denomination." (Baptist myself.) Now, Colonel, what I wish to know is why was not I recommended to teach at the beginning of the school year? Thank you and your honorable body for the favors shown during the past two years. I have no doubt but that you will make a thorough investigation of this matter, so that justice may be shown me.

Yours respectfully, R. C. WATT.

Subjoined to the above communication was the following from Dr. Millsbaugh, which was referred to the committee on teachers to make prompt investigation:

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to say that Mr. R. C. Watt has been principal of School No. 3 in this city for the past two years. Changes in our buildings, by which a consolidation of schools is effected, have led to his release. Mr. Watt is a man of normal training, industrious, painstaking and conscientious in his work. His character is above reproach. I earnestly ask for him the thoughtful consideration of school boards who need male teachers or principals.

COVERED VESTIBULE.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that they had instructed the superintendent of buildings to construct a covered vestibule on the west side of the Twelfth school building; also two brick retaining walls and steps to the basement, so that the latter can be used for class rooms. They reported that the total cost of the said work was \$118, and asked that their action be approved and the amount appropriated. Adopted.

BOOK PURCHASE RECOMMENDED.

The committee on school work reported as follows:

The books purchased for use of the schools are in case of a few subjects exhausted. This is due to an increased attendance, greater than was anticipated. We, however, would probably get along with the books already purchased, but for the recent increase in the number of pupils in the addition to the city of the new district. These pupils were instructed by their teachers not to provide themselves with books. We have therefore to furnish all that are needed. We recommend the purchase of the following: One hundred copies Slickney's first reader; 100 copies Slickney's second reader; 100 copies Slickney's third reader; 100 copies Franklin fourth reader; 50 copies "Tales of the Grandfather;" 50 copies of "The Two Great Retreats;" 300 copies Modern spellers.

We recommend that the Barnes Geographies now here, be purchased, but that the American-made books be informed that we do not hold ourselves bound to continue to use that geography in our schools for five years.

The report was amended to read, "but that the purchase shall not be construed as an acceptance under the contract," and was then adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Clamback & Parsons, labor and material	500 00
H. Nichols, foreman Washington school	100 00
J. Jedd, foreman Jackson school	76 00
W. D. Finney, foreman Franklin and Washington school	100 00
J. Devine, foreman Harrison school	11 00
G. S. Spahr, for plans and specifications	276 05
Scott & Drage, hauling dirt from Lowell school	1,450 00
C. J. Besore, 25 per cent contract heating and ventilating Franklin school	683 75
B. P. DeLong, rent Hicks building for the month of November	20 00
First Presbyterian church rent, September, October and November	60 00
Eighth Ward Ecclesiastical Association, rent, November and December	50 00
Joe Crosby, agent, rent of building on Richards avenue, November	37 50
Twentieth Ward Ecclesiastical Corporation, rent from September to November	90 00
Thos. W. Jennings, rent of board room, September 15th to December 1st	150 00
F. L. Arnold, pastor, rent of Westminster church, September 15th to December	240 00
John A. Peterson, rent, November and December	24 00
Ceo M. Scott, supplies	44 80
B. F. Toade, supplies, month of November	9 50
West-shelme & Morris, coal for month of November	383 75
F. Auerbach, supplies, month of November	6 00
American District Telegraph Co. to messenger service	7 10
A. Riedel, hauling carload of desks from U. P.	16 90
H. T. Duke, treasurer, refund of tax	100 85
Mrs. Yardey, cleaning woodwork at Hooper school	6 00
H. S. Sherard, fumigating the Hooper school	27 00
Mrs. E. L. Peck, cleaning woodwork at Hooper school	6 75
Teachers' salaries for month of November, 1892	10,417 00
Total	\$14,659 05

Telluride, Colo., claims to be the largest ore shipping camp on the line of the Rio Grande Southern, the *Republican* of that town giving figures to show that the total shipments for the year up to November 25, amount to 31,684 tons.

HEI PULLED THROUGH.

About the saddest thing I ever encountered was a pathetic little incident on the battle-field after the siege of Atlanta, says a correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*. It was night, and I had been ordered to go out and work on a casement near the enemy's lines. They knew we were there, for they kept up a continuous ping, ping, ping of minie balls, now and then varying the amusement by sending a hot ten-pounder, scorching the ground and playing havoc with the bushes unpleasantly close to our ears. As I was running about, suddenly one of our boys rushed up and said: "There's a man dying wants to see you, captain. You'd better come quick, for he's got a hole through his head." I hastened in the direction he indicated and soon found the poor fellow. He was being propped up by a corporal, but by the way he acted and talked I knew he was settled for.

"They've got me this time, captain," he said slowly, the blood choking him as he spoke.

He had been wounded a couple of times before, and was a brave man and a good one, too. I said what I could in the line of sympathy, telling him that it was the fate of war, and that all his old comrades would follow him sooner or later. It was only a matter of a few days any how.

"I want you to do me a favor, captain," he said, the death sweat on his forehead shining like beads in the fitful gleam of a candle he had lighted.

"Of course I'll do it, my boy," I said.

"There's my knapsack and canteen;" he choked pitifully, "take them or send them to my poor old father and mother up in Vermont. Tell 'em that their only son died like a soldier on the field of battle. Tell them that I died thinking of them; and—and—there's another matter, another—"

Here a stream of blood gushed from his lips, and his eyes took on a look of horror that almost frightened me.

"Another matter," he gasped, "another matter. Reach down in my blouse and get a picture that is there." I did as directed, and saw in the faint light that the card bore the face of a young woman. "It's—it's the girl I was going to marry!" sobbed the dying man. "Tell her that—that I died with my lips on hers! Put the picture to my lips, captain, that I may—may kiss it!"

He kissed the senseless card board over and over again, and though I turned my face reverently away I caught a glimpse of the loveliest eyes that told his devotion. As he caressed the likeness for the last time the ambulance drove up and he was tenderly loaded in for the hospital, where his last moments might be at any rate a little less painful than on the rough rockstrewn battle ground.

The first chance I got I sent that knapsack and that sweet face to the ones who loved the soldier. That isn't all of the story. In October, if I recollect aright, just before the battle of Altoona, and after General Hood swung round to Grant's rear, I was riding along a very dusty road with my company. Suddenly I saw a spectacle before me that nearly knocked me off my horse. There, in the middle of the road, with his arms wildly waving toward me, was that same

dying soldier. His head was banded up, and when he spoke his voice was much impeded.

"I've got a furlough," he said trying to grin, good-naturedly, but failing because of the bandages round his face. "I've got a furlough and I'm going home to marry that girl." And he died.

RODE OVER NIAGARA ON BLON-DIN'S BACK.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

When Blondin, the rope-walker, carried a man on his shoulders on a wire rope stretched over Niagara Falls in 1859, he achieved instant and lasting fame. His courage and daring are praised to the skies even now, but the nerve of the man who made the trip on the Frenchman's shoulders has of late years excited no particular comment. After the lapse of a generation this man has been found in Chicago, where he has told the story of his great ride.

His name is Henry M. Colcord. He was a professional athlete in 1859 and was a fellow member of the Ravel troupe with Blondin. When he made his first trip over Niagara Colcord was 26 years old. When the troupe disbanded Blondin proposed to Colcord that he should cap all his previous feats by going to the Falls and making the ascension—that is what the profession called the long rope walk.

"Blondin's ambition was," said Mr. Colcord, "to go across the falls and not across the river. His idea was to anchor one end of the rope at Goat Island, with the old Terrapin Tower, long since removed, as the support on the American side, and then to extend the rope across Horseshoe Falls, through the mist to Table Rock, where it would be securely anchored on the Canadian side.

"Mr. Porter was the owner of the land and he would not give his consent. We worked a whole year to get the rope fixed in that way, but failed in the end. Finally we put the rope about half way between the old bridge and Niagara Falls, across White's pleasure grounds. There it was that we made our first ascension.

"The guy ropes were not protected when we made our first crossing. The people had access to them, and as there were large sums of money staked on the outcome, the temptation to pull these ropes by those betting against Blondin was very great. In the middle of the rope there was a space of forty feet not supported by guy lines. I had to dismount three times from Blondin's shoulders and stand on the rope with my hands touching on his shoulders before we reached this spot. This rope was strung 275 feet over the river and was 1,900 feet in length, and neither of us knew the action of that forty feet without the guy lines. Blondin had crossed the river before, but not with any weight. It was the man on his back that gave the affair its great import. Blondin said to me: 'Harry, whatever I do in crossing that forty feet, don't you do anything. Sit perfectly passive on my back. Just be dead.' Don't try to balance while I am walking on that space."

"When Blondin had walked over ten feet of that forty with me on his back he suddenly lost his balance. He could not recover it. He started to run on one side of the rope clear to the first

guy line, a distance of thirty feet. No sooner did his foot touch the guy line than it broke, and he had to run to the next one, another twenty feet. When he got there he caught his balance and said to me, 'Get off quick!' I dismounted and stood there quietly with my hands lightly touching his shoulders until he got ready to go on.

"Now here's the meaning of Blondin's hurry: He had not got half way across the rope before he was aware that somebody was pulling the guy line. He didn't say one word to me about it, for if he had, as sure as I am alive to-day, I should have been scared to death. This incident shows his coolness.

"He expected that every guy line he would pass would be pulled in this way, and that he would lose his balance every time he reached one of these lines. I never dreamed that under the circumstances any man could be guilty of such a dastardly act as that. Before we reached the shore I dismounted seven times, and it took us thirty-five minutes to get across.

"The first season Blondin did not get much. He depended largely upon contributions. But then, afterward he took my advice, and the last two seasons he made \$400,000."

Mr. Colcord has been painting portraits since 1863, and now, at 59 years of age, he has a quiet studio in Chicago.

DEATHS.

DAHLGREN.—In Park City, Utah, Dec. 14th, 1892, of pneumonia, Johana Dahlgren, aged 7 years, eight months and three days.

MATHESON.—At Park City, Ernest Frank Matheson; born February 20, 1892; died Dec. 11, 1892; aged 9 months and 20 days.

KNORR.—In Salt Lake City, December 9, 1892, of cystitis, Albert E., son of Elio F. and Eliza J. Knorr; aged 26 years, 1 month and 8 days.

GABBOY.—In Farmers ward, Sunday, Dec. 11, of diphtheria, Edward, son of Olive and John Gabboy; aged 5 years, 2 months and 12 days.

BRUNESBACH.—At Mesa, Maricopa county, Arizona, at 3:30 p.m., November 30th, 1892, Harriet, infant daughter of Nathan and Emeline Brunesebach; born September 16th, 1892.

BRUNESBACH.—At Mesa, Maricopa county, Arizona, November 21st, 1892, at 5:30 a.m., Emeline Emeline, wife of Nathan Brunesebach and daughter of Alma and Eliza A. Miller. She was born in Kane county, now Washington county, Utah, July 22nd, 1863. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband and one daughter, and three daughters to mourn her death. She has gone to meet her father and brother, friends and relatives, besides two little ones of her own, including a little son, born the 12th of July, 1892, for whom she always has mourned.

STEWART.—At Meadow, Millard county, Dec. 2, 1891, of lung disease, Brother Wm. Stewart, aged 61 years, 8 months and 17 days. He was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 15, 1830; was baptized October 25, 1848, at Newcastle on the Tyne, England, and married Nov. 18, 1850, to Elizabeth Murdoch. He came to America in 1861, and remained in Missouri and Illinois until 1866, when with his wife and three children he started for Salt Lake. Another child was born on the road, and two died, as well as his wife, within one month; both children were buried in one grave. He was married a second time in 1867 or '68, and a third time in 1869 to Jane Jenkins of Tooleton, who survives him. The third wife bore him eleven children, nine of whom are left to mourn his loss. In 1867 he went with the volunteers of Salt Lake to meet Johnston's army as far as Echo canyon, and was one of those who escorted the survivors (Cummins) to the city. The year 1868 was a trying one for him, as his wife's father, Elder Stewart, lost all his cattle, and with his family suffered many hardships. He has done such work for his ancestors in the Temple at St. George as he has lived and died in full faith in the Gospel.



HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Date Due

MAY 11 1966

[illegible]

Demco 293-5





B89077115392A